

20 May 1947

Memo for the files

AKAGI, Kiyoji

A report from G-2 reveals no information on this witness.

13 May 1947
Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

Memorandum for the File:

Subject: AKAGI, Kiyoji

A search of IPS Case Files reveals no reference to Subject.

Translated by
Chieko Swanaga

AKAGI, Kiyoharu (KIYOSI)

DOMICILE Hiroshima Prefecture

DATE OF BIRTH 1898, Sep. 11

1916 Mar 10 Graduated from the Hiroshima Prefectural
Middle School.

Oct. 10 Appointed a cadet, Attached to the 3rd
Cavalry Regiment (War Ministry)

Dec 1 Assigned to the Third Cavalry Regiment.

" Appointed First Class Private, Cavalry.
(The 3rd Cavalry Regiment)

1917 June 1 Promoted to Superior Private, Cavalry.
(The Third Cavalry Regiment)

Aug. 1 Promoted to Corporal, Cavalry
(The Third Cavalry Regiment)

1917. Sep. 1. Promoted to Sergeant, Cavalry.
(the Third Cavalry Regiment)

" Dec 1. Entered the Military Academy.

1919 May 28 Graduated from the Military Academy

May 29 Returned to the depot unit of the Third Cavalry Regiment

" Promoted to Sergeant-Major, Cavalry,
Appointed a probational officer.
(the Third Cavalry Regiment)

June 6. Despatched to Siberia and crossed the Korean Border on his way to Siberia

June 19 Arrived at the 3rd Beryozovka Cavalry Regiment in Zabaikal Province, Siberia

Sept 26. On order ~~to go~~ ^{Return} home, left the port of Vladivostok.

1919. Oct. 1 Arrived at the port of 'Ujina'
- Oct 4 Returned to 'Nagoya'
- Nov. 22 According to Article 12, of the Military Replacement Regulations, the following was decided at the Officers' Selection Board.
- Dec. 25 Appointed Second Lieutenant, Cavalry
(Cabinet)
- Attached to the 3rd Cavalry Regiment
(War Ministry)
1920. Feb. 28 Invested with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Nov. 1 - Decorated with the Sixth Order of the Rising Sun with Single Rays with ¥500 for his services in the 1915-20 Affair.
- 1922, Dec. 15 Appointed First Lieutenant, Cavalry
(Cabinet)

1923, Jan. 20 Invested with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade

1928 Feb. 15 Invested with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade

Nov. 2 Decorated with the 5th Order of the Sacred Treasure

1929 Mar. 16 Appointed Captain, Cavalry (Cabinet)
Appointed company commander of the 26th Cavalry Regiment. (War Ministry)

Apr. 27 Assigned to the Staff Headquarters. (War Ministry)

Aug. 1 Attached to the 26th Cavalry Regiment. (War Ministry)

1930 Mar. 6 Appointed company commander of the 24th Cavalry Regiment.

Discharged from duty at the Staff Headquarters: (War Ministry)
General

1932, Feb. 23 Assigned to the 14th Division Headquarters
(26) (War Ministry) (not recorded in
the Official Gazette)

Aug. 8. Attached to the 24th Cavalry Regiment.
(War Ministry)

June 6 Assigned to the 14th Division Headquarters
(not recorded in the Official Gazette)
(War Ministry)

1933 Mar. 15 Invested with the 6th Court Rank, Junior
Grade

1934 Mar. 9. Decorated with the Fourth Order of the
Sacred Treasure.

Mar. 31 Assigned to the 16th Division Headquarters
(not recorded in the Official Gazette)
(War Ministry)

Aug. 1. Ordered to serve with the Army Technical

Headquarters. (War Ministry)

" Discharged from the duty at the 16th
Division Headquarters (War Ministry)
(not recorded in the Official Gazette)

1935 Mar 15 Discharged from the duty at the Army
Technical Headquarters. (War Ministry)

1934 Apr. 29 Decorated with the minor Cordon of the
Order of the Rising Sun for his services
in 1931-34 Affairs.

1936 Aug. 1 Appointed Major, Cavalry (Cabinet)

" Appointed company commander of the
instruction unit, the Army Cavalry School,
Appointed additionally the instructor
officer in the same school, and member of
the Investigation Section of the same school
(War Ministry)

1937 Aug. 9. Ordered as special student in the Army

General Staff College. (not recorded in
the Official Gazette.) (War Ministry)

1937 Aug 24 Assigned to the Army Cavalry School.
(not recorded in the Official Gazette. War Ministry)

1938 Apr. 15 Invested with the 6th Court Rank, Senior
Grade

1940 Mar. 9 Appointed Lieut. Colonel, Cavalry
(Cabinet)

May 17 Decorated with the Third Order of the
Sacred Treasure.

