

Dec. 1950

(95)



- Ans: Up to April 1925. This regiment is located in TOKYO, but after 1925 I was appointed Chief of Staff for 4th Military Division located at OSAKA, and in August 1926 I was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and I was appointed Commander in Chief of 5th Infantry Brigade at NAGOYA. In July 1928 I was appointed Chief of Staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY and remained in this position until May 1932.
- Que: And the occupation of MANCHURIA took place just at the time you were the Chief of Staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY?
- Ans: MANCHURIA was occupied during the time of my being Chief of Staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY.
- Que: What did you do after 1932?
- Ans: In April 1932 I was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and was appointed Chief of Military Transportations Department of the War Ministry, but in February 1935 I was appointed the Commander in Chief of the 20th Division of KEIJO (SEOUL, KOREA).
- Que: You were the Chief of Staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY and after that you were appointed a Commander of a Military Division -- what was the reason for this demotion?
- Ans: The position of a Commander of a Military Division in JAPAN is esteemed higher than the post of a Chief of Army Staff. I remained as Commander of the Division for about two years, but in December 1936 I was placed on the reserve list.
- Que: From what time did you take on the duties of Director of the Central Head-Office of KYOWA-KAI?
- Ans: From December 1940.
- Que: Who was it who recommended you to take on the duties of Director of the Central Head-Office of KYOWA-KAI?
- Ans: I was recommended by the President of KYOWA-KAI -- the Prime Minister of MANCHUKUO, Mr. CHANG-CHING-HUI.
- Que: From what time did Mr. CHANG-CHING-HUI know you?
- Ans: From the very beginning of Manchurian Incident, that is from 1931.



Que: Who was the direct leader of MANCHURIAN occupation affairs? You, being the Chief of Staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY, know that very well, I think?

Ans: In 1931 during the occupation of MANCHURIA, the Japanese Army was under direct leadership of the Commander of KWANTUNG ARMY, Lieutenant-General HONJO.

Que: Which were the leading instructions from TOKYO concerning military operations in MANCHURIA during 1931?

Ans: The operation plan of the Japanese Army was delivered to General Staff Headquarters of TOKYO in July 1931 from the Headquarters of KWANTUNG ARMY. This plan considered the occupation by Japanese troops of all strategically important cities and other places in MANCHURIA, and if successfully carried out, MANCHURIA would be occupied completely.

Que: Who was the author of this plan?

Ans: The plan was devised by myself, as a Chief of Staff according to orders from Army Commander Lieutenant-General HONJO, but in general, this plan was outlined by my predecessor Major-General SAITO. In devising my own plan I used the part of that plan received from Major-General SAITO.

Que: Was the strategical plan of occupation of MANCHURIA delivered to you in July 1931, approved by Japanese General Staff Headquarters?

Ans: That plan of operation was signed in MANCHURIA by Lieutenant-General HONJO, the Commander of KWANTUNG ARMY, by me, and my assistants, Colonel ITAGAKI and Lieutenant-Colonel ISHIHARA. Then that plan, as I have mentioned, was submitted to the Army General Staff of the Japanese Army in July of 1931. Chief of General Staff KANAYA Hanzo gave his approval in the same month. As far as I know, that plan for the occupation of MANCHURIA was an important part of the general plan of the operations of Japanese forces against the SOVIET UNION and was drafted by the General Staff of Japanese Army. It was then, when I started out for my new post as Chief of KWANTUNG ARMY Staff, in July 1928, that I found out the existence of a plan to attack the U.S.S.R. Our functions to participate in that plan were known by the Staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY. Some parts of that plan were modified in later years.



Que: What time did you schedule for the beginning of the military actions in MANCHURIA in the plan you devised?

Ans: The general situation in 1931 did not allow fixing a definite date to start the military operations: it was proposed to start them at the first opportunity.

Que: What was the actual cause of the start of the military operations by Japanese Army in MANCHURIA in 1931?

Ans: 18 September 1931 at half past 10 in the afternoon, Chinese troops blew up a certain portion of the South MANCHURIAN Railway line and simultaneously opened fire against Japanese troops. The Japanese Army could not tolerate such actions, and according to order from Lieutenant-General HONJO, our detachment at MUYDEN attacked CHINESE military barracks and occupied those. That was the beginning of the military operations there.

Que: Did you know for certain, that this explosion affair was actually done by CHINESE troops?

Ans: No, I did not. I was not certain. I suppose that this Chinese action was done under provocation from Japanese.

Que: How it was done actually?

Ans: I do not know, how it was arranged actually: I questioned my subordinates concerning the matter, but no one of them knew. My personal opinion is that the actions were provoked by Japanese: when I asked about the matter, Commander of KWANTUNG ARMY, Lieutenant-General HONJO, told me that he was of the same opinion too. It was possible to suggest that the Japanese battalion in MUYDEN area, clad in Chinese military uniform, took up the opportunity to provoke further actions.

Que: Who was in command of this battalion?

Ans: The battalion commander was Lieutenant-Colonel SHIMAZOTO and the commander of 29th Infantry Regiment was Colonel HIRATA.

Que: Were they both i.e. Colonel HIRATA and Lieutenant Colonel SHIMAZOTO subordinate to the KWANTUNG ARMY Headquarters?



Ans: Yes, they were both subordinate to the KWANTUNG ARMY Headquarters.

Que: Was it possible for those officers to take such provocative actions without any orders from the KWANTUNG ARMY staff?

Ans: It was possible. They were capable of doing such a thing.

Que: By their personal decisions too?

Ans: Oh, yes.

Que: When did MANCHURIA become to be regarded as a base for attack on the U.S.S.R.?

Ans: As far as I understand, those activities were to begin immediately after the occupation of MANCHURIA in 1931. I left MANCHURIA in 1932 and came back there in 1940 as mentioned in the declaration.

Que: What particular changes did you observe in MANCHURIA in connection with preparations to use it as a military base, when you returned there?

Ans: Those changes are as follows: a remarkable increase of Japanese troops in the districts near the SOVIET frontier, the establishment of new railroads and highways toward the SOVIET frontiers and the construction of airfields, military warehouses and barracks in such regions of operations as were regarded important for the waging of a war against the SOVIET UNION.

Que: Did the KYOWA-KAI being under your leadership, make any preparations to participate in war against the U.S.S.R.?

Ans: The chief functions of the KYOWA-KAI were to mobilize all Manchurians so that we might secure the regime established by Japan after the occupation of MANCHURIA in 1931. It was required of all Manchurians to work hard, to make MANCHURIA an important foundation for JAPAN in the continent, especially to strengthen it as a base against the SOVIETS. For that purpose KYOWA-KAI made widespread propaganda, gave military training to its members, especially to the youth, made positive efforts for the development of Manchurian Industries especially that of munitions, participated in the construction of military installations under the direction of the respective military headquarters and organized special military groups for war-time operations named "SEMPO DAN" (The Vanguard of the Army).



Que: From which person did you receive instructions concerning your activities?

Ans: The activity of the KYOWA-KAI in general was outlined in its program. but on certain occasions I received direct instructions from the Commander in Chief of the KWANTUNG ARMY.

Que: Who offered the original principles of the KYOWA-KAI organization?

Ans: The idea of this Society was first disclosed in 1931, the organizers of which were the KWANTUNG ARMY Staff, especially the Commander HONJO, and me, the Chief of Staff at the time. And so I was asked to become the head of the Central Head-Office of that organization in 1940. I accepted the call from CHANG CHING-HUI, the Prime Minister of MANCHUKUO and Major-General HATA, the Vice-Chief of the KWANTUNG ARMY in October 1940. Receiving the written engagement, I visited ANAMI, the Vice-Minister of War, who persuaded me to become the leader of that Society to strengthen the activities concerning the maintenance of Japanese influence in MANCHURIA.

Que: In 1940, when you became the Chief of the KYOWA-KAI Headquarters, what was the number of its membership?

Ans: About three million.

Que: How many were the members of the KYOWA-KAI in 1945, about the time of war with SOVIET UNION?

Ans: There were 4,500,000 men.

Que: Is it possible to take for certain that during the period when you were the Chief of KYOWA-KAI Headquarters, the membership of the Society increased from 3 million men to 4,500,000 men?

Ans: Yes.

Que: Is that your own success?

Ans: No; this result was not my own success.

Que: Then, who was he, and what measures has he taken to increase the membership of KYOWA-KAI?



Ans: We, the Japanese, broadly propagated the idea that to reach our victory we had to spend all our powers and insisted that Manchurian people be greatly interested in becoming members of the KYOWA-KAI. This is the reason for the increase of the membership of the KYOWA-KAI.

Que: Did you direct these propaganda actions?

Ans: Yes, I gave the proper instructions. The members of KYOWA-KAI received military training and took part in the construction works of fortifications against the SOVIET UNION.

Que: Did you often deliver public speeches as the Chief of KYOWA-KAI Headquarters?

Ans: Yes, I often lectured personally too.

Que: What was the content of your speeches?

Ans: The speeches delivered by myself, in general, were of the following meaning: At present our JAPAN is fighting against BRITAIN and AMERICA, but if JAPAN is defeated in this war, the MANCHUKUO will be defeated too. But if JAPAN wins the Victory then MANCHUKUO too, shall be victorious. Therefore the Manchukuoan people must too do their best to help JAPAN to win the Victory. In other words in order to furnish the war supplies for JAPAN they have to produce in ample quantities the foodstuffs, clothing and other manufactured supplies.

Que: Did you appeal to people in your speeches, calling towards the war against SOVIET UNION?

Ans: In my speeches during the period from 1941 to 1944 I emphasized that war with the SOVIET UNION might occur therefore the Manchukuan people must prepare for war sufficiently, to avoid defeat in war-time.

Que: Did the said KYOWA-KAI publish some printed matters like pamphlets, posters, etc.?

Ans: Yes. Pamphlets, posters and magazines were published in great quantities.

Que: Of what nature was the content of those printed matters?



Ans: The contents of all of them were saturated with enmity towards the SOVIET UNION.

Que: Was there established any training school for preparing propagandists?

Ans: Under supervision of KYOWA-KAI Headquarters there were in existence some special training schools for preparing the propagandists and lower organization instructors.

Que: Do you know of the existence of the "KANTOKU-EN" plan?

Ans: A document was delivered from the KWANTUNG ARMY Headquarters to the Central Headquarters office of the KYOWA-KAI late in 1941: on the cover of the document there were written the words: "KANTOKU-EN".

Que: What was the content of those documents?

Ans: It was stated in this document that 300,000 laborers for military construction were demanded by the KWANTUNG ARMY Headquarters from the MANCHUKUO Government.

Que: You have already stated, that in the KYOWA-KAI there was established one organization known as "SEMPO DAN". Please give a concrete explanation about it.

