

6 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lt. Col. Mornare; Mr. Dunigan

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 - HOSHINO
TOJO

The attached information has been taken from the compiled report prepared by MIS. The report was previously classified secret however this classification has been cancelled and at the present time does not carry any classification. It will be noted that much of this information has been furnished in curriculum vitae obtained from the Cabinet Secretariat's office.

WITNESS

KISHI, Shunsuke

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from MID report

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

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Shinsuke (Nobusuke) KISHI: Former Minister of Commerce and Industry.
Member House of Peers.

1896 Nov Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; 2nd son of Hidesuke Sato;
m. Yoshiko Kishi and adopted into family
1920 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law and entered
civil service
* Secretary, Industrial Rationalization of Unemployment
Problems Committee
* Director, Industry Bureau, Commerce and Industry Ministry.
1936 Director, Industry Bureau, Manchukuo Industries Department.
1937-39 Vice Minister, Manchukuo Industries Department and Director of
Patent Bureau of same.
1939 Mar. Assistant Director, General Affairs Bd., Manchukuo State
Council.
1939-40 Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry, Japan
1941 Oct. Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tojo Cabinet
1943 Oct. 8 Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tojo Cabinet
1943 Nov. 1 Vice Minister of Munitions in Tojo Cabinet
1944 July Resigned with Tojo Cabinet

Address: 429, 3-chome, Kashiwagi-cho, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

When Premier Tojo took over portfolio of Commerce and Industry
8 October 1943, Kishi became Vice Minister. On 1 November 1943 Tojo became
head of the newly created Munitions Ministry and Kishi was made Vice Minister.

Because of prominent part Kishi took in Japanese Army's efforts to
develop Manchukuo on planned economy basis, Japanese newspaper Asahi at the
time of his appointment as Minister of Commerce and Industry under Tojo,
spoke gravely in October 1941 of his "burning reformist spirit" and warned
against "rash measures" that he might take. Was considered leader of the
"young bureaucrats" favoring drastic revisions in Japan's economic structure.
A nephew of Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister. (75, 77)

24 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. David N. Sutton

FROM : Lt. Kurt Steiner

1. Your attention is invited to the following documents:

a. IPS Document No. 2279 -- an envelope containing reports by General TADA re military situation in North China. This document has not been used in evidence. TADA is a Defense witness assigned to Mr. Lopez.

b. IPS Documents 2316 to 2322 inclusive -- being secret documents on the Marshal Chang Tsuo-lin Incident including comments by HATOYAMA, Ichiro, who received these documents from General TANAKA, Giichi. One of these documents is a report by General TANAKA to the Throne stating that the assassination of Chang Tsuo-lin was planned and executed by members of the Kwantung Army Staff. These documents have not been used in evidence. HATOYAMA is a Defense witness assigned to Messrs. Comyns-Carr and Brown.

c. IPS Document 2384 -- file of messages on Inner Mongolian Affairs. Among them is a wire from ARIYOSHI to HIROTA dated 25 October 1933 containing reference to the support given to Inner Mongolian leaders by the Japanese Special Service Organization. This document has not been introduced. A person by the name of ARIYOSHI, Chuichi will be a witness for the Defense. The first name of the sender of this wire is Akira. However, the Defense application states that the witness was Ambassador to China which is true for the sender of this wire (ARIYOSHI, Akira), but not for ARIYOSHI, Chuichi. It may therefore be assumed that the first name on the Defense application is an error. The witness ARIYOSHI is assigned to Mr. Brown.

2. Your attention is further invited to the fact that the Russian Division filed with the Document Division a number of affidavits by or implicating persons who are now being called as Defense witnesses. Among them are the following:

Memorandum

<u>IPS Doc.</u>	<u>Exh. No.</u>	<u>Witness for Whom the Document Originated or Who is Implicated</u>	<u>Attorneys to Whom Assigned</u>
1951	Not Introduced	ASADO, Saburo	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1954	Not Introduced	ISOGAI, Rensuke KOBAYASHI, Seizo KISHI, Shinsuke	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Nyi, Cole, Wiley, Mornane, <u>Dunigan</u>
1970	703	USHIROKU, Jun	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1984	705	TOMINAGA, Kyoji	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1987	684, 1334	ISOGAI, Rensuke KOBAYASHI, Seizo KISHI, Shinsuke	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Nyi, Cole, Wiley, Mornane, <u>Dunigan</u>
1991	701	KAWABE, T.	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Fixel, Lopez, Robinson, Edwards, Crowe, Mornane

3. I suggest that the attorneys to whom the various witnesses are assigned request additional analyses and, if necessary, translation of pertinent documents mentioned above which have not yet been introduced, for use in cross-examination or rebuttal. I suggest further that proper entries be made in all witness files on Defense witnesses who have previously testified in the Prosecution case as stated above.

Kurt Steiner

KURT STEINER

cc:

Judge Nyi
Maj. Gen. Vasiliev
Col. Woolworth
Capt. Robinson
Col. Fixel
Col. Mornane
Comdr. Cole
Mr. Comyns-Carr
Mr. Brown
Mr. Wiley
✓ Mr. Dunigan
Mr. Lopez
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Wagner
Mr. Crowe

8 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Lt. Colonel T. Mornane
FROM : Lester C. Danigan
SUBJECT: Re KISHI, Shinsuke

In connection with our conversation concerning the above named person, you may be interested in case you have not already done so in examining Defense Document #558 which sets forth the contents of a lecture delivered by KISHI, Shinsuke, on 26 November 1938 at a meeting held at Osaka of the Japan, Manchurian, and China Economic Discussion Board.

8 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : Lester C. Danigan
SUBJECT: Re KISHI, Shinsuke -- witness
FOR : Central File

The above named person has been subpoenaed to testify on behalf of TOJO and HOSHINO. Mr. Mornane, who is handling the case of HOSHINO, has agreed with me that he will prepare on KISHI.

I shall turn over to Mr. Mornane any available information I have concerning KISHI.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

8th April, 1947.

TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton (2)

FROM: Lt.Col. T. F. Mornane.

REFERENCE: KISHI, Shinsuke proposed witness for HOSHINO, Naoki.

1. The following documents relating to KISHI, Shinsuke are forwarded herewith:-
 - (a) Copy of curriculum vitae;
 - (b) Relevant facts relating to his career, up to 19 Oct. 1939.
2. The greater part of the material has been obtained from his Case File, No. 77. Cross references have been checked but they contain nothing material which has not been included in that file.
3. References to the associations to which he belonged during the period mentioned have been inadvertently omitted. I subtend what is known in that respect:-

(a) "The Concordia had already been established in Manchuria by the time Kishi arrived. A meeting of the Concordia was held once a year, and as a representative of his government office, Kishi attended the meeting. When asked whether he thought the Concordia was totalitarian in nature, Kishi replied that the ideals which had once been written on paper were democratic but such ideals could not be carried out due to the various groups and differences such as Koreans, Manchukvans, Japanese and Chinese."

(b) "Manshu Tokusan Chuo Kai (Manshu Agricultural Institute)

KISHI was a director, a position automatically acquired as Vice Minister of the Industrial Dept. of Manchu. This organisation was established about 1934, with officials well acquainted with transportation problems. The goods to be moved from the interior were agricultural products such as soya beans, wheat, and rice. HUEN as Industrial Minister of Manchukuo was by virtue of his position president of this Kai. When asked why the head directors were men formerly associated with the South Manchurian Railway, KISHI replied that they were experts in that particular field. The Manshu Tokusan Chuo Kai was not large as a company, but had offices in Harbin, Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Hamburg, Hongkong, London, Bombay, New York, and San Francisco, with the head office in Hainking.

Copy to Mr. Junigan

Thomas F. Mornane
Lt-Col.
Associate Prosecutor for
Australia.

FILE NO. 77

REPORT BY: R.H. GILLILAND
1st Lt., Inf.

RE: Shinsuke KISHI

DATE: 28 February 1946

STATUS: Pending

On 9 January 1946 the records of the Personnel Section, Cabinet Secretariat were examined at the Diet Building, Tokyo.

Complete personnel records of the subject were micro-filmed. Photostatic copies, together with translation, are on file as Exhibit No. 109.

Following is a transcript of the translation:

SHINSUKE KISHI

BORN : 13 November 1896

RESIDENCE : 3391 Tafuse-Cho, Kumake-Gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture

RANK : Knighthood

1917 Jul Graduated from the First Higher School

1919 Oct Passed the Administrative Examination of the Higher Civil Service

1920 Jul Graduated from the Law Department in the Imperial University
(Also learned German Law)

1920 Jul 16 Given charge of investigation of Foreign Trade and allowed
45 Yen a month (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)

1920 Aug 23 ¥78 a month (By No. 505 Report issued in 1920)

1920 Sep 10 Released from charge of investigation of Foreign Trade

1920 Sep 10 Appointed an Agricultural and Commercial Ministry Clerk;
The Fifth Class Salary - ¥78 as temporary allowance;
Ordered to the Bureau of Commerce (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)

1920 Sep 30 The Fifth Class Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)

1920 Dec 10 Rewarded ¥170 for meritorious service (Agriculture-Commerce
Ministry)

- 1921 May 7 Appointed as Administrative Official in the Agricultural and Commercial Ministry (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry);
The 7th Rank of the Higher Civil Service;
The Emperor was pleased to honor him with a grant of the 10th Class Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry);
Ordered to the Bureau of Commerce (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)
- 1921 May 30 The 7th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade
- 1921 Dec 27 Grant of the 9th Class Salary
- 1922 Jun 30 Grant of the 8th Class Salary
- 1922 Jul 26 Appointed to post as Councillor in the Agricultural and Commercial Ministry;
The 7th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered to the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (A-C Ministry);
Ordered to Forestry Bureau (A-C Ministry)
- 1923 May 14 Ordered to the Mineral Bureau (A-C Ministry)
- 1923 Jun 30 The 6th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1923 Sep 12 Assigned as an Administrative Official in the Temporary Earthquake Relief Council
- 1923 Oct 10 The 7th Class Court Rank of the Senior Grade
- 1924 Jun 30 Grant of the 6th Class Salary (A-C Ministry)
- 1923 Oct 16 Relieved as an administrative official in the Temporary Administrative Bureau for Earthquake Disaster Relief
- 1924 Dec 20 Ordered to the Fisheries Bureau (A-C Ministry);
Additional office abolished by the Imperial Edict No. 311
- 1925 Administrative official in the Foreign Ministry
- 1925 Mar 31 Relieved from the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (A-C Ministry).
- 1925 Apr 1 Appointed Administrative Official in the Patent Bureau and a Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Ministry;
The 6th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Granted the 6th Class Salary (Commercial-Industrial Ministry);
Ordered to the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (Commercial-Industrial Ministry).

- 1925 Jul 30 The 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1925 Jun 30 Granted the 5th Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1925 Aug 1 The 6th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade
- 1926 Feb 12 Ordered to additional duty in the Commercial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1926 Dec 25 Grant of the 4th Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1927 Jul 19 The 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1927 Sep 1 The 6th Class Court Rank of the Senior Grade
- 1928 Jun 30 Grant of the 3rd Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1929 Apr 30 Ordered as Secretary in the Commercial and Industrial Investigation Commission (Cabinet)
- 1929 May 18 Ordered as Administrative Official in the Bureau of the Natural Resources (Cabinet)
- 1929 Apr 23 Ordered as Acting Chief of the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat during Kido's Official trip abroad (C-I Ministry)
- 1929 Jul 2 Ordered as secretary in the Japanese Industry Promotion Commission (Cabinet)
- 1929 Jul 19 Ordered as Secretary in the Gas Business Commission (Cabinet)
- 1929 Aug 1 Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission for Foodstuff problems (Cabinet);
The 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1929 Sep 2 The 5th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade
- 1929 Sep 21 Took charge as Secretary to the Commission for Revising of the Administrative Litigation Law and Petition Law (Cabinet)
- 1930 Jan 29 Released as Acting Chief of the Archives and Documents Section in the Commercial and Industrial Minister Secretariats upon Kido's return home from abroad
- 1930 Feb 12 Relieved as Administrative Official in the Bureau of Natural Resources (Cabinet)

- 1930 Feb 28 Relieved as Secretary in the Commission for the Gas Business (Cabinet);
Relieved as Secretary in the Japanese Industry Promotion Commission (Cabinet)
- 1930 Apr 10 By the Imperial Edict No. 72 abolishing the committee, the Secretary was released as official of the Foodstuff Problems Investigation Commission
- 1930 May 12 Ordered to the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1930 Jun 2 Appointed as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau and in the Patent Bureau;
The 3rd Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered to Industrial Bureau;
Grant of the 3rd Class Salary
- 1930 June 2 Ordered to the 1st Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1930 Jun 14 Relieved as Secretary of the Commission for revising the Administrative Litigation Law and Petition Law (Cabinet)
- 1930 Jun 30 Grant of the 2nd Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1930 Jul 5 Released from official system of the Commercial and Industrial Investigation Commission
- 1930 Dec 9 Ordered to the 2nd Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1932 Jan 7 Appointed as Secretary in the Commercial and Industrial Ministry;
Also as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau;
The 3rd Rank Civil Service (Cabinet);
Grant of the 2nd Class Salary;
Ordered as Chief of the Industrial Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau;
Ordered to the 1st Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1932 Feb 1 Ordered as Secretary in the Gas Business Commission (Cabinet)
- 1932 Feb 1 Ordered as Secretary in the Investigation Commission of Price Control (Cabinet)
- 1932 Feb 10 Ordered as Secretary in the Customs Investigation Commission (Cabinet)

