

Dec. 1983

(46)

AFFIDAVIT

Name: Shun AKIKUSA
Age: 51
Citizenship: Japanese
Education: College graduate
Rank: Major-general
Last occupation: Chief of the Intelligence Department
of the Kwantung Army.

Interrogation was done in Moscow on the 22nd of February, 1945. The interrogator was Colonel Rozenblit, S.J., Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

Q. Enumerate posts you have occupied in the Japanese Army.

A. I was graduated from the Military Academy and appointed Second Lieutenant in 1914. Being Second and afterwards First Lieutenant, I served as officer attached to a company in the First Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment in 1918-1923, and I worked as interpreter during the Intervention of Japan against Russia in 1919, being despatched to the Third Division stationed in Chita at that time.

In 1923 I was promoted to Captain and appointed Company Commander, at which post I served for two years till 1925.

In 1925 I entered the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, studied Russian for one year, and afterwards was ordered to Harbin for one year in order to practice the Russian language, as a trainee of the War Ministry. Then I returned to the First Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment in Tokyo. After serving as extra-staff officer of headquarters of the regiment for one or two months, I was despatched to the General Staff Office. I took the post of officer-interpreter there for two years, and for two years more served there in the General Affairs Section of the Second Department.

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In 1932 I was promoted to Major and appointed teacher of the Russian language in the Military Academy in Tokyo and taught the language for one year and then was transferred to the Harbin Tokumu-Kikan (the Harbin Special Service Agency), where I assisted the chief of the agency for three years; then I returned to Tokyo, worked in the General Staff Office as officer attached to the Russian Section of the Second Department for one year.

Q. Where did you serve since that time?

A. Since then I served in the War Ministry as Chief of the Administrative Office of the Military Affairs Bureau.

Q. It is not true. Until 1937 you served in the Second (Intelligence) Department of the General Staff, and then were transferred to the War Ministry, served there for three years, and again returned to the General Staff. If so there seems to have been the interval of three years during which period you were not in the position of intelligence officer, but such a case cannot occur usually. What were you doing in the War Ministry for those three years? You were engaged in your speciality, weren't you?

A. Yes, I was a teacher in a school in those three years where reconnaissance officers of the War Ministry were trained.

Q. When were you promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel?

A. In 1936 when I began to serve in the General Staff Office I was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Q. When were you promoted to Colonel?

A. While I was chief of the Reconnaissance Officers' Training School.

Q. In 1940 you were transferred to the Second Department of the General Staff Office. What was your duty and how long did you serve there?

A. At the rank of Colonel I served for two years as Extra Staff Officer in the General Staff. In reality, however, I was ordered abroad those two years. And after returning to Tokyo in 1942 I was appointed Commander of the Fourth Frontier Garrison in Huton, Manchuria, which is situated opposite to the city of Iman and stayed there for more than two years.

- Q. When were you promoted to Major-General?
- A. In 1943 while I was Commander of the Fourth Frontier Garrison I was promoted to Major-General.
- Q. When were you appointed Chief of the Harbin Special Service Agency (Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Kwantung Army)?
- A. It was in February, 1945, and I remained in that post until the surrender of Japan.
- Q. Did you participate directly in the occupation of Manchuria in 1931?
- A. No, I didn't participate in it.
- Q. What do you know about the transformation of Manchuria into a military base of attack on the Soviet Union?
- A. The Japanese Government increased the Japanese troops in Manchuria and newly constructed railways, roads, airfields, various kinds of storehouses and other military equipments for the purpose of turning Manchuria into a military base against the Soviet Union. I saw these facts in person while I was an assistant officer of the Harbin Special Service Agency.
- Q. How many airfields were there in Manchuria in 1936?
- A. There were 9-10 airfields in 1936. In 1942 the number of them increased a little more, but I cannot tell you exactly how many there were.
- Q. How many railways were there in 1933?
- A. In 1933 there were two railways.
- Q. And in 1936?
- A. Before 1936 the third railway was newly constructed and in 1942 the number of the trunk railway lines increased 5-6 times as many as before.
- Q. For what purpose were these equipments in Manchuria constructed?
- A. For the purpose of starting aggressive operation against the Soviet Union.

- Q. You served for three years in the War Ministry as a teacher of the school where reconnaissance officers were trained. Tell me what lessons were taught there.
- A. The Foreign states, art of collecting and arranging reports and investigation of foreign languages were the basic lessons.
- Q. What were the supplementary lessons besides these?
- A. The supplementary lessons given to the reconnaissance officers were to learn specially the future intelligence aim and practice radio business, and to study how to keep secrets.
- Q. Were sabotage activities taught?
- A. In these two or three years they have been taught.
- Q. Do you know the names of the officers who taught sabotage activities?
- A. I don't know their names.
- Q. What did you teach yourself?
- A. I taught the art of intelligence.
- Q. Where was your school?
- A. Our school was situated in one part of a building at Kudan, Tokyo, under the administration of the War Ministry, and the school was a small two-storied building.
- Q. By what name did the military call your school for the people near it? Had the school any number?
- A. The school was called the Koho Kimmu, Yoin Kenkyusho (The Research Institute for the Rear Service Personnel) for the people.
- Q. What did the ordinary people take the school for?
- A. The ordinary people thought that it was a part of the War Ministry.

- Q. What do you know about the military operations at Changkufeng?
- A. I know that there occurred hostilities near Changkufeng in 1938 and its aim was to reconnoitre in force the real might of the Red Army by fighting. In the encounter participated a Japanese division of the Korean Army and it ended in the defeat of Japanese troops. Two more divisions from the Kwantung Army were dispatched to the place of the encounter, but as the battles ended before their arrival, these two divisions of the Kwantung Army couldn't participate in the encounter.
- Q. By which side was the encounter at Changkufeng started?
- A. The Japanese Government reported that at first firing was opened by the Red Army, but afterwards I could reach the conclusion that the encounter was started by the Japanese Army.
- Q. Do you recognize that the encounter was an aggressive one and was commenced by the initiative of Japan?
- A. Yes, I recognize it.
- Q. Tell me what you know concerning the encounter at Nomonhan.
- A. The incident occurred in 1939 and I think that this encounter was the same as that at Changkufeng. In the encounter participated a division of the Kwantung Army and several other independent forces and the commander of these forces was Lieutenant-General Michitaro KOWATSUBARA, the former chief of the Harbin Special Service Agency and the former military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, and for the purpose of relieving these Japanese forces a division of the Kwantung Army was newly despatched, but as the Japanese Army was defeated before its arrival, it couldn't participate in the battles.
- Q. By which side's initiative was the encounter started and what was its cause?