Ans: The general functions of the "SEMPO DAN" groups in ordinary times was to watch over the Manchurians, to encourage them to work hard, and to supervise those persons possessing anti-Japanese feelings and in this way assist the MANCHUKUOAN Government, while the chief duties during war-time were such positive operations behind SOVIET lines as terrorist acts, the executions of plots, strategems, the explosions of Railway lines, bridges and military warehouses and killing and wounding of SOVIET troops.

Que: Was the "SEMPO DAN" a military unit?

Ans: No: it was not a unit. These were only groups which existed in many inhabited points in MANCHURIA.

Que: Was the "SEMPO DAN" included as a part of the KYOWA-KAI?



Ans: Of course it was a part of the whole KYOWA-KAI organization.

Que: When was the "SEMPO DAN" organized?

Ans: The "SEMPO DAN" was organized in the middle of December of 1944 in accordance with order received. But its structure from then and up to the recent times was continuously in process of formation.

Que: Who gave the orders to organize the "SEMPO DAN"?

Ans: The orders to organize the "SEMPO DAN" were devised by the Chief of General Affairs Bureau of KYOWA-KAI Headquarters, TAKEOKA KIICHI, and signed by myself.

Que: Of what kind of people was the "SEMPO DAN" organized?

Ans: "SEMPO DAN" members were selected from people of robust completion with chivalrous spirit, sound-minded and capable of doing two or three times as much work as ordinary people.

Que: What was the attitude of the KYOWAKAI towards the "WHITE" Russians?

Ans: The "WHITE" Russians in general were concentrated at HARBIN. They were led by the "White Russian Emigrants Office" in the Empire of MANCHUKUO and the Army Special Service Agency at Harbin. They were supplied with food, clothing and other facilities by our KYOWA-KAI.

Que: Were the "WHITE" Russians entered as members in the KYOWA-KAI?

Ans: Yes, they were. The "WHITE" Russians too had a membership in KYOWA-KAI.

Que: Where there many "WHITE" Russians in the KYOWA-KAI?

Ans: 3 or 4 thousand, I think.

Que: Had the members of "SEMPO DAN" any military training?

Ans: Yes, they had. They received military training in regions where Japanese military units were stationed, as well as in other places where such units were not located.



Que: Who instructed them in their training?

Ans: They were taught by officers of the Imperial Japanese Army as well as by officers of the Imperial Manchukuoan Army.

Que: Was the "SEMPO DAN" intended for action with the beginning of war with the SOVIET UNION?

Ans: 31 July of 1945 in the Session of the "Pan-Manchurian Unified Congress" (ZENKOKU RENGO KYOGIKAI), when I executed my duties, I summoned the chief-clerks of the head-office of KYOWA-KAI Departments for every Province and instructed them that the "SEMPO DAN" too, must develop its activity in the regions of dispositions of Japanese Troops and that they had to coordinate their activity with the Japanese Military Commanders, and I gave orders to carry out the preparations for such activities.

Que: Did you receive any instructions from the staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY, concerning "SEMPO DAN" activities?

Ans: 18 July of 1945 when I conferred with the Commander of the KWANTUNG ARMY, General YAMADA and his Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General HATA Hikozauro, General YAMADA told me that in any case the "SEMPO DAN" must be prepared, therefore the preparations for its practical actions had to be strengthened.

Que: To whom did you report usually, concerning KYOWA-KAI activities?

Ans: I presented my reports concerning KYOWA-KAI activities to two persons: the Emperor of MANCHUKUO and the Commander of the KWANTUNG ARMY.

Que: Did you present written reports concerning your own duties?

Ans: Every year at the end of December I had an audience with the Emperor of MANCHUKUO, to whom I presented my written report concerning the work done by KYOWA-KAI during the year.

Que: Did you present any written reports to the Commander of the KWANTUNG ARMY too?

Ans: At the same time that I presented my written report to the Emperor of MANCHUKUO, I presented the same written report to the Commander of the KWANTUNG ARMY too.



Que: Do you bear, too, responsibility as one of the representatives of the Japanese Government for the preparations for the war against SOVIET UNION?

Ans: Yes. When I was the Chief of Staff of the KWANTUNG ARMY. I revised the plan for the occupation of MANCHURIA. During the occupation of MANCHURIA by Japanese troops, I was one of the leaders of the Japanese Army. After that, when I accepted my duties as a leader of KYOWA-KAI, I bore responsibility for practical preparations for war against SOVIET UNION.

----- X ----- X -----

The answers to the questions were written and signed by myself.

(signed) MIYAKE Mitsuharu

Colonel S. Y. ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal did the questioning.

(signed) S. ROSENBLIT

The Army Interpreter was 2nd Lt. KUHAREVSKII.

(signed) E. KUHAREVSKII

#### A WRITTEN OATH

Lieutenant-General of the Japanese Army MIYAKE Mitsuharu. In connection with the trial of the Japanese principal war criminals, hereby I promise to give the pure truth in my verbal evidence. I swear the above before Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, Colonel ROSENBLIT that I received the warning that in case I give false evidence I shall bear of criminal responsibility according to the article 95th of the Criminal Code of R.S.F.S.R.

22 February 1946  
MOSCOW

(signed) MIYAKE Mitsuharu

This written oath was received by Colonel ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

(signed) S. ROSENBLIT

Army Interpreter 2nd Lt. KUHAREVSKII

(signed) E. KUHAREVSKII



1950-1

三宅光治訊問卷

699

三宅光治八一八八〇年日本本洲白子町ニ生  
ル、國籍日本人、陸軍大學ヲ卒業、日本陸  
軍豫備役中將、一九二八年七月ヨリ一九三  
二年五月マデ關東軍參謀長、一九四〇年十  
二月ヨリ協和會中央本部長デアリマシタ

一九四六年二月二十二日「モスコウ」市ニ  
於ケル訊問ヲシタルモノハ東京ニ於ケル國  
際軍法會議ノソヴェット聯邦側次席檢事エ  
ス、ヤ、ロゼンブリート大佐ナリ

問、貴方ハ何處デ教育ヲ受ケ又ハ日本陸軍ニ於テ如  
何ナル職務ヲ帯ビタカ

答、私ハ一九一〇年ニハ東京ニ於ケル陸軍大學ヲ卒  
業シ東京ニ於ケル陸軍省デハ最初動員課ノ官吏  
ソレカラ陸軍大臣秘書官トシテ勤メマシタ、一  
九一八年ニハ新式武裝ノ秘密資料ヲ蒐集ノタメ  
英國ニ派遣サレタ

問、貴方ハ英國ニ於テ何年居リマシタカ

答、私ハ英國ニ於テ大体半年間居リマシタ、ソレカ  
ラ一年間維納、一年間以上「ブダベスト」ニ居  
リマシタ、維納、「ブダベスト」ニ於テハ埃太  
利、漢牙ニ對スル平和條約實施監督委員會ノ日



1950-2

本委員トシテ勸メマシタ

問、一九二二二年カラ貴方ガ帯ビテキタ職務ヲ數ヘナサイ

答、日本ニ歸ツタ後デ私ハ數個ノ軍隊指揮ノ職務ヲ帯ビタ一九二三年カラ近衛歩兵第四聯隊長デアリマシタ

問、如何ナル官等デアリマシタカ

答、大佐デアリマシタ

問、如何ナル時マデデアリマシタカ

答、一九二五年四月マデデアリマス、其ノ聯隊ハ東京ニ配置セラレテアリマス、一九二五年後デ私ハ大阪ニ於ケル第四師團參謀長ニ任命セラレマシタ、一九二六年八月私ハ少將ニ進級シテ名古屋ニ於ケル歩兵第五旅團長ニ任命セラレマシタ、一九二八年七月ニハ關東軍參謀長ニ任命サレ一九三二年五月マデ其ノ職デアリマシタ

問、ソレデ滿洲ノ占領ハ貴方ガ參謀長デアツタトキニ起ツタカ

答、滿洲ノ占領ハ私ガ關東軍參謀長デアツタトキニ起リマシタ

問、一九三二年後デ貴方ハ何ヲシマシタカ

答、一九三二年四月ニハ中將ニ進級シテ陸軍省ノ運輸部長ニ任命セラレマシタ一九三五年二月ニ私ハ京城（朝鮮）ニ於ケル第二十師團長ニ任命サ



1950-3

レマシタ

問、貴方ハ先ヅ關東軍參謀長デアツテソレカラ師團長ニナリマシタ、ドウシテ其ノ様ニ尊下サセラレマシタカ

答、日本ニ於テ師團長ノ位置ハ軍參謀長ノ位置以上ト稱セラレマス、殆ンド二年間私ハ師團長デシタソレカラ一九三六年十二月豫備役ニ編入サレマシタ

問、貴方ハ如何ナル時カラ協和會中央本部長ノ職務ヲ帯ビタカ

答、一九四〇年十二月カラデアリマス

問、誰ガ貴方ガ其ノ職務ヲ帯ビルコトヲ推薦シマシタカ

答、私ハ滿洲帝國總理大臣協和會會長張景惠ノ推薦ヲ受ケマシタ

問、何時カラ張景惠ハ貴方ヲ存ジテキマスカ

答、滿洲事變カラ即チ一九三一年カラデアリマス

問、誰ガ一九三一年滿洲ヲ占領スルコトヲ直接ニ指導シテキタカ

貴方ハ關東軍參謀長トシテソレニ關シテ能ク知ツテ居ル筈ダ

答、一九三一年ニ滿洲占領ノ時ニハ日本軍ヲ直接ニ指導シタ者ハ關東軍司令官本庄中將デアリマシタ



1950-4

問、一九三一年滿洲ニ於テ作戰ニ關シ東京カラ如何ナル指導的指示ガ出サレタカ

答、東京ニ於ケル參謀本部ニ關東軍司令部ニ依テ一九三一年七月ニハ日本軍作戰計畫ガ提出サレタ其ノ計畫ハ日本軍隊ニ依テ戰略上ノ重要ナル滿洲都會及其ノ外ノ地點ヲ占領スルコトヲ考慮ニ入レマシタ其ノ計畫ノ成功ノ場合ニハ滿洲ヲ全ク占領サレタコトデアアル筈デシタ

問、其ノ計畫ハ誰ニヨツテ立案サレタカ

答、其ノ計畫ハ軍司令官本庄中將ノ命令デ參謀長タル私ニ立案セシメラレタ其ノ計畫ハ豫メ大体ニ私ノ前任者齋藤少將ニ作成セシメラレタ、私ハ計畫ノ立案ノ時利用サレタ部分ヲ齋藤少將ヨリ請ケマシタ