- 1932 Dec 20 Given charge as secretary in the Bureau of Natural Resources Experts (Cabinet)
- 1932 Dec 26 Grant of the First Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1933 Jan 19 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure
- 1933 Feb 4 Appointed to additional duty as a Secretary in the Foreign Ministry;
The 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered to the Commercial Treaty Bureau (Foreign Ministry)
- 1933 Mar 22 Ordered to duty as Chief of the Industrial Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1933 Apr 11 Relieved of duty as the Chief of the Industrial Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1933 Apr 22 Relieved as Secretary in Gas Business Commission (Cabinet)
- 1933 Dec 22 Ordered as Chief of the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as Chief of the Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as reserve member on the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Commission
- 1934 Jan 9 Ordered as Secretary in the Inspection Commission for Valuation of the Iron Manufacturing Business (Cabinet);
Ordered as Assistant Commissioner for establishing the Japan Iron Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Cabinet)
- 1934 Jan 11 Ordered as Secretary in the Foreign Exchange Control Commission (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Commission for Gas Business (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Commission for promoting Japanese Industry (Cabinet)
- 1934 Jan 29 Ordered as Chief of Statistic Section in the Ministry Secretariat
- 1934 Jan 29 Relieved of duty as Chief of the Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1934 Feb 9 Ordered as Administrative Official in the Natural Resources Bureau (Cabinet)

- 1934 Feb 13 Ordered as Government Commissioner of Matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 65th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)
- 1934 Feb 22 Relieved as Secretary of the Inspection Committee for Controlling Prices (Cabinet)
- 1934 Mar 1 Relieved of his additional post as a secretary in the Foreign Ministry (Cabinet)
- 1934 Jun 15 Ordered as Secretary of the Unemployment Counter-Measure Committee (Cabinet)
- 1934 Sep 15 The 5th Class Court Rank of Senior Grade
- 1935 Jan 18 Ordered as Administrative Official to the Manchurian Administrative Bureau (Cabinet)
- 1935 Mar 4 Ordered as Government Commissioner of matters under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 67th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)
- 1935 Apr 17 Ordered as temporary director of the Industrial Bureau (Cabinet)
- 1935 Apr 17 Relieved as Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette and as Chief Statistician (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as 2nd Department Commander in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1935 Apr 26 Relieved as Administrative Official in the Manchurian Administration Bureau (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Investigation Committee for Standardization of Industrial Products (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Invention Management Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 4 Ordered as member of Gas Business Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Japanese Industry Promotion Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Inspection Commission for Price Control;
Relieved as a Secretary of the Gas Business Committee (Cabinet);
Relieved as a Secretary of the Japanese Industry Promoting Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 8 Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission of Natural Resources (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission for the Development of the North-Eastern District (Cabinet)

- 1935 May 13 Relieved as Secretary of the Inspection Committee for Valuation of the Iron Manufacturing Business (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 14 Ordered as member of the Inspection Committee for customs petition (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 15 Relieved as a Secretary of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 16 Ordered as member of the Central Employment Committee (Cabinet);
Relieved as Secretary of the Unemployment Counter-Measure Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 25 Appointed as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau and as Director of the Industrial Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- 1935 May 25 The 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered as 1st Department Commander in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau;
Ordered to the 2nd Department of the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1935 Jun 6 Ordered as a member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 7 Ordered as Commissioner of the Investigation Commission for Standardization of Industrial Products Gauges;
Ordered as member of the committee for Promoting Japanese Industry;
Ordered to the Invention encouragement committee;
Ordered as member of the Committee for Gas Business (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 8 Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Committee for Development of the North-Eastern District (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 11 Ordered as Secretary of the Natural Resources Investigation Society (Cabinet);
Ordered as Councillor in the Social Bureau (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 12 Ordered as member of the Customs Petition Inspection Commission (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Control Commission (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 18 Ordered as Councillor in the Natural Resources Bureau (Cabinet)

1935 Jun 19 Ordered as Central Employment Committee Member (Cabinet)

1935 Jun 20 Ordered as member of the Committee for increasing the demand for raw silk (Cabinet)

1935 Jul 23 Ordered to the Inspection Committee for Price Control Sale (Cabinet)

1935 Jul 27 Ordered as member of the Investigation Association for Social Insurance (Cabinet)

1935 Aug 8 Ordered Temporary member of the Investigation Commission for the System of the Weights and Measures (Cabinet); Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission for the System of Weights and Measures (Cabinet);

1935 Dec 24 Government Commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 68th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)

1934 Apr 29 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of Sacred Treasure for meritorious service during 1931 to 1934

1935 Jun 11 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Order of Sacred Treasure

1936 Apr 16 Appointed the Director of the Industrial Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (Cabinet).
Ordered as 2nd. Department Commander in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau;
Relieved as the 1st Department Commander in Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-1 Ministry)

1936 May 2 Ordered as Government Commissioner of matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the 69th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)

1936 May 7 Ordered to the 1st Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-1 Ministry)

1936 May 14 Relieved as Secretary of the Control Commission (Cabinet)
Ordered as Secretary of the Control Commission (Cabinet)

1936 Jun 20 Ordered as Assistant Commissioner for Establishment of the Central Depository in the Commercial and Industrial Association

- 1936 Sep. 1. Ordered as Temporary Member of the Employment Committee (Cabinet).
- 1936 Sep. 9. Ordered as Member of the Automobile Manufacturing Business Commission (Cabinet).
- 1936 Oct. 7. Relieved from his principal office and additional duty at his own request (Cabinet).
- 1937 Jun 11. Relieved of the duty as the Expert Commissioner of the Natural Resources Bureau (Cabinet).
- 1939 Oct.19 Appointed the Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry; The 2nd. Bank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 25 Ordered as Commissioner of the Information Department in the Cabinet;
 Ordered as member of the Committee for the Fertilizer Business;
 Ordered as member of the Educational Investigation Commission;
 Ordered as member of the Temporary Money Adjustment Committee;
 Ordered to the Committee for the General Mobilization of National Spirit;
 Ordered to the Small Industry Investigation Commission;
 Ordered to the Temporary Investigation Committee for Manchurian Colonists;
 Ordered to the Investigation Committee of the Rice Dealing Business (Cabinet);
 Took charge as member of the Preparatory Committee for Establishing the Trade Ministry (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 26 Ordered to the Invention Encouragement Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 27 Ordered as member of the Central Electric Power Regulation Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 31 Ordered as Temporary Member of the Committee for the Money Deposit Department (Cabinet)
- 1939 Dec 2 Ordered as Councillor of the Planning Bureau;
 Ordered as Councillor to the Manchurian Administrative Bureau;
 Ordered as member of the Central Statistics Committee;
 Ordered as member of the Plan Discussion Committee;
 Ordered as member of the Investigation Society for the General Mobilisation of the Nation;
 Ordered a member of the Scientific Investigation Society (Cabinet);
 Ordered as Vice President of the Investigation Society for Gauge Standardization in Industrial Products.

- 1939 Dec 2 Ordered as Member of the Investigation Committee for the Revising of the Mineral Law;
Ordered as member of the Important Minerals Committee.
- 1939 Nov 2 Ordered as member of the Committee of Light Metal Manufacturing Business;
Ordered as member of the Committee for Gas Business;
Ordered as member of Department Store Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 6 Ordered as member of Central Air Defense Committee(Cabinet)
Ordered as member of the Chief Railway Investigation Committee (Abolished by the Imperial Edict No.517 on August 7, 1940);
Ordered as member of the Committee for Using the Fixed Funds of Post Office Life Insurance (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 7 Ordered as member of the Sea-Route Control Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Shipping Control Committee;
Ordered as member of the Electric Committee;
Ordered as member of the Electric Investigation Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Investigation Commission of Foreign Exploitation (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 10 Ordered as member of the Central City Planning Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the State Property Investigation Committee;
Ordered as member of the Preparatory Commission for Building the Central Offices;
Ordered as member of the Committee for encouraging National Savings (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Foreign Exchange Control Commission (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 13 Ordered as member of the District System Investigation Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Commission for Inspecting the Value of the Iron Manufacturing Business;
Ordered as member of the Liquid Fuel Committee;
Ordered as member of the Central Price Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 14 Ordered as member of the Automobile Manufacturing Business Committee;
Ordered as member of the Committee for the Machinery Manufacturing Business;
Ordered as member of the Committee for Price Control;
Ordered as member of the Trade Investigation Society;
Ordered as member of the Commission for developing the Export of Industrial Articles (Cabinet)

1939 Nov 18 Ordered as member of the Conference for the Celebration Ceremony of the 2600th year after the accession of the Emperor Jimmu.

1939 Nov 25 Ordered as temporary member of the Central Wage Commission (Cabinet)

1939 Nov 27 Ordered as member of the Committee for developing the domestic products industry

1939 Dec 8 Ordered as member of the Engineering Congress (Cabinet)

1939 Dec 9 Ordered as member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1939 Dec 15 Ordered as member of the Commission for the Iron Manufacturing Enterprise (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Commission for Ship Manufacturing Enterprise (Cabinet)

1940 Feb 7 Ordered as member of the Central Committee of Counter-Measure for unemployment (Cabinet)

1940 Feb 22 Ordered as member of the Investigation Committee in developing Science (Cabinet)

1940 Mar 6 Ordered as member of the Central Committee for Regulating the Rice Ration (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 1 Ordered as Secretary to the Investigation Committee of Price Counter-Measures (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 6 Assigned as a member of the Central Price Commission (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 12 Assigned as a member of the Commission for Establishing the Nippon Coal Co. (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 1 Relieved as member of the Commission for Establishing the Nippon Coal Company (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 6 Assigned as member of the Commission for establishing the Nippon Fertilizer Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 8 The 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 17 Assigned as Commissioner for Establishing the Japan Export Agricultural Products Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)

1940 Jul 1 Assigned as a member of the Electric Communication Committee

1940 Jul 1 Assigned to the Higher Disciplinary Committee for Civil Officers (Cabinet)

1940 Jul 13 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure;
The Order was cancelled by the Bureau of Decorations, No. 898 on 23 May 1940

1940 Jul 17 Assigned to the Cabinet Celebration Commissioner(Cabinet)

1940 Aug 3 Relieved as Commissioner for Establishing the Nippon Fertilizer Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)
Relieved as Commissioner of Establishing the Nippon Export Agricultural Products Co. Ltd. (Cabinet)

1940 Sep 2 Assigned to the Higher Disciplinary Committee for Civil Officers (Cabinet)

1940 Sep 2 Relieved as Higher Disciplinary Committee for Civil Officers (Cabinet)

1940 Oct 15 The 4th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade

1940 Oct 31 Assigned as member of the Committee for the Industrial Ownership System (Cabinet)

1940 Dec 24 Assigned as Government Commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 76th Imperial Diet (Cabinet).

1941 Jan 4 Relieved of his principal office at his request.

1941 Oct 18 Appointed as Minister of Commerce and Industry (Cabinet)

1941 Nov 1 The 3rd. Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade

1941 Dec 13 Assigned as Chairman for Establishment of the Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet);

1941 Dec 12 Decorated with the 2nd. Order of Merit with the Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure (Cabinet)

1942 Jan 21 Relieved as Chairman for Establishment of the Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet)

1942 Mar 11 Assigned as Chairman for Establishment of the Important Products Control Board (Cabinet)

1942 Apr 17 Relieved as Chairman for Establishment of the Important Products Control Board (Cabinet)

1942 Apr 30 Elected as member of the House of Representatives

1943 Apr 12 Assigned as Chairman for Organization of the Trade Board

1943 Jun 12 Relieved as Chairman in the Organizing of the Trade Board (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 8 Appointed the Minister of State (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 8 Appointed concurrently as the Vice Minister of the Commerce and Industry (Cabinet)
The 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 19 Assigned as member of the Karafuto Development Investigation Society (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 20 Assigned as a member of the Investigation Society for the Loss of Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 30 Appointed as President of the Price Bureau

1943 Nov 1 Relieved of his additional office;
Appointed as the Vice Minister of Munitions;
The 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1943 Nov 15 The 3rd. Class Court Rank of the Senior Grade (Cabinet)

1943 Nov 25 Assigned as member of the Important Minerals Committee;
Assigned as member of the Mineral Industry Estimate Commission (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 4 Assigned as member of the Committee in the Fund Section of the Deposit Department (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 9 Assigned as a member of the Investigation Committee for General Mobilization of the Nation (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 13 Assigned as a member of the Committee for the Encouragement of National Saving (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 14 Assigned as a Councillor in the Total War Ability Research Association (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 17 Assigned as member of the Rolling Steel Material Committee (Cabinet)
Assigned as member of the Investigation Committee for Evaluating the Iron Manufacturing Enterprise (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 27 Assigned as a Secretary in the Great Asia Constructing Investigation Society (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 8 Relieved as member of the Parliament by the Parliamentary Law No. 76 because of appointment to the Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry

1944 Jan 15 Assigned as a Councillor in the Technical Board (Cabinet)

1944 Jan 21 Assigned as member of the Committee in the Important Fertilizer Business (Cabinet)

1944 Jan 25 Assigned as a member of the Enemy Property Control Commission (Cabinet)

1944 Jan 28 Assigned as a member of the Central Committee for price control (Cabinet)

1944 Feb 7 Assigned as a member of the Electric Power Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Feb 17 Assigned as a member of the Committee in the Organic Synthesis Business (Cabinet);
Assigned as a member of the Karafuto Developing Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Feb 18 Assigned as a member of the Central Electric Power Regulating Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Mar 2 Assigned as a member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Mar 22 Assigned as a member of the Industrial Equipment Estimating Commission (Cabinet)

1944 Jun 1 Assigned as a member of the Inspection Committee against Loss of the Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet)

