

16 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Maj. General Vasiliev; Col. Woolworth; 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.

DEPENDANT

UMEZU

WITNESS

AKI, Kazuo

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

**A staff study compiled by G-2
has been placed in the Investigative
Files and is now available**

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

E P M

Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

5 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Maj. General Vasiliev**
Col. Woolworth
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

Umezu

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

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Aoki, Kazuo

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)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Kazuo AOKI: Adviser to Greater East Asia and Finance Ministries.
Member House of Peers. Former Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs.

1889 Nov. Born Nagano Prefec. Son of Zenzo Aoki,
Japan's first Ambassador to United States
in 1906-07. and German mother, Princess von
Rahden. Married Ohiyo, Daughter of
Takikazu Kikuchi.

1916 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
Entered Finance Ministry.

1917-21 Financial Secretary England and France.

1924 Chief Research Section, Finance Bureau.

1926 Chief of Secretariat, Finance Ministry.

1927 Chief Treasury Section, Finance Bureau.

1933 Director, Foreign Exchange Department.

1934-36 Director, Finance Bureau.

1936-37 Vice President. Manchurian Affairs Board.

1937 Dec. Vice President. Cabinet Planning Board.

1939 Jan. President. Cabinet Planning Board.

1939 Aug-1940 Finance Minister in Abe Cabinet.
Jan.

1940 Member House of Peers.

1940 Apr-1942 Supreme Advisor to Nanking Government.
Sept

1942 Sept-Nov. Minister of State without Fortfolio.

1942 Nov-1944 Jul. Minister of Greater East Asia Affaire, Tojo Cabinet.
1944 Aug. Appointed Advisor to Finance and Greater East Asia
Ministries.

Address: 1049 Oyama-cho, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Career bureaucrat. Expert on finance. As President of Manchurian Affairs Board worked closely with former Premier Tojo who was then Chief of Kwantung Police and Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army.

An article in Sozo December 1942, characterized Aoki as "abstemious, early-rising with a burning zeal for work. Taciturn, inflexible, a lump of intellectual ice... a civil servant, not a statesman...with a sour face that has forgotten how to smile, with a mouth hard as flint, that never utters a joke or an idle work, with an undersized body tht scampers around like a mouse... an unpretentious practical type.... a man of will...the model of discretion... the incarnation of official secrecy...the embodiment of official regulations...an indefatigable sticker...with a profound knowledge of finance"...His nickname is "Carikame" (tenacious tortoise). The

article further states that at his inauguration the new GEA Minister told his staff, "Don't be bound by what has been done in the past in your previous department. Create a new original spirit in the East Asia Ministry...you must resolve to be a constant example to the people in your private and public life."

An AP article at time of his appointment as GEA Minister, stated: "Aoki's record leaves no doubt that he will be amenable to the influence of the Tojo Military Clique."

During April and May 1943 Aoki made a long tour of South China, French Indo-China, Malaya, Netherlands, East Indies, and the Philippines. Later that year he spent several weeks in Central and North China and Manchuria.

NAME OF WITNESS: AOKI, Kazuo
REQUESTED BY : UMEZU, Yoshijiro
DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Maj. General Vasiliev; Col. Woolworth;

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 - UMEZU

WITNESS

ACKI, Kazuo

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info. on purges
furnished by G-2

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Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

**SUBJECT: Information on Purges furnished
by G-2, GHQ, SCAP**

AOKI, Kazuo fell into Category B as a career Army man; Category D as Vice-president of Imperial Rule Assistance Association; and Category G as financial advisor to the Nanking Puppet Government, president of Cabinet Planning Board, Minister without Portfolio in the Tojo Cabinet, and Minister of the Great East Asia Ministry in the Tojo Cabinet.

2. Definitions of the categories referred to above are to be found in appendix A of SCAPIN 550, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel From Public Office," 4 January 1946. This may be ascertain in Room 300 for your information.

AOKI Kazue, Major General

Request by UMEZU Yoshijiro

- (a) The nationality of the witness is Japanese.
- (b) The address of the witness is unknown. his last official position was commanding officer of the 94th Infantry Brigade in Penang, and he is now believed to be a prisoner of war of the British forces in Malaya.
- (c) The facts to be proved by these witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of the defendant UMEZU during the period in which he is charged by the indictment herein;

The relevance of the witness' testimony is in its tendency to establish that the defendant UMEZU took no part in any of the conspiracies alleged in the indictment, and was not responsible for the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression;

The date upon which the attendance of the witnesses will be required for testifying cannot be stated accurately; but their attendance for consultation with counsel is required forthwith.

II. Documents

1. Principles of Plans of Operations of the Imperial Army (Teikoku Rikugun Sakusen Keikaku Yoko), prepared in the autumns of the years 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 respectively, by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
2. Principles for Preparation of Operations of the Kwantung Army (Kantogun Sakusen Jumbi Yoko), February 1942, prepared by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
3. Operations Plan of the Kwantung Army (Kantogun Sakusen Keikaku), prepared in the springs of the years 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 by the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
4. Border Guard Regulations of the Kwantung Army (Kokkyo Keibi Yoko), prepared in September or October 1939 by the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
5. Kwantung Army Special Maneuvers (Kantogun Tokubetsu Enshu, commonly referred to as Kantokuen), prepared in the summer of 1941 by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army.