問、貴方ニ一九三一年七月ニ提出サレタ滿洲占領ニ關スル作戰計畫ハ日本參謀本部ニ於テ可決セラレタカ

答、滿洲ニ於テ作戰計畫ハ關東軍司令官本庄中將、私、私ノ輔佐官タル板垣大佐、石原中佐ニ署名サレタ其ノ計畫ハ私ガ陳述シタ通り一九三一年七月ニ日本陸軍參謀本部ニ提出サレ同月ニ於テ參謀總長金谷範三ニ可決サレタ、私ガ知ル限りニ滿洲占領ノタメ作戰ノ計畫ハ日本陸軍參謀本部ニアル「ソ」聯ニ對スル日本軍作戰ノ一般計



1950-5

登ノ重要ナル部分デアツタ

「ソ」聯邦ヲ攻撃スル計畫ガアルコトヲ私ガ始  
メニ一九二八年七月參謀長ノ職務ニ赴任シタト  
キニ知りマシタ

一 般 計 登 ニ 從 フ 我 等 ノ 職 務 ハ 關 東 軍 參 謀 ガ 存 ジ  
テ キ タ、 其 ノ 計 登 ハ 年 ヲ 逐 ツ テ 若 干 變 更 サ レ タ

問、 貴方ニ立案サレタ計畫ニ從フ滿洲ノ作戰ハ何時  
始マル筈デシタカ

答、 一九三一年一般狀態ハ作戰ノ始メノ確定ナ時機  
ヲ定メルコトヲ許シマセヌ其ノ好機ガアルトキ  
ニ始ジマル豫定ガアリマシタ

問、 一九三一年滿洲ニ於テ日本軍ガ作戰ヲ始メル動  
機ハ如何ナル動機デシタカ

答、 一九三一年九月十八日午後十時半支那軍隊ハ滿  
鐵ノ或ル所ニ於テ爆破ヲシ日本軍隊ニ對シテ射  
撃ヲ始メタ、 日本軍ハ其ノ狀態ヲ我慢ガ出來ナ  
イテ本庄中將命令ニ從テ我部隊ガ奉天ニ於テ兵  
營ヲ攻撃シテ之レヲ占領シソレデ作戰ヲ始メマ  
シタ

問、 貴方ハ其ノ爆破ガ事實支那軍隊ニ依テ行ハレタ  
ト確カニ知リマスカ

答、 否エ、 確カニデハアリマセヌ、 支那人ハ其ノ動  
機ガ日本人ニ披露サレタト考ヘテキル

問、 事實ニ於テドウデシタカ



1950-6

答、事實ニ於テドウデシタカ知リマセヌ、其ノ問題

ニ關シ私ハ自分ノ部下ニ質問シタガ彼等モ知リマセデシタ、私ノ意見デハ其ノ動機ガ日本人ニ挑發サレタガ私ガ關東軍司令官本庄中將ニ其ノ事ニ關シ質問シマスト本庄ハ貴方ノ通りノ意見ダト答ヘタ私ハ奉天方面ニ於ケル日本大隊ノ支那軍服ニ裝フタ兵士ハ其ノ動機ヲ挑發スルコトガ出來タトモ考ヘラレマス

問、其ノ大隊ハ誰ガ指導シテキタカ

答、大隊長ハ島本中佐デ歩兵第二十九聯隊長ハ平田大佐デアリマシタ

問、平田大佐、島本中佐兩方ハ關東軍ノ指揮下ニアリマシタカ

答、ソウデス、彼等ハ關東軍參謀ノ指揮ノ下ニアリマシタ

問、其ノ將校ハ挑發的行動ヲ行ヒツツ關東軍參謀部ノ命令ナシニ行動ヲ行フノハ可能デスカ

答、ソレハ可能デス、彼等ハ其ノ事ヲヤルコトガ出來マス

問、自分ノ獨斷ヲ以テヤルノデスカ

答、ソウデス

問、滿洲ガ「ソ」聯邦ニ對スル攻勢ノ足場ニナリ始メルノハ何時デシタカ

答、私ノ考ヘデハ其ノ活動ハ一九三一年滿洲ヲ占領



1950-7

シタ直後ニ始マルト思ヒマス、一九三二年私ハ  
滿洲ヲ去リ陳述書ノ通り一九四〇年滿洲ニ歸リ  
マシタ

問、一九四〇年滿洲ニ歸ツテ軍事足場トシテノ滿洲  
ノ準備上ニ特生シタ變化ハ如何ナル變化ヲ認メ  
マシタカ

答、其ノ變化ハ左ノ如シ

「ソ」聯邦ノ國境ニ近ク在ル地方ニ於ケル日本  
軍ノ激増、「ソ」聯邦ノ國境ニ向フ新鐵道ト街  
道ノ建設、「ソ」聯邦トノ戦争實施上ノ重要ナ  
作戰方面ニ於ケル飛行場軍事倉庫兵營ノ建設等  
デアリマス

問、貴方ニ指導サレタ協和會ガ「ソ」聯ニ對スル戰  
争ノ準備ニ參加シマシタカ

答、協和會ノ主要ナル任務ハ一九三一年滿洲占領ノ

後デ日本人ニ樹立サレタ政體ヲ確保スル様ニ全  
滿洲人民ヲ動員サセルコトニアリマス  
滿洲ヲ日本ノ大陸ニ於ケル重要ナ基礎ニシ特ニ  
「ソ」聯邦ニ對スル足場トシテ滿洲ヲ強化スル  
タメニ滿洲人民ガイツシヨウ懸命ニ働ク様ニ努  
力シナケレバナリマセヌ、ソレガタメ協和會ガ  
廣ク宣傳ヲヤリ即チ會員就中青年ニ軍事訓練ヲ  
實行シ、滿洲ノ工業特ニ軍事工業ノ發展ニ積極  
的ニ努力シ、各軍事司令部ノ指示ニ依テ協和會



ガ色々ノ軍事ノ設備ノ建設ニ参加シ、戦時ノ活動ノタメ協和會ガ先鋒口ノ名附ケヲ受ケタ特別戦團口ヲ組織シテキタ

問、ドウ云フ個人カラ貴方ハ活動ノタメノ指令ヲ受ケマシタカ

答、主トシテ協和會ノ活動ハ協和會ノ章程ニ從ツテ行ハレタガ或ル場合ニ於テハ私ハ關東軍司令官カラ直接ノ指示ヲ受ケタ

問、協和會ノ樹立ノ創意ハ誰ガ提出シマシタカ

答、其ノ創意ハ始メニ一九三一年ニ關ハレ關東軍參謀長ニ本庄司令官ヤアノ時ニ於テ其ノ軍參謀長ノ職務ヲ帯ビテキタ私ノ創意デアツタ、其ノ故テ私ハ一九四〇年其ノ組織ノ中央本部長ノ職務ヲ帯ビルタメニ招聘サレタ

一九四〇年十月ニ私ハ滿洲總理大臣張景惠ト關東軍參謀副長秦少將カラ招聘狀ヲ受ケマシタ其ノ招聘狀ヲ受ケ私ハ日本陸軍次官阿南ヲ訪問シマシタ阿南ハ滿洲ニ於ケル日本勢力確保ニ關スル活動ヲ強クスルタメニ協和會指導者ニナルコトヲ勸告シマシタ

問、一九四〇年ニハ貴方ガ協和會中央本部長ニナツタトキ協和會員ノ數ハドレグライアリマシタカ

答、三百万グライデアリマシタ

問、一九四五年ニハ「ソ」聯邦ニ對スル戦争ノニ若



1950-9

ソノ組織ニ於テ何名デシタカ

答、四百五十万名デシタ

問、ソレデ貴方ガ協和會中央本部長デアツタトキニ  
ハ其ノ組織ノ致ハ三百万名カラ四百五十万名マ  
デ違シタト確認スルコトガ出來ルカ

答、ソウデス

問、ソレハ貴方ノ功績デスカ

答、否エ、其ノ功績ハ私ノ功績バカリデオイ

問、協和會員増加ノタメニ誰ガ如何ナル處置ヲ採リ  
マシタカ

答、我等ハ日本ガ勝利ニ達スル全力ヲ注グタメニ滿  
洲人民ガ關心ヲ持ツテキルコトヲ主張シ協和會  
ニ新會員ノ遣入ルコトヲ廣ク宣傳シテキタ、其  
ノコトハ協和會會員ノ増加ニ影響シタ

問、其ノ宣傳ヲ貴方ハ指導シテキタカ

答、ソウデス、私ハ適當ナル命令ヲ下シマシタ

協和會ノ會員ガ軍事訓練ヲ受ケ「ソ」聯ニ對ス  
ル築城ノ建設ニ参加シマシタ

問、貴方ハ協和會中央本部長トシテ屢々公會デ演說  
ヲシマシタカ

答、ソウデス、私ハ個人的ニ屢々演說ヲシマシタ

問、其ノ演說ハ如何ナル内容デアリマシタカ

答、私ノ演說ノ主ナル意味ハ次ノ通りデアリマシタ  
今日本ハ英國及米國ト戰爭中デアル此戰爭ニ若



1950-10

シ日本ガ敗ケレバ滿洲國モ日本ト共ニ敗ケ若シ日本ガ勝テバ滿洲國モ勝ツコトニナル、從テ滿洲國人民ハ日本ヲ勝タセルタメ極力働ラカネバナラナイ換言スレバ日本ノ軍需ヲ満足セシメルタメ糧食被服各種工業品ノ確保ヲ圖ラナケレバナラナイ

問、貴方ノ演說ニハ「ソ」聯邦ニ對スル戦争ニ就テノ呼掛ケタコトガアツタカ

答、一九四一年カラ一九四四年マデノ自分ノ演說ニ於テ或ハ「ソ」聯邦ト戦争ガ起ルカモ知レナイカラ滿洲國人民ハ今カラ十分ニ戦争ノ準備ヲシテ決シテ敗北シナイ様ニセホバナラナイト申シタコトガアリマシタ

問、協和會ハ文學即チ小冊子、ボスタ類ヲ出版シマシタカ

答、ソウデス、小冊子、ボスタ、雜誌等ヲ多數出版シマシタ

問、其ノ文學ハ如何ナル内容デアリマシタカ

答、其ノ文學ノ内容ハ「ソ」聯邦ニ對シ敵意ヲ含ム宣傳ガアリマシタ

問、協和會ノ下ニ宣傳者ヲ準備スル訓練所又ハ外ノ學校ガアリマシタカ

答、協和會中央本部ノ下ニ協和會下部組織ノ指導者ヲ宣傳者ヲ準備スベキ特別ノ一年間ノ訓練所ガ



1950-11

アリマシタ

問、貴方ハ關特演ト云フ計登ガアルコトヲ承知シテ  
オマスカ

答、一九四一年ノ末頃ニ關東軍參謀部ヨリ其レニ關  
スル書類ヲ協和會中央本部ニ送ツテ参リマシタ  
其ノ書類ニハ關特演ト云イテアル表紙ガアリマ  
シタ

問、其ノ書類ノ内容ハドウデシタカ

答、其ノ内容ノ一ツトシテ滿洲國政府ニ對シ關東軍  
參謀部カラ軍事施設ヲ行フタメ人夫三十万ヲ要  
求シテキルコトガ示シテアリマシタ

問、貴方ハ協和會ノ中ニ先鋒國ト云フ團體ガ組織セ  
ラレテアルト云フコトヲ陳述シタガソレニ關シ  
具體的ニ説明シナサイ

答、先鋒國ノ國員ハ平時ニ於テハ滿洲人民ヲ監視シ、  
之ヲ能ク働カセル様ニ宣傳シ、反日本氣持ヲ有  
スル者ヲ査察シ以テ滿洲國政府ヲ輔ケルコトヲ  
一般ノ任務トシ戰時ニ於テハ「ソ」聯邦軍ノ後  
方ニ積極的ニ活動シ「テロ」行爲、謀略行爲、  
鐵道線橋梁軍事倉庫等ノ爆破及「ソ」聯邦軍人  
ノ殺傷等ヲ主要ナル任務トシテキマシタ