- A. I think that the encounter was started to reconnoitre the real might of the Red Army. And the encounter at Nomonhan was started by the initiative of Japan, but the Japanese Government, as it did in the case of the Changkufeng Incident, gave a false conception to the Japanese people that the Nomonhan Incident also was started by the Mongolians and that Japan was only obliged to defend its own territory.
- Q. Who do you think are responsible for the encounters at Changkufeng and Nomonhan?
- A. I think that the General Staff, the Kwantung Army and the Japanese Korean Army are responsible for the Emperor and the nation.
- Q. Who was the chief of the General Staff then?
- A. The chief of the General Staff was His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin.
- Q. What do you know concerning the plan of Kan-toku-en (A special grand maneuver of the Kwantung Army)?
- A. From the conversations with Colonel Saburo HAYASHI, Chief of the Russian Section of the Second Department in the General Staff and other officers, I learned that the plan of the Kan-toku-en was quickly drawn up after the start of attack on the Soviet Union by Germany in 1941 and its contents were the plan of preparation of military operations for the purpose of taking military aggression against the Soviet Union by Japan. And in connection with my duties I was personally aware of some measures with regard to the "Kan-Toku-En" plan.
- Q. When did Colonel Saburo HAYASHI speak to you concerning the plan of the Kan-toku-en?
- A. In autumn, 1942.
- Q. Where?
- A. This conversation took place in an office room of the Russian Section of the Second Department in the General Staff.

Q. Who drew up this plan personally?

A. The chief of the First Section of the Kwantung Army Headquarters drew it up.

Q. Was the plan investigated in the General Staff?

A. Yes, the plan was revised and authorized by the General Staff.

Q. Who were in reality engaged in the plan in the General Staff?

A. The chief of the First Department of the General Staff revised it, but his name I forgot, and SUGIYAMA, Chief of the General Staff, authorized it.

Q. And was TOJO connected with the plan?

A. As General TOJO was then the War Minister, without his consent this plan could not be drawn up, he was concerned in the plan, of course.

Q. Do you know yourself anything about the contents of this plan?

A. I could form the general idea concerning the contents of this plan with the aid of several data investigated by me while I was Commander of the Fourth Frontier Garrison. That in 1942 by the Fifth Army, one part of the Kwantung Army enforced a war game as a means of preparing the realization of the Kan-toku-en plan.

One of the designs of the war game was as follows: The Fifth Army was to give a blow to the Red Army from the east side of Lake Hanka, interrupt railways and in this way isolate Maritime Province and the south corps of the Red Army from the central part of the Soviet Union.

Q. Did you see any documents stamped "Kan-toku-en"?

A. Yes, in 1943 I saw such documents concerning a financial account of the expenditure which was paid out of the Kan-toku-en budget. These documents also testify the active preparations for the realization of the plan.

- Q. How do you happen to know about the increase of the number of soldiers in Manchuria, the construction of new roads, etc., responding to the Kan-toku-en plan?
- A. I learned about these facts by my own inspection when I arrived at my new post as Commander of the Fourth Frontier Garrison.
- Q. You told that you were abroad from 1940 till 1942. Tell me the import of your duty in this period.
- A. I was ordered by the General Staff to Europe in order to investigate the administrative organization of the countries occupied by Germany. The object of the investigation was to make my inspections available to the solution of problems concerning the administrative organization of the areas which would be occupied by Japan in the war with Great Britain, China, America and in case of a war against the Soviet Union.
- Q. How long did you stay in Europe?
- A. I went to Europe in 1940 and stayed there for about two years.
- Q. Accordingly you returned to Japan in 1942. What countries did you visit?
- A. Yes, I returned to Japan in 1942 after visiting Germany, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. And I visited Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries only for the purpose of making an ordinary journey. My duty was done chiefly in Berlin.
- Q. Did you send any report from Berlin to Tokyo concerning your duty?
- A. Yes, having learned from the attache that the Kwantung Army was preparing for aggression against the Soviet Union, I sent a telegram.
- Q. What did you say in that telegram of yours?
- A. I wrote in the telegram the data I collected and when I returned to Japan I wrote a report.

Q. From where did you obtain the data for the purpose of investigating the order and administration for the occupied territories by Japan?

A. For the purpose of investigating the administrative organization I availed myself of the data obtained from newspapers and magazines and reports from the Japanese officers and civilians in Germany and other countries.

Q. Did you know that Germany mobilized working power of the occupied territories and directed it to its industries?

A. I didn't know about it.

Q. And do you know the fact that Germany used P.O.W.'s in its munition industries?

A. One of the Japanese nationals saw P.O.W.'s used in the coal-mines in Ruhr when he went there.

Q. And did you hear many foreign people were massacred in its occupational territories?

A. I heard that Jewish people were massacred.

Q. When you returned to Japan, did you propose in your report that such order as Germany held in its occupational areas be applied in Japanese occupational districts?

A. Only within the bounds of general matters, I concluded my argument that investigation of this problem theoretically be further made in view of the necessity of the investigation of nationalities in the occupied territories and the results of the type of German administration in its occupational countries. It was merely a theoretical conclusion, not touching any actual detail. For I couldn't relate any actual detail on account of the scarcity of my knowledge about it.

Q. Were you ever connected with White Russian emigrants during your service in the Harbin Special Service Agency?

A. We used White Russian emigrants as spies and propagandists. the data for the propaganda used by them were printed in the Press "Harbinskol ureneya".

Q. Did you inspect the publication of the data?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the ASANO detachment?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that detachment?

A. As far as I remember, the detachment was organized from White Russian emigrants at the Second Sungari Station in 1938.

Q. What was the number of the persons of the detachment?

A. There were 200-300 men in the ASANO detachment.

Q. What was the aim of the detachment?

A. The detachment was enlisted into the Manchurian Army and was to be controlled by a commander of the Japanese Army in case of war with the Soviet Union.

Q. Can you firmly recognize the fact that Japan availed herself of White Russian emigrants in espionage and sabotage activities on a large scale?

A. Yes, I can firmly recognize it.

Q. What do you know about the fact that the Russian emigrants were used in the above-mentioned purposes?

A. The Japanese side used the White Russian emigrants as spies, propagandists and saboteurs, and in order to create disturbance in the Soviet Union territory, Japan organized three detachments of the White Russian emigrants at the Second Sungari Station, Hailar and Hengtaohotsu.

Q. Who was the commander of the Sungari Party?

A. It was Colonel Smirnov. I don't remember exactly who were the commanders of the Hailar and Hengtaohotsu detachments. The commander of one of the two parties was Peshkov, but I don't remember which detachment he commanded.

Q. Do you know yourself Smirnov?

A. Yes, I know.

Q. How were you connected with Russian emigrants while you were an assistant of the Harbin Special Service Agency?

A. I participated in establishing "the Russian Emigrants Bureau" in Manchoukuo.

Q. How many Russian emigrants were there in Manchuria?

A. I think there were approximately 70,000 White Russian emigrants in Manchuria then.

Q. What was the purpose of "the Brem" (the Russian Emigrants Bureau) in itself?

A. It consisted in bringing together White Russian Emigrants around Japan for the purpose of widely enforcing anti-Soviet movement.