All of these documents were kept in the secret files, especially the Secret Instructions File of the headquarters of the Kwantung Army, located in the operations room of the Kwantung Army headquarters building in Hsingking, Manchuria.

The relevance of these documents is that they will prove the character and scope of operations and other plans of the Japanese army, and notably of the Kwantung Army, vis-a-vis the USSR.

AOKI, Kazue

Request by: UMEZU, Yoshijiro

Address: Not stated. Believed to be in Burma.

He was formerly a Major General in the Japanese Army.

Prefecture	Kochi Prefecture	Birth Date	20 Aug 1899 (32nd year of Meiji)	Name	Kazuo AOKI
Caste		Old Name			
Old Caste					

23 Apr. 1919 Graduated from regular course of Central Military Preparatory School. Commissioned as Officer Candidate and stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

1 May 1919 Enlisted in Eighth Infantry Regiment. Granted rank of Infantry Private 1st Class (Eighth Infantry Regiment).

1 July 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Corporal (ditto)

1 Sept. 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Sergeant (ditto)

1 Dec. 1919 Entered Military Academy.

27 July 1921 Graduated from regular course of Military Academy.

31 July 1921 Returned to original regiment. Promoted to rank of Sergeant-Major and commissioned as Probational Officer (ditto)

28 Sep. 1921 Approved at selection conference of officers as per provision No. 10 of Military Recruit Orders.

26 Oct. 1921 Commissioned as Infantry 2nd Lieutenant (Cabinet). Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

21 Nov. 1921 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 8.

30 Oct. 1924 Commissioned as Infantry 1st Lieutenant (Cabinet).

15 Dec. 1924 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 7.

3 Sept. 1926 Relieved of regular post and stationed in Primary Student Corps of Military Academy. (War Ministry).

13 Dec. 1929 Entered Military Staff College (ditto).

27 Dec. 1929 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

1 Feb. 1930 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 7.

1 Aug. 1930 Commissioned as Infantry Captain (Cabinet).

22 Dec. 1930 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

7 Dec. 1932 Designated as Company Commander of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

20 Dec. 1933 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment serving in Department of Military Education (ditto).

28 Nov. 1934 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

1 Mar. 1935 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 6.

15 Mar. 1935 Designated as Member of Department of Military Education (ditto).

11 May 1935 Decorated with 6th order Sacred Treasure.

1 Aug. 1936 Commissioned as Infantry Major (Cabinet).

16 Apr. 1938 Designated as Secretary of Army Supply Investigation Committee (War Ministry).

6 June 1938 Relieved of above. (ditto)

15 July 1938 Commissioned as Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel (Cabinet).

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5 Nov. 1938 Decorated with 5th Order Sacred Treasure.

13 Jan. 1941 Decorated with 4th Order Sacred Treasure.

15 Oct. 1941 Commissioned as Colonel (Cabinet).

15 Nov. 1941 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 5.

29 Apr. 1940 Decorated with 4th Order Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. (Merit in Chinese incidents)

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

SUBJECT: AOKI, Kasuo

1937 Dec. Vice President of the Manchurian Affairs' Board.

1940- 1941 Served as adviser (Financial) to Wang Ching Wei's Puppet Government in Nanking.

1942 Sept. When Gen TOJO reshuffled his Cabinet and appointed TANI, Masayuki to replace TOGO, Shigenoru as Foreign Minister, he appointed AOKI, Kasuo as Minister without Portfolio.

1942 Nov. 1 AOKI was named head of the newly created "Greater East Asia Ministry" (as such his vice-minister is Kuamichi YAMAMOT; directors of Bureau under him are:

Shimpei TAKEUCHI
Toshio IMAYOSHI
Urahiko USAMI
Itaro NIZUMI

Gen. Affairs Bureau
Manchurian Affairs Bureau
China Affairs Bureau
Southern Affairs Bureau

Kasuo AOKI is said to be a minor bureaucrat and Yes-man to General Tojo, since the latter's Kwantung Army days, 1936 - 37, when AOKI helped TOJO with the perfection of the Japanese "gestapo". Thus it may be said that AOKI helped TOJO lay the foundation of his present power.

SOURCE: Fortnightly Intelligence Report No. 7
Period ending 6/19/43. British.
CID, 10/27/43 No. 41330
(OSS Card File)

AOKI, Kasuo

Concurrently Minister of State and Vice-President of the IHAA.

SOURCE: FOC, Far Eastern Report, 28 Sept. 1942, A-6 & 7.
(OSS/ card file)

Kasuo AOKI was appointed an Advisor to the GEA Ministry, Japan
25 Aug. 1944.

SOURCE: Enemy News Broadcast and other sources.
From: Prominent Persons in Japan or Jap. Dominated Territories, 15 May 1945.
DIO, 14th Naval District.

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

SUBJECT: AOKI, Kazuo - 2 -

Kazuo AOKI, Director, TOA KENKYU SEI, (East Asia Research Institute).
This organization was abolished by SCAP.

SOURCE: Organization File, Who's Who Section.
(OGGIO)

AOKI, Kazuo

As Vice-President of Manchurian Affairs Board 1935 - 1937, AOKI worked closely with TOJO who was then chief of Gendarmie Headquarters, Chief of Kwantung Police and Chief Staff of Kwantung Army in Manchuria.

