

## EXCERPT FROM

SIXTH REPORT ON PROGRESS IN MANCHURIA TO 19395 Reorganization of Japanese  
Jurisdiction

P.8 Up to 1931, the Japanese jurisdiction in Manchuria presented a quadruple front, the Kwantung Government in the Leased Territory, the South Manchuria Railway Company in the Railway Zone, the Consulates in various consular districts, and the Kwantung Army. Although each one of these organs had its own special mission, the desire for a unified administration was growing everywhere.

The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the subsequent establishment of Manchoukuo helped to materialize this desire in a sweeping change which was effected in 1932. Under the new three-in-one system, the Commander of the Kwantung Army became simultaneously the Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the Ambassador to Manchoukuo. This was an improvement but various difficulties were still felt both in Manchuria and in Tokyo. This was largely due to the fact that the shift was made only on the Manchurian front and no changes were effected at the sources of control in Tokyo.

After a further study, therefore, another sweeping reorganization was effected late in 1934 (For details, see Fifth Report, Section 3). This time, the two-in-one unification was effected by combining the Commander of the Kwantung Army and the Ambassador to Manchoukuo. The office of the Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory was abolished and a new office was created under the name of the Kwantung Bureau. The General Director of the Kwantung Bureau and the Councillor of the Embassy, both under the direction of the Ambassador, respectively supervised the general Japanese jurisdiction and the diplomatic activities in Manchuria, while the Governor of the Kwantung District Government at Port Arthur, removed to Dairen in 1937, administered the Kwantung Leased Territory under the general supervision of the General Director of the Kwantung Bureau and the South Manchuria Railway Company came under the direct supervision of the Ambassador. In Tokyo, a new office was created under the name of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau under the Cabinet supervision and the Prime Minister supervised the jurisdictional activities of the Ambassador through this office, while the Foreign Minister supervised only the purely diplomatic details of the Ambassador through the Councillor of the Japanese Embassy at Hsinking. Moreover, the Army Minister simultaneously held the office of the President of the

P.9 Manchurian Affairs Bureau, thus effecting the coordination between the civil and military administrations. General Jiro Minami became the first Ambassador and Commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, succeeded in 1936 by General Kenkichi Uyeda who continues to serve in the same office to-day.

The relinquishment of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the transfer of the administrative rights over the S. M. R. Zone as of December 1, 1937, again necessitated a slight reorganization in the Japanese jurisdiction, although the general principle of two-in-one administration remains unchanged. The changes were effected by an Imperial Ordinance dated December 1, 1937, which went into force on the same day. In the Kwantung Bureau, the Police Department was abolished with the transfer of Japanese police forces to Manchoukuo and the Education Department was created to supervise School Associations and Federation of School Associations (See below, Section 14:2) which took over Japanese educational activities in Manchuria. In the Kwantung District Government, all offices including police and postal services which were operating in the S. M. R. Zone were transferred to Manchoukuo, two Departments of Finance and Civil Engineering were added, and the Dairen Civil Administration Office was abolished, placing the City of Dairen under the direct supervision of the Kwantung District Government which was already moved from Port Arthur to Dairen. Moreover, various activities of purely Japanese character which were carried on by post offices in the S. M. R. Zone were entrusted to similar Manchoukuo post offices for the time being (See below, Section 15).

Another far-reaching result of the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, including consular jurisdiction, was the abolition of several Japanese consulates in Manchoukuo. This momentous decision was announced by the Japanese Embassy in Hsinking early in January, 1939. The shift included the abolition of Consulates-General at Mukden, Kirin, and Tsitsihar and Consulates or branches at Antung, Chinchou, Chengte, Chihfeng, Paichengtzu, and Yenchi, leaving open for the time being the Consulates-General at Hsinking and Harbin and Consulates in Northeast Manchuria. The Mutankiang Branch of the Harbin Consulate-General and the Hunchun Branch of the Yenki Consulate were raised to regular Consulate in view of the growing importance of north-eastern frontiers.

(Doc. 1801)

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the attached document, IPS No. 1801, the Sixth Report on Progress in Manchuria to 1939, was obtained by me from Lt. Robert S. Teaze, ATIS Document Section, in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

10th day of June, 1946

Witness: /s/ William C. Prout

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Investigator  
Official Capacity  
I.P.S.

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I, Robert Teaze, hereby certify that ATIS Document No. SA 10090, Item 1, described as follows:

"SIXTH REPORT ON PROGRESS IN MANCHURIA TO 1939", South Manchuria Railway Company, May 1939.

was obtained by me in the course of my official duties and on 10 Jun 1946 was delivered to Mr. E. P. Monaghan of the International Prosecution Section.

Date 24 Jul 1946

/s/ Robert S. Teaze  
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