

NAME OF WITNESS: TAKEUCHI, Ayaoshi

REQUESTED BY : MINAMI, Jiro

DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 8.

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cmdr. Cole; Mr. Lopes;
Mr. Edwards, Mr. Crowe; Col. Woolworth;
Maj. General Vasiliev; Col. Woolworth; Lt. Col. Mornere

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - ITAGAKI
OKAWA
MINAMI
UMEZU
HOSHINO

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

TAKIUCHI, Ayayoshi

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Carreer Investigation Paper

Name: TAKEUCHI, AYAYOSHI

Place of Register: 1-140, Inobe, Tada-mura,
Higashi Uwa-gun, Ehime-ken.

Before entering the Newspaper from April,

Taisho 7 to December, Taisho 7, /April-Dec. 1918/

Entered the Economic section of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo-Sha.

(Worked in the ODOMARI Branch Office)

Name: TAKEUCHI, AYAYOSHI

Date of Birth: 19, December 1889 /22nd year-MEIJI/

Academic Career: Graduated the Law Department of Meiji University. June, 1915. /4th year, TAISHO/

- 1 Mar. 1920 Entered the Newspaper office Test Service in the Economic Section of OSAKA ASAHI.
- 1 Jan. 1921 Sent to study in CHINA.
- 1 Apr. 1922 End study in CHINA.
- 1 May. 1923 Entered the PEIKING Correspondence Section.
- 29 Dec. 1924 Appointed Special Correspondent in DAIREN.
- 8 Mar. 1928 Entered the Chinese Section of the TOKYO ASAHI.
- 11 Mar. 1931 Appointed Chief of the MUKDEN Correspondence Office.
- 19 Sep. 1934 Served in the Board of Investigation on East Asia problems.
- 28 Jan. 1936 Appointed Chief of the Economic Section of the OSAKA ASAHI. Additional post of Editorial Committee.
- 1 Oct. 1940 Given additional post of director of the (TOKYO) Central Board of Inquiry.
- 20 Oct. 1940 Retired from the Editorial Staff and became the "friend" of the newspaper.
- 2 Dec. 1940 Appointed part time director of the Central Board of Inquiry.
- 13 July 1942 Relieved of office of part time director. Became honorary member.

During the period from 20, Oct. 1940 to 13, July 1942, held the seat of the Chief of the Economic Section, IRAA.

Following this period, went to SHANGHAI and was appointed the Managing director of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and remained in post till the termination of War.

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

(Under TAKEUCHI, Ayoski) File 300, ser 109: Interrogation of above, he stated that the five year plan for Manchuria was put in effect May 9, 1937, plan was sponsored by the Army. Common knowledge, above did not want to be a witness inasmuch as he was friendly with KISHI and HOSHINO and most of the Army Generals were his personal friends.

File 393, ser 12:

File 77, ser 16:

File 69, ser 94: All contain same.

No further information concerning the above is contained in the files of IPS.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

Request by ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHIRO

**Address: Ogiya, Kamakura-shi,
Kanagawa-Ken, Japan**

**Facts to be proved - He was the editor of Mukden
Branch of Asahi Newspaper and will testify as to the civil
conditions before and after the incident.**

**Relevancy - The Kwantung Army did not plan the Mukden
Incident.**

Translated by
K. Hori

Career Investigation Paper

Name: ~~TAKEDA~~ ~~Bunjin~~ TAKEUCHI, NYAYOSHI

Place of Register: 1-140, Inobe, Tadamura, Higashi Iwa-gun,
Ehime-ken.

Before entering the newspaper

From April, Taisho 7 to December, Taisho 7. / April-Dec. 1918

Entered the Economic section of the Chūgai shōgyō
shimpō-sha. (worked in the ŌDOMARI Branch Office)

Name : TAKEDA Bunjin

Date of Birth : 19, December 1889 / 22nd year - MEIJI /

Academic Career: Graduated the Law Department of Meiji University. June, 1915. / 4th year, TAISHO /

1, March, 1920 Entered the newspaper (Test Service in the Economic Section office) of OSAKA ASAHI.