1944 Jul 22 Relieved of his additional office at his own request (Cabinet)

1944 Jul 22 Relieved of his principal office at his own request (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the 3rd. Order of Merit with the Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure for his meritorious service in the Sino-Japanese Affair

1936 Oct 8 Appointed the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau in the Department of Finance and Industry (Manchuria, etc.);
Granted the First Rank Salary

1936 Oct 22 Appointed to an additional post as the Director of the Patent Bureau

1937 Jul 1 Appointed as Under-Head of the Industrial Department and the Director of the Patent Bureau

1938 Sep 17 Relieved of his additional office

1938 Oct 1 The Civil Service Ordinance was enforced;
 Conferred the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service directly by the Emperor;
 Granted the First Rank Salary;
 Granted an allowance of 150 yen

1938 Oct 17 Appointed as member of the Committee for Inspection of the Forestry Property Right

1939 Mar 22 Appointed to be Under-Secretary of the General Affairs Board

1939 Mar 22 Conferred the 1st Rank Higher Civil Service directly by the Emperor;
 The First Rank Salary (Allowed. ¥150 for his service)

1939 Jun 1 Appointed Chief of Preparatory Association for the National Central Library

1939 Aug 1 Relieved of his additional office

1939 Oct 18 An additional salary for long service; 50 Yen monthly was allowed

1939 Oct 19 Relieved from his post

P E N D I N G

1. NAME: KISHI, Shinsuke (also known as KISHI, Nobosuke)
2. SUBPOENA: To be called on behalf of HOSHINO, Naoki, to prove "that the economic policy of Manchukuo was adopted and carried out for the benefit of the people of Manchukuo and not designed to exploit for the sake of Japan, and other relevant matters".
3. EARLY HISTORY: Born 13 November 1896 - a nephew of the late MATSUOKA, Yosuke, who was originally one of the accused - graduated from Law Department in the Imperial University July 1920 - appointed to Agriculture-Commerce Ministry on 10 September 1920 and held various appointments in that Ministry and in the Commercial-Industrial Ministry up to 1936. (Records of Personnel Section, Cabinet Secretariat.)

During a period of six months in 1926-1927 he was in Philadelphia as a representative within the Japanese concession of the Exposition celebrating the 150th anniversary of the American Independence. During this period he travelled from Seattle through Texas, up to Washington D.C., on to Philadelphia and on to Canada.

In 1930 he toured Europe through Germany, France, England, Italy, Switzerland and Russia from May until December representing Industry and Commerce at the World Power Conference held in Berlin, and was on a committee of about twenty people headed by SHIBA, Chuzaburo, (now deceased) older brother to Sochiro. (Source: Initial Interrogation by Lt. G. SAKANARI on 7 March 1946.)

4. EXTRACT FROM PERSONAL RECORD SHOWING PRINCIPLE APPOINTMENTS IN JAPAN BETWEEN 7 JANUARY 1932 AND 7 OCTOBER 1936.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 7 Jan. 1932 | Appointed as Secretary in the Commercial and Industrial Ministry. |
| 4 Feb. 1933 | Appointed to additional duty as a Secretary in the Foreign Ministry (1 March 34, relieved). |
| 18 Jan. 1935 | Ordered as Administrative Official to the Manchurian Administrative Bureau (Cabinet). (26 April 35, relieved). |
| 25 May 1935 | Appointed as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau and as Director of the Industrial Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (16 April 36: Similar appointment again recorded in Personal Record.) |
| 7 Oct. 1936 | Relieved from his principal office and additional duty at his own request. |

5. POSITIONS HELD IN MANCHURIA BETWEEN 7 OCTOBER 1936 AND 19 OCTOBER 1939
(SOURCE - PERSONAL RECORD)

- 8 Oct. 1936 Appointed the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau in the Department of Finance and Industry (Manchuria, etc.)
- 22 Oct. 1936 Appointed to an additional post as the Director of the Patent Bureau.
- 1 July 1937 Appointed as Under-Head of the Industrial Department and the Director of the Patent Bureau.
- 17 Sep. 1938 Relieved of his additional office.
- 17 Oct. 1938 Appointed as member of the Committee for Inspection of the Forestry property Rights.
- 22 Mar. 1939 Appointed to be Under Secretary of the General Affairs Board.
- 1 July June 1939 Appointed Chief of Preparatory Association for the National Central Library.
- 1 Aug. 1939 Relieved of his additional office.
- 19 Oct. 1939 Relieved from his post.

6. NEXT APPOINTMENT IN JAPAN.

- 19 Oct. 1939 Appointed Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry.

7. AVAILABLE FACTS COVERING PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANCHURIA. [76436-196439]

(a) Introductory: "Kishi was in the Industrial Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry when asked by the Minister to go to Manchuria in October 1936" (From 18 Jan 35 to 26 Apr 35 he was Administrator Official to the Manchurian Administration Bureau but this Bureau appears to have been situated in Japan). "He became Chief of the Business or Industry Department in Manchuria immediately."

(b) Governmental Set Up: "When he was in Manchuria there were 7 Ministries i.e. Education, Justice, Transportation, Home Affairs, Industry, Finance and Foreign Affairs. He was Minister of Industry. Over these was the KOKUMJIN consisting of - the Premier, Chief of General Affairs and 3 Assistants, Planning Board, Appointment Board, Budget Board and Legislation Board"

"The Governmental set up allowed the Manchurian Premier

full authority without legislation check. He advised the Manchurian Emperor on all matters including appointments. The Premier was in turn dominated by the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau."

(c) Position of Hoshino as Chief of the General Affairs Bureau.

"....the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau was the dominating civilian official. Odate who preceded Hoshino in this position lost it because he would not co-operate fully with the Kwantung Army, but instead persisted in expounding ideas of his own. Hoshino, being an opportunist, made the most of his position and retained it. Hoshino's instructions came from the Kwantung Army Chief of Staff but they originated with Section 4 of the Army". "In December, 1936, Hoshino transferred to the General Affairs Department as its chief and thereafter was the most influential civilian in Manchuria" "The Premier was in turn dominated by the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, which position was held by Hoshino while Kishi was there, and Hoshino had to co-operate fully with the Kwantung Army in order to hold his position. On December 2, 1937, Japan officially relinquished all extra-territorial rights in Manchuria. Thereafter under a system partially set up by Kishi taxes were paid to the Manchurian Government. Hoshino continued to dictate to the Premier concerning appointments."

(d) Five Year Plan

"Kishi says that the development of Manchukuo was not for the purpose of contributing to the domination of China, and that actually the China Incident retarded the Manchurian plans because the China trouble required use of capital and engineers which otherwise would have gone to Manchuria. He does not have a copy of the five-year plan. He defined its purposes, however, as follows:-

1. Develop mining of iron and coal.
2. Improve heavy industry (iron and steel factories and heavy machinery).
3. Increase agricultural output of soy beans, rice, wheat, cotton etc.
4. Improve transportation.
5. Develop electric power.

He advises that many Japanese civilians and Army men had the desire to develop Manchuria along the lines of Russia's five year plan, but that it was not "put on paper" and into shape for operating until after he arrived. The individuals who were primarily responsible for its creation into a law were Kishi, Hoshino, Shiima Etsusaburo (Head of Planning Division Industrial Department of Manchukuo) Matsuda Peisuke (head of the Manchukuo Cabinet Planning Board) and Furumi Tadajuki (head of Planning Division Finance Department of Manchukuo). Of course others assisted with the details. Kishi does not know the Manchurian organic laws and has never heard of a law creating a legislative council but he does know that he and

his group in January, 1937, submitted the proposed SANGYO TOSHINO (Industry Control Law) to the Legislative Council or Board, and it was passed in the form of ordinances 66 and 67 to become effective May 1, 1937. Except in this instance and subsequent thereto, when it was necessary to have minor legislative changes to make the Five Year Plan effective, Kishi had nothing to do with the legal framework of Manchukuo. It was his job, however, to ensure the effectiveness of the plan. He proposed to do this in four ways, namely

1. Bring capital from Japan.
2. Bring in Japanese Engineers.
3. Bring Japanese management.
4. Organise and raise the efficiency of the laborers.

Despite any similarity of this plan to one voiced by Koiso years earlier, Kishi says it was not the same for they had no dealings with Koiso concerning it. Realising the unlimited industrial possibilities in Manchuria, he and others wanted it developed to such an extent that it would be independent, yet very closely related to Japan."

"Kishi mentioned that ever since the China Incident Japan's goal has been increased production. They wanted to be prepared for any eventuality including possible war in the East Asia countries. This of course continued right on during the negotiations with the United States."

"In 1938 when Aikawa wanted to move his Nissan Industries to Manchukuo, he had to get permission from both Japan and Manchukuo. The matter was referred to the Japan-Manchukuo Joint Economic Committee of which Hoshino was a member. Kishi says no money changed hands to expedite the transfer and that it was done with the idea of helping both Manchuria and Japan (Kishi is reported to have been rather successful in obtaining bribes and secret commissions). Kishi's opinion was asked and he expressed approval. In 1939 Kishi became a member of this Committee also. Its Chairman was, as usual, the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, who at this time was Lt. General Isogaya, Rensuke. The committee was made up of approximately ten members and was supposed to be 50 percent Japanese and 50 percent Manchurian. The only pure Manchurians on the Committee at that time were the Ministers of Finance and Industry. The other "Manchurians" were those Japanese who had become Manchurians by edict in December, 1937. The principal item settled by the Committee during Kishi's membership was the construction of this dam between Korea and Manchukuo. They determined where to locate it, how to build it and what power should be taken by each nation from the finished dam."

(Source - Interrogation by James M. McEwen with Lt. Curtis as interpreter on 9th and 14th May, 46 - Case file 77 serials 17 and 19).

(e) Relationship between Kwantung Army and Government of Manchuria.

"Kishi states that the Kwantung Army had actual control in governing

Manchu and the Army's permission had to be obtained through channels in order to perform any function important in nature. Kishi was often intimidated as were his fellow workers by the Kwantung Army to the extent of losing their positions if they dared to function without the knowledge of the Kwantung Army. With time the Kwantung Army control decreased with changes in command, and all the more so because the Manchu government officials came to understand the various problems in a clearer light since they usually held their positions for a longer duration than the Army Commanders. Kishi says that in the beginning the Kwantung Army commanders were able and efficient, but due to the change of military importance shifting to other areas, able commanders were transferred in pursuit of military recognition, followed by men of inferior qualities. By law the Kwantung Army was not integrated into the Manchu government, but army control was forced upon officials by pressure. The Kwantung Army directives were not followed by regulations, but conferences had to be held between the Army heads and governmental officials before any measures were taken."

(Source: Interrogation by Lt. Sakanari on 7 March 46)

8. REFERENCES TO WITNESS IN EVIDENCE.

Excerpts from interrogation of accused HOSHINO - Exhibit 453A - Record Pages 5125-5127.

"Page 15

Q Did you know Mr. KISHI, Shinsuke?

A Yes.

Q When did you first meet him?

A It was either in 1934 or 1935 when he came to Manchukuo.

Q Did he have any position or office in Manchukuo at that time?

A He was Vice Minister of the Commerce and Industry Department.

Q And he came there from Japan for that office in 1935?

A Yes about that time. I am not sure about the exact date. I might have met Mr. KISHI before, but I do not remember the occasion.

"Page 16

Q When he was Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry you were then Vice Minister of Finance. Did your departments have a great deal to do with each other in connection with the government business?

A Yes.

Q Give us examples of matters that you had under consideration?

A An instance is the five-year plan. This plan would be formulated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and assistance on financial questions would be given by the Finance Ministry.

Q In connection with the five-year plan, did you have a great deal to do with the drawing up of the plan?

A Yes. On financial matters.

Q Who else besides yourself and Mr. KISHI took part in the development of the five-year plan for Manchukuo?

A There were many people from the South Manchuria Railway Company and the General Affairs Board who took part.

Q What was the purpose of this plan?

A Instead of the haphazard development that took place during the four or five years after the establishment of Manchukuo, it was deemed necessary that a concrete, co-ordinated plan be formulated. It was thought extremely important that the plans for the development so far as the Manchukuo government was concerned should be co-ordinated with the developments that were being planned and carried on by the South Manchurian Railway Company; and in making up this plan it was the purpose to co-ordinate these two different branches so that they would work as an integrated whole."

The next serial number is File 69, Serial 19.
interrogation taken on February 4, 1946.

"Page 1

Q Mr. KISHI was Vice Minister of Industry and Commerce when you were there. Did he ever become connected with the General Affairs Board?

A Mr. KISHI became Vice Chief of General Affairs Board.

On Page 2

Q Did he work under you as Chief of the General Affairs Board?

A Yes.

Q Did you and Mr. KISHI work together in working out the economic plans for the development of Manchukuo?

A Yes, I worked together with Mr. KISHI.

Q What was the plan that you worked out for the economic development of Manchukuo?

- A We worked on the fiveyear plan for the Manchukuoan industry and the development of Manchurian national resources, and in connection with agriculture, reforming the variety of agricultural crops and the increase in their production.