Q. Did "the Brem" work under the control of Japan in such a way?

A. Yes, "the Brem" existed completely under the control of Japan.

Q. In Harbin there was a school for saboteurs. Who was the director of this school?

A. Yes, in Harbin existed such a school, and Major MURATA was the director.

Q. When was this school established?

A. This school was established in about 1943, and in 1945 still existed.

Q. What kind of persons were allowed to enter the school as students?

A. They were officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Japanese Army.

Q. Tell me in detail concerning the White Russian Emigrants Fascist Party.

A. Such a party existed in reality, of which leaders were Rozaevoky, Matkovaky and Dolov.

Q. What was the purpose of this party?

A. The purpose of the party was to make anti-Soviet and anti-Jews activities.

Q. What was the role of the intelligence organs concerning the establishment of the Fascist Party?

A. When I went to my new post in Manchuria in 1933, the Fascist Party (the Russian Fascist Alliance) already existed. While I was staying in Manchuria, the Alliance was given financial assistance by Japan and used in anti-Soviet propaganda. I know well Rozaevsky and Matkovsky, the leaders of the Alliance. A general Kosmin participated temporarily in the Alliance, but afterwards quarreled with the other leaders of the Alliance and left the Alliance.

Q. What kind of assistance was given to "the Brem" in Harbin by Japan?

A. While I was an assistant of the Harbin from 1933 till 1936, "the Brem" did not receive any financial aid from Japan because it had its own funds, but from about 1937 it began to receive financial aid from the Japanese budget. When "the Brem" was transferred to the Manchoukuo Government in 1944, the monthly sum of financial aid from Japan in Harbin city alone must have been more than ten thousand yen.

Q. Tell me about "the Intelligence Detachment", which belonged to that Special Service Agency.

A. The duty of what was called "the Special Detachment" that belonged to the Harbin Tokumu-Kikan, consisted in disturbing the Red Army in the rear in case of war with the Soviet Union.

Q. How many members were there in this "Special Detachment"?

A. Approximately 200.

Q. Was this detachment composed in consideration of its members' quality?

A. Half of the detachment were Japanese soldiers in active service and another half Japanese nationals subject to the compulsory military service.

Q. Were there any White Russian emigrants in this detachment?

- A. No. but Russian emigrants were united into other sabotage detachments (guerilla warfare) at the Second Sungari Station, in Hailar and Hengtachotsu.
- Q. Did the Russian emigrant detachments and your "Special Detachment" work positively in 1945?
- A. With regard to what was called "the Special Detachment" of the Japanese Army, which belonged to the Harbin Special Service Agency, in conformity with the order received from the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, on the 10th of August, 1945, I ordered Colonel MAKINO, commander of that detachment, to prepare for its activity. Colonel MAKINO divided the detachment into three and posted them to the eastern region of Harbin, but as I received the report of the surrender of the Japanese Army on the 15th of August, I don't know anything about the further movement of that detachment.

As for the Russian emigrant disturbance detachments, I don't know anything.

- Q. Were there any sabotage detachments of this kind which belonged to the other Special Service Agency in Manchuria?
- A. Colonel OMORI, an officer attached to the Second Section of the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, who had some experience about such a matter gained from his former office in north China by the directions of the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army drafted a plan of the organization of a Peace Maintaining Troop (the Special guerilla detachment) in order to disturb the Red Army in the rear, composed of four kinds of members, that is, of the personnel of the Special Service Agency (its branch alone, with the exception of Mukden), the police, the military police and the Japanese regular forces. But in consequence of the refusal of the police to participate in this Peace Maintaining Troop on the 1st of August 1945, the troop was composed of three kinds of members (the personnel of the above-mentioned Special Service Agency, military police and Japanese regular forces).

This Peace Maintaining Troop was to have the duty of positively taking security precautions against spies in time of peace, and to disturb the Red Army in the rear in time of war as I already mentioned. Such troops were organized in Chichihaerh, Mukden and Mutanchiang.

Each troop had several peace maintaining battalions; the

.. (continued) Mukden Troop had 8-9 battalions; the Chichihaerh and Mutanchiang Troops had 5-6 battalions; that is, there were 20 battalions of this kind in all.

The Commander of the Mukden Troop was a general officer ranking with the commander of a division, whereas the commanders of the other two troops were officers ranking with the commander of a brigade.

Q. Tell me if there were special units in each battalion.

A. In each battalion there was one intelligence company.

Q. Were there any special units of saboteurs in each battalion

A. The two companies of each battalion were called peace maintaining companies and it was planned that each battalion should have a detachment for sabotage activities which was to be composed of the native Manchurian people and Russian emigrants. The organization of such a detachment was already started when I was appointed Chief of the Special Service Agency, that is, in February and ended at the end of June, 1945.

The above-mentioned Peace Maintaining Troops had no connection at all with "the Special Detachment" of the Harbin Special Service Agency. The latter had only the duty of carrying out battles in the rear of the Red Army, while the principal duty of the Peace Maintaining Troop was to take positive security precautions against spies to keep order and to suppress riots in the time of peace and to execute sabotage activities in the rear of the Red Army as a secondary duty in the time of war.

The answers to the questions were written by me and I affix my signature hereto.

Shun AKIKUSA (Signature)

The interrogator was Colonel Rozenblit, S. J., Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

S. Rozenblit (Signature)

The military Interpreter - First Lieutenant Tastenko.

A. Tastenko (Signature)

C E R T I F I C A T E

February 22, 1946.

MOSCOW.

I, the undersigned, Senior Lieutenant Dnistry Ivanovich LASTENKO, military interpreter, hereby certify to Colonel ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, that I am thoroughly conversant with the Japanese language to translate oral speech into Russian and that I promise to translate correctly testimony of AKIKUSA, Shun.

I have been duly warned that as an interpreter I bear criminal responsibility for purposely wrong translation under Article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

Signed: LASTENKO

Subscribed to before
Colonel ROSENBLIT,
Assistant Prosecutor for the
USSR at the International Military
Tribunal in Tokyo.

Signed: ROSENBLIT.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, M. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

Signed: M. GILDENBLAT

OATH

I, AKIKUSA, Shun, Major-General of the Japanese Army, hereby promise to testify only the truth on the case of near criminals of Japan, included in the first list.