1, Jan. 1921 Sent to study in CHINA.

1, April, 1922 End study in CHINA.

1, May, 1923 Entered the PEKING Correspondence Section.

29, Dec. 1924 Appointed Special Correspondent in DAIREN.

8, March, 1928 Entered the Chinese Section of the TOKYO ASAHI

11, March, 1931 Appointed Chief of the MUKDEN Correspondence Office.

19, Sept. 1934 Served in the Board of Investigation on East
Asia problems.

28, Jan. 1936 Appointed Chief of the Economic Section of the OSAKA
ASAHI. Additional post of Editorial Committee.

1, Oct. 1940 Given additional post of director of the (TOKYO)
Central Board of Inquiry.

20, Oct. 1940 Retired from the editorial staff and became the
"friend" of the newspaper.

2, Dec. 1940 Appointed part time director of the Central Board of Inquiry.

13, July, 1942 Relieved of office of part time director. Became
honorary member.

During the period from 20, Oct. 1940 to 13, July

1942, held the post of the Chief of the Economic Section, I R A A.

Following this period, went to SHANGHAI and was appointed the Managing Director of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and remained in post till the Termination of War.

Takeda (Issamu)

Carreer Investigation Paper

Name: ~~TAKEDA Bunpin~~ TAKEUCHI, AYAYOSHI

Place of Register: 1-140, Inobe, Tada-mura,
Higashi Uwa-gun, Ehime-ken.

Before entering the Newspaper from April.

Taisho 7 to December, Taisho 7. /April-Dec. 1918/

Entered the Economic section of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpō-Sha.

(Worked in the ODOMARI Branch Office)

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. Pedro Lopez, Philippines Division
FROM : Henry Shimojima, Investigator
SUBJECT : TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

In reference to your memorandum dated 16 April 1947,
please find attached herewith a curriculum vitae of the
subject compiled from the Personnel Section of the Asahi
Shimbun.

HENRY SHIMOJIMA
Investigator
Investigation Division, IPS
Room 379 B

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

(Under TAKEUCHI, Ayoski) File 300, ser 109: Interrogation of above, he stated that the five year plan for Manchuria was put in effect May 9, 1937, plan was sponsored by the Army. Common knowledge, above did not want to be a witness inasmuch as he was friendly with KISHI and HOSHINO and most of the Army Generals were his personal friends.

File 393, ser 12:

File 77, ser 16:

File 69, ser 94: All contain same.

No further information concerning the above is contained in the files of IPS.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

MEMORANDUM RE: TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

1. Subpoena subject of testimony. TAKEUCHI was the editor of the Mukden Branch of the Asashi Newspaper and will testify as to the civil conditions before and after the incident and will attempt to prove that the Kwantung Army did not plan the Mukden Incident.

2. All the information forwarded to me from the Investigative Division is included below in this memorandum.

3. There is no case file on TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi.

4. In file 300-109, this witness was interrogated regarding the five-year plan for Manchuria. Said interrogation revealed the following:

a. TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi was correspondent for the Tokyo Asashi Newspaper from 1917 to 1940.

b. From July 1941 to January 4, 1946, he was Secretary to the Japanese Chamber of Economics in Shanghai, China.

He stated the five-year plan for Manchuria was put into effect May 9, 1937. This plan was instigated by HOSHINO, Naoki, and KISHI, Shinsuke. The plan was sponsored by the Army and this fact was common knowledge. At the time of the interrogation, TAKEUCHI was friendly with HOSHINO and most of the Army Generals and for this reason did not want to be a witness. He stated that he was one of twenty-eight (28) Directors of the Japanese Chamber of Economics at Shanghai which had a Japanese membership of 1,000, but was not connected with the Japanese Army Government set up.