9. DECORATION: (Source - Personal Record).

- 19 Jan 33 - Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 29 April 34 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure for meritorious service during 1931 to 1934.
- 29 April 40- Decorated with the 3rd. Order of Merit with the Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure for his meritorious service in the Sino-Japanese Affair.
- 23 May 40 - The Order (? 29 April 40) was cancelled by the Bureau of Decorations No. 898.
- 13 July 40 - Decorated with the 3rd. Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

10. SUGGESTED SUBJECTS FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION.

- (a) The nature of the Five Year Plan for Manchukuo introduced on 1st. Jan, 1937 and revised to increase proposed in May 1938 (Ex.446) stressing as it does the increased production of munitions and other war potentials gives the lie to the statement contained in subpoena to witness "that the economic policy of Manchukuo was adopted and carried out for the benefit of the people of Manchukuo and not designed to exploit for the sake of Japan." This is made more apparent in the light of "Particulars in framing a program for extension of important industries" (Ex.842) and Outline of the Five Year Plan for Production of War Materials" (Ex 841) both of which emphasise war preparations and could not be carried out otherwise than in conjunction with the Five Year Plan for Manchukuo.
- (b) The various interrogations of witness show that in his opinion Manchukuo was under the domination of the Kwantung Army and that in so far as officials of Manchurian nationality took any part in the Administrative Policy of Manchukuo the majority of them were Japanese born who had been given an artificial Manchurian nationality in 1937. This may be of some assistance if the defence endeavour to establish, as it appears likely to do from subpoena to Furumi, Tadayki that "Manchukuo was not a puppet state controlled by the Kwantung Army and that its Administrative Policy was adopted according to the will of those officials of Manchurian Nationality."

- (c) The interrogations of KISHI indicate that HOSHINO dominated the civil government of Manchukuo and that he was subordinate only to the Kwantung Army whose aggressive policy he implemented.
11. The remaining period of KISHI'S career, from his return to Japan in October, 1939, has not yet been dealt with. As soon as it is ready it will be submitted. In the meantime it was considered desirable to submit portion of brief dealing with his Manchurian career, as he might be called in the Manchurian phase.

Lt-Col.
Associate Prosecutor for Australia
8th April, 1947.

(check with Marnie)
 Cross references re Fish

File 20	serial 119	77	"	18
49	" 34	331	"	6
59	" 11	69	"	101
69	" 4	383	"	87
"	" 6	325'		17
"	" 9	36	"	72
"	" 17	340	"	1
185'	" 19	392		2
214	" 9	6	"	81
225'	" 24	376	"	14
250	" 38	80	"	22
300	" 108	36	"	18
69	" 93	20	"	346
299	" 18	394	"	62
94	" 15'	405	"	74
349	" 3	118	"	288
300	" 109	36	"	69
393	" 12	250	"	99
77	" 16	217	"	5'
69	" 94	68	"	17
300	" 118	99	"	29
20.	" 331	118	"	40
		59	"	13

Re Kishi see page 35 of Hibel's Brief
when Tojo said term
"Niki Sansuke" referred to Tojo
Naoki Hoshino, Yasuke Matsuoka,
& Shinsuke Kishi & Eisuke Gyusawa

Also page 36 of Hibel's Brief
when Tojo says Kishi was
Vice President of the Economic
Section of the Manchukuo
government.

"Niki Sansuke" was according
to Tojo a "disagreeable saying
which started in Japan proper,
it referred to people who were
fairly important in Manchuria".

At this time Tojo was chief of Staff
of Kwantung Army, Hoshino was
President of the Manchurian General Affairs
Board, Matsuoka was Pres of South
Manchurian Railway,
Gyusawa was Pres of Manchurian Heavy
Industries Corporation.

page 36 Iajo says this expression probably came about because the few of us knew the maps pretty well in Manchuria and were the ones that could get things done".

On page 42 of brief he ^(top) says the above was not exactly true and that whatever he & Haskins did in Manchuria was the result of orders from the central government.
(query as certain who were responsible govt officials at the time)

KISHI, Shinsuke ()

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
1934, 4, 29	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class	Manchurian Incident	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
1940, 4, 29	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class	China Inci- dent	Ministry of Commerce and Industry

REPORT BY: JOHN A. CURTIS
20 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: KISHI, Shinsuke

Curriculum Vitae on the above named subject is contained in subject's personal file No. 77, serial 8.

COPIES & File
1 Mr. Newbill

12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Tavenner
FROM: L. C. Dunigan
RE: OKADA, Kikusaburo

There is no file on the above named person in the office but I have run across the following while preparing for another witness:

One TAKEUCHI, Ayoski was interviewed on May 6, 1946 by Joe B. Williams in connection with the Manchurian Incident. Takeuchi was formerly a correspondent for the Tokyo-Osaka News from 1917-1940 and from July 1941 to January 4, 1946 was Secretary to the Japanese Chamber of Economics in Shanghai; in connection with the 5-year plan for Manchukuo Takeuchi stated the following:

That the instigators of the plan were Hoshina, Nioki, and Kishi, Shinsuke; Hoshina at the time being Director of the General Affairs Board for Manchukuo; Kishi Vice-Minister for Manchurian Industries Board and later Assistant Director of General Affairs Board in Manchukuo, and later Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in Japan. In 1941, he, Kishi was Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Tojo Cabinet. At the time the plan was put into effect the Commander in Chief of the army in Manchuria was General UEDA, Kenkichi and he was also Ambassador.

Takeuchi stated that the plan was sponsored by the army and that that fact was common knowledge. Takeuchi did not want to be a witness because Hoshina and Kishi were his personal friends.

(Note: After Okada, the present witness, has testified about the 5-year plan he should be asked about Hoshina, Kishi and Ueda. Hoshina, is, of course, a defendant, and Kishi and Ueda have been subpoenaed by Tojo as his witness in addition to developing evidence against Hoshina an attempt should be made through Okada to discredit Kishi and Ueda as much as possible before they take the stand as witness for Tojo.

KISHI, Shinsuke

Request by: TOJO, Hideki

Now in Sugamo Prison.

Former Minister of Commerce and Industry and served
as official in Manchoukuo.

This witness will testify regarding the aims and
objectives for development of industry in relationship
to the China Incident.

10 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. Lester G. Dunigan
FROM : Douglas L. Waldorf, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witnesses

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witnesses subpoenaed by the Defense:

DEFENDANT- TOJO- Hideki
HOSHINO, Naoki

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

KISHI, Shinsuke

1. Additional information

2. In the event that this is not complete, the remainder of the data will be forwarded to you without delay as soon as it is received by this office.

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

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF,
Chief, Investigative Division,
IPS

1 Incl.
(described above)

KISHI, Shinsuke

Additional information from the Chinese files, Chinese Division.

The subject is a witness to be called on behalf of the accused, HOSHINO, Naoki, (See Court Paper No. 582)

The subject is a cousin of the deceased defendant, MATSUOKA.

1920 Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University

Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Commerce. He advocated control economy in Japan and wished that the control should be extended even to the middle and small enterprises.

Oct 1936 He became the Vice Minister of Industry and Commerce in the puppet 'Manchukuo' Government.

1937 By the authority of the above post, He helped AIKAWA to secure from the Kwantung Army the exclusive privilege to form the Manchurian Heavy Industry Corporation in 1937

The subject, together with Matsuoka and Aikawa, were known to be three key men in the exploitation of Manchuria.

REPORT BY: JOHN A. CURTIS
20 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: KISHI, Shinsuke

Curriculum Vitae on the above named subject is contained in subject's
personal file No. 77, serial 8.

COPIES 4 File
1 Mr. Newbill

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMLAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT, Kishi Shinsuke (Nobusuke)

Minister of Commerce. Is the creator of the legal frame work for the puppet state of Manchuria.

SOURCE: Domei Radio, FCC
New York Times, Sept. 29, 1943. (OSS Card File).

Vice-Minister of Industrial Dept. of Manchoukuo and director Patent Bureau of same, 1937 - 1939; Assistant director General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo, 1939; Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry of Japan 1939.

SOURCE: Economics, Who's Who in Japan.

Attached is a "Initial Interrogation of KISHI, Shinsuke" conducted by the Interrogation Section of CIS, on 7 March 1946.

INITIAL INTERROGATION
of
KISHI, Shinsuke

Sugamo Prison

7 March 1946

Initial Interrogation of
KISHI, Shinsuke

By: Lt. G. Sakanari
T/4 G. Sakamoto

To: Lt. Col. Davis

7 March 1946

1. Introduction:

KISHI, Shinsuke was interrogated to see what information could be gleaned in regards to the Manchurian development since he had been Vice Director General in the General Affairs Board in the Cabinet Directory of Manchukuo. KISHI had held this position under Director General Naoki HOSHINO.

After graduating from Tokyo University in 1920 KISHI entered the Industrial Dept. of Industrial Rationalization Unemployment Problems Committee as a secretary by examinations. In 1936 KISHI left Japan to accept a position as director in the Industrial Bureau of the Manchukuo Industrial Dept. In November, 1939 he left his position as Vice Director General to return to Japan and by request of GODO, Takuo (then the Minister of Industry and Commerce in the ABE Cabinet) KISHI became Vice Minister under GODO. Again during the second KONOYE Cabinet KISHI was Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry under Minister Ichizo KOBAYASHI who ousted KISHI from office after KOBAYASHI had returned from a trip to Batavia made during Aug.-Oct. of 1940 to conclude an economic agreement with the Netherland Indies. During KOBAYASHI's absence KISHI had worked with HOSHINO, Naoki (then president of the Planning Board of the KONOYE CABINET) to enact what was termed a "new economic structure" which had favored such methods as rationing of textile goods to the people at large by means of tickets and granting economic control to the army. KISHI was thus ousted by KOBAYASHI who had been opposed to such means. KOBAYASHI claimed that such methods were not exactly democratic, and that KISHI was imbued with Communistic and Russian thoughts. KISHI claims in the interrogation that he thought rationing of such materials like textiles would thus become available to the people without wealth by creating an even distribution. But with the creation of the TOJO Cabinet in October, 1941 KISHI became Minister of Commerce and Industry besides being Minister without portfolio and also Vice Minister of the Munitions Ministry newly established in the TOJO Cabinet.

During the general election of April, 1942 KISHI was among those sponsored by the Iraa and was thereby elected newly into the House of Representatives, holding this position concurrently with that as Minister of Commerce and Industry. This House position was resigned, however, when KISHI became Vice Minister of the Munitions Ministry. By law, KISHI says, a minister could sit in the House of Representatives but as vice-minister in the Munitions Ministry he could not sit in the House.

During a period of six months in 1926-27 KISHI was in

Philadelphia as a representative within the Japanese concession of the Exposition celebrating the 150th anniversary of the American Independence. During this period he traveled from Seattle, through Texas, up to Washington, D. C., on to Philadelphia and on to Canada.

In 1930 he toured Europe through Germany, France, England, Italy, Switzerland, and Russia from May until December, representing Industry and Commerce at the World Power Conference held in Berlin, and was on a committee of about twenty people headed by SHIBA, Chuzaburo (now deceased: older brother to Sochiro).

In 1942 from July through April KISHI toured China, going alone to Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Chokako, and Daido and Manchú. When he was in Nanking, KISHI was under the care of AOKI, Kazuo whom he had known before. While he was in Peking KISHI was taken care of by YAMANISHI, Tsunero who had formerly been affiliated with the South Manchurian Railways, and who at the time was vice president of the Hokushiki Kaisha. The funds for the entire trip were KISHI's own.

When asked as to how the IRAA had sponsored him during the 1942 general election, KISHI replied that the IRAA had supported him among the entire list of names backed by the IRAA in his capacity as Minister of Commerce and Industry. KISHI had thought that a closer political bond could be secured by this step of running for the Diet between the government department and the people at large. ISHIWATA, Sotaro a close friend of KISHI's did much in supporting the election of KISHI besides such others as KAYA, Okinori..YOSHINO, Shinji..FUJIYAMA, Aiichiro..MAKINO, Ryuzo..KUME, Masao..These men made speeches in KISHI's behalf, but KISHI states that all of the political funds originated from himself. This amount was approximately 10,000 yen.

When asked as to what part he had in dissolving the TOJO Cabinet, KISHI explained as follows: following the Saipan campaign there was much discord within the Cabinet, and though KISHI had been a trusted aid to TOJO, disagreements gradually arose. KISHI informed TOJO that if such conditions continued after Saipan the bombers would soon destroy Japanese production, and industry itself would be bombed out of Japan. TOJO requested KISHI to resign in order that TOJO could reshuffle the Cabinet and thus reconstruct a new Cabinet without dissolving, but KISHI declined from resigning. With public opinion strong in favor of dissolving the Cabinet TOJO had to yield and dissolve his Cabinet. ANDO, Kisaburo was another Cabinet member who thought the same step was best. KISHI asserted that the two (ANDO and KISHI) had never consulted each other on this problem. KISHI, however, had confided this particular problem in the person of KIDO, Koichi whom KISHI knew quite well. Had KIDO opposed KISHI's solution, KISHI would have abided by KIDO's advice, since KISHI had always had utmost confidence in KIDO's advice.

KISHI returned to Yamaguchi-ken following the break of the TOJO Cabinet and spent his time in idleness, since his father had left a little money, and an existence in the country was not too expensive. The grant that he was receiving also helped fray his living expense.

2. Evaluation:

This was the first interrogation made of KISHI since the time he was arrested in October, 1945. KISHI speaks readily and without hesitation. It is very obvious from KISHI's background that he is well acquainted and informed on much if not all that took place to develop a governmental circle of officials who were at one time or another affiliated with one another from a period in the early days of Manchuria to the formation of the TOJO Cabinet.

A former Minister of Commerce and Industry brands KISHI as having been a tool for the Gunbatsu. This statement is by all appearances closer to the truth than could be brought out by actual interrogation of KISHI in person. As could be expected KISHI declares that his relationship with the Gunbatsu was not always in accordance. KISHI admits that he was well acquainted with many of the military leaders from associations in Manchuria, but that there were such occasions as having been rebuked by a person such as Lt. Gen. Kanji ISHIHARA. KISHI says that the Kempei Tai were often investigating his movements from about June, 1944 until some time after the break of the TOJO Cabinet. The Kempei Tai were continually checking with the district police.