問、先鋒國ハ部隊デシタカ

答、否エ、ソレハ部隊デハアリマセヌ、ソレハ滿洲  
ノ多數ノ住民地ニ存在シテキル部隊デアリマシ



1950-12

タ

問、先鋒團ハ協和會ノ組織ノ中ニアリマシタカ

答、勿論協和會ノ組織ノ中ニアリマシタ

問、先鋒團ハ何時組織サレタカ

答、先鋒團ハ一九四四年十二月中ニ組織スル様命令ヲ下シマシタガ其ノ組織ハ最近マデ編成ヲ續ケテキマシタ

問、先鋒團ヲ組織スル命令ハ誰ガ發シタカ

答、其ノ命令ハ協和會中央本部總務部長武岡嘉一ニ依テ立案サレ私ハ其レニ署名シマシタ

問、先鋒團ハ如何ナル者ヲ以テ編成シマシタカ

答、先鋒團ハ身体強健ナル者、義侠心ノアル者、良キ智識ノアル者、他人ノ二倍三倍モ働ク能力アル者ヲ選ンデ編成シマシタ

問、協和會ハ白系露人ニ對シドウ云フ態度ヲ取ツテキタカ

答、白系露人ハ主トシテ哈爾濱ニ集中シテキマシタ、同地ニ於ケル滿洲帝國白系露人事務局ヤ哈爾濱陸軍特務機關ガ指導シテキタガ協和會ノ方デハ糧食ヤ被服等ニ就テ援助ヲ與ヘテキマシタ

問、白系露人ハ協和會會員ニ加入シテキマシタカ

答、ソウデス、白系露人ハ協和會會員ニ加入シテキマシタ

問、協和會ノ中ニ白系露人ハ澤山居マシタカ



1950-13

答、三、四千名グライ居マシタ

問、先鋒員ハ軍事訓練ヲ受ケテキマシタカ

答、ソウデス、彼等ハ日本軍隊ノ配置シテアル所デ

モ無い所デモ軍事訓練ヲ受ケテキマシタ

問、其ノ軍事訓練ハ誰ガ指導シテキタカ

答、日本帝國ノ陸軍將校ヤ滿洲帝國國軍將校ガ指導

シテキマシタ

問、「ソ」聯邦ト戦争ガ開始シテカラ先鋒員ハ行動

ニ就キマシタカ

答、一九四五年七月三十一日全國聯合協議會デ自分

ノ仕事ヲヤツタトキ私ハ各省ノ協和省本部事務

長ヲ集メ先鋒員ハ日本軍隊ノ活動スル區域内ニ

於テハ先鋒員モ活動スベキ筈デアルカラ其ノ軍

隊指揮官ト行動ヲ協定シ活動ヲ準備セヨト指示

ヲ與ヘマシタ

問、貴方ハ先鋒員ガ行動ニ就クタメ關東軍參謀部ヨ

リ何カ指示ヲ受ケタカ

答、一九四五年七月十八日關東軍司令官山田大將ハ

參謀長秦彦三郎中將列席ノ下ニ同大將ヨリ先鋒

員ハ如何ナル場合ニ於テモ用意ノ出來テキル狀

勢ヲ取り積極的ニ活動ノ準備ヲ強化スルコトガ

必要デアルト私ニ語サレマシタ

問、貴方ハ協和會ノ活動ニ關シ誰ニ報告ヲ提出シタ

カ



1950-14

私ハ協和會ノ活動ニ關シ滿洲國皇帝ト關東軍司令官ノ二人ニ報告ヲ提出シマシタ

問、貴方ハ自分ノ仕事ニ關シ報告書ヲ提出シタカ

答、私ハ毎年十二月末頃ニハ滿洲國皇帝ノ許ニ参リ

協和會ノ行ツタ仕事ニ關シ報告書ヲ提出シマシ

タ

問、貴方ハ關東軍司令官ニ對シヤハリ報告書ヲ提出

シタカ

答、同時ニ皇帝ニ提出シタノト同様ノ報告書ヲ關東

軍司令官ニモ提出シマシタ

問、貴方ハ日本政府ノ代表者ノ一人トシテ「ソ」聯

邦ニ對スル戦争ヲ準備スルタメ責任ヲ帯ビテキ

ル

答、ソウデス、私ハ關東軍參謀長デアツタ時ニ滿洲

占領ノ作戦計畫ヲ作成シ、日本軍ガ滿洲ヲ占領ノ

時ニハ直接ニ日本軍指導者ノ一人デアツタ、ソ

レカラ協和會指導者ノ要職ヲ帯ビタ時「ソ」聯

邦ニ對スル戦争ノ準備ニ積極的ニ活動シテキタ

コトニ就テ責任ヲ帯ビテキマス

問ニ對スル答ハ自筆ヲ以テ認メ署名ス

三宅光治

訊問ヲシタルモノハ東京ニ於ケル國際軍法會議ノソヴェット聯邦側

次席檢察官エス、ヤ、ロゼンブリート大佐ナリ

陸軍通譯官クハレフスキ少尉



1950-15

誓約書

日本陸軍中將三宅光治

予ハ日本ノ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露西亞ソヴェット聯邦  
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誓約ヲ受ケタリ

一九四六年二月二十二日於「モスコ」市

三宅光治

誓約書受理者ハ在東京國際軍法會議「ソヴェット」  
聯邦側次席檢察ロゼンブリート大佐ナリ

陸軍通譯官クハレフスキ少尉



1950-16

誓約書

日本陸軍中將三宅光治

予ハ證人トシテ眞實ノミヲ證言スルヲ約ス  
右ハ防謀將校プチヌツエフ少佐ノ前ニ誓約ス  
予ハ偽證ヲナシタル場合ニハ露西亞ソヴエツト聯邦  
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誓告ヲ受ケタリ

三宅光治

一九四六年二月九日於モスコー市

誓約書受理者ハ防謀將校プチヌツエフ少佐ナリ

陸軍通譯官クハレフスキ少尉



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

DOC. NO. 1950

Date 15 June 46

ANALYSES OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavit of MIYAKE, Mitsuharu, on occupation

Date: 22 Feb 46 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also Witness if applicable)  
Doc. Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN DIV.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: GEN. HONJO: GEN. MIYAKE

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

KYO WA KAI (society); aggression; Manchuria; Japanese-USSR, Relations

SUMMARY OR RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Maj. Gen. MIYAKE, former chief of staff of Kwantung Army, testifies on occupation of Manchuria in 1931, and conversion of Manchuria into military base against USSR. Activities of Society KYO WA KAI detailed.

ANALYST: Wagner

Doc. no. 1950



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. ~~1950~~

Date

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

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*Japanese*

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

~~Red Army Archives, Moscow~~  
*Doc. Div.*

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: *Russian Division*

PERSONS IMPLICATED: *Gen. HONJO; Gen. MIYAKE.*

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

*KYO WA KAI (Society)  
aggression, Manchuria; Japanese-USSR. Relations*

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

*Mag. Gen. MIYAKE, former chief of staff of Kwantung Army, testifies on occupation of MANCHURIA in 1931, and conversion of MANCHURIA into military base against USSR. Activities of society KYOWAKAI detailed.*

Analyst: *W.H. Wagner*

Doc. No.



三宅光治 訊問書目

三宅光治ハ一八八〇年日本本洲白子町ニ生レ、国籍日本人、陸軍大尉ヲ卒業、日本陸軍豫備役中將、一九二八年九月ヨリ一九三三年五月ヲテ関東軍ニ参謀長、一九四〇年十二月ヨリ協和會中央本部部長デアリマシタ

一九四六年二月三日モスコウ市ニ於テ訊問

ソシタルモノハ東京ニ於テ國際軍法會議議  
ソソグエツト耳ヲ邦側次席檢事  
エス、ハ、ロゼンブリート 大佐ナリ



Фотокопия протокола допроса МИЯКЭ МИЦУХАРА от  
22 февраля 1946 года верна.

Подлинный документ находится на хранении в  
Главной Военной Прокуратуре Красной Армии.

НАЧАЛЬНИК СЕКРЕТАРИАТА ГЛАВНОЙ  
ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ  
МАJOR ЮСТИЦИИ



*[Handwritten signature]*

/БОБОВСКИЙ/

" 21 " марта 1946г.

сш.



問、職員方ハ何處ニ教員ヲ受ケ又ハ日本陸軍ニ於テ如何ナル職務ヲ帯ビタカ。

答、私ハ一九一〇年ニハ東京ニ於ケル陸軍大學ヲ卒業シ東京ニ於ケル陸軍省デハ最初動員課ノ官吏ソレカラ陸軍大臣秘書官トシテ勤メマシタ。一九一八年ニハ新式武裝ノ秘密資料ヲ蒐集シタメ英國ニ派遣サレタ。

問、職員方ハ英國ニ於テ何年居リマシタカ。

答、私、英國ニ於テ大体半年間居リマシタ。ソレカラ一年間維納一年間以上コブダペストニ居リマシタ。維納コブダペストニ於テハ奥大利、漢チニ對スル平和條約實施監督委員會、日本委員トシテ勤メマシタ。

問、一九二三年カラ職員方ガ世帯ビテ中々職務ヲ數ヘナシ。

答、日本ニ歸ツク後デ私ハ數個ノ軍隊指揮ノ職務ヲ帯ビタ。一九二三年カラ近衛歩兵第四聯隊長デアリマシタ。

問、如何ナル官等デアリマシタカ。

答、大佐デアリマシタ。



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НАЧАЛЬНИК СЕКРЕТАРИАТА ГЛАВНОЙ  
ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ  
МАЙОР ЮСТИЦИИ



*[Handwritten signature]*  
/БОВОВСКИЙ/

" 21 " марта 1946г.

сш.