"Press conference remarks by AOKI hinted that the Japanese Army henceforth would not confine its interest to military affairs in the invaded territories of East Asia, but would also dominate Tokyo's economic, industrial and political relations with the new empire." 1942.

SOURCE: Japanese Personal Intelligence, July 10, 1945.
OWI, OBSF

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: AOKI, Kajue

Address: Unknown

Formerly a Major General. Subject was former
deputy chief of staff of the southern armies.

AOKI is subject of IPS case file No. 319.

COPIES: 3 File 319
1 Mr. Newbill

Prefecture	Kochi Prefecture	Birth Date	20 Aug 1899 (32nd year of Meiji)	Name	Kazuo AOKI
Caste		Old Name			
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was then Chief of Kwantung Police and Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army.

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"absentemious, early-rising with a burning zeal for work. Taciturn,
inflexible, a lump of intellectual ice... a civil servant, not a
statesman...with a sour face that has forgotten how to smile, with
a mouth hard as flint, that never utters a joke or an idle word, with
an undersized body that scampers around like a mouse... an unpreten-
tious practical type.... a man of will...the model of discretion...
the incarnation of official secrecy...the embodiment of official
regulations...an indefatigable stickler...with a profound knowledge
of finance"...His nickname is "Carikame" (tenacious tortoise). The

article further states that at his inauguration the new GEA Minister told his staff, "Don't be bound by what has been done in the past in your previous department. Create a new original spirit in the East Asia Ministry...you must resolve to be a constant example to the people in your private and public life."

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During April and May 1943 Aoki made a long tour of South China, French Indo-China, Malaya, Netherlands, East Indies, and the Philippines. Later that year he spent several weeks in Central and North China and Manchuria.

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 KANOYE 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

**SUBJECT: Information on Purges furnished
by G-2, GHQ, SCAP**

AOKI, Kasuo fell into Category B as a career Army man; Category D as Vice-president of Imperial Rule Assistance Association; and Category G as financial advisor to the Nanking Puppet Government, president of Cabinet Planning Board, Minister without Portfolio in the Tojo Cabinet, and Minister of the Great East Asia Ministry in the Tojo Cabinet.

2. Definitions of the categories referred to above are to be found in appendix A of SCAPIN 550, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel From Public Office," 4 January 1946. This may be ascertain in Room 300 for your information.

18 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General A. K. VASILYEV, RUSSIAN DIVISION

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 - UMEZU, Yoshihiro

WITNESS

AKI, Kazuo, Maj. Gen.

ONODERA, Naosuke, Dr.

MATSUDA, Genji, Maj. Gen.

HASHIMOTO, Toranosuke

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

subpoena

subpoena

subpoena

subpoena

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

4 Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

HASHIMOTO, Toranosuke, retired Lieutenant General

Request by UMEZU Yoshijiro

- (a) The nationality of the witness is Japanese.
- (b) The address of the witness is unknown; his last official position was Vice-Chief of State Council, "Manchoukuo", and he is now believed to be a Prisoner of war of the Russian forces in Manchuria.

(c) The facts to be proved by these witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of the defendant UMEZU during the period in which he is charged by the indictment herein;

The relevance of the witness' testimony is in its tendency to establish that the defendant UMEZU took no part in any of the conspiracies alleged in the indictment, and was not responsible for the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression;

The date upon which the attendance of the witnesses will be required for testifying cannot be stated accurately; but their attendance for consultation with counsel is required forthwith.

II. Documents

1. Principles of Plans of Operations of the Imperial Army (Teikoku Rikugun Sakusen Keikaku Yoko), prepared in the autumns of the years 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 respectively, by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
2. Principles for Preparation of Operations of the Kwantung Army (Kantogun Sakusen Jumbi Yoko), February 1942, prepared by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
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5. Kwantung Army Special Maneuvers (Kantogun Tokubetsu Enshu, commonly referred to as Kantokuen), prepared in the summer of 1941 by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army.

All of these documents were kept in the secret files, especially the Secret Instructions File of the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, located in the operations room of the Kwantung Army headquarters building in Hsingking, Manchuria.

The relevance of these documents is that they will prove the character and scope of operations and other plans of the Japanese Army, and notably of the Kwantung Army, vis-a-vis the USSR.

HASHIMOTO, Toranosuke, retired Lieutenant General

Request by UMEZU Yoshijiro

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18 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. GILBERT S. WOOLWORTH

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 - UMEZU, Yoshijiro

WITNESS

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ONODERA, Naosuke, Dr.

MATSUDA, Genji, Maj. Gen.