KISHI asserts that he would have eventually become Minister of Commerce and Industry, irregardless of the fact that he was appointed to such a position under the TOJO Cabinet, since he considers himself to be an expert on industry and economics.

KISHI may be termed an opportunist and as one who takes the advantage to better himself (e.g. the KOBAYASHI issue).

KISHI's associations are extensive and are to be found among economical and commercial circles, governmental, military, and within the Imperial Household.

KISHI, besides HOSHINO, is another member of the Manchurian clique which influenced political trends within Japan. The associations within this clique seem indirect, but added in total the associations can be said to have had direct bearing on the times and thoughts under the TOJO Cabinet.

3. Personal History:

1896 Born Nov. 13 in Yamaguchi-ken, second son of SATO, Hidesuke, and adopted into the KISHI family by marriage to KISHI, Yoshiko.

- 1920 Graduated Tokyo University in Law.
- 1920-25 By examination entered Industrial Dept. of Industrial Rationalization Unemployment Committee as secretary.
- 1925-36 Director in the Industrial Bureau of Commerce and Indust. Dept.
- 1926-27 Visited United States and Canada.
- 1930 From May until December toured Europe.
- 1936-37 In November became Director in Industrial Bureau of Industrial Dept. in Manchukuo.
- 1937-39 Vice Minister of Industrial Dept. of Manchukuo.
Also Vice Director General of General Affairs Board in Manchukuo.

- 1939-40 From November until December Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry Dept. of Japan.
- 1941-44 Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister without portfolio, Vice Minister of Munitions Ministry.
- 1942-43 Elected in general election into House of Representatives and held position until appointed Vice Minister of Munitions Ministry.
- 1942 From July until April toured China.

4. Associations, Organizations, and Personalities.

The CONCORDIA:

The Concordia had already been established in Manchuria by the time KISHI arrived. A meeting of the Concordia was held once a year, and as a representative of his government office KISHI attended the meeting. When asked whether he thought the Concordia was totalitarian in nature, KISHI replied that the ideals which had once been written on paper were democratic, but such ideals could not be carried out due to the various groups and differences such as the Koreans, Manchukvans, Japanese, and Chinese. KISHI states that the Kwantung Army had actual control in governing Manchu and the army's permission had to be obtained through channels in order to perform any function important in nature. KISHI was often intimidated as were his fellow workers by the Kwantung Army to the extent of losing their positions if they dared to function without the knowledge of the Kwantung Army. With time the Kwantung Army control decreased with changes in command, and all the more so because the Manchu government officials came to understand the various problems in a clearer light since they usually held their positions for a longer duration than the army commanders. KISHI says that in the beginning the Kwantung Army commanders were able and efficient, but due to the change of military importance shifting to other theaters, able commanders were transferred in pursuit of military recognition, followed by men of inferior qualities. By law the Kwantung Army was not integrated into the Manchu government, but army control was forced upon officials by pressure. The Kwantung Army directives were not followed by regulations, but conferences had to be held between the army heads and governmental officials before any measures were taken.

I.R.A.A.

Was automatically classified as a member since he was a member of the TOJO Cabinet. KISHI says that he never attended any function or meeting. Also was supported in the 1942 election because of his official position.

BOCHO SONJI DOSHI KAI.

A nationalistic organization local to Yamaguchi-ken. KISHI was president.

Manshu Tokusan Chuo Kai (Manshu Agricultural Institute)

KISHI was a director, a position automatically acquired as Vice Minister of the Industrial Dept. of Manchu. This organization was established about 1934, with officials well acquainted with transportation problems. The goods to be moved from the interior were agricultural

products such as soya beans, wheat, and rice. HUEN as Industrial Minister of Manchukuo was by virtue of his position president of this Kai. When asked why the head directors were men formerly associated with the South Manchurian Railway, KISHI replied that they were experts in that particular field. The Manshu Tokusan Chuo Kai was not large as a company, but had offices in Harbin, Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Hamburg, Honkong, London, Bombay, New York, and San Francisco, with the head office in Hsinking.

PERSONALITIES:

AIKAWA, Yoshisuke: KISHI had known Aikawa before going to Manchuria since these two were from the same Ken. Believes Aikawa to be a diligent and far-seeing man, and very broad minded. KISHI had agreed with Aikawa's thoughts that the Japanese alone lacked enough originality and power to develop Manchuria. Aikawa had wanted such cooperation with General Motors and the Ford Company in developing the auto industry, and KISHI had shared this point of view.

ANDO, Kisaburo: KISHI had known him until they were both under the TOJO Cabinet. Although the two had never gone into discussion about viewpoints, KISHI says that Ando was of the same mind in regards to the dissolving of the TOJO Cabinet.

FUJITA, Isamu: KISHI had met him only once, the occasion being at a wedding of a relative of Fujita given in 1943. Says Fujita is a well known man, but knows of no connection between MATSUOKA, Yosuke and Fujita.

GODO, Takuo: Was Minister of Commerce and Industry when KISHI returned from Manchuria to become Vice Minister under Godo at the latter's request. KISHI says that he had not known Godo when Godo had been president of the Showa Steel Works.

HOSHINO, Naoki: KISHI was under Hoshino in the General Affairs Board in Manchukuo. When Kishi had been Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry under KOBAYASHI, Ichizo he had organized the new economic structure favoring rationing and control of economy by the militarists together with Hoshino who was President of the Planning Committee. Hoshino also was Chief Secretary of the TOJO Cabinet.

KIDO, Koichi: Keeper of the Lord Privy Seal and a close associate of KISHI. Knew Kido from the time when Kido was in the Dept. of Commerce and Industry, and KISHI had been employed as a secretary under Kido. Knew Kido well enough to present whatever problems that were on KISHI's mind.

ISHIWATA, Sotaro: A good friend of KISHI who supported KISHI whole-heartedly for the 1942 general election. Often dined together as friends.

KOBAYASHI, Ichizo: As Minister of Commerce and Industry who ousted KISHI from Vice Minister's position, as opposed to KISHI over the TOSEI KEIZAI (Regulation and control of economy).

KODAMA, Yoshio: KISHI had heard of him only through rumors. Heard that Kodama had made much money in China, and laughingly admits that this money may have been obtained from black-marketing or opium deals.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke: An uncle to KISHI by marriage. The SATO family and the MATSUOKA family were related from long ago, but the recent relationship was brought about by the marriage of Matsuoka's younger sister to the younger brother of KISHI's mother (the SATO family.)

YOKOYAMA, Yui: Had never known this person until they had met in Sugamo. As far as KISHI knows Yokoyama was never associated to the Manchurian Heavy Industrial Develop. Corp.

KISHI had held a forum and conference with SHIBA, Koshiro (then President of the Mitsui Heavy Industry), FUJIYAMA, Aiichiro (the Chamber of Commerce), and Lt. Gen. Teiichi SUZUKI (then Director of the Labor Association) sponsored by the Mainichi Shinbun while Minister of Commerce and Industry.

While in Manchuria KISHI had associations through official channels with all former Chiefs of Staff of the Kwantung Army. KISHI first met ITAGAKI, Seishiro who was followed by TOJO, Hideki, who in turn was followed by ISOGAI, Rensuke. In general, KISHI says, most of the business to be conducted from his office in Manchuria was through lower army channels rather than through the Chief of Staff.

KISHI adds that HOSHINO's wife and TOJO's wife were on close terms during the residence in Hsinking. Officially TOJO and HOSHINO were very close during the same residence there, but does not know to what extent the association existed privately.

Shinsuke (Nobusuke) KISHI: Former Minister of Commerce and Industry.
Member House of Peers.

1896 Nov Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; 2nd son of Hidesuke Sato;
m. Yoshiko Kishi and adopted into family
1920 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law and entered
civil service
* Secretary, Industrial Rationalization of Unemployment
Problems Committee
* Director, Industry Bureau, Commerce and Industry Ministry.
1936 Director, Industry Bureau, Manchukuo Industries Department.
1937-39 Vice Minister, Manchukuo Industries Department and Director of
Patent Bureau of same.
1939 Mar. Assistant Director, General Affairs Bd., Manchukuo State
Council.
1939-40 Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry, Japan
1941 Oct. Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tojo Cabinet
1943 Oct. 8 Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tojo Cabinet
1943 Nov. 1 Vice Minister of Munitions in Tojo Cabinet
1944 July Resigned with Tojo Cabinet

Address: 429, 3-chome, Kashiwagi-cho, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

When Premier Tojo took over portfolio of Commerce and Industry
8 October 1943, Kishi became Vice Minister. On 1 November 1943 Tojo became
head of the newly created Munitions Ministry and Kishi was made Vice Minister.

Because of prominent part Kishi took in Japanese Army's efforts to
develop Manchukuo on planned economy basis, Japanese newspaper Asahi at the
time of his appointment as Minister of Commerce and Industry under Tojo,
spoke gravely in October 1941 of his "burning reformist spirit" and warned
against "rash measures" that he might take. Was considered leader of the
"young bureaucrats" favoring drastic revisions in Japan's economic structure.
A nephew of Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister. (75, 77)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Members of the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute)

1. Attention is called to LPS Doc. No. 2302, reference book on the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute), which may be of interest to members of the Legal Staff in charge of Defense witnesses.

2. A rescanning of the book has revealed the following Defense witnesses as members of the society:

ANDO, Kisaburo; AOKI, Kazuo; ARITA, Hachiro; GODO, Takuo; HORIKIRI, Zenjiro; ISHIWATARI, Sotaro; IKAWA, Tadao; KANAMORI, Tokujiro; KISHI, Shinsuke; MATSUMURO, Koryo; MITARAI, Tatsuo; NAKASHIMA, Tetsuzo; NAKAMURA, Keinoshin; OKADA, Tadahiko; ONO, Takeshi; OWADA, Teiji; SAWADA, Renzo; TAKAGI, Rikuro; TSUGITA, Daizaburo; YASUI, Eiji; YOSHINO, Shinji; YUZAWA, Michio; KOMAI, Tokuzo.

3. Reference is made to File 250, Item 43 re Patriotic Societies which gives information about the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI as follows:

"Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (KKK) existed as an organization to advise the Army, and to a lesser extent, the Government, on policy. Its activities were not publicized, so that it was almost a secret organization. Its members were mostly businessmen and politicians who were eager to have Army connections. It had considerable financial resources....."

"By 1938 or 1939, the KKK had become so important that it was felt that no Japanese Government could continue to function smoothly without its support and advice."

"The chief figure in the KKK is YATSUGI, Kazuo. He is a sinister man who, unlike other members of the KKK, is a rough and uneducated man. He originally began public life as a policeman. In early life, he is believed to have had some connection with left-wing organizations. Later he became a fanatical nationalist and developed close connections with the Army....."

"YOSHINO, Shinji, became Commerce Minister in the First KONOYE Cabinet; KAYA, former Foreign Minister; AOKI, and ISHIWATARI are all men who were brought close to the Army probably through the KKK. Former Home Minister YUZAWA, Michio, was a member and director of KKK."

W. H. Wagner
W. H. WAGNER
Scanning Unit

Name: Kishi, Shinsuke

Record
5119-5182

Manchurian
Summary
Pg 80

Title: Civilian in government service

Source: Interrogatories of Hoshino, Naoki

He was Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1934 or 1935 when he came to Manchukuo. Hoshino met him at that time. Later he became Vice-Chief of the General Affairs Board and worked with Hoshino, the then Chief of the General Affairs Board, in planning for economic development of Manchukuo.

KISFI, Shinsuke
Request by Foshino, NAOKI

Now in Sugamo

Facts to be proved by witness are that the economic policy of Manchukuo was adopted and carried out for the benefit of the people of Manchukuo and not designed to exploit for the sake of Japan, and other relevant matters.

KISHI, Shinsuke

Request by Hoshino, Naoki

Now in Sugamo

Facts to be proved by witness are that the economic policy of Manchukuo was adopted and carried out for the benefit of the people of Manchukuo and not designed to exploit for the sake of Japan, and other relevant matters.

KISHI, Shinsuke

Request by: TOJO, Hideki

Now in Sugamo Prison.

Former Minister of Commerce and Industry and served
as official in Manchoukuo.

This witness will testify regarding the aims and
objectives for development of industry in relationship
to the China Incident.

(70)

KISHI, Shimuzo

Request by: Tojo, Hideki

Now in Sugamo prison

Former Minister of Commerce and Industry
and served as official in Manchoukuo.

This witness will testify regarding the aims
and objectives for development of industry
in relationship to the China Incident.

REPORT BY: JOHN A. CURTIS
20 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: KISHI, Shinsuke

Curriculum Vitae on the above named subject is contained in subject's personal file No. 077, serial 08.

COPIES 4 File
1 Mr. Newbill

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton; Lt. Col. Mornare; Mr. Dunigan
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Information in the form of a Staff Study compiled by G-2 has been included in the Investigative Case Files of the International Prosecution Section and is now available on the following witness.