問、如何ナル時ヲデアリコシタカ

答、一九二五年四月マデアリマス、其ノ聯隊ハ東京ニ配置セラレテアリマス

一九二五年後テ私ハ大坂ニ於ケル第四師團參謀長ニ任命セラレマシタ

一九二六年八月私ハ少將ニ進級シテ名古屋ニ於ケル歩兵第五旅團長

ニ任命セラレマシタ、一九二八年七月ニ關東軍參謀長ニ任命サレ一九

三二年五月マデ其ノ職デアリマシタ

問、ソレテ滿洲ノ占領ハ貴方ガムカムカ謀長デアッタトキニ起ツタカ

答、滿洲ノ占領ハ私ガ關東軍參謀長デアツトキニ起コリマシタ

問、一九三三年後テ貴方ハ何ヲシマシタカ

答、一九三三年四月ニ中將ニ進級シテ陸軍省ノ運輸部長ニ任命

セラレマシタ、一九三五年二月ニ私ハ京城(朝鮮)ニ於ケル第二十師團

長ニ任命セラレマシタ

問、貴方ハ先ヅ關東軍參謀長デアツテソレカラ師團長ニナリマシタ

ドウシテ其ノ様に轉下セラレマシタカ

答、日本ニ於テ師團長ノ位置ハ軍參謀長ノ位置以上ト補セラレマス

殆ンド二年間私ハ師團長デアッタソレカラ一九三六年十二月豫備

三宅 光治



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от 22 февраля 1946 года верна.

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ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ  
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/ВОВОВСКИЙ/

« 21 » марта 1946г.

с.п.



四

役ニ編入サレマシタ

問 貴方ハ如何ナル時カラ協和會中央本部長ノ職務ヲ帶ビタカ

答 一九四〇年十二月カラデアリマス

問 誰ガ貴方ガ其ノ職務ヲ帶ビルコトヲ推薦シマシタカ

答 私ハ滿洲帝國總理大臣協和會會長張景惠ノ推薦ヲ受ケ

マシタ

問 何時カラ張景惠ハ貴方ヲ存ジテヤマスカ

答 滿洲事變カラ即チ一九三一年カラデアリマス

問 誰ガ一九三一年 滿洲ヲ占領スルコトヲ直接ニ指導サシテヤタカ

答 貴方ハ關東軍參謀長トシテソレニ關シテ能ク知ツテ居ルベシ

答 一九三一年、滿洲占領ノ時ニ日本軍ヲ直接ニ指導シタ者ハ關東

軍司令官本庄中將デアリマシタ

問 一九三一年 滿洲ニ於テ作戰ニ關シ東京カラ如何ナル指導的

指示ガ出サレタカ

答 東京ニ於ケル參謀本部ニ關東軍司令部、依テ一九三一年七月

ハ日本軍作戰計畫ガ提出サレタ其ノ計畫ハ日本軍隊ニ依テ戰



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/БОБОВСКИЙ/

" 21 " марта 1946г.

сш.



略上ノ重要ナル滿洲都會及其外ノ地點ヲ占領スルコトヲ考  
慮ニ入レマシタ其ノ計畫ノ成功ノ場合ニハ滿洲ヲ全ク占領サレタ  
コトデアル筈デシタ

問 其ノ計畫ハ詔ヲ以テ立案サレタカ

答 其ノ計畫ハ軍司令官本庄中將ノ命令ニ參謀長タル私ニ立

案セシメラレタ其ノ計畫ハ豫ク大体ニ私前任者齊藤少將  
ニ作成セシメラレタ私ノ計畫ノ立案ノ時利用サレタ齊藤部  
齊藤少將ヨリ請ケマシタ

問 中員方ニ一九三三年七月ニ提出サレタ滿洲占領ニ関スル作戰計

畫ハ日本參謀本部ニ於テ可決セラレタカ  
答 滿洲ニ於テ作戰計畫ハ關東軍司令官本庄中將私私ノ輔

佐官タル板垣大佐石原中佐ニ署名サレタ其ノ計畫ハ私カ陳  
述シタ通り一九三一年七月ニ日本陸軍參謀本部ニ提出サレ同月

ニ於テ參謀總長金谷範三ニ可決サレタ私カ知ル限りニ滿洲占  
領ノため作戰ノ計畫ハ日本陸軍參謀本部ニアルソ應ニ對スル日  
本軍作戰ノ一般計畫ノ重要ナル部介アラタ



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МАJOR ВОТЩИЦКИ



*В. И. Вововский*  
/ВОВОВСКИЙ/

« 21 » марта 1946г.

сш.



「ソ」聯邦ヲ攻撃スル計畫ガアルコトヲ私ガ始メニ一九二八年七月  
參謀長ノ職務ニ赴任シタトキニ知リマシタ

一般計畫ニ從テ我等ノ職務ハ關東軍參謀ガ存ジテ斗タ其  
計畫ハ年ヲ逐ツテ若干變更サレタ

問 中員方ニ立安ホサレタ計畫ニ從テ滿洲ノ作戰ハ何時始マレ答 デシタカ

答 一九三一年一般狀態ハ作戰ノ始メノ確定ナシ時機ヲ定メルコトヲ  
許シマセヌ其ノ好機ガアルトキニ始ジマル豫定ガアリマシタ

問 一九三一年滿洲ニ於テ日本軍ガ作戰ヲ始メル動機ハ如何ナル動機デ  
シタカ

答 一九三一年九月十八日午後十時半支那軍隊ハ滿鐵ノ或ル所ニ於テ  
爆破ヲシ日本軍隊ニ對シテ射撃ヲ始メタ日本軍ハ其ノ狀態ヲ

我慢ガ出來ナイテ本庄中將命令ニ從テ我部隊ガ奉天ニ於テ  
兵營ヲ攻撃シテ之ヲ占領シソレテ作戰ヲ始メマシタ

問 中員方ハ其ノ爆破ガ事實實支那軍隊ニ依テ行ハレタト石ハ知リマスカ  
答 否エ 確カニデハアリマセヌ 支那人ハ其ノ動機ガ日本人ニ挑發サレタ

ト考ヘテ斗ル



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/БОБОВСКИЙ/

" 21 " марта 1946г.

сш.



問、事實ニ於テドウデシタカ

答、事實ニ於テドウデシタカ知リマセヌ。其ノ問題ニ関シ私ハ自分

部下ニ質問シタガ彼等モ知リマセンデシタ。私ノ意見デハ其ノ

動機ガ日本人ニ批發サレタガ私ガ関東軍司令官本庄中將

ニ其ノ事ニ関シ質問シマスト本庄ハ貴方ノ通りノ意見ダト答

ヘタ私ハ奉天方面ニ於ケル日本大隊ノ支那軍服ニ裝フタ兵士ハ其

動機ヲ批發スルコトガ出来タトモ考ヘラレマス

問、其ノ大隊ハ誰ガ指道ナレタカ

答、大隊長ハ島本中佐デ步兵第二十九聯隊長ハ平田大佐デアリマシタ

問、平田大佐自島本中佐両方ハ関東軍指揮下ニアリマシタカ

答、ソウデス。彼等ハ関東軍參謀指揮ノ下ニアリマシタ

問、其ノ將校ハ挑發的行動ヲ行ヒツツ関東軍參謀部ノ命令ナシニ行

動ヲ行フノハ可ヒデスカ

答、ソレハ可能デス。彼等ハ其ノ事ヲマルコトガ出来マス

問、自分ノ獨斷ヲ以テナルデスカ

答、ソウデス



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« 21 » марта 1946г.

СВ.



問 滿洲がソ聯邦ニ對スル攻勢ナリト場ニナリ始メルハ何時デシタカ  
答 此ノ考ヘテハ其ノ活動ハ一九三一年滿洲ヲ占領シテ直後ニ始マ  
ルト思ヒマス。一九三二年私ハ滿洲ヲ去リ陳述書ノ通り一九四〇年

滿洲ニ歸リマシタ

問 一九四〇年滿洲ニ歸ッテ軍事足場トシテ、滿洲準備上ニ  
特生シタ總文化ハ如何ナル總文化ヲ認メマシタカ

答 其ノ變化ハ尤ノ如シ

ソ聯邦ノ國境ニ近ク在ル地方ニ於ケル日本軍ノ激増、ソ聯  
邦ノ國境ニ向テ新鐵道ト街道ノ建設、ソ聯邦ト、戰爭  
實施上ノ重要ナ作戦方面ニ於ケル飛行場軍事人倉庫兵營

ノ建設等デアリマス

問 虫貝方ニ指道ナサレタ<sup>カカ</sup>和會ガソ聯<sup>ソ聯</sup>ニ對スル戰爭ノ準備ニ参加シ  
マシタカ

答 協和會ノ主要ナル任務ハ一九三一年滿洲占領ノ後デ日本人  
樹立サレタ政體ヲ確保スル様ニ全滿洲人民ヲ動員サセルコト

ニアリマス



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" 21 марта 1946г.

сш.



滿洲ヲ日本ノ大陸ニ於ケル重要ナ基礎ニシ特ニソソ聯邦ニ對スル  
足場トシテ滿洲ヲ強化スルタメニ滿洲人民ガイツシヨウ懸命ニ  
働ク様ニ努力シナケレバナリマセヌソレガタメ協和會ガ廣ク宣  
傳ヲヤリ即チ會員就中青年ニ軍事訓練ヲ實行シ滿洲  
工業特ニ軍事工業ノ發展ニ積極的ニ努力シ各軍事司令  
部ノ指示ニ依テ協和會ガ色々ノ軍事ノ設備ノ建設ニ參加シ  
戰時ノ活動ノタメ協和會ガ先鋒團ノ名附ケラ受ケタ特別戰  
闘團ヲ組織シテキリ

