

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: KANEKO, Kiyota
Age: 65 (Born March 9, 1883)
Permanent Address: 387, 6 Chome Kitashinagawa Shingawaku, Tokyo-to
Present Address: " " " " "

1907 March 31 Graduated from the Tokyo Higher Normal School
(Course of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry)
1915 Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University
(Law Dept. course of politics)
1915 Employed by the Mitsubishi Joint Stock Company
1917 Resigned
1917 Employed by the ASANO Cement Company, Ltd.
1918 Promoted to the Chief of the KAWASAKI branch
office of the Company.
1919 Jan. 20 Promoted to the Chief of the General Affairs
Section of the main office of the Company.
1923 July 20 Appointed a director.
1926 July 21 Promoted to a standing director.
1927 Feb. 26 Became the managing director of the Company.
1937 Feb. 21 Elected to a member of the Tokyo Chamber of
Commerce and Industry.
1940 Dec. 24 Resigned from the position of the managing
director of ASANO Cement Company.
Became a director.
1940 Held the following additional office:
President of the directors board of the OSAKA
Asbestos Industrial Company, Ltd.
President of the Manchurian Asbestos,
Manchurian ASANO Slate and the AIZU Mining
Industrial Companies.

Director of the DAIDO Cement Company
 The KOKURA Steel Manufacturing Company
 The KOKURA Harbour Construction Company
 The Manchurian Cement Company
 The Korean ASANO Cement Co.
 The ASANO Slate Co.
 The ASANO Curlit (?) Company
 The ASANO Machine Manufacturing Co.
 The NIPPON Hume Pipe Co.
 The Hinode Steamship.
 The Kanto Transportation Co.
 The Fusiki Cordbold Co.
 The NAMBU Railway Co.
 The Ome Electric Railway Co.
 The Sanki Railway Co.
 The Okutama Electric Railway Co.
 The Kahoku (North China) Cement Co.
 The Tenshin Paper Bag Co.
 The Nitto Miuta Mine
 The Nippon Blastfurnace Cement.
 Daihoku Fire and Maritime Transportation Insurance
 Companies who hold the ASANO bond.
 Inspector of the Kanto Waterpower Co.
 The ASANO Bussan
 The ASANO Amagumo Mine
 The Nichiro Fishery Co.
 Consultant of the East Asia Cement
 The Kaiyo Steamship Company.

1941 Dec. 26

Appointed by Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 a director of the Industrial Equipment Cooperation.

1941 Dec. 26

Resigned from the presidency of the Manchurian
 Asbestos Co.

The Manchurian ASANO Slate Co.
 The AIZU Mineral Industrial Co.
 Resigned from the directorship of:
 The DAIDO Cement Co.
 The KOKURA Steel Manufacturing Co.
 The KOKURA Harbour Construction Co.
 The Manchurian Cement Co.
 The Korean ASANO Cement Co.
 The ASANO Slate Co.
 The ASANO Curit Co.
 The ASANO Machine Manufacturing Co.
 The NIPPON Hume Pipe Co.
 The HINODE Steamship Co.
 The KANTO Transportation Co.

The FUSHIKI Paperbold Co.
 The NAMBU Railway Co.
 The OME Electric Railway Co.
 The SANKI Railway Co.
 The OKUTAMA Electric Railway Co.
 The KAHOKU (North China) Cement Co.
 The Tienshin Paper Bag Co.
 The NITTO Miuta Mine
 The NIPPON Blastfurnace Cement Co.
 The Companies who hold the ASANO Bond.
 Resigned from the inspectorship of the
 Kanto Waterpower Co.
 The ASANO AMAGUMO Mining Co.
 Resigned from the consultant of the
 East Asia Cement Co.