KISHI, Shinsuke (Nobusake)

who has been requested by

HOSHINO
TOJO

E P M

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN
Chief, Investigative Section

File
Kishi, Shinzuke
24 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. David N. Sutton

FROM : Lt. Kurt Steiner

1. Your attention is invited to the following documents:

a. IPS Document No. 2279 -- an envelope containing reports by General TADA re military situation in North China. This document has not been used in evidence. TADA is a Defense witness assigned to Mr. Lopez.

b. IPS Documents 2316 to 2322 inclusive -- being secret documents on the Marshal Chang Tsuo-lin Incident including comments by HATOYAMA, Ichiro, who received these documents from General TANAKA, Giichi. One of these documents is a report by General TANAKA to the Throne stating that the assassination of Chang Tsuo-lin was planned and executed by members of the Kwantung Army Staff. These documents have not been used in evidence. HATOYAMA is a Defense witness assigned to Messrs. Comyns-Carr and Brown.

c. IPS Document 2384 -- file of messages on Inner Mongolian Affairs. Among them is a wire from ARIYOSHI to HIROTA dated 25 October 1933 containing reference to the support given to Inner Mongolian leaders by the Japanese Special Service Organization. This document has not been introduced. A person by the name of ARIYOSHI, Chuichi will be a witness for the Defense. The first name of the sender of this wire is Akira. However, the Defense application states that the witness was Ambassador to China which is true for the sender of this wire (ARIYOSHI, Akira), but not for ARIYOSHI, Chuichi. It may therefore be assumed that the first name on the Defense application is an error. The witness ARIYOSHI is assigned to Mr. Brown.

2. Your attention is further invited to the fact that the Russian Division filed with the Document Division a number of affidavits by or implicating persons who are now being called as Defense witnesses. Among them are the following:

<u>IPS Dec.</u>	<u>Exh. No.</u>	<u>Witness for Whom the Document Originated or Who is Implicated</u>	<u>Attorneys to Whom Assigned</u>
1951	Not Introduced	ASADO, Saburo	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1954	Not Introduced	ISOGAI, Rensuke KOBAYASHI, Seizo KISHI, Shinsuke	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Nyi, Cole, Wiley, Mornane, Dunigan
1970	703	USHIROKU, Jun	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1984	705	TOMINAGA, Kyoji	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1987	684, 1334	ISOGAI, Rensuke KOBAYASHI, Seizo KISHI, Shinsuke	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Nyi, Cole, Wiley, Mornane, Dunigan
1991	701	KAWABE, T.	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Fixel, Lopez, Robinson, Edwards, Crowe, Mornane

3. I suggest that the attorneys to whom the various witnesses are assigned request additional analyses and, if necessary, translation of pertinent documents mentioned above which have not yet been introduced, for use in cross-examination or rebuttal. I suggest further that proper entries be made in all witness files on Defense witnesses who have previously testified in the Prosecution case as stated above.



KURT STEINER

cc:

Judge Nyi
Maj. Gen. Vasiliev
Col. Woolworth
Capt. Robinson
Col. Fixel
Col. Mornane
Comdr. Cole
Mr. Comyns-Carr
Mr. Brown
Mr. Wiley
Mr. Dunigan
Mr. Lopez
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Wagner
Mr. Crowe

DATE 2 April 1947

Shinsuke

PROGRESS REPORT OF: Kishi, Shinsuke

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.	_____	<u>X</u> _____
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.	_____	_____ <u>X</u>
3. Examination of case file, if any.	<u>X</u> _____	_____
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.	_____	_____ <u>X</u>
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.	<u>X</u> _____	_____
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	<u>X</u> _____	_____
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.	<u>X</u> _____	_____
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.	_____	_____ <u>X</u>
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.	_____	_____

Lester C. Lunnigan
(143)

8 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : Lester C. Dunigan
SUBJECT: Re KISHI, Shinsuke -- witness
FOR : Central File

The above named person has been subpoenaed to testify on behalf of TOJO and HOSHINO. Mr. Mornane, who is handling the case of HOSHINO, has agreed with me that he will prepare on KISHI.

I shall turn over to Mr. Mornane any available information I have concerning KISHI.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

8th April, 1947.

TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton (2)

FROM: Lt.Col. T. F. Mornane.

REFERENCE: KISHI, Shinsuke proposed witness for HOSHINO, Naoki.

1. The following documents relating to KISHI, Shinsuke are forwarded herewith:-
 - (a) Copy of curriculum vitae;
 - (b) Relevant facts relating to his career, up to 19 Oct. 1939.
2. The greater part of the material has been obtained from his Case File, No. 77. Cross references have been checked but they contain nothing material which has not been included in that file.
3. References to the associations to which he belonged during the period mentioned have been inadvertently omitted. I subttend what is known in that respect:-

(a) "The Concordia had already been established in Manchuria by the time Kishi arrived. A meeting of the Concordia was held once a year, and as a representative of his government office, Kishi attended the meeting. When asked whether he thought the Concordia was totalitarian in nature, Kishi replied that the ideals which had once been written on paper were democratic but such ideals could not be carried out due to the various groups and differences such as Koreans, Manchukwans, Japanese and Chinese."

(b) "Manshu Tokusan Chuo Kai (Manshu Agricultural Institute)

KISHI was a director, a position automatically acquired as Vice Minister of the Industrial Dept. of Manchu. This organisation was established about 1934, with officials well acquainted with transportation problems. The goods to be moved from the interior were agricultural products such as soya beans, wheat, and rice. HUEN as Industrial Minister of Manchukuo was by virtue of his position president of this Kai. When asked why the head directors were men formerly associated with the South Manchurian Railway, KISHI replied that they were experts in that particular field. The Manshu Tokusan Chuo Kai was not large as a company, but had offices in Harbin, Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Hamburg, Hongkong, London, Bombay, New York, and San Francisco, with the head office in Hainking.

Copy to Mr. Dunigan

Thomas F. Mornane
Lt-Col.
Associate Prosecutor for
Australia.

FILE NO. 77

REPORT BY: R.H. GILLILAND
1st Lt., Inf.

RE: Shinsuke KISHI

DATE: 28 February 1946

STATUS: Pending

On 9 January 1946 the records of the Personnel Section, Cabinet Secretariat were examined at the Diet Building, Tokyo.

Complete personnel records of the subject were micro-filmed. Photostatic copies, together with translation, are on file as Exhibit No. 109.

Following is a transcript of the translation:

SHINSUKE KISHI

BORN : 13 November 1896

RESIDENCE : 3391 Tafuse-Cho, Kumake-Gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture

RANK : Knighthood

1917 Jul Graduated from the First Higher School

1919 Oct Passed the Administrative Examination of the Higher Civil Service

1920 Jul Graduated from the Law Department in the Imperial University
(Also learned German Law)

1920 Jul 16 Given charge of investigation of Foreign Trade and allowed
45 Yen a month (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)

1920 Aug 23 ¥78 a month (By No. 505 Report issued in 1920)

1920 Sep 10 Released from charge of investigation of Foreign Trade

1920 Sep 10 Appointed an Agricultural and Commercial Ministry Clerk;
The Fifth Class Salary - ¥78 as temporary allowance;
Ordered to the Bureau of Commerce (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)

1920 Sep 30 The Fifth Class Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)

1920 Dec 10 Rewarded ¥170 for meritorious service (Agriculture-Commerce
Ministry)

- 1921 May 7 Appointed as Administrative Official in the Agricultural and Commercial Ministry (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry);
The 7th Rank of the Higher Civil Service;
The Emperor was pleased to honor him with a grant of the 10th Class Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry);
Ordered to the Bureau of Commerce (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)
- 1921 May 30 The 7th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade
- 1921 Dec 27 Grant of the 9th Class Salary
- 1922 Jun 30 Grant of the 8th Class Salary
- 1922 Jul 26 Appointed to post as Councillor in the Agricultural and Commercial Ministry;
The 7th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered to the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (A-C Ministry);
Ordered to Forestry Bureau (A-C Ministry)
- 1923 May 14 Ordered to the Mineral Bureau (A-C Ministry)
- 1923 Jun 30 The 6th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1923 Sep 12 Assigned as an Administrative Official in the Temporary Earthquake Relief Council
- 1923 Oct 10 The 7th Class Court Rank of the Senior Grade
- 1924 Jun 30 Grant of the 6th Class Salary (A-C Ministry)
- 1923 Oct 16 Relieved as an administrative official in the Temporary Administrative Bureau for Earthquake Disaster Relief
- 1924 Dec 20 Ordered to the Fisheries Bureau (A-C Ministry);
Additional office abolished by the Imperial Edict No. 311
- 1925 Administrative official in the Foreign Ministry
- 1925 Mar 31 Relieved from the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (A-C Ministry).
- 1925 Apr 1 Appointed Administrative Official in the Patent Bureau and a Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Ministry;
The 6th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Granted the 6th Class Salary (Commercial-Industrial Ministry);
Ordered to the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (Commercial-Industrial Ministry).

- 1925 Jul 30 The 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1925 Jun 30 Granted the 5th Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1925 Aug 1 The 6th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade
- 1926 Feb 12 Ordered to additional duty in the Commercial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1926 Dec 25 Grant of the 4th Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1927 Jul 19 The 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1927 Sep 1 The 6th Class Court Rank of the Senior Grade
- 1928 Jun 30 Grant of the 3rd Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1929 Apr 30 Ordered as Secretary in the Commercial and Industrial Investigation Commission (Cabinet)
- 1929 May 18 Ordered as Administrative Official in the Bureau of the Natural Resources (Cabinet)
- 1929 Apr 23 Ordered as Acting Chief of the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat during Kido's Official trip abroad (C-I Ministry)
- 1929 Jul 2 Ordered as secretary in the Japanese Industry Promotion Commission (Cabinet)
- 1929 Jul 19 Ordered as Secretary in the Gas Business Commission (Cabinet)
- 1929 Aug 1 Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission for Foodstuff problems (Cabinet);
The 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1929 Sep 2 The 5th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade
- 1929 Sep 21 Took charge as Secretary to the Commission for Revising of the Administrative Litigation Law and Petition Law (Cabinet)
- 1930 Jan 29 Released as Acting Chief of the Archives and Documents Section in the Commercial and Industrial Minister Secretariats upon Kido's return home from abroad
- 1930 Feb 12 Relieved as Administrative Official in the Bureau of Natural Resources (Cabinet)

- 1930 Feb 28 Relieved as Secretary in the Commission for the Gas Business (Cabinet);
Relieved as Secretary in the Japanese Industry Promotion Commission (Cabinet)
- 1930 Apr 10 By the Imperial Edict No. 72 abolishing the committee, the Secretary was released as official of the Foodstuff Problems Investigation Commission
- 1930 May 12 Ordered to the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1930 Jun 2 Appointed as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau and in the Patent Bureau;
The 3rd Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered to Industrial Bureau;
Grant of the 3rd Class Salary
- 1930 June 2 Ordered to the 1st Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1930 Jun 14 Relieved as Secretary of the Commission for revising the Administrative Litigation Law and Petition Law (Cabinet)
- 1930 Jun 30 Grant of the 2nd Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1930 Jul 5 Released from official system of the Commercial and Industrial Investigation Commission
- 1930 Dec 9 Ordered to the 2nd Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1932 Jan 7 Appointed as Secretary in the Commercial and Industrial Ministry;
Also as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau;
The 3rd Rank Civil Service (Cabinet);
Grant of the 2nd Class Salary;
Ordered as Chief of the Industrial Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau;
Ordered to the 1st Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1932 Feb 1 Ordered as Secretary in the Gas Business Commission (Cabinet)
- 1932 Feb 1 Ordered as Secretary in the Investigation Commission of Price Control (Cabinet)
- 1932 Feb 10 Ordered as Secretary in the Customs Investigation Commission (Cabinet)

- 1932 Dec 20 Given charge as secretary in the Bureau of Natural Resources Experts (Cabinet)
- 1932 Dec 26 Grant of the First Class Salary (C-I Ministry)
- 1933 Jan 19 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure
- 1933 Feb 4 Appointed to additional duty as a Secretary in the Foreign Ministry;
The 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered to the Commercial Treaty Bureau (Foreign Ministry)
- 1933 Mar 22 Ordered to duty as Chief of the Industrial Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1933 Apr 11 Relieved of duty as the Chief of the Industrial Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1933 Apr 22 Relieved as Secretary in Gas Business Commission (Cabinet)
- 1933 Dec 22 Ordered as Chief of the Archives and Documents Section in the Ministry Secretariat (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as Chief of the Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as reserve member on the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Commission
- 1934 Jan 9 Ordered as Secretary in the Inspection Commission for Valuation of the Iron Manufacturing Business (Cabinet);
Ordered as Assistant Commissioner for establishing the Japan Iron Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Cabinet)
- 1934 Jan 11 Ordered as Secretary in the Foreign Exchange Control Commission (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Commission for Gas Business (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Commission for promoting Japanese Industry (Cabinet)
- 1934 Jan 29 Ordered as Chief of Statistic Section in the Ministry Secretariat
- 1934 Jan 29 Relieved of duty as Chief of the Administrative Section in the Industrial Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1934 Feb 9 Ordered as Administrative Official in the Natural Resources Bureau (Cabinet)

- 1934 Feb 13 Ordered as Government Commissioner of Matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 65th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)
- 1934 Feb 22 Relieved as Secretary of the Inspection Committee for Controlling Prices (Cabinet)
- 1934 Mar 1 Relieved of his additional post as a secretary in the Foreign Ministry (Cabinet)
- 1934 Jun 15 Ordered as Secretary of the Unemployment Counter-Measure Committee (Cabinet)
- 1934 Sep 15 The 5th Class Court Rank of Senior Grade
- 1935 Jan 18 Ordered as Administrative Official to the Manchurian Administrative Bureau (Cabinet)
- 1935 Mar 4 Ordered as Government Commissioner of matters under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 67th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)
- 1935 Apr 17 Ordered as temporary director of the Industrial Bureau (Cabinet)
- 1935 Apr 17 Relieved as Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette and as Chief Statistician (C-I Ministry);
Ordered as 2nd Department Commander in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1935 Apr 26 Relieved as Administrative Official in the Manchurian Administration Bureau (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Investigation Committee for Standardization of Industrial Products (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Invention Management Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 4 Ordered as member of Gas Business Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Japanese Industry Promotion Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Inspection Commission for Price Control;
Relieved as a Secretary of the Gas Business Committee (Cabinet);
Relieved as a Secretary of the Japanese Industry Promoting Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 8 Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission of Natural Resources (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission for the Development of the North-Eastern District (Cabinet)