I give this oath to Colonel ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the USSR at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

I have been duly warned that for giving false testimony I should bear criminal responsibility under the Article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

Signed: AKIKUSA, Shun

February 22, 1946

MOSCOW

Sworn and subscribed to Colonel ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

/s/ Colonel ROSENBLIT

Military Interpreter: Lt. LASTENKO

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訊問調書

秋草俊年 齡五十一才、國籍日本人、高等教育、陸軍ノ少將、最終ノ職務關東軍情報部長、

訊問ハ一九四五年ノ二月二十二日莫斯科ニ於テ實施セラレタ、

訊問シタルモノハ東京ニ於ケル國際軍治會議ノソヴイエット聯邦側次席檢事エス、ヤ、ロゼンブリート大佐、

問、貴官ノ日本陸軍ニ於テ從事シタ職務ヲ列舉シナサイ。

答、私ハ一九一四年陸軍士官學校ヲ卒業後少尉ニ任官シマシタ、一九一八年―一九二三年少尉及中尉テ中隊附將校トシテ近衛歩兵第一聯隊ニ勤務シマシタカ、一九一九年中ハ通譯トシテ日本ノ對露干涉事件ニ參加シマシテ當時知多駐屯中ノ第三師團ニ派遣サレマシタ
一九二三年ニハ大尉ニ進級中隊長ニナリマシタ而シテ其職務ヲ一九二五年ニカケテ二年間服務シマシタ
一九二五年東京外國語學校ニ入學一ケ年間露語

ヲ修メ爾後陸軍省留學生トシテ露語練習ノ爲メ
 一ヶ年間哈爾濱ニ派遣セラレ後東京近衛歩兵第
 一聯隊ニ歸還、次テ一、二ヶ月間定員外トシテ
 同聯隊本部附ヲ命セラレタル後通譯將校勤務ト
 シテ參謀本部ニ派遣セラレ二年間勤務更ニ二年
 間參謀本部第二部庶務將校トシテ勤務シマシタ
 一九三二年ニ私ハ少佐ニ進級シ東京陸軍士官學
 校露語教官ヲ命セラレ一ヶ年間服務ノ後哈爾濱
 特務機關ニ轉勤、當該機關デハ機關長ノ輔佐ト
 シテ勤務シ少佐時代三年間服務シマシタ爾後東
 京ニ歸還、參謀本部第二部露西亞班附トシテ一
 ケ年間服務シマシタ。

問、夫レカラ何處デ勤務シマシタカ
 答、夫レカラ私ハ陸軍省ニ於テ兵務局事務室長トシ
 テ勤務シマシタ

問、其レハ本當デハアリマセン、一九三七年迄貴官
 ハ參謀本部第二部（情報部）ニ服務ノ後陸軍省
 ニ轉勤、陸軍省ニ於テ三年間服務再ビ參謀本部
 ニ還リマシタソウスルト情報勤務ノ間斷ガ三年
 間アツタ事ニナリマスカ通常ソウ云ウコトハア
 リ得マセン貴官ハ其ノ三年間陸軍省デ何ヲシマ
 シタカ貴官ノ專問的業務ニ服シタノデセウ。
 答、ハイ、其ノ三年間私ハ陸軍省ノ偵察將校教育ノ

學校ノ指導官デアリマシタ

問、貴官ハ何時中佐ニ進級シマシタカ

答、一九三六年參謀本部ニ勤務スル時中佐ニ進級シマシタ

問、貴官ハ何時大佐ニ進級シマシタカ

答、一九三九年偵察將校教育ノ學校指導官トシテ勤務中ノ時デス

問、一九四〇年貴官ハ參謀本部第二部專勤シマシタガ同部ニ於ケル職務及期間ハ如何デスカ

答、私ハ大佐ノ階級ヲ以テ二年間參謀本部定員外將校トシテ服務シマシタ、

實際ニ於テハ此ノ二年間外國出張デアリマシタソシテ一九四二年東京ニ歸還後「イマン」市對岸在滿洲虎頭ノ第四國境守備隊長ニ任命セラレ右職務ニ二年余服務シマシタ

問、貴官ノ少將進級ハ何時デスカ

答、私ハ一九四三年第四國境守備隊長在任中少將ニ進級シマシタ

問、貴官ノ哈爾濱特務機關長（關東軍情報部長）任命ハ何時デシタカ

答、一九四五年二月デス、ソシテ右職務ニハ降伏當時迄服務シマシタ

問、貴官ハ一九三一年ノ滿洲占領ニ直接參加シマシ

タカ

答、イエ、參加シマセンデシタ

問、滿洲ノ對「ソ」攻撃基地化ニ就テ貴官ノ知レル所ハ何デスカ

答、日本政府ハ滿洲ノ對「ソ」攻勢基地化ノ準備ノ目的ヲ以テ在滿日本軍ヲ増大シ鐵道、道路、飛行場、諸倉庫及他ノ軍事施設ヲ新設シマシタ私ハ哈爾濱特務機關輔佐官トシテ自身之ヲ見マシタ

問、一九三六年ニ於テ飛行場ノ數ハ幾何デシタカ

答、一九三六年ニハ九一〇個所アリマシタ、一九四二年ニハ若干増加シマシタカ何個所ニナルカ正確ニハ答ヘラレマセン

問、一九三三年ニ於ケル鐵道ノ數ハ何本デシタカ

答、一九三三年ニハ鐵道ノ數ハ二本デシタ

問、一九三六年ニハ?

答、一九三六年迄ニ第三ノ鐵道カ新設セラレマシタ、ソシテ一九四二年ニハ鐵道幹線數ハ五十六倍ニナリマシタ

問、之レ等滿洲ニ於ケル施設ハ如何ナル目的ニヨルモノデシタカ

答、對「ソ」攻勢ノ爲メデアリマシタ

問、貴官ハ三ヶ年間陸軍省ニ於テ偵察將校教育學校

1983-5

ヲ指導シマシタガ該學校ニ於ケル教育課目ヲ話
シナサイ、

答、外國事情、情報ノ蒐集整理ノ技術、及外國語學
ノ研究、之レカ基礎課目デシタ

問、基礎課目以外ノ補備課目ハ如何ナルモノデシタ
カ

答、補備課目ハ情報將校カ特ニ將來ノ情報目標ヲ知
得シ又「ラデオ」業務、秘密保持等ヲ研究スル
爲メノモノデアリマシタ

問、威力謀略行動ヲ教育シマシタカ

答、最近ノ二―三年間ハ教育シテ居リマシタ

問、貴官ハ其ノ威力謀略ヲ教育シタ將校ノ氏名ヲ知
ツテ居マスカ、

答、其ノ氏名ハ私ハ知リマセン

問、貴官自身ハ何ヲ教育シマシタカ

答、私ハ情報技術ヲ講シマシタ

問、貴官ノ其ノ學校ハ何處ニアリマシタカ

答、吾々ノ學校ハ東京九段ニアル陸軍省ノ管理ニ屬
スル建物ノ一部ニアリマシタソシテ之レハ二階
建ノ小サナ建物デシタ

問、貴官ノ學校ハ周圍ノ者ノ爲メニハ何ト呼ンデ居
マシタカ何等カノ番號ヲ有シテ居マシタカ

答、周圍ノ者ノ爲メニハ後方勤務員研究所ト呼ン

1983-6

デ居マシタ

問、一般住民ハ其ノ學校ヲ何ト思ツテ居マシタカ

答、一般住民ハ陸軍省ノ一部ダト思ツテ居マシタ

問、張鼓峰ニ於ケル作戰ニ關シテ貴官自身ハ何ヲ承

知シテ居マスカ

答、一九三八年ニ張鼓峰附近ニ於テ衝突カアリ其目的トスル所ハ戰鬥ニヨル赤軍ノ實力偵知モアツタコトヲ承知シテ居リマス、右衝突ニ於テ日本側カラハ朝鮮軍ノ一ヶ師團カ參加シ日本軍ノ敗績ヲ以テ終リマシタ、又關東軍カラハ衝突地點ニ更ニ二ヶ師團カ派遣サレマシタカ其到着ニ先ツテ戰鬥カ終了シタ爲メ此ノ關東軍ノ二ヶ師團ハ衝突ニ參加シマセンデシタ