5. No investigation has yet been made through the card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents by the Document Division.

6. So far as I have been able to determine, there is no reference to this witness in evidence in this case so far. References to the general subject matter of his testimony will be forwarded shortly.

7. This witness has not yet testified; therefore, the preparation of summary of testimony already given cannot be included in this report.

(Memorandum re: TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi, (contd))

8. An examination of the information forwarded by the Investigation Department and of the memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez dated 11 March 1947, indicates that this witness never received any decorations or citations from the Japanese or any other government.

WITNESS PROGRESS REPORT

TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

Date: 3 APRIL 1947

Completed as to Items Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8.

Partially completed as to Items Numbers 6.

Item 9: ~~NONE~~ I INTERVIEWED GEN. RYUKICHI TANAKA to establish the identity of this witness where this was doubtful from the files,

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

WITNESS PROGRESS REPORT

TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

Date: 2 APRIL 1977

Completed as to Items Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8.

Partially completed as to Items Numbers 6.

Item 9: ~~none~~ I interviewed Gen. Ryukichi TANAKA to establish the identity of this witness where this was doubtful from the files.

SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

NAME OF WITNESS: TAKEUCHI, Ayaoshi

REQUESTED BY : MINAMI, Jiro

DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 8.

IV. WITNESS: TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

IV. RELEVANCY:

He was the editor of Mukden Branch of Asahi Newspaper and will testify as to the civil conditions before and after the incident. The Kwantung Army did not plan the Mukden Incident.

VI SUMMARY OF PROSECUTION'S EVIDENCE:

Exh. 57, Lytton Report, p. 71

"The Japanese, had a carefully prepared plan to meet the case of possible hostilities...the plan was put into operation with swiftness and precision. The Chinese... had no plan of attacking the Japanese troops....They made no concerted or authorized attack on the Japanese forces and were surprised by the Japanese attack."

OKADA, p. 1,820-1, 822

The influence of the Army in the formulation of policy on the part of the government with respect to Manchuria grew stronger since 1928. Army had the philosophy of solving the Manchurian problem by use of force and to establish a puppet government. In 1932, the witness learned from government files that Mukden Incident was plotted and arranged by the clique in the Kwantung Army.

TANAKA, p. 1,990-1,991

Itagaki told the witness in 1935 that before the Mukden Incident, two heavy guns were secretly installed under the pretext of digging well. They were used to bomb the air-fields and had sufficient range to reach where the alleged explosion took place.

TANAKA, p. 2,010-2,012 also p. 2,005-2,007

Tatekawa stated that an Incident was being planned by the Kwantung Army with a view to set up an independent Manchuria. Tatekawa was dispatched to stop the incident from breaking out, but he intentionally delayed from carrying out the order. He knew that the incident would happen.

Exh. 181, Telegram from Consul Hayashi, p. 2,177-2,183

Trackmen sent to repair the damaged rail were forbidden by the Army to approach. Whole thing considered to be Army's plan. The Army refused to take up negotiation after the Incident.

MORISHIMA, p. 3,018-3,022

Earlier in Summer, 1931, Army put large gun in Mukden. Army people could not be located on the evening of 18 Sept for negotiation with Chinese. Next day, Army refused to take up negotiation. Itagaki accused Morishima of interfering with Army.

Powell, p. 3,216-3,218

The witness on his visit to Mukden saw pictures of Japanese civilian reservists armed. After the witness reported these pictures to the newspapers, these pictures disappeared in Mukden.

The witness also saw the barn in which the guns were hidden.

