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\* OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. OHTA.  
DIRECT EXAMINATION OF AIZAWA, Makoto,  
by Mr. Warren

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\* The witness identified exhibit 3176 as his affidavit and verified it. \* The affidavit stated that from April 1933 to March 1936, the witness was employed as a civilian by the Mukden Army attached to the Special Service Organ, and during his tenure had as assistants Majors IMA, TAJIMA, and TANIHAGI.

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\* The witness stated he could not answer what the original duties of the Organ were, because the specific duties were set forth in instructions issued to the Chief of the Special Service Organs from the Army Commander, and were given to the Chief of the Organ by the Kwantung Army Commander. Instructions were either confidential or secret, and the information in them were not generally disseminated. Consequently the witness, as a civilian employee, had no personal knowledge of the orders, but knew generally what they contained.

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Generally, the duties were similar to those of the Kwantung Army press section, and consisted of announcing to the press news from the fronts communicated by Japanese troops. For example, in the Jehol operation, four clerks \* were kept busy decoding telegrams for press releases. The specific duties of the witness were to translate radio broadcasts from China and assist in deciphering.

At the end of the Jehol operation, when DOIHARA arrived, their duties modified, because the supply of news curtailed at that time. Their duties consisted of collecting information and issue of press releases, and was mainly concerned with political movements and the state of public peace in Fengtien, Jehol, and Inner Mongolia.

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The Special Service Organ had a branch in Dairen, which gathered information from Chinese sources, useful for reference in relations to the progress of Manchukuo. It compiled information concerning movements of the Japanese in Manchukuo and especially in SMR circles. The reason for their supervision of and guidance of all persons of \* Japanese extract in the employ of Manchukuo was to see they did not act overbearingly or go to extremes, which they were sometimes inclined to do.



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They compiled and kept a complete list of the conduct of Japanese officials who were under the Service Organ. DOIHARA always insisted such persons conduct themselves properly. While SMR officials were not employed specifically by the Manchurian Government, it was necessary to check their actions and keep them within strict limits of their official activities and not permit interference with the political situation in Manchukuo.

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The witness could definitely state that at no time while he was connected with the Organ or while DOIHARA was connected, did it ever have anything at any time to do with opium. The Special Service Organ was not a large organization, as many believed. \* It consisted only of the head of the organization, his assistant and four clerks. From personal knowledge, he knew everything that went on within the Organ, because of its small size.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE NYI.

When asked if what he knew about the functions of the organ was limited to the nature of the work assigned him during the period from 1933 to 1936, the witness stated that he had described not simply the work assigned him personally, but the general work of the organ.

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\* He had not stated that he knew the contents of the orders that came from the Army Commander. The general duties of the organ were set forth in instructions given to the Chief of the Organ from the Army Commander. The Chief and his assistants saw the instructions, but civilian employees did not. He could state what the general functions were, as it gradually became clear to them as they continued to work in the Organ.



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\* The witness stated that it was not true that if the orders and instructions were secret and confidential he would not be in a position to know what the other people were doing unless they told him about them. Even though subordinates were unfamiliar with the exact contents of instructions given to the Chief of the Organ by the Commanding General, still they were able to know what the functions of the organ were because it conducted the work of collecting intelligence, information, and giving out press releases.

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\* In the course of his employment under DOIHARA, he had no knowledge that in 1935 DOIHARA was launching a political offensive to create a separate state in North China under the threat of sending five divisions within the Great Wall and moving the Manchukuo Emperor to Peiping.

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\* He did know that DOIHARA was in Peiping and the Tientsin area in November 1935, in connection with that movement.

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\* He did not recall that newspapers all over the world were reporting the activities of DOIHARA in the Tientsin and Peiping area with regard to the 5 Provinces Autonomous Movement. However, in that period he did know that DOIHARA made a tour of Tientsin and Peiping, but he didn't think DOIHARA had anything to do in the course of his travels with the Separatist Movement involving the 5 North China Provinces.

He thought he had read those newspaper reports, and in collecting information the Organ reported to the commanding general.

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When shown exhibit 3177, the witness identified it as a report of information compiled by the Special Service Organ. \* The witness recognized a document handed him as a report in Japanese underneath and English on top, as made by the Organ. He saw that the name of DOIHARA

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appeared on a page of the paper. \* The witness was asked why the report stated that the people in South China became scared of the names DOIHARA and ITAGAKI. He replied that the report was made by the Mukden Organ, which was distributed to the Army Vice Chief of Staff and Vice War Minister. They were collected and classified into political, economic, and other subjects. The subject just pointed out was classified under social questions. With respect to points of observation of the public, there was a report in there to the effect that the mere mention of the names ITAGAKI and DOIHARA was enough to make the people turn pale in South China, but he presumed the item was taken from

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28621 newspapers commenting on the two, and the report thus received from the press was included in that particular report. DOIHARA's name constantly appeared in the newspapers, which frequently reported that DOIHARA was engaged in conspiracies and plots, but as a matter of fact during the years the witness served under him there was no evidence of his ever participating in such movements. \*(This report was received in evidence as exhibit 3177.)

Reference was made to parts of the witness' affidavit where he stated that from the time of DOIHARA's arrival the duties of the witness were modified, and where he stated that the Organ took charge of supervision and guidance of Japanese in the Manchukuo Government and that he kept a complete list of their conduct.