HASHIMOTO, Teranosuke

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Subpoena

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AOKI Kazuo, Major General

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SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - UMEZU, Yoshihiro

WITNESS

AOKI, Kazuo, Maj. Gen.
ONODERA, Naosuke, Dr.
MATSUDA, Genji, Maj. Gen.
HASHIMOTO, Teranosuke

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Subpoena
Subpoena
Subpoena
Subpoena

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

AOKI Kazue, Major General

Request by UMEZU Yoshijiro

- (a) The nationality of the witness is Japanese.
- (b) The address of the witness is unknown. his last official position was commanding officer of the 94th Infantry Brigade in Penang, and he is now believed to be a prisoner of war of the British forces in Malaya.
- (c) The facts to be proved by these witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of the defendant UMEZU during the period in which he is charged by the indictment herein;

The relevance of the witness' testimony is in its tendency to establish that the defendant UMEZU took no part in any of the conspiracies alleged in the indictment, and was not responsible for the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression;

The date upon which the attendance of the witnesses will be required for testifying cannot be stated accurately; but their attendance for consultation with counsel is required forthwith.

II. Documents

1. Principles of Plans of Operations of the Imperial Army (Teikoku Rikugun Sakusen Keikaku Yoko), prepared in the autumns of the years 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 respectively, by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
2. Principles for Preparation of Operations of the Kwantung Army (Kantogun Sakusen Jumbi Yoko), February 1942, prepared by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
3. Operations Plan of the Kwantung Army (Kantogun Sakusen Keikaku), prepared in the springs of the years 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 by the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
4. Border Guard Regulations of the Kwantung Army (Kokkyo Keibi Yoko), prepared in September or October 1939 by the headquarters of the Kwantung Army;
5. Kwantung Army Special Maneuvers (Kantogun Tokubetsu Enshu, commonly referred to as Kantokuen), prepared in the summer of 1941 by the Japanese General Staff and forwarded to the headquarters of the Kwantung Army.

All of these documents were kept in the secret files, especially the Secret Instructions File of the headquarters of the Kwantung Army, located in the operations room of the Kwantung Army headquarters building in Hsingking, Manchuria.

The relevance of these documents is that they will prove the character and scope of operations and other plans of the Japanese army, and notably of the Kwantung Army, vis-a-vis the USSR.

Prefecture	Kochi Prefecture	Birth Date	20 Aug 1899 (32nd year of Meiji)	Name	Kazuo AOKI
Caste		Old Name			
Old Caste					

23 Apr. 1919 Graduated from regular course of Central Military Preparatory School. Commissioned as Officer Candidate and stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

1 May 1919 Enlisted in Eighth Infantry Regiment. Granted rank of Infantry Private 1st Class (Eighth Infantry Regiment).

1 July 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Corporal (ditto)

1 Sept. 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Sergeant (ditto)

1 Dec. 1919 Entered Military Academy.

27 July 1921 Graduated from regular course of Military Academy.

31 July 1921 Returned to original regiment. Promoted to rank of Sergeant-Major and commissioned as Probationary Officer (ditto)

28 Sep. 1921 Approved at selection conference of officers as per provision No. 10 of Military Recruit Orders.

26 Oct. 1921 Commissioned as Infantry 2nd Lieutenant (Cabinet). Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

21 Nov. 1921 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 8.

30 Oct. 1924 Commissioned as Infantry 1st Lieutenant (Cabinet).

15 Dec. 1924 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 7.

3 Sept. 1926 Relieved of regular post and stationed in Primary Student Corps of Military Academy. (War Ministry).

13 Dec. 1929 Entered Military Staff College (ditto).

27 Dec. 1929 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

1 Feb. 1930 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 7.

1 Aug. 1930 Commissioned as Infantry Captain (Cabinet).

22 Dec. 1930 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

7 Dec. 1932 Designated as Company Commander of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

20 Dec. 1933 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment serving in Department of Military Education (ditto).

28 Nov. 1934 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

1 Mar. 1925 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 5.

15 Mar. 1925 Designated as Member of Department of Military Education (ditto).

11 May 1925 Decorated with 5th order Sacred Treasure.

1 Aug. 1925 Commissioned as Infantry Major (Cabinet).

16 Apr. 1938 Designated as Secretary of Army Supply Investigation Committee (War Ministry).

6 June 1938 Relieved of above. (ditto)

15 July 1938 Commissioned as Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel (Cabinet).

1 Sept. 1938 Granted Court Rank Sho No. 5.

5 Nov. 1938 Decorated with 5th Order Sacred Treasure.

13 Jan. 1941 Decorated with 4th Order Sacred Treasure.

15 Oct. 1941 Commissioned as Colonel (Cabinet).

15 Nov. 1941 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 5.

29 Apr. 1940 Decorated with 4th Order Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. (Merit in Chinese incidents)

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

SUBJECT: AOKI, Kazuo

1937 Dec. Vice President of the Manchurian Affairs' Board.

1940- 1941 Served as adviser (Financial) to Wang Ching Wei's Puppet Government in Nanking.

1942 Sept. When Gen TOJO reshuffled his Cabinet and appointed TANI, Masayuki to replace TOJO, Shigenoru as Foreign Minister, he appointed AOKI, Kazuo as Minister without Portfolio.

1942 Nov. 1 AOKI was named head of the newly created "Greater East Asia Ministry" (as such his vice-minister is Kuamichi YAMAMOT: directors of Bureau under him are:

Shimpei TAKEUCHI	Gen. Affairs Bureau
Toshio IMAYOSHI	Manchurian Affairs Bureau
Uzuhiko USAMI	China Affairs Bureau
Itaro MIZUMI	Southern Affairs Bureau

Kazuo AOKI is said to be a minor bureaucrat and Yes-man to General Tojo, since the latter's Kwantung Army days, 1936 - 37, when AOKI helped TOJO with the perfection of the Japanese "gestapo". Thus it may be said that AOKI helped TOJO lay the foundation of his present power.