1943 May 1 Invested with the 5th Court Rank, Junior
Grade

1940 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 4th Order of the
Golden Kite for his services in the
China Incident.

1944 Aug. 1 Appointed Colonel. (Cabinet)

1944, Nov. 11

Appointed a special member of the
City Planning Committee of the Korean
Government. (Cabinet)

12 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton

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

Witness General
Testified 7 May

WITNESS

AKAGI, Kiyoharu

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

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

CURRICULUM VITAE

AKAGI, Kiyoharu (Kiyoji)

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- Jun 6 Despatched to Siberia and crossed the Korean Border on his way to Siberia.
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- May 17 Decorated with the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1943 May 1 Invested with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the 4th Order of the Golden Kite for his services in the China Incident.

- 1944 Aug 1 Appointed Colonel. (Cabinet)
- 1944 Nov. 11 Appointed a special member of the City Planning
Committee of the Korean Government. (Cabinet)

14 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton

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

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT

Witness General
Testified 7 May

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

AKAGI, Kiyoji

Memo for the file

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

13 May 1947
Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

Memorandum for the File:

Subject: AKAGI, Kiyoji

A search of IPS Case Files reveals no reference to Subject.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
May 7, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
AKAGI - Direct

Page 3282

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF AKAGI, Kiyoji
by Mr. Logan

21,640

The witness stated he lived * in Chiba Prefecture, identified Exhibit 2559 as his affidavit and verified it. The affidavit stated * that the witness saw service in the field in the Central China area as staff officer of the 6th Division from June 13, 1938 to June 14, 1939.

21,641

21,642

When Hankow was captured, * the witness was among the first to enter the city. Since the 6th Division had promised to give the honor of first entry to the 2nd Division when they were preparing at Kwanghsi for pursuit of the enemy, the 6th Division tried to restrain the pursuit, but since the pursuit was more rapid than expected, part of the 6th Division entered Hankow and it ended up with the 2nd Division never doing so. When they entered a large force was kept in a high school outside the city and only a small force entered fairly and properly.

21,643

The 6th Division temporarily formed a motorized unit in the battle situation, with a regiment of infantry and some heavy and light tanks under command of the regimental commander on October 23, 1938, and entered Kwanghsi. Since the bridge was destroyed, * they pursued the enemy by road with a tank unit and a battalion of infantry. Since their strength was small and the advance rapid, it was actually as though they were keeping abreast with the enemy, and had no time to capture and take prisoners.

When they came to a suburb of Hankow they found the levee broken by the Chinese and the place flooded and had to give up the pursuit. When the motorized unit arrived, the defeated enemy who had failed to escape were mustering and many refugees were by the place of crossing. The Japanese began to prepare to cross by means of one big sailboat and some smaller boats. It was decided that only the 3rd Battalion would go across first, and this took until the next morning. By this time the enemy on the opposite bank had escaped and there was no resistance or fighting. The witness crossed the river on the morning of the 25th, and after getting in touch with the 3rd Battalion commander, entered the fortress with a small number of troops which had crossed the river properly and in regular ranks. No battle took place and no shot was fired. The troops were orderly and the entry was tranquil.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
May 7, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
AKAGI - Direct

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21,645

They strictly observed the orders of HATA for military discipline when foreigners came to meet them. To avoid trouble they did not go through the British concession but entered the city another way under guidance of a French missionary. There was no trouble, and they took up lodgings in accordance with introductions. This missionary * did much in caring for and protecting refugees at Shanghai and Nanking.

It was impossible for plunder, rape, killing and wounding to have happened after entry. The witness never saw one corpse inside the city and the majority of the citizens did not run away. Soon thereafter they opened their shops and began to do business. Foreign residents were favorably disposed toward the Japanese forces.

In the occupation of Hankow the Navy took charge of the river side area, the Japanese, French and British concessions area, and the Army took over the airfield and western area.

More than 1500 to 1600 Chinese ships, fully loaded, were sailing all over the river with neutral and foreign identification marks. It was utterly impossible for butchery to have been openly committed on the banks of the river in full view of the public.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

DEF. DOC. #1391

V I

sworn
5/6/47
10:15 AM

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: ARAKI, Kiyoji

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

1. I was born at SAKAMOTO, AZA, MIZUHO-MURA, KIDAKA-GUN, Tottori Prefecture, September 9th, 1898 (the 31st year of Meiji). My permanent domicile is No. 239, MINAMITAKEO-CHO, Hiroshima-shi and am presently residing at No. 241, KUROUNA-CHO, Chiba-shi.