問 ドウ云フ個人カラ貴方ハ活動ノタメノ指令ヲ受ケマシタカ

答 主トシテ協和會ノ活動ハ協和會ノ章程ニ從ツテ行ハレタガ或ル場

合ニ於テハ私ハ關東軍司令官カラ直接ノ指示ヲ受ケタ

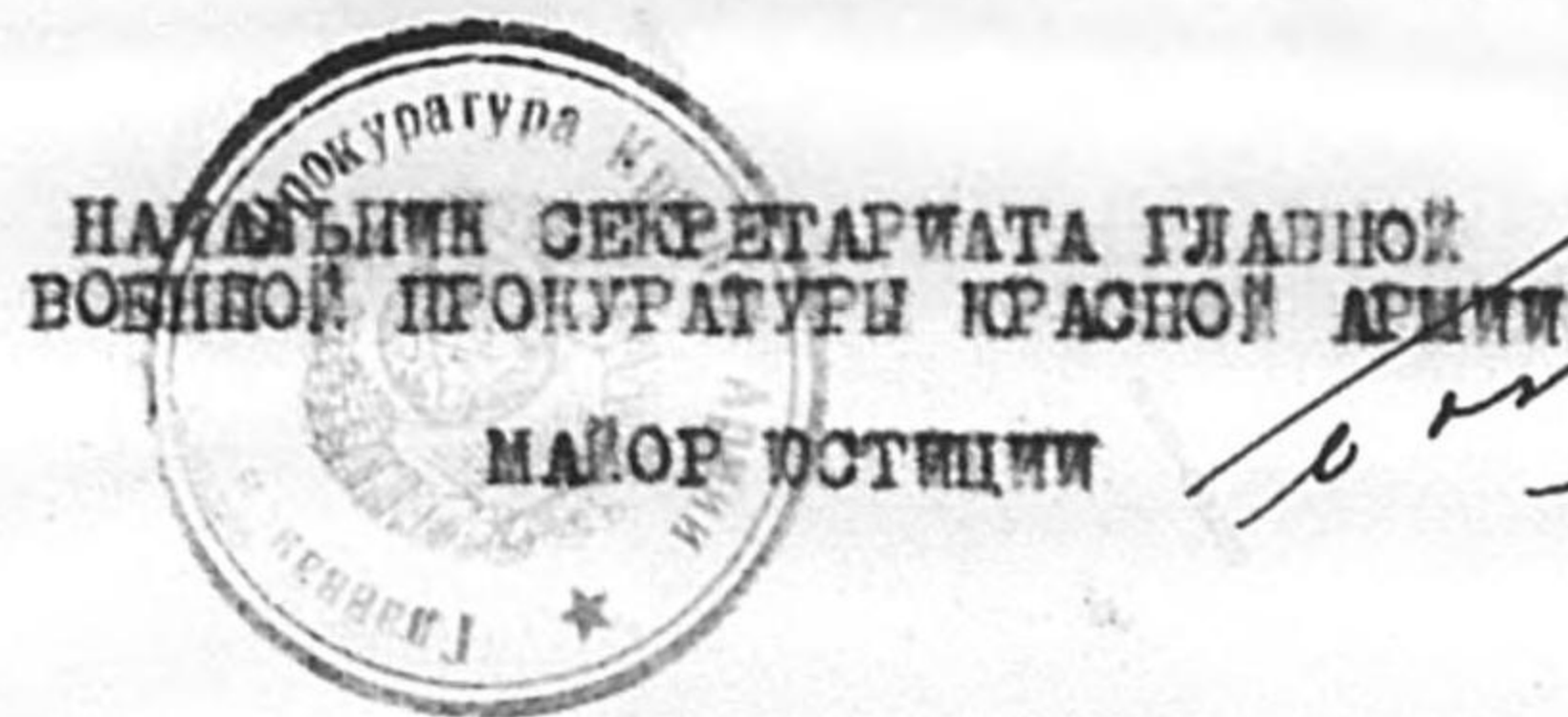
問 協和會ノ樹立ノ創意ハ誰ガ提出シマシタカ

答 其ノ創意ハ始メニ一九三一年ニ顯ハレ關東軍參謀殊ニ本庄司令  
官マアノ時ニ於テ其ノ軍參謀長ノ職務ヲ帶ビテキリ私ノ創意  
デアツタ其ノ故デ私ハ一九四〇年其ノ組織ノ中央本部長ノ職務ヲ  
帶ビルタメニ招聘サレタ



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« 21 » марта 1946г.

сн.



一九四〇年十月ニ私ハ滿洲總理大臣張景惠ト関東軍參謀副長秦少將カラ招聘狀ヲ受ケマシタ其ノ招聘狀ヲ受ケ私ハ日本陸軍次官阿南ヲ訪問シマシタ阿南ハ滿洲ニ於ケル日本勢力確保ニ関スル活動ヲ強クスルヲメニ協和會指導者ニナルコトヲ勸告シマシタ

問、一九四〇年ニハ貴方ガ協和會中央本部長ニナッタトキ <sup>カカ</sup>協和會員數ハドヴグライーアリマシタカ

答、三百万ケライデアリマシタ

問、一九四五年ニハ <sup>カカ</sup>協和會ニ對スル戰爭トキ <sup>カカ</sup>組織ニ於テ何名デシタ

答、四百五十万名デシタ

問、ソレデ貴方ガ協和會中央本部長デアッタトキニハ其ノ組織數ハ三百万名カラ四百五十万名マデ達シタ <sup>カカ</sup>確認スルコトガ出来ルカ

答、ソウデス

問、ソレハ貴方ノ功績デスカ

答、否エ其ノ功績ハ私ノ功績バカリテナイ

問、<sup>カカ</sup>協和會員増加ノタメニ誰ガ如何ナル處置ヲ採リマシタカ



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/БОБОВСКИЙ/

" 21<sup>н</sup> марта 1946г.

сш.



答 我等ハ日本ガ勝利ニ達スル全カラ注グタノニ滿洲人民ガ関

心ヲ持ツテ耳ルコトヲ主張シ協和會ニ新會員ノ這入ルコトヲ廣ク

宣傳シテ耳タ、其ノコトハ協和會會員ノ増加ニ影響シタ

問 其ノ宣傳ヲ虫貝方ハ指道寸シテオタカ

答 ソウデス、私ハ適當ナル命令ヲ下シマシタ

協和會ノ會員ガ軍事訓練ヲ受ケテ様々ソソ縣ニ對スル

築城、建設ニ参加シマシタ

問 虫貝方ハ協和會中央本部長トシテ屢々公會日デ演説ヲシマシタカ

答 ソウデス、私ハ個人的ニ屢々演説ヲシマシタ

問 其ノ演説ハ如何ナル内容デアリマシタカ

答 私ノ演説、主ナル意味ハ次ノ通りデアリマシタ

今日本ハ英國及米國ト戰爭中デアル此戰爭ニ若シ日本ガ

敗ケルハ滿洲國モ日本ト共ニ敗ケ若シ日本ガ勝テハ滿洲國モ

勝ツコトニナル從テ滿洲國人民ハ日本ヲ勝タセルタメ極力働ラ

カネバナラナイ換言スレバ日本ノ軍需ヲ満足セシメタルタメ糧食

被服各種工業品ノ確保ヲ圖ラナケレバナラナイ

三宅光治



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МАJOR ВОЮЩИИ



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« 21 » марта 1946г.

сн.



問、貴方ノ演説ニハソレ聯邦ニ對スル戦争ニ就テ呼掛クタコト  
ガアツタカ

答、一九四一年カラ一九四四年マデノ自分ノ演説ニ於テ或ハソレ聯邦  
ト戦争ガ起ルカモ知レナイカラ滿洲國人民ハ今カラ十分ニ戦争  
ノ準備ヲシテ決シテ敗北シナイ様ニセネバナラナイト申シタコトガ  
アリマシタ

問、協和會ハ文學子即チ小冊子ホスタ類ヲ出版シマシタ  
答、ソウデス小冊子ホスタ雜誌等ヲ多數出版シマシタ

問、其ノ文學子ハ如何ナル内容デアリマシタカ  
答、其ノ文學ノ内容ハソレ聯邦ニ對シ敵意ヲ含ム宣傳ガアリ  
マシタ

問、協和會ノ下ニ宣傳者ヲ準備スル訓練所又ハ外、文學子校ガアリ  
マシタカ

答、協和會中央本部、下ニ協和會下部組織、指導者者ヤ  
宣傳者ヲ準備スベキ特別ノ一年間、訓練所ガアリマシタ  
問、貴方ハ関特演ト云フ計畫ガアルコトヲ承知シテオラスカ

三宅光治



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/БОБОВСКИЙ/

" 2<sup>н</sup> марта 1946 г.

сш.



答、一九四一年、赤嶺ニ關東軍參謀部ヨリ其レニ關スル書類ヲ

協和會中央本部ニ送ツテ参リマシタ其ノ書類ニハ關特演

ト書イテアル表紙ガアリマシク

問、其ノ書類ノ内容ハドウデシタカ

答、其ノ内容ノ一ツトシテ滿洲國政府ニ對シ關東軍參謀部

カテ軍事施設ヲ行フクメ人夫三十万ヲ要求シテナルコトガ示

シテアリマシク

問、貴方ハ協和會中ニ先鋒團ト云フ團體ガ組織セラレテアルト云フゾ

ヲ陳述シタガリマシク關シ具體的ニ説明シナサイ

答、先鋒團、團員ハ平時ニ於テハ滿洲人民ヲ監視シ之ヲ

能ク働カセル様ニ宣傳シ、及日本氣持ヲ有スル者ヲ查察シ

以テ滿洲國政府ヲ輔ケルコトヲ一般ノ任務トシ戰時ニ於テハ

ソソ聯邦軍、後方ニ積極的ニ活動シテテロ行爲、謀略行

爲、鐵道線橋梁軍事倉庫等、爆破及ソソ聯邦

軍人、殺傷等ヲ主要ナル任務トシテマシク

問、先鋒團ハ部隊デシタカ



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НАЧАЛЬНИК СЕКРЕТАРИАТА ГЛАВНОЙ  
ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ

МАJOR ЮСТИЦИИ

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/ВОВОВСКИЙ/

« 21 » марта 1946 г.

сш.



答、否エ、ソレハ部隊デハアリマセム、ソレハ滿洲ノ多數ノ住民地ニ存

在シテナル團隊デアリマシタ

問、先鋒團ハ協和會ノ組織、中ニアリマシタカ

答、勿論協和會ノ組織、中ニアリマシタ

問、先鋒團ハ何時組織サレタカ

答、先鋒團ハ一九四四年十二月中ニ組織スル様命令ヲ下シマシ

クガ其ノ組織ハ最近マデ編成ヲ續ケテナマシタ

問、先鋒團ヲ組織スル命令ハ誰ガ發シタカ

答、其ノ命令ハ協和會中央本部總務部長武岡嘉一ニ依テ

立案サレ、私ハ其レニ署名シマシタ

問、先鋒團ハ如何ナル者ヲ以テ編成シマシタカ

答、先鋒團ハ身体强健ナル者、義侠心ナル者、良キ智識、

アル者、他人ノ二倍三倍モ働ク能カアル者ヲ選ンデ編成シマシタ

問、協和會ハ白系兩路人ニ對シドウ云フ態度ヲ取ツテナタカ

答、白系露人ハ主トシテ哈爾賓ニ集中シテナマシク、同地ニ於

ケル滿洲帝國白系露人事務局ヤ哈爾賓陸軍特務機

三宅光治



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ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ  
МАЙОР ЮСТИЦИИ

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/БОВОВСКИЙ/

" 21" марта 1946 г.

сш.