- 1942 May 20 Appointed the Chief of the First Enterprising
 Section of the Industrial Equipment Cooperation.
- 1943 Nov. 20 Appointed the Vice President of the cooperation
 (by the Cabinet)
- 1943 Dec. 30 Appointed a suite to the Administrative Inspector
 FUJIWARA. Treated as an official of the Imperial
 appointment. (by the Cabinet)
- 1944 April 19 Relieved of the above post. (by the Cabinet)
- 1944 July 29 Appointed the president of the Industrial
 Equipment Cooperation. (by the Cabinet)
- 1944 Aug. 21 Appointed a member of the Committee of the
 Estimation of Mining Industry (by the Cabinet)
- 1944 Aug. 28 Appointed a member of the Central Committee by
 the Industrial Equipment Estimation (by the Cabinet)
- 1944 Sept. 19 Appointed a suite to the Administrative Inspector
 TOYODA (by the Cabinet)
 Treated as an Official of Imperial Appointment.
- 1945 June 1 Relieved of the above post.
- 1946 Feb. 8 Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee of
 the Central Enterprise Management. (by the Cabinet)
- 1946 March 8 Appointed a member of the Reparation Council.
 (by the Cabinet)

- 1946 Aug. 17 Relieved of the post of the President of the Industrial Equipment Cooperation at his own request.
- 1946 Sept. 27 Relieved of the post of a member of the Committee of the Estimation of the Mining Industry at his own request.
- 1946 Oct. 5 Relieved of the post of a member of the Reparation Council at his own request.

17 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert L. Wiley
FROM: Edward P. Monaghan
Investigation Division
SUBJECT: KANEKO, Kiyota

Reference is here made to your memorandum of 16 April 1947.

An examination of the application for a subpoena of the above styled subject reflects that his last known address is 387, 6 Chome, Kitashinagawa Shingawaku, Tokyo, and that such subject will appear as a character witness.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 809 (Supplementary Analysis)

12 May 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Official Minutes of Proceedings of the Privy Council Meeting regarding the removal of Extra-territoriality Treaties, Manchuria and China.

Date: May-June 1936 Original Copy Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No
Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Privy Council

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; HIRATA, Koki; ARITA, Hachiro;
TERAUCHI, Hisaichi; AGAI, Kezuo.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Manchurian economic monopolies

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Among other items most important is that both Councillors HARA and Foreign Minister ARITA admit that MANCHUKUO is not independent except in a formal sense. (p 25 of meeting of 13th May)

Excerpts from the minutes of the 1st meeting held on 4 May '36.
Councillor KANEKO: "The fact that the agreement between Manchukuo and Germany was signed in the Japanese foreign office is a serious matter." (pp 26)

ARITA, to a question: "The Japanese government's policy towards Manchukuo is that while acknowledging it as an independent country, Japan maintains a close and inseparable relation." (pp 27)

KURIYAMA, Chief of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Ministry: "In the treaty of 1915 concerning South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, the term of the lease was extended to 99 years, but its return after the expiration of the stipulated term of 99 years was not agreed upon."

KAWAI: "Is there any need of returning it after 99 years?"

KURIYAMA: "According to the treaty, we did not agree to return it." (pp 28)

KAWAI: "It is very good that there will be no need of returning it after the expiration of the lease." (pp 28-29)

ISHI: "What are the rights and interests which the foreign nationals can not enjoy in Manchuria?"

Doc. No. 809 (SUPP)

Page 1

KURIYAMA: "They are ownership of land;
 the right to be officials of the central bank;
 the right to engage in agriculture;
 the right to engage in mining; etc.

ISHII: "Isn't there a need of keeping the treaty a secret from the Manchurian people and of inserting a clear clause that the third country's nationals cannot enjoy those rights and interests?"

ARITA: "The third countries cannot insist on the enjoyment of those rights and interests which Japan enjoys through a special and inseparable relation between Japan and Manchukuo. With the above view, Japan is going to lead Manchukuo." (pp39)

ARITA gave a detailed explanation of the Treaty and it's significance. (dated 4 May 1936, pp 56-65) He said.... "In this treaty the Japanese nationals acquire rights and interests in Manchuria, which are almost the same as in Japan proper. The treaty secures and guarantees the Japanese to all such activities possible, in Manchukuo as in Japan. Such things can only be realized in such a country as Manchuria with which Japan is in a close and inseparable relationship."