2. An outline of my career may be summarized as follows:

The 8th year of Taisho (TN: 1919)

Graduated from the military academy, June, 13th year of Showa (TN: 1938).

Saw service in the field in the central China area as Staff-Officer of the 6th Division, June, 14th year of Showa (TN: 1939). Staff-Officer in

the Manchuria area; later Chief of Staff of the Keijo Divisional District.

- 1 -

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

3. At the time the Central China Expeditionary Force captured Hankow I was among those who first entered the city limits of Hankow as I was an advance party staff officer with the 6th Division. In the following, I shall relate the battle conditions and the state of affairs within the city at that time:

As the 6th Division had promised to give the honor of first entering Hankow to the 2nd Army commanded by Prince HIGASHIKUNI at the time we were preparing at KWANGTSI for pursuit of the enemy, our Division tried to restrain in the pursuit of the enemy as much as possible, but as the pursuit progressed more rapidly than our expectations, as a matter of fact a part of the 6th Division did enter Hankow and it finally ended up with the 2nd Division never doing so. And at the time of entering the fortress city, the large force was accommodated in a high school outside the city, and only a small force entered the city fairly and properly.

4. I will start with the battle situation. The 6th Division temporarily formed a motorized unit with about a regiment of infantry and some heavy and light tanks under the command of Regimental Commander SANO, Torata, on 23 October, 1938 and pursuing the enemy entered KWANGHSI. As the bridge was destroyed here, we pursued the enemy along the road with a force consisting of a tank unit of small numbers and about a battalion of infantry from the morning of the 24th. As our troop strength was small in number and as our advance was so rapid at this time it was as though we were marching abreast with the retreating

enemy and we had no time to capture the enemy, and took no prisoners whatsoever. When we came to CHANGKUNGTI, a suburb of Henkow, we found the levee broken by the CHANG, Kai-Shek forces, the place flooded, and finding no way to cross the river, we had to resign ourselves to giving up the pursuit. When a part of the motorized unit and the MATSUZAKI 3rd Battalion of the SANO Regiment arrived on the spot with five tanks, the defeated enemy who had failed to escape were mustering while waiting for a ferry, and many refugees were also by the place of crossing.

Without casting a glance at them, however, the Japanese soldiers began to prepare to cross to the opposite bank and decided to do so by means of one big sailboat and six small four or five-seater boats which were nearby. But as the capacity to cross the river was so little, it was decided that the 3rd Battalion only would be carried across first, and beginning from the night of the 24th it took until the following morning. By this time the enemy on the opposite bank had already escaped, and there was no resistance or fighting at all.

5. I also crossed the river on the morning of the 25th and after getting in touch with the 3rd Battalion Commander MATSUZAKI, entered the fortress with a very small number of troops, which had just finished crossing the river at this time, fairly and properly and in regular ranks. Furthermore at the time of entry, no battle took place and not a shot was fired. The troops were composed and orderly; no air to kill prevailed and the entry was accomplished very tranquilly. As Commander HATA strictly

maintained military discipline and morals, we strictly observed his orders even from before at the entrance of the city such foreigners as Germans, French, and Italians came to meet us. In order to avoid trouble, we did not go through the British concession, and entered the city by another way under the guidance of a French missionary.

Accordingly there was no trouble whatsoever and we even took up our lodgings in accordance with these people's introductions.

I understand that the above missionary did much in caring for and protecting refugees at Shanghai and Nanking also.

6. As I mentioned above, the Japanese forces tranquilly entered the fortress in good order and it is not possible that such cruelties as plunder, rape, killing and wounding could have been done after this entry.

Accordingly I did not ever see even one corpse or the like inside the city. The majority of the citizens of the city did not run away and apparently only locked up their doors. And not long after the entry they reopened their shops and began doing business. Since conditions were like this, the foreigners resident there were favorably disposed towards the Japanese forces. In the occupation of Hankow, the navy took charge of occupying the river side area the Japanese, French and British concessions area and the army took over the air-field and the western area of Hankow.

At this time, more than 1500 or 1600 Chinese ships having a full load of Chinese were sailing all over the Yantze-kiang with identification

DEF. DOC. #1391

marks of neutral and foreign countries. Thus I think it was absolutely impossible that butchery could have been openly committed on the banks of the Yantze-kiang in full view of the public.

Jan. 31, 1947

At No. 241, Kurosuna-cho, Chiba-shi

/s/ AKI, Kiyoji (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: (signed) IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ AKI, Kiyoji (seal)

DEF. DOC. #1391

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio, KAWAMOTO, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Yukio, KAWAMOTO

Tokyo, Japan

Date 30 April, 1947