関が指導シテ其タガ協和會ノ方デハ糧食ヤ被服等ニ就テ  
援助ヲ與ヘテ申マシク

問、白系雨路人ハ協和會會員ニ加入シテ申マシク

答、ソウデス。白系露人ハ協和會會員ニ加入シテ申マシク

問、協和會中ニ白系雨路人ハ澤山居マシク

答、三、四千名ガライ居マシク

問、先鋒團員ハ軍事訓練ヲ受ケテ申マシク

答、ソウデス。彼等ハ日本軍隊ノ配置シテアル所デモ無い所デモ軍  
事訓練ヲ受ケテ申マシク

問、其軍事訓練ハ誰ガ指導シテ申マシク

答、日本帝國ノ陸軍將校ヤ滿洲帝國國軍將校ガ指導シテ  
申マシク

問、<sup>朝鮮</sup>耳邦ト戦争ガ開始シテカラ先鋒團ハ行動ニ就キマシク

答、一九四五<sup>年</sup>七月三十一日全國聯合協議會デ自分ノ仕事ヲヤ  
ツタトキ私ハ各省ノ協和省本部事務長ヲ集メ先鋒團ハ

日本軍隊ノ活動スル区域内ニ於テハ先鋒團モ活動スベキ筈

三宅光治



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СЕКРЕТАРЬ ГЛАВНОЙ  
ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ  
МАЛО ИСТИЦИИ

*[Handwritten signature]*

/ВОВОВСКИЙ/

• *[Handwritten mark]* марта 1946 г.

он.



テアルカラ其ノ軍隊指揮官ト行動ヲ協定シ活動ヲ準備  
セヨト指示ヲ與ヘマシク

問、貴方ハ先鋒團ガ行動ニ就クタメ関東軍參謀部ヨリ何カ  
指示ヲ受ルタカ

答、一九四五年七月十八日関東軍司令官山田大將ハ參謀長秦  
彦三郎中將列席、下ニ同大將ヨリ先鋒團ハ如何ナル場合ニ於  
テモ用意ノ出來テキル狀勢ヲ取り積極的ニ活動ノ準備ヲ強  
化スルコトガ必要デアルト私ニ話サレマシク

問、貴方ハ協和會ノ活動ニ関シ諸ニ報告ヲ提出シタカ  
答、私ハ協和會ノ活動ニ関シ滿洲國皇帝ト関東軍司令官、

二人ニ報告ヲ提出シマシク  
問、貴方ハ自分ノ仕事ニ関シ報告書ヲ提出シタカ

答、私ハ毎年十二月末頃ニ滿洲國皇帝、許ニ参リ協和會、行  
ツタ仕事ニ関シ報告書ヲ提出シマシク

問、貴方ハ関東軍司令官ニ對シハハリ報告書ヲ提出シタカ  
答、同時ニ皇帝ニ提出シタト同様、報告書ヲ関東軍司令



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*Bobovskiy*  
/БОБОВСКИЙ/

" 21 " марта 1946г.

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МАJOR ЮСТИЦИИ

*[Handwritten signature]*

/ВОВОВСКИЙ/

" 21 " марта 1946г.

сш.



## The Affidavit of Miyake Mitsuharu

checked by I. TAKAKASHI

MIYAKE MITSUHARU was born at SHIROO-MACHI, Japan proper, in 1880, a Japanese national. Graduated from the Military Academy, a reserve Lieutenant-General of Japanese Army. Held the position of the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army (Kwantung Army) from July 1928 to May 1936, and the director of the central head-office of Kyowa-shi (the Concurrence and Harmonization Council) since Dec. 1940.

It was colonel S. Y. ROSENBLIT, ~~Assistant~~ <sup>for USSR at</sup> ~~Senior~~ Prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, who interrogated MIYAKE on Feb. 22, 1946.

Que: Where were you educated and which official rank you held in Japanese Army?

Ans: In 1910 I graduated Military Academy of Tokyo and as first step served as an official of Mobilization Department of War Ministry in Tokyo. After I became a Private Secretary to War Minister. In 1918 I was dispatched to England for collecting the secret materials concerning modern devices of war.

Que: How many years you spent in England?

Ans: In England I stayed about half-a-year, after I lived for 1 year at Wien and at Buda-Pest - longer than 1



~~After this~~ <sup>and there</sup> I served as a Japanese Representative Member for the Committee of Supervision of the Execution of Peace Treaty. by Austria and Hungary.

Que: Check the number of your official positions after 1922, please.

Ans: After my return to Japan I was in command of several military units, and from 1923 I was commander of 4th Regiment of the Imperial Guards.

Que: What rank you held then?

Ans: I was colonel of Japanese Army.

Que: How long did you held that position?

Ans: Up to April 1925. This regiment is located in Tokyo, but after 1925 I was appointed \* Chief of Staff for 4th Military Division located at Asaka, and in August 1926 I was promoted to the rank of Major-General, ~~with my~~ <sup>and I was</sup> appointed ~~as~~ \* Commander in Chief of the 5th Infantry Brigade at Nagoya. In July 1928 I was appointed, <sup>the</sup> Chief of <sup>Staff of the</sup> Manchuria Army Staff and remained in this position until May 1932.

Que: ~~Therefore~~ <sup>and</sup> the occupation of Manchuria took place just in the time you were the Chief of <sup>Staff of the</sup> Manchuria Army ~~Staff~~?

Ans: Manchuria was occupied during the time my being the Chief <sup>Staff of the</sup> of Manchuria Army ~~Staff~~.

Que: What were you doing after 1932?

Ans: In April 1932 I was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and was appointed the Chief of Military Transportations Re-



ment of the War Ministry, but in February 1935 I was appointed the Commander in Chief of the 20th Division at Keijo (Korea, Seoul).

Que: You being the Chief of <sup>Staff of the</sup> Kwantung Army Staff, and after that you were appointed a Commander of a Military Division - what was the reason for this degradation?

Ans: The position of a Commander of a Military Division in Japan is esteemed higher than the post of a Chief of Army Staff.

I remained as Commander of the Division for about two years long, but in December 1936 I was <sup>placed on the reserve list</sup> ~~put on Reserve list~~.

Que: From what time did you take the duties as <sup>the</sup> Director of the Central Head Office of Kyowa-Kai?

Ans: From December 1940.

Que: Who was him, who recommended you to take the duties as <sup>the</sup> Director of <sup>the Central</sup> Head Office of Kyowa-Kai?

Ans: I was recommended by the President of Kyowa-Kai - the Prime Minister of Manchukuo Mr CHANG-CHING-HUI.

Que: From what time you ~~know~~ <sup>did</sup> Mr CHANG-CHING-HUI <sup>know you</sup>?

Ans: From the very beginning of Manchurian Incident, that is from 1931.

Que: Who was the direct leader of Manchuria occupation affairs?

You, being the Chief of <sup>Staff of the</sup> Kwantung Army Staff, <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ knowing that very well, - I think.

Ans: In 1931, <sup>the</sup> during occupation of Manchuria the Japanese army was under direct leadership of the Commander of Kwantung



Army Lieutenant-General Honjo.

Que: Which were the leading instructions from Tokyo concerning <sup>military operations</sup> ~~strategical actions~~ in Manchuria during 1931?

Ans: The ~~strategical plan~~ <sup>operation plan</sup> of Japanese Army was delivered ~~from~~ <sup>to</sup> General Staff <sup>Headquarters</sup> at Tokyo in July 1931 ~~to~~ <sup>from</sup> the Head Quarters of Kwantung Army. This plan considered the occupation by Japanese troops all strategically important cities and other places in Manchuria, and if successfully carried out, Manchuria would be occupied completely.

Que: Whom was the author of this plan?

Ans: The plan was devised by myself, as a Chief of Staff according <sup>to</sup> orders from Army Commander Lieutenant General Honjo, but in general, this plan was outlined by my predecessor Major-General Saito. In devising my own plan I used <sup>the</sup> ~~part of~~ <sup>that</sup> plan received from Major-General Saito.

Que: Was the strategical plan of occupation of Manchuria delivered to you in July 1931 approved by Japanese General Staff Head Quarters?

Ans: That plan of operation was signed in Manchuria by Lieutenant-General HONJO, the commander of Kwantung Army, me, and my assistants, Colonel ITAGAKI and Lieutenant-Colonel ISHIHARA. Then that plan, as I have mentioned, was submitted to the Army General Staff



of the Japanese Army in July of 1931. Chief of General Staff Hanro KANAYA gave his approval in the same month.

As far as I know, that plan for the occupation of Manchuria was an important part of the general plan of the operations of Japanese forces against the Soviet <sup>Union</sup> which was drafted by the General Staff of Japanese Army. It was when I started out for my new post as Chief of <sup>Kwantung</sup> Army staff in July 1928 that I found out the existence of a plan to attack the U. S. S. R. Our functions to participate in that plan were known by the Staff of the Kwantung Army. Some parts of that plan were modified with years.

Que: Which time you scheduled for beginning of military actions in Manchuria in the plan you devised?

Ans: The general situation in 1931 did not allow to state the definite date to start the military actions; there was proposed to start such at the first opportunity.

Que: What was the actual cause to start military actions by Japanese Army in Manchuria in 1931?

Ans: 18 September 1931 at <sup>half past</sup> 10~~h-30 min~~ afternoon, Chinese troops blew up a certain place on the South Manchuria Railway line and simultaneously opened fire against Japanese troops. The Japanese Army could not tolerate such actions, and according <sup>to</sup> orders from Lieutenant-General Honjo, our detachment at Mukden attacked Chinese



military barracks and occupied those. That was the beginning of the military actions there.

Que: Did you know for certain, that this explosion affair was actually done by Chinese troops?

Ans: No, I did not. I was not certain. I suppose that this Chinese action was done under provocation from Japanese.

Que: How it was done actually?

Ans: I do not know, how it was arranged actually; I questioned my subordinates concerning the matter, but no one of them ~~did~~ knew. My personal opinion is that the actions were provoked by Japanese; when I asked about the matter, Commander of Kwantung Army Lieutenant-General HONJO<sup>he</sup> told me, that ~~him~~<sup>he</sup> ~~too~~ was of the same opinion<sup>too</sup>. It was possible to suggest that Japanese battalion<sup>in Mukden area</sup> clad in Chinese military uniforms took up the opportunity to provoke further actions.

Que: Who was in command of this battalion?

Ans: <sup>The battalion commander was</sup> Lieutenant-Colonel SHIMAMOTO and ~~Colonel HIRATA~~,  
the commander of 29th Infantry Regiment was Colonel HIRATA.

Que: Were they both i.e. Colonel Hirata and Lieutenant Colonel Shimamoto the subordinates to Kwantung Army headquarters ~~commandment~~?

Ans: Yes, they were both subordinated to Kwantung Army ~~staff~~ headquarters.



Que: Was it possible <sup>for</sup> those officers to take such provocative actions without any orders from Kwantung Army Staff?

Ans: It was possible. They were capable to do such a thing.

Que: By their personal decisions too?

Ans: Oh, yes.

Que: When Manchuria became regarded as a footing place for attack on U. S. S. R.?

Ans: As far as I understand, <sup>those</sup> ~~such~~ activities were to begin immediately after the occupation of Manchuria in 1931. I left Manchuria in 1932 and came back there in 1940 as ~~it is~~ mentioned in <sup>the declaration</sup> ~~my statement~~.