- 1935 May 13 Relieved as Secretary of the Inspection Committee for Valuation of the Iron Manufacturing Business (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 14 Ordered as member of the Inspection Committee for customs petition (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 15 Relieved as a Secretary of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 16 Ordered as member of the Central Employment Committee (Cabinet);
Relieved as Secretary of the Unemployment Counter-Measure Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 May 25 Appointed as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau and as Director of the Industrial Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- 1935 May 25 The 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Ordered as 1st Department Commander in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau;
Ordered to the 2nd Department of the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-I Ministry)
- 1935 Jun 6 Ordered as a member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 7 Ordered as Commissioner of the Investigation Commission for Standardization of Industrial Products Gauges;
Ordered as member of the committee for Promoting Japanese Industry;
Ordered to the Invention encouragement committee;
Ordered as member of the Committee for Gas Business (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 8 Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Committee for Development of the North-Eastern District (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 11 Ordered as Secretary of the Natural Resources Investigation Society (Cabinet);
Ordered as Councillor in the Social Bureau (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 12 Ordered as member of the Customs Petition Inspection Commission (Cabinet);
Ordered as Secretary of the Control Commission (Cabinet)
- 1935 Jun 18 Ordered as Councillor in the Natural Resources Bureau (Cabinet)

1935 Jun 19 Ordered as Central Employment Committee Member (Cabinet)

1935 Jun 20 Ordered as member of the Committee for increasing the demand for raw silk (Cabinet)

1935 Jul 23 Ordered to the Inspection Committee for Price Control Sale (Cabinet)

1935 Jul 27 Ordered as member of the Investigation Association for Social Insurance (Cabinet)

1935 Aug 8 Ordered Temporary member of the Investigation Commission for the System of the Weights and Measures (Cabinet); Ordered as Secretary of the Investigation Commission for the System of Weights and Measures (Cabinet);

1935 Dec 24 Government Commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 68th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)

1934 Apr 29 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of Sacred Treasure for meritorious service during 1931 to 1934

1935 Jun 11 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Order of Sacred Treasure

1936 Apr 16 Appointed the Director of the Industrial Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (Cabinet).
Ordered as 2nd. Department Commander in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau;
Relieved as the 1st Department Commander in Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-1 Ministry)

1936 May 2 Ordered as Government Commissioner of matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the 69th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)

1936 May 7 Ordered to the 1st Department in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau (C-1 Ministry)

1936 May 14 Relieved as Secretary of the Control Commission (Cabinet)
Ordered as Secretary of the Control Commission (Cabinet)

1936 Jun 20 Ordered as Assistant Commissioner for Establishment of the Central Depository in the Commercial and Industrial Association

- 1936 Sep. 1. Ordered as Temporary Member of the Employment Committee (Cabinet).
- 1936 Sep. 9. Ordered as Member of the Automobile Manufacturing Business Commission (Cabinet).
- 1936 Oct. 7. Relieved from his principal office and additional duty at his own request (Cabinet).
- 1937 Jun 11. Relieved of the duty as the Expert Commissioner of the Natural Resources Bureau (Cabinet).
- 1939 Oct.19 Appointed the Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry; The 2nd. Bank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 25 Ordered as Commissioner of the Information Department in the Cabinet;
 Ordered as member of the Committee for the Fertilizer Business;
 Ordered as member of the Educational Investigation Commission;
 Ordered as member of the Temporary Money Adjustment Committee;
 Ordered to the Committee for the General Mobilization of National Spirit;
 Ordered to the Small Industry Investigation Commission;
 Ordered to the Temporary Investigation Committee for Manchurian Colonists;
 Ordered to the Investigation Committee of the Rice Dealing Business (Cabinet);
 Took charge as member of the Preparatory Committee for Establishing the Trade Ministry (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 26 Ordered to the Invention Encouragement Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 27 Ordered as member of the Central Electric Power Regulation Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Oct 31 Ordered as Temporary Member of the Committee for the Money Deposit Department (Cabinet)
- 1939 Dec 2 Ordered as Councillor of the Planning Bureau;
 Ordered as Councillor to the Manchurian Administrative Bureau;
 Ordered as member of the Central Statistics Committee;
 Ordered as member of the Plan Discussion Committee;
 Ordered as member of the Investigation Society for the General Mobilisation of the Nation;
 Ordered a member of the Scientific Investigation Society (Cabinet);
 Ordered as Vice President of the Investigation Society for Gauge Standardization in Industrial Products.

- 1939 Dec 2 Ordered as Member of the Investigation Committee for the Revising of the Mineral Law;
Ordered as member of the Important Minerals Committee.
- 1939 Nov 2 Ordered as member of the Committee of Light Metal Manufacturing Business;
Ordered as member of the Committee for Gas Business;
Ordered as member of Department Store Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 6 Ordered as member of Central Air Defense Committee(Cabinet)
Ordered as member of the Chief Railway Investigation Committee (Abolished by the Imperial Edict No.517 on August 7, 1940);
Ordered as member of the Committee for Using the Fixed Funds of Post Office Life Insurance (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 7 Ordered as member of the Sea-Route Control Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Shipping Control Committee;
Ordered as member of the Electric Committee;
Ordered as member of the Electric Investigation Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Investigation Commission of Foreign Exploitation (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 10 Ordered as member of the Central City Planning Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the State Property Investigation Committee;
Ordered as member of the Preparatory Commission for Building the Central Offices;
Ordered as member of the Committee for encouraging National Savings (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Foreign Exchange Control Commission (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 13 Ordered as member of the District System Investigation Committee (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Commission for Inspecting the Value of the Iron Manufacturing Business;
Ordered as member of the Liquid Fuel Committee;
Ordered as member of the Central Price Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Nov 14 Ordered as member of the Automobile Manufacturing Business Committee;
Ordered as member of the Committee for the Machinery Manufacturing Business;
Ordered as member of the Committee for Price Control;
Ordered as member of the Trade Investigation Society;
Ordered as member of the Commission for developing the Export of Industrial Articles (Cabinet)

1939 Nov 18 Ordered as member of the Conference for the Celebration Ceremony of the 2600th year after the accession of the Emperor Jimmu.

1939 Nov 25 Ordered as temporary member of the Central Wage Commission (Cabinet)

1939 Nov 27 Ordered as member of the Committee for developing the domestic products industry

1939 Dec 8 Ordered as member of the Engineering Congress (Cabinet)

1939 Dec 9 Ordered as member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1939 Dec 15 Ordered as member of the Commission for the Iron Manufacturing Enterprise (Cabinet);
Ordered as member of the Commission for Ship Manufacturing Enterprise (Cabinet)

1940 Feb 7 Ordered as member of the Central Committee of Counter-Measure for unemployment (Cabinet)

1940 Feb 22 Ordered as member of the Investigation Committee in developing Science (Cabinet)

1940 Mar 6 Ordered as member of the Central Committee for Regulating the Rice Ration (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 1 Ordered as Secretary to the Investigation Committee of Price Counter-Measures (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 6 Assigned as a member of the Central Price Commission (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 12 Assigned as a member of the Commission for Establishing the Nippon Coal Co. (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 1 Relieved as member of the Commission for Establishing the Nippon Coal Company (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 6 Assigned as member of the Commission for establishing the Nippon Fertilizer Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 8 The 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1940 Jun 17 Assigned as Commissioner for Establishing the Japan Export Agricultural Products Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)

1940 Jul 1 Assigned as a member of the Electric Communication Committee

1940 Jul 1 Assigned to the Higher Disciplinary Committee for Civil Officers (Cabinet)

1940 Jul 13 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure;
The Order was cancelled by the Bureau of Decorations, No. 898 on 23 May 1940

1940 Jul 17 Assigned to the Cabinet Celebration Commissioner(Cabinet)

1940 Aug 3 Relieved as Commissioner for Establishing the Nippon Fertilizer Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)
Relieved as Commissioner of Establishing the Nippon Export Agricultural Products Co. Ltd. (Cabinet)

1940 Sep 2 Assigned to the Higher Disciplinary Committee for Civil Officers (Cabinet)

1940 Sep 2 Relieved as Higher Disciplinary Committee for Civil Officers (Cabinet)

1940 Oct 15 The 4th Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade

1940 Oct 31 Assigned as member of the Committee for the Industrial Ownership System (Cabinet)

1940 Dec 24 Assigned as Government Commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the 76th Imperial Diet (Cabinet).

1941 Jan 4 Relieved of his principal office at his request.

1941 Oct 18 Appointed as Minister of Commerce and Industry (Cabinet)

1941 Nov 1 The 3rd. Class Court Rank of the Junior Grade

1941 Dec 13 Assigned as Chairman for Establishment of the Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet);

1941 Dec 12 Decorated with the 2nd. Order of Merit with the Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure (Cabinet)

1942 Jan 21 Relieved as Chairman for Establishment of the Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet)

1942 Mar 11 Assigned as Chairman for Establishment of the Important Products Control Board (Cabinet)

1942 Apr 17 Relieved as Chairman for Establishment of the Important Products Control Board (Cabinet)

1942 Apr 30 Elected as member of the House of Representatives

1943 Apr 12 Assigned as Chairman for Organization of the Trade Board

1943 Jun 12 Relieved as Chairman in the Organizing of the Trade Board (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 8 Appointed the Minister of State (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 8 Appointed concurrently as the Vice Minister of the Commerce and Industry (Cabinet)
The 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 19 Assigned as member of the Karafuto Development Investigation Society (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 20 Assigned as a member of the Investigation Society for the Loss of Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 30 Appointed as President of the Price Bureau

1943 Nov 1 Relieved of his additional office;
Appointed as the Vice Minister of Munitions;
The 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1943 Nov 15 The 3rd. Class Court Rank of the Senior Grade (Cabinet)

1943 Nov 25 Assigned as member of the Important Minerals Committee;
Assigned as member of the Mineral Industry Estimate Commission (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 4 Assigned as member of the Committee in the Fund Section of the Deposit Department (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 9 Assigned as a member of the Investigation Committee for General Mobilization of the Nation (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 13 Assigned as a member of the Committee for the Encouragement of National Saving (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 14 Assigned as a Councillor in the Total War Ability Research Association (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 17 Assigned as member of the Rolling Steel Material Committee (Cabinet)
Assigned as member of the Investigation Committee for Evaluating the Iron Manufacturing Enterprise (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 27 Assigned as a Secretary in the Great Asia Constructing Investigation Society (Cabinet)

1943 Oct 8 Relieved as member of the Parliament by the Parliamentary Law No. 76 because of appointment to the Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry

1944 Jan 15 Assigned as a Councillor in the Technical Board (Cabinet)

1944 Jan 21 Assigned as member of the Committee in the Important Fertilizer Business (Cabinet)

1944 Jan 25 Assigned as a member of the Enemy Property Control Commission (Cabinet)

1944 Jan 28 Assigned as a member of the Central Committee for price control (Cabinet)

1944 Feb 7 Assigned as a member of the Electric Power Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Feb 17 Assigned as a member of the Committee in the Organic Synthesis Business (Cabinet);
Assigned as a member of the Karafuto Developing Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Feb 18 Assigned as a member of the Central Electric Power Regulating Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Mar 2 Assigned as a member of the Customs Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1944 Mar 22 Assigned as a member of the Industrial Equipment Estimating Commission (Cabinet)

1944 Jun 1 Assigned as a member of the Inspection Committee against Loss of the Industrial Equipment Board (Cabinet)

1944 Jul 22 Relieved of his additional office at his own request (Cabinet)

1944 Jul 22 Relieved of his principal office at his own request (Cabinet)

1940 Apr 29 [Decorated with the 3rd. Order of Merit with the Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure for his meritorious service in the Sino-Japanese Affair

1936 Oct 8 Appointed the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau in the Department of Finance and Industry (Manchuria, etc.);
Granted the First Rank Salary

1936 Oct 22 Appointed to an additional post as the Director of the Patent Bureau

1937 Jul 1 Appointed as Under-Head of the Industrial Department and the Director of the Patent Bureau

1938 Sep 17 Relieved of his additional office

1938 Oct 1 The Civil Service Ordinance was enforced;
 Conferred the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service directly by the Emperor;
 Granted the First Rank Salary;
 Granted an allowance of 150 yen

1938 Oct 17 Appointed as member of the Committee for Inspection of the Forestry Property Right

1939 Mar 22 Appointed to be Under-Secretary of the General Affairs Board

1939 Mar 22 Conferred the 1st Rank Higher Civil Service directly by the Emperor;
 The First Rank Salary (Allowed ¥150 for his service)

1939 Jun 1 Appointed Chief of Preparatory Association for the National Central Library

1939 Aug 1 Relieved of his additional office

1939 Oct 18 An additional salary for long service;
 50 Yen monthly was allowed

1939 Oct 19 Relieved from his post

P E N D I N G

1. NAME: KISHI, Shinsuke (also known as KISHI, Nobosuke)
2. SUBPOENA: To be called on behalf of HOSHINO, Naoki, to prove "that the economic policy of Manchukuo was adopted and carried out for the benefit of the people of Manchukuo and not designed to exploit for the sake of Japan, and other relevant matters".
3. EARLY HISTORY: Born 13 November 1896 - a nephew of the late MATSUOKA, Yosuke, who was originally one of the accused - graduated from Law Department in the Imperial University July 1920 - appointed to Agriculture-Commerce Ministry on 10 September 1920 and held various appointments in that Ministry and in the Commercial-Industrial Ministry up to 1936. (Records of Personnel Section, Cabinet Secretariat.)