28622 When asked if he remembered how many Japanese officials were there at that time, the witness stated that the Organ was not in control of Japanese officials or officials of Japanese extraction. \* While he had said that the reason for the supervision and guidance of persons of Japanese extract in the employ of the Manchukuo Government was to see that they did not act overbearing or go to extreme, supervision and guidance were quite different from control.

When asked if he did not now admit that the work of the Organ under DOIHARA was not confined to the collection of news and the issuing of press releases, the witness stated that those were their functions. He did not recall whether or not the Organ's functions also included the supervision and guidance of officials of Japanese extraction. It was a fact that the Organ collected information concerning them to prevent them from interfering in the Manchukuo Government by acting overbearingly.

28623 \* There were no divisions or sections within the Organ. There were only the Chief and his assistant. When  
28625 asked if he knew that there were Special Service \* Organs of the Kwantung Army at Shanghaikwan and Antung besides the one at Dairen, the witness stated the only branch of  
28626 the Mukden Organ was in Dairen. \* Other organs were entirely separate and not under Mukden's jurisdiction. In his recollection, there were no organs in Antung or Chinchow. The organ in Shanghaikwan did not receive orders from DOIHARA, nor was the organ in Harbin under his direction.



*Perhaps subject of  
1st ¶ on page 2*

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



*Mukden Army of Gen. Araki*

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent :-AIZAWA, Makoto,

Having first duly sworn as on attached sheet  
and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country  
I here depose as follows.

I, AIZAWA, Makoto, of lawful age, being first duly sworn,  
in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, desire  
to make the following statement of my own free will and accord.

From April, 1933, until March, 1936, I was employed as  
a civilian by the Mukden Army and was attached to the Mukden  
Army Special Service Organ. During part of my tenure, speci-  
fically from December, 1933, until March, 1936, when I resigned,  
DOHIHARA, Kenji, was the Chief of the Mukden Special Service  
Organ. During his tenure of office General DOHIHARA had as his  
assistants, in the order named, Majors IMAI, Tokeo; TAJIMA,  
Hikotaro; and TANIHAGI, Nakao.



I have been asked if I knew what the original duties of the organ for which I worked were supposed to be. I cannot answer this question for the reason that the specific duties were set forth in instructions issued to the Chief of the Special Service Organs from the Army Commander and were given to the Chief of our organ by the commander of the Kwantung Army and were, in accordance with the common practice of Armies, considered either confidential or secret and the information contained in such orders was not generally disseminated among the employees, especially civilian employees. Consequently I, being a civilian employee, have no personal knowledge of the orders, but I do know generally what they contained because of the functions we carried out and the duties we were expected to perform.

Generally the duties were similar to those of the press section of the Kwantung Army. They consisted of announcing to the press news from the fronts communicated to the organ by Japanese troops, which were in action in various places. For example, the Jehol operation. There were four clerks, and they were kept busy for the most part decoding telegrams which contained matters for press releases. My specific duties were to translate radio broadcasts received from China and to assist in deciphering coded telegrams. After the end of the Jehol operation; that is, from the time of the arrival of Generals



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DOHIHARA, our duties were somewhat modified. This came about because the supply of news to the press which constituted the bulk of our work had been curtailed at that time. Our duties consisted of collection of information, issuance of press releases. We were mainly concerned in those days with the collection of information regarding political movements and the state of the public in Fengtien, Jehol Provinces and Inner Mongolia.

The Mukden Special Service Organ had a branch in Dairen, which gathered information from China sources, useful for reference in our relations with Manchukuo and with the progress of Manchukuo. It compiled information concerning movements of the Japanese in Manchukuo and especially in the South Manchuria Railroad circles. The reason for our supervision and guidance of persons of Japanese extract who were in the employ of the Manchukuo Government was to see that they did not act overbearingly or go to extremes in their conduct, which they were some times inclined to do. We compiled and kept a very complete list of the personal conduct of the principal Japanese officials who thus fell under the jurisdiction of the Mukden Special Service Organ. General DOHIHARA was always insistent that such persons conduct themselves properly. While the officials of the South Manchurian Railroad were not employees specifically of the Manchurian Government, it was, nevertheless, very necessary



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to check their actions and to keep them within the strict limits of their official activities with the railroad and not permit any interference with the inner political situation in Manchukuo.

I have been asked if the Special Service Organ, of which I was an employee, as previously stated, had anything to do with matters relating to opium. I have already related the activities of the Organ and I can definitely state that at no time while I was connected with the Organ, or while General DOHIHARA was connected with the Organ, did it ever have anything at any time to do with opium. Of this I am positive.

I have not been asked this question, but I should like to state that the Special Service Organ was not a large organization, as I know many people believe. It consisted only of the head of the organization, his assistant and four clerks, of which I was one. I therefore, know of my own personal knowledge everything that went on within the Organ. This was possibly because of its small size.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
13 day of August, 1947.

At Tokyo,

Aizawa, Makoto (seal)

On this 13 day of August, 1947

Depon: [unclear] (seal)



Def. Doc. No.2098

I, Kinjiro Ohta, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: /S/ Kinjiro Ohta (seal)

OATE

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

/S/ Makoto Aizawa (seal)