SOURCE: Fortnightly Intelligence Report No. 7
Period ending 6/19/43. British.
CID, 10/27/43 No. 41330
(OSS Card File)

AOKI, Kazuo

Concurrently Minister of State and Vice-President of the IRAA.

SOURCE: FCC, Far Eastern Report, 28 Sept. 1942, A-6 & 7.
(OSS/ card file)

Kazuo AOKI was appointed an Advisor to the GEA Ministry, Japan
25 Aug. 1944.

SOURCE: Enemy News Broadcast and other sources.
From: Prominent Persons in Japan or Jap. Dominated Territories, 15 May 1945.
DIO, 14th Naval District.

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

SUBJECT: AOKI, Kazuo - 2 -

Kazuo AOKI, Director, TOA KENKYU SHO, (East Asia Research Institute).
This organization was abolished by SCAP.

SOURCE: Organization File, Who's Who Section.
(OCCIO)

AOKI, Kazuo

As Vice-President of Manchurian Affairs Board 1935 - 1937, AOKI worked closely with TOJO who was then chief of Gendarmie Headquarters, Chief of Kwantung Police and Chief Staff of Kwantung Army in Manchuria.

"Press conference remarks by AOKI hinted that the Japanese Army henceforth would not confine its interest to military affairs in the invaded territories of East Asia, but would also dominate Tokyo's economic, industrial and political relations with the new empire." 1942.

SOURCE: Japanese Personal Intelligence, July 10, 1945.
OWI, OBSF

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: AOKI, Kajue

Address: Unknown

Formerly a Major General. Subject was former
deputy chief of staff of the southern armies.

AOKI is subject of IPS case file No. 319.

COPIES: 3 File 319
1 Mr. Newbill

AOEI, Kazuo

Request by: UMEZU, Yoshihiro

Address: Not stated. Believed to be in Burma.

He was formerly a Major General in the Japanese Army.

(1st blank)

AOKI, Kazuo

Request by: UMEZU, Yoshijiro
address: not stated. Believed to be
in Burma.

He was formerly a Major General in the
Japanese Army.

Prefecture	Kochi Prefecture	Birth Date	20 Aug 1899 (32nd year of Meiji)	Name	Karuo AOKI
Caste		Old Name			
Old Caste					

- 25 Apr. 1919 Graduated from regular course of Central Military Preparatory School. Commissioned as Officer Candidate and stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).
- 1 May 1919 Enlisted in Eighth Infantry Regiment. Granted rank of Infantry Private 1st Class (Eighth Infantry Regiment).
- 1 July 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Corporal (ditto)
- 1 Sept. 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Sergeant (ditto)
- 1 Dec. 1919 Entered Military Academy.
- 27 July 1921 Graduated from regular course of Military Academy.
- 31 July 1921 Returned to original regiment. Promoted to rank of Sergeant-Major and commissioned as Probational Officer (ditto)
- 28 Sep. 1921 Approved at selection conference of officers as per provision No. 10 of Military Recruit Orders.
- 26 Oct. 1921 Commissioned as Infantry 2nd Lieutenant (Cabinet). Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).
- 21 Nov. 1921 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 8.
- 30 Oct. 1924 Commissioned as Infantry 1st Lieutenant (Cabinet).
- 15 Dec. 1924 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 7.
- 3 Sept. 1926 Relieved of regular post and stationed in Primary Student Corps of Military Academy. (War Ministry).
- 13 Dec. 1929 Entered Military Staff College (ditto).
- 27 Dec. 1929 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).
- 1 Feb. 1930 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 7.
- 1 Aug. 1930 Commissioned as Infantry Captain (Cabinet).
- 22 Dec. 1930 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).
- 7 Dec. 1932 Designated as Company Commander of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

20 Dec. 1933 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment serving in Department of Military Education (ditto).

28 Nov. 1934 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

1 Mar. 1925 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 6.

15 Mar. 1925 Designated as Member of Department of Military Education (ditto).

11 May 1925 Decorated with 6th order Sacred Treasure.

1 Aug. 1936 Commissioned as Infantry Major (Cabinet).

16 Apr. 1938 Designated as Secretary of Army Supply Investigation Committee (War Ministry).

6 June 1938 Relieved of above. (ditto)

15 July 1938 Commissioned as Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel (Cabinet).

1 Sept. 1938 Granted Court Rank Sho No. 6.

5 Nov. 1938 Decorated with 5th Order Sacred Treasure.

13 Jan. 1941 Decorated with 4th Order Sacred Treasure.

15 Oct. 1941 Commissioned as Colonel (Cabinet).

15 Nov. 1941 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 5.

29 Apr. 1940 Decorated with 4th Order Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. (Merit in Chinese incidents)

(1)

gum

Translator - T. HOZUMI

19/2/47.