KIDO's Diary, 23 Sept 1931, Exh. 179-J p. 1,939

"...However, as the cause of the railway explosion, the most important point of the whole affair was not explained clearly, I asked him (HAYASHI) the question. To this, he replied that he had not as yet received the report. It seems very strange to me people are talking with skepticism about the cause of this accident.2

VII. OTHER AVAILABLE FACTS:

(Under TAKEUCHI, Ayoshi) File 300, ser 109: Interrogation of above, he stated that the five year plan for Manchuria was put in effect May 9, 1937, plan was sponsored by the Army. Common knowledge, above did not want to be a witness inasmuch as he was friendly with KISHI and HOSHINO and most of the Army Generals were his personal friends.

File 393, ser. 12:

File 77, ser 16

File 69, ser 94: All contain same.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

17 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David Sutton
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe, Jr.
SUBJECT: Witnesses in the Manchurian Phase - TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi,
et al.

1. Attached hereto is information regarding administration in Manchuria which may have some pertinency to the subject of testimony of the witness, TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi, in that it indicates the strong position of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria at that time. In addition to this, there was introduced in evidence, at record pages 2178-2183, telegrams from the Consul-General HAYASHI at Mukden on September 19, 1931, to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, stating that he considered the recent incident was wholly an action planned by the Army, and that the Chinese had several times proposed peaceful settlement, but Staff Officer SAKAGAKI said the matter concerned the prestige of the state and the Army and that the Army would see it through.

2. Attached hereto are further reports on several Manchurian Phase witnesses regarding the following named men:

HAYASHIDE, Kenjiro
ISHIMARU, Shigumaro
KANAI, Shoji — R 19,219
MATSUKI, Kyo
NAKAMURA, Kotaro (Rotaro) — did he testify R 18509
SAKATANI, Kiichi
TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

All sources of material have been investigated with the exception of the examination of the card index relating to subject matter of documents.

Incls:
(As indicated abv)

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE ON ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA

1. Several of the witnesses called for the Manchurian Phase of the Defense case will testify, according to the information supplied by the Defense in their application for the production of the witness, regarding the puppet character of Manchuria and the administrative set up within this area. There is practically no reference to these witnesses by name in the evidence which has gone before. However, there has been considerable evidence on the subject matter of their intended testimony placed in the record by the Prosecution. In order to make available this vital source of information and put it in a concise form which can be attached to the report of those witnesses who will testify regarding this particular aspect of the Manchurian Phase, we have prepared this paper.

2. The evidentiary material which we think will be helpful in cross-examination and the reference to the record page or pages upon which it appears follows:

- a. Record 2277-2279 - A letter from NISHIO, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to FURUSO, Vice-Minister of War, dated December 9, 1935, contains the Kwantung Army's propaganda plan which should be carried out in parallel with military activity in North China. It provided that propaganda for Manchuria should be that the appearance of the Independent Government in North China was nothing but a concrete manifestation of their longing for the fine administration of the Manchurian Government.
- b. Record 2754-2784 - The Lytton Report was quoted in part showing the Japanese participation in the formation of the Government of Manchuria after the September 18th Incident and the predominate position taken by the Japanese Government in the formation and administration of the New State. The conclusions of the Lytton Committee to this effect are found on pages 2779 to 2780.
- c. Record 2784 - Excerpts from the Interrogation of ARAKI, Sadao, February 21, 1946, were introduced in evidence. In these ARAKI states that a cabinet meeting was held in February or March 1932, to form the Administration Committee to set up the Independent State of Manchoukuo. The Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, HONJO, first requested that an independent state be set up with Henry PU-YI as its head. ARAKI approved the plan.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (Contd))

