

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cmr. Cole; Mr. Lopez;
Mr. Edwards; Mr. Crowe; Col. Woolworth;
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Lieut. Colonel, Mornare
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT

- ITAGAKI
OKAWA
MINAMI
UMEZU
HOSHINO

WITNESS

MATSUKI, Kyo (Tamotsi)

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Additional Information

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

Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

MATSUKI KYO (TAMOTSI)

Tokyo Imperial University, 1922

Adviser on International Law to the Kwantung Army.

Chief of Civil administration Section, Kwantung Army.

Acting Chief of Legal Administration Section, Manchukuo.

Chief of the Secretariat, Manchukuo.

Director of the Legislation Bureau, Manchukuo.

Chief Secretary, Privy Council.

Vice-Director of the General Affairs Bureau, Department
for State Affairs, Manchukuo. (May, 1940 to Nov. 1941)

Director of the Audit Bureau.

President, Tatung College.

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cmdr. Cole; Mr. Lopez;
Mr. Edwards; Mr. Crowe; Col. Woolworth;
Maj. General Vosiliev; Lt. Col. Mornare

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

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WITNESS

MATSIKI, Kyo (Tamotsu)

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the files

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

Incl
(Described above)

• EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by: Lt. J. A. Curtis

25 April 1947

Memorandum for the File:

Subject: MATSUKI, Kyo (Tamotsu)

A search of the files of government section reveals that MATSUKI, Kyo has not been purged and has not ever been screened.

No information on the above is contained in the files of IPS.

As Matsuki worked for the Manchurian government and was not in the Kwantung Army, a more detailed curriculum vitae is not available.

The above witness testified on 17 April 1947.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section**

**General Activities
APO 500
5 April 1947**

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: MATSUKI, Kyo (Tanotsu)

1922 Entered South Manchurian Railway Company

Oct 1931 Advisor (KOMON) to KWANTUNG Army on matters of international law.

1932 Chief of Administration Section of Kwantung Army Government Department (KANTOGUN TOCHIBU GYOSEI KACHO)

1932 Acting Chief of the Manchurian Government Legislative Bureau (MANSHUKOKU HOSEI KYOKU)

Director of the Secretariat Division
Director of the Legislation Division
Chief of the Bureau of the Secretariat, Board of Councillors.

May 1940 Vice-Chief of General Affairs Bureau, Manchurian Department of State.

C O N F I D E N T I A L.

16 April 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: MATSUKI, Kyo

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - He was Vice-Chief of the General Affairs of Manchoukoo, and as such he will be able to prove the extent to which Japan assisted Manchoukoo. The subject of this testimony will be the Japanese policies toward Manchoukoo and the nature of the administration of this New State.

II - Information from the Investigative Division -

a. Japan-Manchurian Year Book, 1934, Page 959

"MATSUKI, Tamotsu--Councillor, Legislation Bureau, Manchukuo; b. Mar., 1898 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Kiyonao Matsuki, official. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1922; entered South Manchuria Ry. Co., same year; apptd. Legal Adviser to Kwantung Army, 1931; Dir., Legislation Bureau, Manchoukoo, 1932; Present post since 1933. Address: Hageromocho-Nichome, Hsinking, Manchoukoo."

b. No further Curriculum Vitae has been submitted to me.

III - Examination of case file - No case file has been found on this witness.

IV - Cross-reference file on case file - There is no pertinent cross-reference on this witness.

V - Evidentiary document card file in Document Division - This source of information has not been investigated.

VI - Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony -

a. There is no reference by name to the witness in the evidence.

b. References to the subject matter of his testimony are attached hereto on the paper entitled "Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria".

VII - Summary of testimony given - This witness has not yet testified.

VIII - Decorations - The witness is not listed in the memorandum of March 11, 1947, dealing with decorations.

IX - Non-listed investigation - None.

Memo

Test. of Tamotaru Matsuki, Rec 20,162,
said Chief of Man. General Affairs
BA were first all Japanese. Also see
Rec 20,163.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE ON ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, 1931-1945)

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

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

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria (contd))

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

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

"Upon the establishment of the puppet Government, the Province of Jehol in Inner-Mongolia was declared to be within its sphere of influence. This move proved ineffectual because it did not have the support of the government nor the people of Jehol. When the Kwantung Army realized this situation, and the continued existence of the exiled Government of Chang Hsueh-Liang in Jehol, the Army proceeded to occupy Jehol and make it a part of the puppet regime by force. This puppet government continued to be dominated and controlled by the Kwantung Army until 1945. Japan officially recognized the independence of this Government in September 1932. This gesture in no wise altered the control and domination of the Government by the Kwantung Army."

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

end

Matsuki, Kyo

Case no.

Serial no.

no files on this man

Matsuki (General)

file #60
70
102

ser. #17
4
11

File 102-11-5

Not same man
 There was an "inner group" of officers who throughout the years maintained an aggressive ideology. Gen. Magaki was opposed to this stand and was thus in ill favor with the inner group. The pro-Magaki group of the 1st Div. was being sent to Manchuria. They wanted to do something for reform before leaving. Also the Kempei was going to investigate the inner group, so to divert attention, they

WITNESS PROGRESS REPORT

MATSUKI, Kyo

Date: 3 April 1947

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

Partially completed as to Items Numbers 6.

Item 9: NONE

SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

Matsuki, Kyo

Not listed in Lopez's Mar 11, Jcc.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: MATSUKI, Kyo

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

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

MATSUKI, Kyo

Request by: ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHINO

**Address: Yutagawa, Nishitagawa-gun, Yamagata-ken,
Japan.**

**Facts to be proved - He was the Vice-Chief of the General
Affairs office of Manchukuo, and as such he will be able to prove
the extent to which Jap assisted Manchukuo.**

**Relevancy - Japanese policies towards Manchukuo and the nature
of the administration of the new state.**