During a period of six months in 1926-1927 he was in Philadelphia as a representative within the Japanese concession of the Exposition celebrating the 150th anniversary of the American Independence. During this period he travelled from Seattle through Texas, up to Washington D.C., on to Philadelphia and on to Canada.

In 1930 he toured Europe through Germany, France, England, Italy, Switzerland and Russia from May until December representing Industry and Commerce at the World Power Conference held in Berlin, and was on a committee of about twenty people headed by SHIBA, Chuzaburo, (now deceased) older brother to Sochiro. (Source: Initial Interrogation by Lt. G. SAKANARI on 7 March 1946.)

4. EXTRACT FROM PERSONAL RECORD SHOWING PRINCIPLE APPOINTMENTS IN JAPAN BETWEEN 7 JANUARY 1932 AND 7 OCTOBER 1936.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 7 Jan. 1932 | Appointed as Secretary in the Commercial and Industrial Ministry. |
| 4 Feb. 1933 | Appointed to additional duty as a Secretary in the Foreign Ministry (1 March 34, relieved). |
| 18 Jan. 1935 | Ordered as Administrative Official to the Manchurian Administrative Bureau (Cabinet). (26 April 35, relieved). |
| 25 May 1935 | Appointed as Administrative Official in the Temporary Industrial Rationalization Bureau and as Director of the Industrial Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (16 April 36: Similar appointment again recorded in Personal Record.) |
| 7 Oct. 1936 | Relieved from his principal office and additional duty at his own request. |

5. POSITIONS HELD IN MANCHURIA BETWEEN 7 OCTOBER 1936 AND 19 OCTOBER 1939
(SOURCE - PERSONAL RECORD)

- 8 Oct. 1936 Appointed the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau in the Department of Finance and Industry (Manchuria, etc.)
- 22 Oct. 1936 Appointed to an additional post as the Director of the Patent Bureau.
- 1 July 1937 Appointed as Under-Head of the Industrial Department and the Director of the Patent Bureau.
- 17 Sep. 1938 Relieved of his additional office.
- 17 Oct. 1938 Appointed as member of the Committee for Inspection of the Forestry property Rights.
- 22 Mar. 1939 Appointed to be Under Secretary of the General Affairs Board.
- 1 June 1939 Appointed Chief of Preparatory Association for the National Central Library.
- 1 Aug. 1939 Relieved of his additional office.
- 19 Oct. 1939 Relieved from his post.

6. NEXT APPOINTMENT IN JAPAN.

- 19 Oct. 1939 Appointed Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry.

7. AVAILABLE FACTS COVERING PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANCHURIA. [76 Oct 36 - 19 Oct 39]

(a) Introductory: "Kishi was in the Industrial Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry when asked by the Minister to go to Manchuria in October 1936" (From 18 Jan 35 to 26 Apr 35 he was Administrator Official to the Manchurian Administration Bureau but this Bureau appears to have been situated in Japan). "He became Chief of the Business or Industry Department in Manchuria immediately."

(b) Governmental Set Up: "When he was in Manchuria there were 7 Ministries i.e. Education, Justice, Transportation, Home Affairs, Industry, Finance and Foreign Affairs. He was Minister of Industry. Over these was the KOKUMJIN consisting of - the Premier, Chief of General Affairs and 3 Assistants, Planning Board, Appointment Board, Budget Board and Legislation Board"

"The Governmental set up allowed the Manchurian Premier

full authority without legislation check. He advised the Manchurian Emperor on all matters including appointments. The Premier was in turn dominated by the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau."

(e) Position of Hoshino as Chief of the General Affairs Bureau.

"....the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau was the dominating civilian official. Odate who preceded Hoshino in this position lost it because he would not co-operate fully with the Kwantung Army, but instead persisted in expounding ideas of his own. Hoshino, being an opportunist, made the most of his position and retained it. Hoshino's instructions came from the Kwantung Army Chief of Staff but they originated with Section 4 of the Army". "In December, 1936, Hoshino transferred to the General Affairs Department as its chief and thereafter was the most influential civilian in Manchuria" "The Premier was in turn dominated by the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, which position was held by Hoshino while Kishi was there, and Hoshino had to co-operate fully with the Kwantung Army in order to hold his position. On December 1, 1937, Japan officially relinquished all extra-territorial rights in Manchuria. Thereafter under a system partially set up by Kishi taxes were paid to the Manchurian Government. Hoshino continued to dictate to the Premier concerning appointments."

(d) Five Year Plan

"Kishi says that the development of Manchukuo was not for the purpose of contributing to the domination of China, and that actually the China Incident retarded the Manchurian plans because the China trouble required use of capital and engineers which otherwise would have gone to Manchuria. He does not have a copy of the five-year plan. He defined its purposes, however, as follows:-

1. Develop mining of iron and coal.
2. Improve heavy industry (iron and steel factories and heavy machinery).
3. Increase agricultural output of soy beans, rice, wheat, cotton etc.
4. Improve transportation.
5. Develop electric power.

He advises that many Japanese civilians and Army men had the desire to develop Manchuria along the lines of Russia's five year plan, but that it was not "put on paper" and into shape for operating until after he arrived. The individuals who were primarily responsible for its creation into a law were Kishi, Hoshino, Shiima Etsusaburo (Head of Planning Division Industrial Department of Manchukuo) Matsuda Reisuke (head of the Manchukuo Cabinet Planning Board) and Furumi Tadajuki (head of Planning Division Finance Department of Manchukuo). Of course others assisted with the details. Kishi does not know the Manchurian organic laws and has never heard of a law creating a legislative council but he does know that he and

his group in January, 1937, submitted the proposed SANGYO TOSHINO (Industry Control Law) to the Legislative Council or Board, and it was passed in the form of ordinances 66 and 67 to become effective May 1, 1937. Except in this instance and subsequent thereto, when it was necessary to have minor legislative changes to make the Five Year Plan effective, Kishi had nothing to do with the legal framework of Manchukuo. It was his job, however, to ensure the effectiveness of the plan. He proposed to do this in four ways, namely

1. Bring capital from Japan.
2. Bring in Japanese Engineers.
3. Bring Japanese management.
4. Organise and raise the efficiency of the laborers.

Despite any similarity of this plan to one voiced by Koiso years earlier, Kishi says it was not the same for they had no dealings with Koiso concerning it. Realising the unlimited industrial possibilities in Manchuria, he and others wanted it developed to such an extent that it would be independent, yet very closely related to Japan."

"Kishi mentioned that ever since the China Incident Japan's goal has been increased production. They wanted to be prepared for any eventuality including possible war in the East Asia countries. This of course continued right on during the negotiations with the United States."

"In 1938 when Aikawa wanted to move his Nissan Industries to Manchukuo, he had to get permission from both Japan and Manchukuo. The matter was referred to the Japan-Manchukuo Joint Economic Committee of which Hoshino was a member. Kishi says no money changed hands to expedite the transfer and that it was done with the idea of helping both Manchuria and Japan (Kishi is reported to have been rather successful in obtaining bribes and secret commissions). Kishi's opinion was asked and he expressed approval. In 1939 Kishi became a member of this Committee also. Its Chairman was, as usual, the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, who at this time was Lt. General Isogaya, Rensuke. The committee was made up of approximately ten members and was supposed to be 50 percent Japanese and 50 percent Manchurian. The only pure Manchurians on the Committee at that time were the Ministers of Finance and Industry. The other "Manchurians" were those Japanese who had become Manchurians by edict in December, 1937. The principal item settled by the Committee during Kishi's membership was the construction of this dam between Korea and Manchukuo. They determined where to locate it, how to build it and what power should be taken by each nation from the finished dam."

(Source - Interrogation by James M. McEwen with Lt. Curtis as interpreter on 9th and 14th May, 46 - Case file 77 serials 17 and 19).

(e) Relationship between Kwantung Army and Government of Manchuria.

"Kishi states that the Kwantung Army had actual control in governing

Manchu and the Army's permission had to be obtained through channels in order to perform any function important in nature. Kishi was often intimidated as were his fellow workers by the Kwantung Army to the extent of losing their positions if they dared to function without the knowledge of the Kwantung Army. With time the Kwantung Army control decreased with changes in command, and all the more so because the Manchu government officials came to understand the various problems in a clearer light since they usually held their positions for a longer duration than the Army Commanders. Kishi says that in the beginning the Kwantung Army commanders were able and efficient, but due to the change of military importance shifting to other areas, able commanders were transferred in pursuit of military recognition, followed by men of inferior qualities. By law the Kwantung Army was not integrated into the Manchu government, but army control was forced upon officials by pressure. The Kwantung Army directives were not followed by regulations, but conferences had to be held between the Army heads and governmental officials before any measures were taken."

(Source: Interrogation by Lt. Sakanari on 7 March 46)

8. REFERENCES TO WITNESS IN EVIDENCE.

Excerpts from interrogation of accused HOSHINO - Exhibit 453A - Record Pages 5125-5127.

"Page 15

Q Did you know Mr. KISHI, Shinsuke?

A Yes.

Q When did you first meet him?

A It was either in 1934 or 1935 when he came to Manchukuo.

Q Did he have any position or office in Manchukuo at that time?

A He was Vice Minister of the Commerce and Industry Department.

Q And he came there from Japan for that office in 1935?

A Yes about that time. I am not sure about the exact date. I might have met Mr. KISHI before, but I do not remember the occasion.

"Page 16

Q When he was Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry you were then Vice Minister of Finance. Did your departments have a great deal to do with each other in connection with the government business?

A Yes.

Q Give us examples of matters that you had under consideration?

A An instance is the five-year plan. This plan would be formulated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and assistance on financial questions would be given by the Finance Ministry.

Q In connection with the five-year plan, did you have a great deal to do with the drawing up of the plan?

A Yes. On financial matters.

Q Who else besides yourself and Mr. KISHI took part in the development of the five-year plan for Manchukuo?

A There were many people from the South Manchuria Railway Company and the General Affairs Board who took part.

Q What was the purpose of this plan?

A Instead of the haphazard development that took place during the four or five years after the establishment of Manchukuo, it was deemed necessary that a concrete, co-ordinated plan be formulated. It was thought extremely important that the plans for the development so far as the Manchukuo government was concerned should be co-ordinated with the developments that were being planned and carried on by the South Manchurian Railway Company; and in making up this plan it was the purpose to co-ordinate these two different branches so that they would work as an integrated whole."

The next serial number is File 69, Serial 19, interrogation taken on February 4, 1946.

"Page 1

Q Mr. KISHI was Vice Minister of Industry and Commerce when you were there. Did he ever become connected with the General Affairs Board?

A Mr. KISHI became Vice Chief of General Affairs Board.

On Page 2

Q Did he work under you as Chief of the General Affairs Board?

A Yes.

Q Did you and Mr. KISHI work together in working out the economic plans for the development of Manchukuo?

A Yes, I worked together with Mr. KISHI.

Q What was the plan that you worked out for the economic development of Manchukuo?

A We worked on the fiveyear plan for the Manchukuoan industry and the development of Manchurian national resources, and in connection with agriculture, reforming the variety of agricultural crops and the increase in their production.

9. DECORATION: (Source - Personal Record).

- 19 Jan 33 - Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 29 April 34 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure for meritorious service during 1931 to 1934.
- 29 April 40- Decorated with the 3rd. Order of Merit with the Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure for his meritorious service in the Sino-Japanese Affair.
- 23 May 40 - The Order (? 29 April 40) was cancelled by the Bureau of Decorations No. 898.
- 13 July 40 - Decorated with the 3rd. Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

10. SUGGESTED SUBJECTS FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION.

- (a) The nature of the Five Year Plan for Manchukuo introduced on 1st. Jan, 1937 and revised to increase proposed in May 1938 (Ex.446) stressing as it does the increased production of munitions and other war potentials gives the lie to the statement contained in subpoena to witness "that the economic policy of Manchukuo was adopted and carried out for the benefit of the people of Manchukuo and not designed to exploit for the sake of Japan." This is made more apparent in the light of "Particulars in framing a program for extension of important industries" (Ex.842) and Outline of the Five Year Plan for Production of War Materials" (Ex 841) both of which emphasise war preparations and could not be carried out otherwise than in conjunction with the Five Year Plan for Manchukuo.
- (b) The various interrogations of witness show that in his opinion Manchukuo was under the domination of the Kwantung Army and that in so far as officials of Manchurian nationality took any part in the Administrative Policy of Manchukuo the majority of them were Japanese born who had been given an artificial Manchurian nationality in 1937. This may be of some assistance if the defence endeavour to establish, as it appears likely to do from subpoena to Furumi, Tadayki that "Manchukuo was not a puppet state controlled by the Kwantung Army and that its Administrative Policy was adopted according to the will of those officials of Manchurian Nationality."

(c) The interrogations of KISHI indicate that HOSHINO dominated the civil government of Manchukuo and that he was subordinate only to the Kwantung Army whose aggressive policy he implemented.

11. The remaining period of KISHI'S career, from his return to Japan in October, 1939, has not yet been dealt with. As soon as it is ready it will be submitted. In the meantime it was considered desirable to submit portion of brief dealing with his Manchurian career, as he might be called in the Manchurian phase.

Thomas F. Moynihan Lt-Col.
Associate Prosecutor for Australia
8th April, 1947.