Minutes of the Second meeting, 5 May.

KUNAYAMA: "By the treaties between Japan and Manchukuo, both countries should defend themselves jointly from outside danger. The Japanese Army is stationed in Manchukuo, the foreign affairs of Manchukuo are disposed of by officials of Japanese Nationality and the actual power of Manchukuo government is controlled by officials of Japanese nationality, and the control of Major industries are in Japanese hands. From these points, it can be said that in a word, both countries are in an inseparable relation, and the relation can be said to be even more than an annexation of both countries." (pp 3)

HARA: "Our government issued a statement with the recognition of Manchukuo on 15 September 1932 to the effect that all the people in Manchuria and Mongolia have rights and interests under the principle of equal opportunity. Both Manchukuo and Japan declared toward foreign countries the open door policy..... Therefore, when and if the foreign countries recognize Manchuria, can we refuse their demands for enjoyment of the same rights and interests in Manchukuo as the Japanese do, though KURIYAMA said yesterday it could be easily refused?" (pp 15)

ARITA: "With regard to the right and interest based on the peculiar relation of Manchukuo and Japan, Manchukuo has sufficient reason to refuse them.

When foreign countries make as its provision for recognition equal treatment such as those being enjoyed by the Japanese, and Manchukuo refused for the above reason, they either must recognize her with such an understanding or not recognize her at all. It would be good if the determination of both Manchukuo and Japan is final." (pp 21-22)

HARA: "The answer of the Foreign Minister which says that the demands of foreign countries will be rejected by both Japan and Manchukuo with force is a reckless one and not the ordinary policy of the Japanese government. It is rather a Mussolini-style argument." (pp 22)

Councillor KANIKO: "ARITA explained that as far as foreign affairs is concerned, the Manchurian government would act in accordance with the will of Japan. But if, for example, U.S.A. demanded some rights or interests in iron or coal in Manchuria, and Japan induced Manchukuo to refuse the demand, the Manchurian officials might tell the U.S. government that they were obliged to refuse as Japan forced them to do so.

In such a case, Japan might be forced to enter into a war against the U.S."

ARITA replied: "Suppose some of the officials of the Manchurian government told the truth to the U.S.A.? There still could be no possibility of the matter leading to war." (pp 17)

HARA: "No one would think of Manchukuo as a perfectly independent country and every one knew that Manchukuo was acting according to the will of Japan." (pp 25)

"The present situation of Manchukuo is that she is dependent entirely upon ^{Japan} maintaining peace and order and defending the country from outside aggression. Is the Japanese government going to keep the above situation of complete seizure forever?" (pp 27)

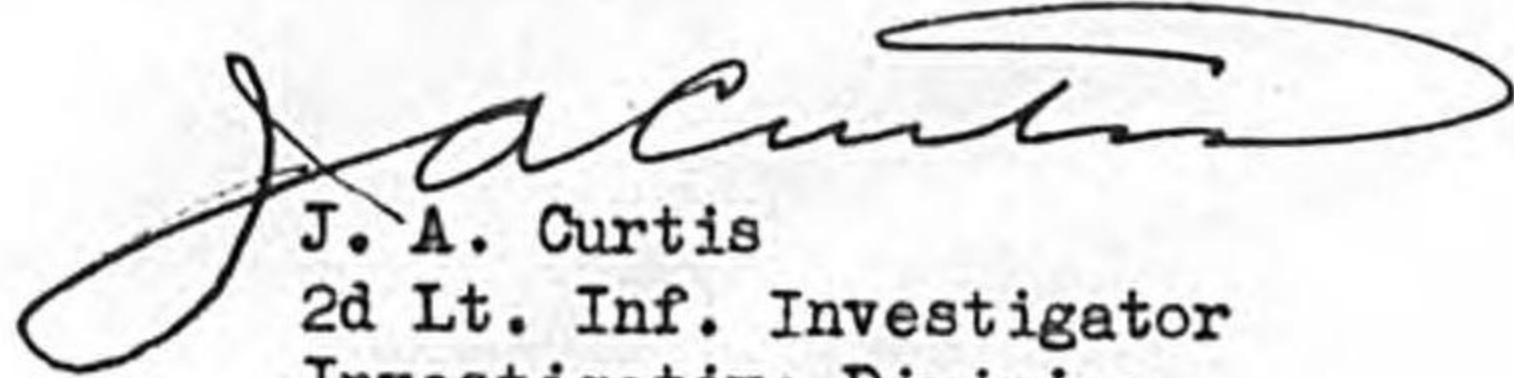
ARITA: "Manchuria is in reality and in internal relation, not independent, but formally it is independent. So, there is no contradiction between the inseparable relation and the independence." (pp 31)