問、張鼓峰ニ於ケル衝突ハ何レノ側カラ始メラレマシタカ

答、日本政府ハ最初赤軍ニ依テ射撃カ開始サレタトノ報道ヲ傳ヘマシタカ後ニ私ハ右衝突カ日本軍ニ依テ開始サレタモノデアツタト云ウ結論ヲ得マシタ

問、貴官ハ此ノ衝突カ攻勢的ノモノデアリ且ツ日本側ノ主動ニ依テ爲サレタモノデアルコトヲ認メマスカ

答、ハイ、認メマス

1983-7

問、「ノモンハン」ノ衝突ニ就イテ貴官ノ知レル所ヲ述ヘナサイ

答、本事件ハ一九三九年デアリ私ハ此ノ衝突モ張鼓峰ニ於ケルモノト同シデアルト觀察シマス、本衝突ニハ關東軍ノ一ヶ師團及其他若干ノ獨立部隊カ參加シ是レ等ノ部隊ノ指揮官ハ前哈爾濱特務機關長テ又前「モスクワ」武官テアツタ小松原道太郎中將テアリマシタ、ソシテ是レ等ノ部隊救援ノ爲メ更ニ關東軍ノ一ヶ師團カ派遣サレマシタカ日本軍カ當該師團ノ戰場到着ニ先ツテ擊破セラレタ爲メ戰鬥ニハ參加シマセンテシタ。

問、此ノ衝突ハ何レノ側ノ發起ニ依テ開始サレ又原因ハ如何ナルモノデシタカ

答、私ハ本衝突ハ赤軍ノ實力偵知ノ試テアツタモノト觀察シマス、ソシテ「ノモンハン」ニ於ケル衝突ハ日本側ノ主動ニ依テ開始セラレ且ツ張鼓峰事件ニ於ケルモノト同シク日本政府ハ「ノモンハン」事件モ恰モ蒙古側ニ依テ開始セラレ日本側ハ單ニ自家領域ノ防衛ヲ余議ナクサレタト云ウ誤ツタ概念ヲ作りマシタ

問、貴官ノ考テハ張鼓峰及「ノモンハン」ニ於ケル衝突ノ責任者ハ誰デスカ

答、天皇陛下及國民ニ對シテ參謀本部、關東軍及朝鮮軍デアルト思ヒマス

問、當時ノ參謀總長ハ誰デシタカ

答、參謀總長ハ關院官段下デシタ

問、貴官ハ關特演計畫ニ就テ何ヲ承知シテ居マスカ

答、參謀本部第二部露西亞班長林三郎大佐其他ノ將校トノ談話ニヨリ關特演ノ計畫ハ一九四一年ノ獨逸ノ對「ソ」攻勢開始後急ニ作成セラレ且ツ内容的ニハ「ソ」聯邦ニ對スル日本側ノ軍事的攻勢ノ爲メノ作戦準備ノ計畫デアツタコトカ判リマシタ

右ノ他私自身モ業務上關特演計畫ノ部分的處置ヲ承知シマシタ

問、林三郎大佐ハ何時關特演計畫ニ就イテ貴官ニ話シマシタカ

答、一九四二年秋デシタ

問、夫レハ何處デアツタカ

答、此ノ談話ハ參謀本部第二部露西亞班ノ專務室内デアリマシタ

問、本計畫作成者ハ個人的ニハ誰デスカ

答、之レハ關東軍第一課長カ作リマシタ

問、參謀本部ニ於テ本計畫ハ研究サレマシタカ

答、ハイ、本計畫ハ參謀本部ニ於テ校正確認サレマシタ

問、參謀本部ニ於テ本計畫ニ從事シタノハ個人的ニ

1983-9

ハ誰デスカ

答、之レヲ校正シタノハ參謀本部第一部長デ其ノ氏名ハ忘レマシタカ確認シタノハ杉山參謀總長デス

問、ソシテ東條ハ本計畫ニ關係シマシタカ

答、東條大將ハ當時陸軍大臣デシタノデ其ノ同意カナケレハ此ノ計畫ハ作成出來マセンカラ本計畫ニ關係ハアリマシタ

問、貴官自身ハ本計畫ノ内容ニ就テ何カ知ツテ居マスカ

答、私ハ本計畫ノ内容ニ關シテハ私ノ第四國境守備隊長當時研究シタ若干ノ資料ニヨツテ概念ヲ得マシタ、即チ一九四二年ニ關東軍ノ一部タル第五軍ニ於テ關特演計畫實施ノ準備ノ處置トシテ兵機カ實施サレマシタ

其ノ兵機ノ構想ノ中ノ一ツハ次ノ如クテアリマシタ

即チ第五軍ハ赤軍ニ對シ興凱湖以東ヨリ打撃ヲ加ヘ鐵道ヲ遮斷シ此ク如クニシテ沿海洲地方及赤軍ノ南部集團ヲ「ソ」聯中央ヨリ孤立セシムルト云ウノニアリマシタ

問、貴官ハ關特演ナル印ノアル書類ヲ見マシタカ

答、ハイ、私ハ此種ノ書類ヲ一九四三年ニ見マシタ、

1983-10

關特演ノ豫算ニヨリ支出セラレタ處置ニ關スル
經理關係ノ書類テアリマシタ
之レモ右計畫ノ實施ノ爲メノ活動的準備ノ證左
タルヘキモノデアリマシタ

問、關特演計畫ニ應ズル在滿部隊數ノ増大、道路ノ
新設等ハ如何ニシテ貴官ニ判明シマスカ

答、此事ニ就イテハ第四國境守備隊長トシテ赴任ニ
方リ私自身ノ觀察ニヨリ判リマシタ

問、貴官ハ一九四〇年ヨリ一九四二年ニ亙リ在外派
遣中デアツタコトヲ供述シテ居マシタガ此間ニ
於ケル貴官ノ業務ノ内容ヲ述ヘナサイ

答、私ハ獨逸ニヨル被占領諸國ニ於ケル行政ノ構成
ヲ研究スル爲メ參謀本部ヨリ歐洲ニ派遣セラレ
マシタ、其ノ研究ノ目的ハ其ノ見聞ヲ對英、對
支對米戰ニ方リ日本ニヨリ占領セラルヘキ地方
ニ於ケル行政構成ニ關聯スル問題解決ニ資スル
ニアリマシタ、「ソ」聯邦ニ對シテモ關戰ノ場
合ハ同様デアリマシタ