- d. Record 2792 - KASAGI, Ryomei states in his testimony that, at the time he was associated with the Self-Government Guiding Board in Manchuria, there were 120 members of the Board, of which approximately fifteen were Chinese or Manchurian, and the money to support the organization came from the Kwantung Army with which they operated in close cooperation.
- e. Record 2817-2823 - Minutes of the Cabinet Conference Meeting of March 1st, 1932, at which time matters relating to the foreign relations of the New State of Manchuokuo and policies creating it independent were discussed. On page 2818, the statement is made that Japan should grasp real power by gradually enlarging the number of Japanese in powerful positions in the Government of Manchuria.
- f. Record 2826-2827 - Minutes of the Cabinet Council Meeting of April 11, 1932 - This stated that the New State of Manchuria shall employ authoritative advisors from Japan and "make them the highest advisors in connection with the financial, economic and general political problems" and "the New State shall appoint competent Japanese Nationals to the leading posts in the Privy Council, the Central Bank, and other organs of the New State". The railroads shall also be in the control of Japan.
- g. Record Pages 2827-2829 - Minutes of the Cabinet Council Meeting of May 3, 1932. This set up the policy concerning construction of the Kirin-Tunghua Railway Extension line, providing that the Tein-Tu Railway shall be purchased by Manchuria and the funds for this purpose credited by the South Manchuria Railway Company. The management of both lines is entrusted to the South Manchurian Railway Company.
- h. Record 2831-2833 - Minutes of the Cabinet conference meeting dealing with the development of aviation in Manchuria, which provided for establishing and acquiring rights in Manchuria and Mongolia, and, at the same time, insuring communications between Kwantung Army units. By this council meeting the Military Air Service was given permanentcy and was to be administered under the leadership and supervision of the Imperial Japanese Government.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (contd))

- i. Record 2838-2847 - Two telegrams, one from the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War, dated June 4, 1932, requesting that the Kwantung Army take over the customs houses, including that at Dairen and suggesting that the independence of Manchuria be recognized, and the other, a reply telegram from the War Minister, dated June 10, 1932, stating that it was not yet time to recognize Manchuria, or to discuss the questions of administrative rights in the South Manchurian Railway zone and the question of the Kwantung leased territory.
- j. Record 2851-2855 - An excerpt from the Lytton Report giving the conclusions regarding the Government of Manchuria. On page 2953, it states "as regards the 'government' and the public services, although the titular heads of the departments are Chinese residents in Manchuria, the main political and administrative power rests in the hands of Japanese officials and advisors".
- k. Record 2899-2902 - February 13 and March 8, 1946, Interrogations of ARAKI, Sadao, in which he states that he agreed with the Foreign Minister that Manchuria should be recognized as an independent state. He stated that the Kwantung Army requested this and that all the Cabinet members agreed on it.
- l. Record 2903-2911 - A message from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, KOISO, Kunaiki, to Vice-Minister of War, YANAGAWA, Heisuke, dated November 3, 1932, which contained an outline for guiding Manchukuo. The gist of it was that Manchukuo should be developed as an independent state, should closely cooperate with Japan, should be directed and controlled by the Commander of the Kwantung Army, should be a unit in an economic "block" between Japan and Manchukuo, should enter into a defense system with Japan and should not be allowed to support political parties or bodies but the Manchurian people should "follow blindly".
- m. Record 2919-2924 - The Cabinet decision of 9 December, 1932 showed Japanese extension of the plan to dominate Manchuria by deciding to control the communication system of that country. This document shows that a telegraph, telephone and broadcasting company was to be formed to control this business in Manchuria. It was to be under the supervision of the Japanese and Manchurian Governments.
- n. Record 2927-2932 - This document is a cabinet decision, dated August 8, 1933, and was the guiding

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (contd))

policy toward Manchuria. In short, it provided that Japan and Japanese officials were to be the guiding hands in the administration of Manchuria, and all of the military, economic, and business enterprises were to be coordinated under Japanese control.