Prefecture	Kōchi Prefecture	Birth Date	20 Aug 1899 (32nd Year of Meiji)	Name	Kazuo AOKI
Caste		Old name			
Old Caste					
23 April 1919	Graduated from regular course of Central Military Preparatory School.				
"	Commissioned as Officer Candidate and stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)				
1 May "	Enlisted in Eighth Infantry Regiment.				
"	Granted rank of Infantry Private 1st. Class (Eighth Infantry Regiment)				
1 July "	Promoted to rank of Infantry Corporal. (Do.)				
1 Sept. "	Promoted to rank of Infantry Sergeant (Do.)				
1 Dec. "	Entered Military Academy.				
27 July 1921	Graduated from regular course of Military Academy.				
31 " "	Returned to original regiment.				
"	Promoted to rank of Sergeant-Major and commissioned as Probationary Officer. (Do.)				
28 Sept. "	Approved at selection conference of officers as per provision No. 10 of Military Recruit Orders.				
26 Oct. "	Commissioned as Infantry 2nd Lieutenant (Cabinet.) Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry)				

(2)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 21 Nov. 1921 | Granted Court Rank of Shō No. 8. |
| 30 Oct. 1924 | Commissioned as Infantry 1st. Lieutenant (Cabinet) |
| 15 Dec. " | Granted Court Rank of Jū No. 7. |
| 3 Sept 1926 | Relieved of regular post and stationed in
Primary Student Corps of Military Academy.
(War Ministry) |
| 13 Dec. 1929 | Entered Military Staff College. (Do.) |
| 27 " " | Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (Do.) |
| 1 Feb 1930 | Granted Court Rank of Shō No. 7. |
| 1 Aug " | Commissioned as Infantry Captain. (Cabinet) |
| 22 Dec " | Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth
Infantry Regiment (War Ministry) |
| 7 Dec. 1932 | Designated as Company Commander of Eighth
Infantry Regiment. (Do.) |
| 20 Dec. 1933 | Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment serving in
Department of Military Education. (Do.) |
| 28 Nov. 1934 | Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth
Infantry Regiment. (Do.) |
| 1 Mar. 1925 | Granted Court Rank of Jū No. 6. |
| 15 " " | Designated as Member of Department of Military
Education. (Do.) |
| 11 May " | Decorated with 6th order Sacred Treasure |

(3)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 Aug. 1936 | Commissioned as Infantry Major. (Cabinet) |
| 16 April 1938 | Designated as Secretary of Army Supply Investigation Committee. (War Ministry) |
| 6 June " | Relieved of above. (Do.) (Cabinet) |
| 15 July " | Commissioned as Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel. |
| 1 Sept. " | Granted Court Rank Shō No. 1. |
| 5 Nov. " | Decorated with 5th order Sacred Treasure |
| 13 Jan. 1941 | Decorated with 4th order Sacred Treasure. |
| 15 Oct. " | Commissioned as Colonel. (Cabinet) |
| 15 Nov. " | Granted Court Rank of Jū No. 5. |
| 29 April 1940 | Decorated with 4th order Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. (Merit in Chinese incidents) |

END.

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: AOKI, Kajue

Address: Unknown

Formerly a Major General. Subject was former
deputy chief of staff of the southern armies.

AOKI is subject of IPS case file No. 319.

COPIES: 3 File 319
1 Mr. Newbill

file

16 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Maj. General Vasiliev; Col. Woolworth; 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.

DEPENDANT

UMIZU

WITNESS

AOKI, Kazuo

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

**A staff study compiled by G-2
has been placed in the Investigative
Files and is now available**

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Maj. General Vasiliev
Col. Woolworth
Mr. Sutton
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

5 June 1947

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

DEFENDANT

Umezu

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 WITNESS obtained from the Cabinet SECRET office.

Aoki, Kazuo

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

Kazuo AOKI: Adviser to Greater East Asia and Finance Ministries.
Member House of Peers. Former Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs.

1889 Nov. Born Nagano Prefec. Son of Zenzo Aoki,
Japan's first Ambassador to United States
in 1906-07, and German mother, Princess von
Rahden. Married Ohiyo, Daughter of
Takikazu Kikuchi.

1916 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
Entered Finance Ministry.

1917-21 Financial Secretary England and France.

1924 Chief Research Section, Finance Bureau.

1926 Chief of Secretariat, Finance Ministry.

1927 Chief Treasury Section, Finance Bureau.

1933 Director, Foreign Exchange Department.

1934-36 Director, Finance Bureau.

1936-37 Vice President. Manchurian Affairs Board.

1937 Dec. Vice President. Cabinet Planning Board.

1939 Jan. President. Cabinet Planning Board.

1939 Aug-1940 Finance Minister in Abe Cabinet.
Jan.

1940 Member House of Peers.

1940 Apr-1942 Supreme Advisor to Nanking Government.
Sept

1942 Sept-Nov. Minister of State without Portfolio.

1942 Nov-1944
Jul. Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs, Tojo Cabinet.

1944 Aug. Appointed Advisor to Finance and Greater East Asia
Ministries.

Address: 1049 Oyama-cho, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Career bureaucrat. Expert on finance. As President of
Manchurian Affairs Board worked closely with former Premier Tojo who
was then Chief of Kwantung Police and Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army.