In the end of the volume the text of the treaty is given. It is not analyzed because its nature has been made apparent in the analysis of the Privy Council discussions. However, a rough translation is enclosed in the document folder for reference.

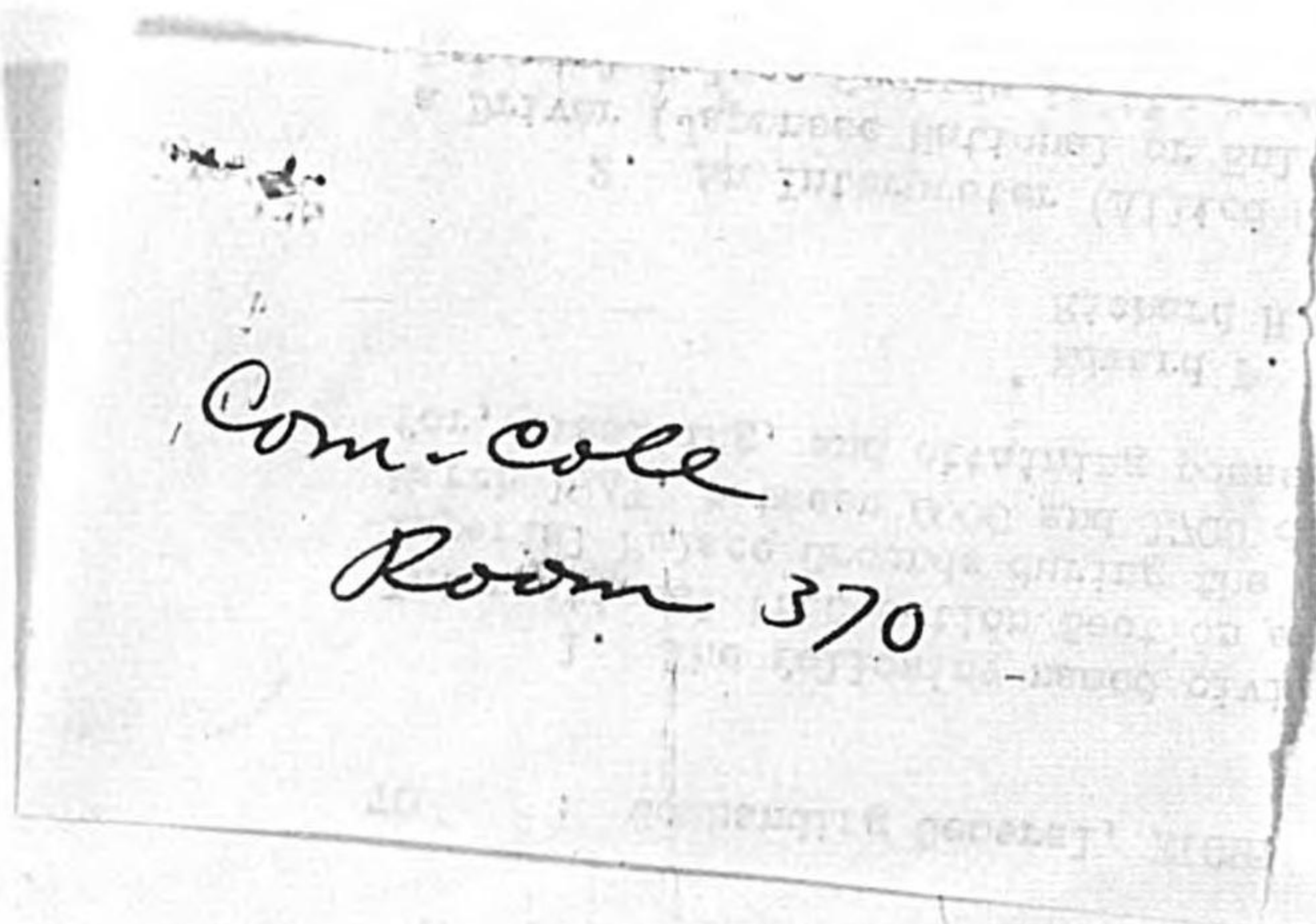
26 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Cole
FROM: Lt. J. A. Curtis
SUBJECT: Defense Witness, KANEKO, Kiyota