- o. Record 2933-2936 - The Cabinet Council Meeting of December 22, 1932, provided for the creation and enforcement of monarchy in Manchuria.
- p. Record 2972-2982 - This is the proceedings of the Privy Council with reference to the signing of the protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo of September 13, 1932. ARAKI and HIRANUMA were present. This meeting agreed to the recognition of the State of Manchoukuo by Japan and provided for the control of Manchurian administration and economics by Japan. This protocol was approved unanimously. (Record 2994).
- q. Record 2939-2944 - The Cabinet decision of March 20, 1934, related a plan for the development of principal industries of Manchuria. It stated that these industries will be developed and will be under the protection and supervision of the Japanese empire.
- r. Record 2949-2959 - This is a supplementary agreement attached to the treaty with Manchoukuo of June 10, 1936. This agreement provided special privileges in Manchuria for Japanese Nationals, such as, reduced taxes, reduced punishments for law violations, that violations were to be handled by the Japanese consular officials until Manchurian officials could take over, and certain rights of taxation within the South Manchuria Railway Zone. It further provided that the scope of laws of Manchuria which covered Japanese subjects should be previously agreed upon through consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Manchoukuo.
- s. Record 2962-2966 - The decision of the Cabinet Council of October 22, 1937, provided for the establishment of a company to control heavy industry in Manchuria, said company to be controlled by the governments of Japan and Manchuria. The management of the company was directed to be AYNKAWA, Gisuke, the then President of the Japanese Nissan Company.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria (contd))

- t. Record 2967-2971 - This is a letter from NISHIO, Toshizo, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, to FURUSO, Mikio, Vice-War Minister, dated October 25, 1935, concerning plans for controlling the press and public opinion in Manchuria. This provided for the consolidation into one company, controlled by the Japanese Government, the Manchoukuo Government and the Manchurian Railway Company, of twelve newspapers and information bureaus in Manchoukuo.
- u. Record 2997-3001 - Three telegrams, one from the Commander of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War and Vice-Chief of the General Staff, dated November 13, 1937, one from the Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, dated May 14, 1938, and one from the Vice-Minister of War to the Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army, dated May 24, 1938, dealing with foreign affairs in Manchoukuo. The first expressed the opinion that it would be timely for Manchoukuo to enter the Anti-Comintern Pact, by the side of Japan, Germany and Italy. The second stated the desire that this be accomplished. The third stated that Japan will assist Manchoukuo to enter the pact on favorable opportunity.
- v. Record 3001-3003 - A telegram from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War and the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, dated December 16, 1940, requested whether negotiations for trade pact between Japan, Manchoukuo and Germany would be entered into and expressed the opinion that this would be in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite alliance, which had just been signed.
- w. Record 3004-3005 - Two telegrams, one from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War, dated November 5, 1940, and the reply thereto, which dealt with the suggestion of changing the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan and the approval thereof by the Vice-Minister of War.
- x. Record 3023-3024 - MORISHIMA, Morito, the Vice-Consul-General at Mukden from 1930 to 1932

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria (contd))

testified: "There was no popular movement in Manchuria for the establishment of any independent government. This movement was sponsored and inspired by the Kwantung Army and the Self-Government Guiding Board, which was created by the Kwantung Army. All of the important and controlling positions in the puppet government were filled by Japanese selected by the Kwantung Army.

"Upon the establishment of the puppet Government, the Province of Jehol in Inner-Mongolia was declared to be within its sphere of influence. This move proved ineffectual because it did not have the support of the government nor the people of Jehol. When the Kwantung Army realized this situation, and the continued existence of the exiled Government of Chang Hsueh-Liang in Jehol, the Army proceeded to occupy Jehol and make it a part of the puppet regime by force. This puppet government continued to be dominated and controlled by the Kwantung Army until 1945. Japan officially recognized the independence of this Government in September 1932. This gesture in nowise altered the control and domination of the Government by the Kwantung Army."

- y. Record 3232 - John B. Powell testified that General DOIHARA was instrumental in getting General MA CHAN-SHAN to accept the job of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the puppet government of Manchuria.
- z. Record 3953-4051 - These pages contain the testimony of PU-YI and, of course, state that the Japanese Government and the Japanese officials, as well as the Kwantung Army, control the area of Manchuria after the year 1931.

S. N. Brown