An article in Sozo December 1942, characterized Aoki as
"absentminded, early-rising with a burning zeal for work. Taciturn,
inflexible, a lump of intellectual ice... a civil servant, not a
statesman...with a sour face that has forgotten how to smile, with
a mouth hard as flint, that never utters a joke or an idle word, with
an undersized body that scampers around like a mouse... an unpreten-
tious practical type.... a man of will...the model of discretion...
the incarnation of official secrecy...the embodiment of official
regulations...an indefatigable stickler...with a profound knowledge
of finance"...His nickname is "Carikame" (tenacious tortoise). The

article further states that at his inauguration the new GEA Minister told his staff, "Don't be bound by what has been done in the past in your previous department. Create a new original spirit in the East Asia Ministry...you must resolve to be a constant example to the people in your private and public life."

An AP article at time of his appointment as GEA Minister, stated: "Aoki's record leaves no doubt that he will be amenable to the influence of the Tojo Military Clique."

During April and May 1943 Aoki made a long tour of South China, French Indo-China, Malaya, Netherlands, East Indies, and the Philippines. Later that year he spent several weeks in Central and North China and Manchuria.

NAME OF WITNESS: AOKI, Kazuo

REQUESTED BY : UMEZU, Yoshijiro

DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

NAME OF WITNESS: AOKI, Kasue
REQUESTED BY : UMEZU, Yoshijiro
DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

Prefecture	Kochi Prefecture	Birth Date	20 Aug 1899 (32nd year of Meiji)	Name	Kazuo AOKI
Caste		Old Name			
Old Caste					

23 Apr. 1919 Graduated from regular course of Central Military Preparatory School. Commissioned as Officer Candidate and stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

1 May 1919 Enlisted in Eighth Infantry Regiment. Granted rank of Infantry Private 1st Class (Eighth Infantry Regiment).

1 July 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Corporal (ditto)

1 Sept. 1919 Promoted to rank of Infantry Sergeant (ditto)

1 Dec. 1919 Entered Military Academy.

27 July 1921 Graduated from regular course of Military Academy.

31 July 1921 Returned to original regiment. Promoted to rank of Sergeant-Major and commissioned as Probational Officer (ditto)

28 Sep. 1921 Approved at selection conference of officers as per provision No. 10 of Military Recruit Orders.

26 Oct. 1921 Commissioned as Infantry 2nd Lieutenant (Cabinet). Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

21 Nov. 1921 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 8.

30 Oct. 1924 Commissioned as Infantry 1st Lieutenant (Cabinet).

15 Dec. 1924 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 7.

3 Sept. 1926 Relieved of regular post and stationed in Primary Student Corps of Military Academy. (War Ministry).

13 Dec. 1929 Entered Military Staff College (ditto).

27 Dec. 1929 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

1 Feb. 1930 Granted Court Rank of Sho No. 7.

1 Aug. 1930 Commissioned as Infantry Captain (Cabinet).

22 Dec. 1930 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).

7 Dec. 1932 Designated as Company Commander of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

20 Dec. 1933 Stationed in Eighth Infantry Regiment serving in Department of Military Education (ditto).

28 Nov. 1934 Designated as Battalion Adjutant of Eighth Infantry Regiment (ditto).

1 Mar. 1925 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 6.

15 Mar. 1925 Designated as Member of Department of Military Education (ditto).

11 May 1925 Decorated with 6th order Sacred Treasure.

1 Aug. 1936 Commissioned as Infantry Major (Cabinet).

16 Apr. 1938 Designated as Secretary of Army Supply Investigation Committee (War Ministry).

6 June 1938 Relieved of above. (ditto)

15 July 1938 Commissioned as Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel (Cabinet).

1 Sept. 1938 Granted Court Rank Sho No. 6.

5 Nov. 1938 Decorated with 5th Order Sacred Treasure.

13 Jan. 1941 Decorated with 4th Order Sacred Treasure.

15 Oct. 1941 Commissioned as Colonel (Cabinet).

15 Nov. 1941 Granted Court Rank of Ju No. 5.

29 Apr. 1940 Decorated with 4th Order Small Gorden of the Rising Sun. (Merit in Chinese incidents)

REPORT ON : The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai
(National Policy Research Institute)

PREPARED BY : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher
Investigator, I.P.S.

DATE : 4 June 1947

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, a little heard of organization with the outward appearance of a group devoted to the discussion and study of current events has since 1937 played an extremely important part in advising the various departments in regards national policy, the administration of conquered territory and the utilization of the natural resources and materials available in territories already occupied by Japan, and in those that the association considered should be occupied. Its membership consisted mostly of second rate politicians who were devoted to the cause of Japan ruling not only Asia, but of making the Pacific Ocean a "Mare Nostrum" by occupying Alaska and certain countries of South America along the Pacific Coast and thereby spreading Japan's influence into the interior of South America and through the West Coast of the United States. Lacking in power, themselves, the members of the Association sought to influence the greater political figures of the day and to gain the support of those that favored their policy of aggression and conquest, which they did with considerable success. Such men as MOTO, Akira; KAYA, Okinori; SATO, Kenryo; SUZUKI, Teiichi; GOTO, Shigenori; KISHI; TAKAHASHI; GOTO, Fumio; ABE, Nobuyuki; ISOGAYA; SHIMOMURA; HORIUCHI; SAKURAI; KOPAYASHI, Seizo; ARITA, Hachiro; IWAKURO, Tokue; SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro; MATSUMURA; ARISUE, Seizo; NAGAI, Yatsuji; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru and other influential men were affiliated with the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai and many of them made speeches at the meetings or attended them for the purpose of informing the society of recent developments in the political scene in Japan, in the occupied areas, and abroad.