1. In accordance with your request of 12 May 1947, a request was made of the Decorations and Awards Bureau for information on awards received by KANEKO, Kiyota.
2. Previously, KANEKO had been listed on a list of men who had received awards at one time, but since that list was compiled, a more thorough search has been made and KANEKO's name is among several others, on a list of corrections. Therefore, KANEKO received no awards or decorations according to the certified document sent to the Philippine Division.



J. A. Curtis
2d Lt. Inf. Investigator
Investigative Division
I. P. S. Room 379-B



26 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander Cole
FROM: Lt. J. A. Curtis
SUBJECT: Defense Witness, KANEKO, Kiyota

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J. A. Curtis
2d Lt. Inf. Investigator
Investigative Division
I. P. S. Room 379-B

Snap Resume of KANEKO, Kiyota

Age, 65. Schooled in sciences, mathematics, chemistry, physics; later graduated from Imperial University in law and politics. Held important positions in at least 30 industrial transportation and utility companies. December 26, 1941, resigned from all above companies. Appointed by Cabinet to Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Director of Industrial Equipment Co-op, 1944; July 1944, President of above Co-op. March 1946, appointed member of Reparations Council by Cabinet; resigned, 1946. Residence Tokyo.

KANEKO, Kiyota

Request by: SHIMADA, Shigetaro

Address: Not stated.

He will testify as to the general reputation of the accused.

Mr. [Name] [Address] [City],
[Company Name]

Mr. [Name] [Address] [City],
[Company Name]

Mr. [Name] [Address] [City],
[Company Name]

Mr. [Name] [Address] [City],
[Company Name]

Mr. [Name] [Address] [City],
[Company Name]

Witness for SHIMADA

(WHO'S WHO - 1939)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: KANEKO, Kiyota
Date of Birth: March 1883
Permanent Domicile: 387 Kita-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo

Company director

Sr. managing dir. Asano Portland Cement Co.,
Nippon Portland Cement Co.

Chairman board directors Osaka Asbesto Industrial Co.

Dir. Fushiki Card-board Mfg. Co., Nichiro Fishery Co.,
Kokura Steel Works, Tsurumi Iron Works Dockyard Co.,
Asano Slate Co., Chosen Asano Cement Co., Nippon
Fume Tube Works.

Auditor Asano Stone Industry Co., Kwanto Hydro-Elec.
Co.

Career: Grad. Tokyo Higher Normal School 1907;
Tokyo Imp. Univ., law, 1915.

Witness called by:

SHIMADA

KANEKO, Kiyota

Son-in-law of ASANO, Soichiro, of the Asano concerns, one of the Zaibatsu (main business: shipbuilding and shipping);

Vice President and later President of Sangyo Setsubi Eidan (Industrial Equipment Corporation); wartime organ for the control of equipment of industrial plants.

Source: Confidential, not to be disclosed.