問、在歐ノ期間ハ何ノ位デシタカ

答、私ハ歐洲ニ一九四〇年ニ出張シ約二年間居リマ
シタ

問、即チ貴官ハ一九四二年ニ日本ニ歸任シタ如何ナ
ル國ニ行キマシタカ

1983-11

答、ハイ、私ハ一九四二年ニ日本ニ歸任シマシタ、私ハ獨逸、伊太利、匈牙利、羅馬尼、瑞典、瑞西、「スペイン」、「ポルトガル」ニ行キマシタソシテ「スペイン」、「ポルトガル」、瑞典、瑞西其他ノ諸國ニハ單ニ一週旅行ノ目的デ行キマシタ、私ノ業務ハ主トシテ柏林ニ於テシマシタ

問、貴官ハ貴官ノ業務ニ關シ柏林ヨリ東京ニ何等カノ報告ヲ送リマシタカ

答、ハイ、私ハ「アツタツシエ」カラ關東軍カ活動的ニ對「ソ」攻勢ヲ準備シテ居ルコトヲ知ツテ電報ヲ送リマシタ

問、其ノ電報ニ記シタ事ハ何デシタカ

答、此ノ電報ニハ私ノ蒐集シタ資料ヲ記シマシタ、ソシテ私カ日本ニ歸ツタ時ニハ報告ヲ書キマシタ

問、占領地ニ秩序ト行政トヲ研究スル爲メノ資料ヲ貴官ハ何處カラ得マシタカ

答、行政ノ構成ヲ研究スル爲メ私ハ新聞、雜誌ノ諸資料及獨逸ト他ノ諸外國ニ在任スル日本將校及日本市民カラノ情報ヲ利用シマシタ

問、貴官ハ獨逸ガ占領地方ニ於ケル勞働力ヲ動員シ且ツ之レヲ獨逸工業ニ指向シタ事ヲ承知シテ居

マシタカ

答、其ノ事ニ就イテハ知リマセン

問、獨逸ガ軍事工業ニ捕虜ヲ使用シタ件ハ如何デス

カ

答、日本人ノ中ノ一名カ「ルール」ニ行ツタ時該地

ノ炭坑テ捕虜ヲ使用シテ居ルノヲ見マシタ

問、又占領地方ニ於テ民族ヲ壓殺シタコトヲ貴官ハ

聞キマシタカ

答、私ハ猶太民族ヲ壓殺シタコトヲ聞キマシタ

問、貴官ガ日本ニ歸ツタ時其ノ報告ニ於テ獨逸ノ如

キ占領地秩序ヲ應用スベキ具申ヲシマシタカ

答、私ハ單ニ一般的ナ範圍ニ於テ、占領地ニ於ケル

民族性研究ノ必要ト占領地ニ於ケル獨逸行政ノ

様式ノ成果ニ鑑ミ本問題ハ更ニ理論的研究ヲ必

要トスル事ニ關シ歸結ヲシタノミデアリマシテ、

之レハ何等ノ細目ニ觸レナイ單ナル理論的ナ結

論デアリマシタ、蓋シ私トシテハ細目ニ就イテ

ハ其ノ知得シタ所カ余リ少カツタ爲之レヲ記述

スルコトカ出來マセンデシタ

問、貴官ハ哈爾濱特務機關ニ勤務シタ時ニ白系露人

ニ關係シタコトガアリマスカ

答、吾々ハ白系露人ヲ偵察者及宣傳者トシテ利用シ

マシタ、彼レ等ノ爲メノ宣傳資料ハ「ハルビン

スコエ、ウレミヤ」新聞社カ印刷シマシタ

問、貴官ハ資料出版ヲ主宰シテ居マシタカ

答、ハイ、ソウデス

問、貴官ハ淺野部隊ヲ承知シテ居マスカ

答、ハイ、ソウデス

問、此ノ部隊ハ何デスカ

答、私ノ記憶スル所デハ此ノ部隊ハ一九三八年ニ第二松花江驛ニ於テ白系露人ニヨリ編成サレマシタ

問、此ノ部隊ノ人員ハ幾何デスカ

答、淺野部隊ハ二一三百人位デアリマシタ

問、此ノ部隊ノ任務ハ何デシタカ

答、此ノ部隊ハ滿洲國軍ニ編入サレテ居マシタ、ソシテ對「ソ」開戦ノ場合ニハ日本軍指揮官ニヨリ使用セラルル筈デアリマシタ

問、貴官ハ日本ガ白系露人ヲ諜報及威力謀略ノ爲メ廣ク之レヲ利用シテ居マシタコトヲ確認スルコトカ出来マスカ

答、ハイ、私ハ之レヲ確認スルコトガ出来マス

問、右ノ目的ノ爲メ白系露人ヲ使用シタ事ニ關シ貴官トシテ知得シアル所ハ如何デスカ

答、日本側ハ白系露人ヲ諜者、宣傳者、威力謀略員トシテ利用シマシタ又「ソ」領ニ於ケル威力謀

略實施ノ爲メ日本側ニヨリ第二松花江驛、海拉爾、濱道河子ニ白系露人ヨリ成ル三部隊カ創設サレマシタ

問、松花江部隊ノ部隊長ハ誰デシタカ

答、「スミルノフ」大佐デシタ、海拉爾及濱道河子部隊ノ隊長ハ誰デアツタカ確實ニハ記憶シマセシ、其ノ中ノ一部隊ハ「ペシコフ」カ指揮官テシタカ何レノ部隊デアツタカ記憶シマセン

問、貴官自身ハ「スミルノフ」ヲ知ツテ居マスカ

答、ハイ知ツテ居マス

問、貴官ハ哈爾濱特務機關輔佐官當時白系露人ト貴官トノ遺囑ガ如何ナルモノデシタカ

答、私ハ滿洲帝國ニ於ケル「ロシヤ、エミグラン、ビューロー」ノ創設ニ參加シマシタ

問、在滿白系露人ノ數ハ如何デシタカ

答、私ハ在滿白系露人ハ概數七萬ト考ヘテ居リマス

問、「ブレム」(白系露人事務局)自体ノ目的トスル所ハ何デシタカ

答、反「ソ」運動ヲ廣ク實施スル爲メ日本ノ周圍ニ白系露人ヲ統合スルノニ在リマシタ

問、其ノ様ニシテ「ブレム」ハ日本側ノ監督下ニ活動シマシタカ

答、ハイ、ソウデス「ブレム」(白系露人事務局)