In spite of the fact that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai claimed to be a private organization under no outside influence, most of its financial backing came from the secret funds or "Kimitsuhi" of the various ministries and departments of the Government and from the larger private concerns. In the early days these contributions rarely exceeded five thousand yen, but later, especially after the outbreak of the "Greater East Asia War" contributions were rarely less and usually well over five thousand yen. The War Ministry and Navy Ministry were the most regular contributors and gave the greatest amounts, but the Greater East Asia Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Cabinet Bureau of Information, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also gave their support. Out of the almost one hundred private companies that gave financial backing to the KKK, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Asano, Ayakawa, Sumitomo, Tokyo Shibaura Denki and Osaka Seitetsu are the most well known. Extra amounts were collected from these sources on other occasions for special projects. In the end of 1941, or the beginning of 1942, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on their "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia."

For this project Muto, Akira of the Military Affairs Bureau gave the KKK 20,000 yen out of secret funds, and the same amount was received from Cka, Keijun of the Navy. The Foreign Office and the Cabinet Bureau of Information contributed 20,000 yen but this time only 5,000 yen was received from the Greater East Asia Ministry. From private companies 200,000 yen was collected.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, although not organized into definite sections for the study of various areas, did have specialists in each field and committees were formed whenever a project was undertaken, headed by these specialists. For example, specialists studying relations with the United States were Ishida, Reisuke (Mitsui Bussan); Tojima (Mitsui Bussan); Isogaye, Reisuke; and Sato, Naotake; while Okura, Kinmochi; and Kuroda, Kakuchi were the outstanding specialists on Russia.

The sources of information available to the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai were so extensive that no civilian, none government organization could ever have come near it. Much of this information was gathered from prominent members and their more influential friends, but documents too, from government ministries were in the possession of the society. Through Muto, Akira; Yatsugi, Kazuo of the KKK, was able to acquire and retain in his possession many documents of the Military Affairs Bureau, classified as "Top Secret." Yatsugi obtained documents through Muto as Muto was a good personal friend of his, but information was procured from other government ministries and from other high officials. This information was used in drawing up the various plans put out by the KKK.

In regards the United States a committee was formed in 1939 and functioned through 1941 studying U.S.-Japanese relations and conditions in the United States. The KKK published a full report in 1940 on its findings. So thorough was the knowledge of this committee that it was even familiar with the fortification of the Mandated Islands, something that was known only to a circle of the top ranking military and naval men. The material and statistics published by other societies, such as the Showa Kenkyu Kai and the Towa Kenkyu Kai was available to the KKK. An organization known as the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu (Investigation and Research Mobilization Headquarters) acted as liaison between the many associations. Okura, Kinmochi; senior member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was president of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu and Kanamori, Tokujiro, Chief of the Political Section of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was one of the Directors of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu.

By the end of 1941 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had worked on plans to utilize the facilities of the South Seas, Eastern Russia, Alaska, Canada, Central America, South America and India. Many members, influential sponsors, and associates thought that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone too far. Even Muto was opposed to including India although he approved of evicting the British from Asia. Regardless, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone ahead with these plans, some of which were later adopted in a modified form, to suit the Army, and the entire area was called the "East Asia Sphere."

In the spring of 1942 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on its "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia." There were approximately ten different sections covering an extremely wide scope doing research on this subject. Yatsugi, Kazuo (IPS witness) was the administrative head of the project, and was responsible for financing it. Takahashi, Kamegichi was the chief investigator and Kanamori, Tokujiro was in charge of the Political Section. At first the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai received much support from the different ministries and from high officials in the Government, but as the future of the "Greater East Asia Sphere" became more and more uncertain this support decreased. The plan was finally completed and a final report published, but it was never adopted, for by this time the tide of battle had turned against Japan and she had her hands full just trying to hang on to what territory she had. With this change in the fortunes of war the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai became less and less active. Government circles became more reluctant to give out information and documents were not easily obtained. Government agencies were no longer receptive to advice or plans for the future as they had their hands full with the War and its outcome. Although by 1944 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had lost its influence and had become almost inactive, it nevertheless carried on its meetings and still remained well informed in almost every field. Prominent members of the KKK were familiar even with secrets such as the profits from the opium trade. Satomi, head of the hong at Shanghai, sent the profits to Suzuki, Teiichi who placed them in Tojo's secret fund.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai continued from 1944, when it lost its influence until the end of the War, when it was dissolved, as an organization that was extremely well informed on all matters and could be called on at all times should its need arise.

The foregoing report is based upon the interrogations of Yatsugi, Kazuo and Okura, Kinmochi conducted in June 1946. Okura was again interrogated on 27 May 1947 by this investigator prior to this writing. Documents published by the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai in the possession of the International Prosecution Section were used as reference and background material in the preparation of this report.

Eric W. Fletcher
ERIC W. FLETCHER

1st Lt. Inf.

Investigative Division, IPS.