1983-15

ハ全面的ニ日本側ノ勢力下ニ在リマシタ、

問、哈爾濱ニ於テハ威力謀略（遊撃戦）學校ガアリ
マシタ、此ノ學校ノ長ハ誰デシタカ、

答、ハイ、哈爾濱ニハ其様ナ學校カアリマシタ、此
ノ學校ノ長ハ村田少佐デシタ

問、此ノ學校ハ何時創設サレマシタカ、

答、此學校ノ創設ハ一九四三年頃デアリマシテ一九
四五年ニ於テモ尙存在シテ居リマシタ

問、此ノ學校ノ修業者ハ如何云ウ者ヲ以テ充テラレ
テ居マシタカ、

答、日本軍ノ將校、下士官及兵デアリマシタ

問、白系露人「フアシスト」黨ニ關シテ詳ク述ヘナ
サイ

答、ソウ云ウ黨ハ實際ニアリマシタ、其ノ指導者ハ
「ロザエフスキー」、
「マトコフスキー」、
「ドーロフ」デアリマシタ、

問、其ノ黨ノ目的トスル所ハ何デスカ

答、右ノ黨ノ目的ハ反「ソ」及反猶太人活動デシタ
問、「フアシスト」黨ノ創設ニ關スル諜報機關ノ役

割ハ如何ナルモノデシタカ

答、一九三三年ニ私カ滿洲ニ赴任シタ時ニハ「フア
シスト」黨（「ロシア、フアシスト」同盟）ハ
既ニ存在シテ居リマシタ、私ノ滿洲在任中本同

1983-16

盟ハ日本側ヨリ財政的援助ヲ受ケテ反「ソ」宣傳ニ使ハレテ居リマシタ

此ノ同盟ノ指導者「ロザエフスキー」、「マトコフスキー」ハ私自身ニ善ク判明シテ居リマス、本同盟ニハ一時將官「コスミン」モ参加シテ居リマシタカ其後同盟ノ他ノ指導者違ト爭論シテ本同盟ヲ去リマシタ

問、在哈爾濱「ブレム」ニ對シ日本側ハ如何ナル支持ヲ與ヘマシタカ

答、一九三三—三六年ニ亘ル私ノ哈爾濱特務機關輔佐官在任中ニ於テハ「ブレム」ハ夫レ自体ニ資金ヲ有シテ居タ爲メ日本側ノ財政的援助ヲ受ケマセンデシタガ一九三七年頃カラ「ブレム」ハ日本側ノ豫算中カラ財政的援助ヲ受ケル様ニ成リマシタ、一九四四年「ブレム」カ滿洲國政府ニ委讓サレタ時日本側ノ財政的援助ハ哈市ノミデ月額一萬圓以上デアリマシタデセウ

問、特務機關ニ屬スル所ノ「謀略部隊」ニ就イテ話シナサイ

答、哈爾濱特務機關ニ屬スル所謂「特別隊」ノ任務ハ對「ソ」戦争ノ場合ニ於テハ赤軍ノ後方擾亂行動ヲ行フニ在リマス

問、此ノ「特別隊」ノ人員數ハ如何デシタカ

1983-17

答、約二百名デス

問、本部隊ハ素質ニヨツテ編成サレテ居マシタカ

答、半数ハ日本軍ノ現役者テ他ノ半数ハ兵役義務

ヲ有スル日本人テアリマシタ

問、本部隊ニ白系露人ハ居マシタカ

答、イエ、白系露人ハ第二松花江驛、海拉爾、横道

河子ニ在ツタ他ノ謀略（遊撃戦）部隊ニ統合サ

レテ居リマシタ

問、一九四五年ニハ白系露人部隊及貴官ノ「特別隊」

ハ活動シマシタカ

答、哈爾濱特務機關ニ屬スル日本軍ノ「特別隊」ナ

ルモノニ關シテハ關東軍司令部カラ受領シタ命

令ニ基キ一九四五年八月十日私ハ右ノ部隊長タ

リシ牧野大佐ニ對シ行動準備ヲ命シマシタ、牧

野大佐ハ其ノ部隊ヲ三ヶ部隊ニ分割シ之レヲ哈

爾濱東方地區ニ配置シマシタカ八月十五日ニ日

本軍降伏ノ通知ヲ受ケタ爲メ右部隊爾後ノ行動

ニ就イテハ何等判明シテ居リマセン

白系露人謀略部隊ニ關シテハ私ニハ全然判明シ

テ居リマセン

問、他ノ在滿特務機關ニ屬スル此ノ種威力謀略部隊

カアリマシタカ

答、北支ニ於ケル其ノ業務上若干ノ運險ヲ有シテ居

1983-18

タ關東軍司令部第二課勤務ノ大森大佐ハ關東軍司令部ノ指示ニヨリ赤軍背後ニ於ケル行動ノ爲メ四ヶノ素質ヨリ成ル保安部隊（特別遊撃隊）ノ計畫ヲ立案シマシタ、即チ特務機關（奉天ヲ除ク支那ノミ）、警察、憲兵及日本軍部隊ノ人員ヲ以テスル編制テアリマシタ、然シ警察側カ此ノ保安部隊ニ參加スルコトヲ拒絶シマシタ爲メ一九四五年八月一日當該部隊ハ三ヶノ素質（前記特務機關、憲兵、日本軍部隊勤務者）ノミヲ以テ創設サレマシタ

此ノ保安部隊ハ平時ニ於テ積運防諜ノ任務ヲ有シ、戰時ハ前述ノ如ク赤軍背後ニ攪亂行動ヲ實施スル筈デシタ、此クノ如キ部隊ハ「チチハル」奉天、牡丹江ニ創設セラレマシタ

各部隊ノ編制ニハ次ノ如ク保安大隊ヲ有シテ居マシタ、即チ奉天部隊ハ八一九ヶ大隊「チチハル」及牡丹江部隊ハ五一六ヶ大隊全部テ此種部隊ハ二十ヶ大隊テアリマシタ

奉天部隊長ニハ師團長ニ相當スル將官ヲ又他ノ二ヶ部隊ノ隊長ニニハ旅團長ニ相當スル將校カ充テラレマシタ

問、各大隊ノ編制中ニハ特別ナ部隊カアリマシタカヲ述ヘナサイ

1983-19

答、各大隊ニハ各々一ケノ諜報中隊カアリマシタ
問、各大隊ニハ特別ナ威力諜略部隊ガアリマシタカ
答、各大隊中ノ二ケ中隊ハ保安中隊ト稱セラレ又各
大隊ニハ現地ノ滿人及白系露人ヨリ成ル威力諜
略部隊ヲ有スルコトヲ考案セラレテ居マシタ
此ノ編成ハ私カ特務機關長ニ任命サレタ時即チ
二月ニハ既ニ準備ニ着手シテ居マシタカ一九四
五年六月末ニ完結シマシタ
前述ノ此ノ保安部隊ハ哈爾濱特務機關ノ「特別
隊」トハ全然無關係テアリマシタ、後者ハ單ニ
赤軍背後ニ於ケル戰鬪ヲ實施スル任務ヲ有スル
ノミテアリマシテ其際保安部隊ノ主ナル任務ハ
平時ニ於ケル積極防諜、秩序維持、暴動ノ鎮壓、
戰時ニ於ケル副任務トシテ赤軍背後ニ於ケル威
力諜略ヲ實施スルニアリマシタ

訊問ニ對スル答ハ私ノ直筆テ記述セラレ之レニ署名シマス

秋 草 俊

訊問シタルモノハ東京ニ於ケル國際軍治會議ノ「ソ」聯邦側次席檢
事エス、ヤ、ロゼンブリート大佐

署 名

陸軍通譯官ーラステンコ中尉

署 名

誓約書

日本陸軍少將 秋 草

1983-20

予ハ日本第一級戦争犯罪者ノ審理ニ關シ眞實ノミ
ヲ證言スルヲ約ス。

右ハ在東京國際軍法會議「ソヴェット」聯邦側次
席檢察官ロゼンブリート大佐ノ前ニ誓約ス。

予ハ偽證ヲナシタル場合ニハ舊西亜ソヴェット聯
邦社會主義共和國ノ刑法第九十五條ニヨリテ刑法上
ノ責任ヲ問ハルベシトノ警告ヲ受ケタリ。

秋 草 俊

一九四六年二月二十二日於モスコイ市

誓約書受理者在東京國際軍法會議「ソヴェット」聯邦側次席檢察

官ロゼンブリート大佐 署 名

陸軍通譯ラステンコ中尉 署 名

署名書

「モスクワ」市

一九四六年／昭和二十一年／二月二十二日

1983 cert.

余、下署名者、軍事通譯、「ラステンコ、ドミトリイ、イワノヴィチ」中尉ハ余ガ口頭陳述ヲ露語ニ通譯スルニ充分ナル程度ニ日本語ニ精通セルコト並ニ秋草俊ノ証言ヲ正確ニ通譯スルコトヲ約ス證トシテ本署名書ヲ在東京國際軍事裁判所「ソヴェート」社會主義共和國聯邦代表檢察官補佐官「ローゼンブリット」大佐ニ與フモノナリ

署名 「デーラステンコ」

署名書徵取者

在東京國際軍事裁判所

「ソヴェート」社會主義共和國聯邦代表檢察官保佐官

署名 (ローゼンブリット)

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE SEP 23 1946

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 1983

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. _____

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE Lt Petrov

ROOM NO. 254

Ex.
7439
In Court

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1983

Date: 14 June 46

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Affidavit of Maj. Gen. AKIKUSA, Shun
re Japanese preparations in MANCHURIA aimed toward military
aggression against U.S.S.R.

Date: 22 May 46 Original () Copy (x) Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KWANTUNG Army

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Aggression against U.S.S.R.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS:

Affidavit reveals that Japanese from 1931 on, were turning MANCHURIA into a strong base from which KWANTUNG Army could wage aggressive war against U.S.S.R. Intelligence and sabotage activities using White Russians are related.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Blumhagen

Doc. No. 1983

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. *1943*

Date *14 June 46*

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: *Affidavit of Maj-Gen. AKIKU SA, Shun*
re Japanese preparations in MANCHURIA
aimed toward military aggression against U.S.S.R.

Date: *22 May 46* Original Copy Language: *Jap.*

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: *Russian Division*

PERSONS IMPLICATED: *KWANTUNG Army*

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: *Aggression against U.S.S.R*

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Affidavit reveals that Japanese from 1931 on,
were turning MANCHURIA into a strong base from
which KWANTUNG Army could wage aggressive war
against U.S.S.R. Intelligence and sabotage activities
using White Russians are related.

1, 11, 13, 18-19, 20, 22, + 24

Analyst: *2d Lt. Blumhagen*

Doc. No.

Doc# 1983

✓ by Yamamoto

Checked by
D. H. [unclear]

Page No. 1.

Translated by: Chieko Swanaga

Date started: 27th June, 1945

Date finished: 28th June "

4.1

An Interrogatory
(Excerpts)

Name: Akikusa Shun

Age: 51 Citizenship: Japanese

Education: College Graduate

Rank: Major-General in the Army

Last Occupation: Chief of the ^{Intelligence} ~~Intelligence~~

^{the} Section of Kwantung Army.

Interrogation was carried out

~~He was questioned~~ in Moscow on the 22nd

of February, in 1945. The ^{interviewer} ~~interrogator~~ was

Colonel Rosenblit, S. J. an Associate Pro-

secutor
~~Senator~~ of U. S. S. R. in the International

Tribunal
 Military Council held in Tokyo. (P-1)

P11.

^{Owing}
~~In order to be faithful to my~~

duty, I also, assented to partially execute

the program of the Kwantung Army's Special

Grand Manuevers (P-11)

P12.

Question: Did you see any document mark-

ed "Kan-toku-en" ^{T.A.} the Kwantung Army's Special

Grand Manuevers?

Answer; Yes, In 1943 I saw this kind

of documents. They were documents concerning

the financial account which was paid

out according to the budget of the ^{"KAN-TOKU-EN"} Kwantung
T.N.

Army's Special Grand Manuevers/ (P. 13)

~~118~~ The Japanese ~~side side~~
Japan used White Russians as
propagandists
spies, propagators, and military disturbers,

and in order to carry out her strategic
power in Soviet Russian territory, Japan

organized three parties of White Russian

~~119~~ troops at Tserk-Sungarikiang station, Hailan,
and Hengtaohoten. (P-18)

~~119~~

I participated in establishing the
"Russian ^{Emigrants} Bureau" in Manchoukuo.
(P-19)

~~P 20~~ Question; What was the purpose of the ^{"BREM"} ~~Russian~~
 (White RUSSIAN BUREAU)
~~Emigrants Bureau~~ in itself?
 (as it stood)

Answer: It was in ^{bringing together the} ~~collecting~~ White

Russians around the Japanese people in Manchuria for the purpose of ^{widely} enforcing the anti-

Russian movement. ^{widely} (P-20)

~~P 22~~ Question; What support did Japan give to
 the ^{"BREM"} ~~Russian Emigrants Bureau~~ in ^{Harbin} ~~Harbin~~.

Answer; ^{while} When I was the assistant of the
 "TOKUMI KIKAN" ^{in Harbin}
 Special Service Agency from 1933 to 1936, ~~the~~

^{"BREM"} Russian Emigrants Bureau did not receive ^{any} finan-

cial ^{aid} ~~help~~ from Japan, because it had its
 own funds, but from about 1937, it began
 to receive financial ^{aid} ~~help~~ from the Japanese
 budget. When the Russian ^{"BREM"} Emigrants Bureau
 was transferred to the Manchurian ^{Kuan} government
 in 1944, a monthly sum of financial ^{aid} ~~help~~
 (in Harbin City alone)
 from Japan must have been more than ten-
 thousand yen, considering Harbin city alone.

7/26

I swear that all ^{the} my answers to the
 questions were written by ~~myself~~ ^{me + I} ~~myself~~ ^{office} ~~my~~
~~signature~~ ^{here} ~~attached~~ ^{here} ~~is~~ ^{my}
~~made~~ ^{here} Akikusa Shun.

The ~~inquirers~~^{interrogators} were Colonel Rosenblit,
S. J., an associate ~~prosecutor~~^{Prosecutor} of U. S. S. R. in
the International Military ~~Council~~^{Tribunal} held in
Tokyo, and First Lieutenant Rastenko, a mili-
tary interpreter.