Que: What particular changes you observed in Manchuria in connection with preparations to use her as a military base when you returned there?

Ans: Those changes are as followings: A remarkable increase of Japanese troops in the districts near <sup>the</sup> Soviet frontier, the establishment of new Railroads and highways toward <sup>the Soviet frontiers</sup> ~~the borderland~~; and the construction of airfields, military warehouses and barracks in such regions of operations as were regarded important for the <sup>waging</sup> ~~execution~~ of war against the Soviet Union.

Que: Did the Ryoma-kai being under your leadership, any preparations to participate into war against U. S. S. R.?



Ans: The chief functions of the Kyōwa-Kai was to mobilize all Manchurians so that we might secure the regime established by Japan after the occupation of Manchuria in 1931. It was required for all Manchurians to work hard to make Manchuria an important foundation for Japan in the continent, especially to strengthen it as a base against the Soviets. For that purpose Kyōwa-Kai made widespread propaganda, gave military training to its members, especially to the youths, made positive efforts for the development of Manchurian Industry especially that of munitions, participated in the <sup>construction</sup> ~~establishment~~ of military <sup>installations</sup> ~~equipments~~ under the direction of the respective military headquarters and organized a special <sup>military groups</sup> ~~corps~~ for war-time operations named "Sempo-Dan" (The vanguard of the Army)

Que: From which person did you received instructions concerning your activities?

Ans: The activity of the Kyōwa-Kai in general, was outlined in its program ~~of~~; but in certain occasions I received direct instructions from the Commander in Chief of the Kwantung Army.

Que: Who offered the original principles of the Kyōwa-Kai organization?

Ans: The <sup>idea</sup> ~~original principles~~ of this society was <sup>first</sup> ~~disclosed~~ in 1931, the originators of which were the Kwantung Army Staff, especially the Commander HONJO and I, the Chief of Staff at



the time. And so I was asked to become the head of the Central Head Office of that organization in 1940. I accepted the call from

Chang-shing-hui, <sup>the</sup> ~~The~~ Prime Minister of Manchukuo and Major-General HATA, the Vice-Chief <sup>staff the</sup> of <sup>the</sup> 'Manchurian Army' in Oct. 1940.

Receiving the written engagement I visited ANAMI, the Vice-Minister of War ~~Department~~ who persuaded me to become the leader of that Society ~~for~~ to strengthen the activities concerning the maintenance of Japanese influence in Manchuria.

Que: In 1940, when you became the chief of the Kyowa-Kai Head Quarters, what was the number of its members?

Ans: About <sup>three</sup> millions.

Que: How many were the members of the Kyowa-Kai in 1945 about the time of war with Soviet Union?

Ans: There were 4,500,000 men.

Que: Is it possible to take for certainty that during the period when you were the chief of Kyowa-Kai Head Quarters, the membership of the society increased from 3 millions men to 4,500,000 men?

Ans: Yes.

Que: Is that your own success?

Ans: No; this result was not my own success.

Que: Then who was him, and which measures he has taken to increase the membership of Kyowa-kai?

Ans: We, the Japanese, broadly propagated the idea that



~~that~~ ~~to~~ to reach our victory we have to spend all our powers and we insisted that Manchurian people is greatly interested to become the members of the Kyowa-kai. This is the reason of increasing the membership of the Kyowa-kai.

Que: Did you direct this propaganda actions?

Ans: Yes, I gave the proper instructions. The members of Kyowa-kai ~~were receiving~~ <sup>received</sup> military training and took part in ~~the~~ <sup>the construction</sup> work of fortification ~~lines of defenses~~ against Soviet Union.

Que: Did you, ~~being~~ <sup>as</sup> the chief of Kyowa-kai Head Quarters, ~~did~~ you often ~~give~~ <sup>delivered</sup> public speeches?

Ans: Yes, I often lectured personally, too.

Que: What was the content of your speeches?

Ans: The ~~speeches~~ <sup>delivered</sup> by myself, in general were of following meaning: At present our Japan is fighting against Britain and America, but if Japan ~~will~~ <sup>will be</sup> defeated in this war the Manchukuo will be defeated too. But if Japan ~~will~~ win the victory, the Manchukuo, too, shall be victorious. Therefore the Manchukuo-an people must to do their best ~~to~~ to help Japan to win the victory. In other words, ~~they~~ <sup>in order</sup> ~~have~~ to furnish the ~~military supplies~~ <sup>war supplies</sup> for Japan, ~~to~~ <sup>they have</sup> produce in ample quantities the foodstuffs, clothing and ~~the~~ other manufactured supply.

Que: Did you appeal to people in your ~~lectures~~ <sup>speeches</sup> calling towards the war against Soviet Union?



Ans: In my ~~lectures~~ <sup>speeches</sup> during <sup>the</sup> period from 1941 to 1944 I emphasized that probably may occur the war with Soviet

Union therefore the Manchukuoan people must to prepare for war sufficiently ~~to~~ to avoid the defeat in war-time.

Que: ~~Had~~ <sup>Did</sup> the said Kyowa-Kai to publish some printing matters like pamphlets, posters etc.?

Ans: Yes. Pamphlets, posters and magazines were published in great quantities.

Que: Of what nature was the contents of those printed matters?

Ans: The contents of all of them were saturated with enmity towards Soviet Union.

Que: Was there established any training school for preparing ~~the~~ <sup>propagandists</sup> instructors ~~or other teaching establishment?~~

Ans: Under supervision of Kyowa-Kai Head Quarters there were in existence some special training schools for preparing the propagandists and lower organizations instructors.

Que: Do you know of the existence of the "Kantoku-en" plan?

Ans: <sup>A document</sup> ~~The papers~~ concerning that matters <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ delivered from the ~~Staff~~ <sup>Staff</sup> of the Jiwantung Army <sup>Headquarters</sup> ~~Staff~~ to the central head <sup>office</sup> ~~quarters~~ of the Kyowa-Kai late in 1941; ~~which on~~ <sup>the cover of the document</sup> ~~the cover~~ there were written the words "Kan-toku-en".

Que: What was the content of those documents?

Ans: ~~As one of its contents~~ <sup>in this document</sup> It was stated that 300,000 labourers <sup>for military construction</sup> were demanded by the ~~Staff of~~ <sup>Staff of</sup> Jiwantung Army ~~Staff~~ <sup>Headquarters</sup> ~~Staff~~ <sup>from</sup> Manchuria.



Kuo Government, ~~to construct military~~ <sup>equipment</sup> ~~objects.~~

Que = You have already stated, that in the Kyoma-Kai there was established one organization known as "Sempo-dan"; please

give the concrete explanations about it!

Ans: The general functions of the "Sempo-dan" <sup>groups</sup> ~~keeps~~ in ordinary times was to watch over the Manchurians, to propagate them to work hard, and to supervise these persons, possessing anti-Japanese feelings, and in this way to assist <sup>the</sup> Manchurian Government, while the chief duties during war times were such positive operations behind Soviet lines as terrorist acts, <sup>the</sup> executions of plots, stratagems, the explosions of railway lines, bridges and military ~~dumps~~ <sup>(warehouses)</sup> and killing and mounding of Soviet <sup>troops</sup> ~~soldiers~~.

Que: Was the "Sempo-dan" any military unit?

Ans: No. It was not a ~~military~~ unit. ~~It~~ were only <sup>groups</sup> ~~an~~ ~~organization~~ <sup>which</sup> ~~in the regions where manchukuoan population~~ <sup>most</sup> ~~of the inhabited~~ <sup>parts</sup> ~~was abundant~~ in Manchuria.

Que: Was the "Sempo-dan" included as a part in Kyoma-Kai?

Ans: Of course it was a part of the whole Kyoma-Kai organization.

Que: When was the "Sempo-dan" organized?

Ans: "Sempo-dan" was organized in the middle of December of 1944, according <sup>to</sup> orders received. But its structure from then and up to the recent times was continuously in process of formation.



Que: Who gave the orders to organize the "Sempo-dan"?

Ans: The orders to organize the "Sempo-dan" was devised by the Chief of General Affairs Bureau of Kyowa-Kai Head ~~Quarters~~ <sup>Quarters</sup> Takeoka Kaitohi and signed by myself.

Que: From what kind of people was the "Sempo-dan" organized?

Ans: Into "Sempo-dan" members were selected people of robust <sup>?</sup> complexion, with chivalrous spirit, sound minded and capable to do the work twice or three more than ordinary men.

Que: What was the attitude of the Kyowa-Kai towards the "white" Russians?

Ans: The "white" russians in general were concentrated at Harbin. They were ~~headed~~ <sup>led</sup> by ~~them~~ <sup>there</sup> was especially established the "White Russian <sup>Emigrants</sup> Office" in the Empire of Manchukuo, ~~under supervision of Japanese Military "Special Organ"~~ and the army Special Service Agency at Harbin. They were supplied with food, clothing and other facilities by our Kyowa-Kai.

Que: Were the white russians entered as members in Kyowa-Kai?

Ans: Yes, they were. The <sup>white</sup> russians too, had membership in Kyowa-Kai.

Que: Were there many <sup>the</sup> white russians in the Kyowa-Kai?

Ans: 3 or 4 thousands, I think.

Que: Had the members of "Sempo-dan" any military training?

Ans: Yes, they had. They received military training in the region of Japanese military units disposition, as well as in other places where such units were not located.



Que: Who instructed them in their trainings.

Ans: They were taught by officers of ~~Japanese Imperial Army~~ <sup>the Imperial Japanese</sup> Army

as well as by officers of ~~Manchukuoan Imperial Army~~ <sup>the Imperial Manchukuoan</sup> Army.

Que: Was the "Sempo-dan" destined to active actions with the beginning of war with Soviet Union?

Ans: 31 July, 1945 on the session of "Pan-Manchurian Unified Congress" / Zenkoku Rengo Kyogikai / when I executed my duties, I summoned the ~~heads of~~ <sup>chief-clerks of the head-office of</sup> Hyowa-Kai Departments for every ~~the~~ Province and instructed them that the "Sempo-dan", too, must develop its activity in the regions of dispositions of Japanese troops, that they have to coordinate their activity with Japanese Military Commandments and I gave orders to do the preparations for such activities.

Que: Have you received any instructions from <sup>the Staff of the</sup> Kwantung Army ~~Staff~~ concerning "Sempo-dan" activities?

Ans: 18 July, 1945, when I conferred with Commander ~~in Chief~~ <sup>the</sup> of Kwantung Army, General Yamada and his Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo HATA, General Yamada told me, that in any occasion the "Sempo-dan" must to be prepared, therefore the preparations for its practical actions have to be strengthened.

Que: To whom you reported usually concerning Hyowa-Kai activities?



Ans: I presented my reports concerning Kyowa-Kai Activities ~~by~~ to two persons: The Emperor of Manchukuo and the Commander in ~~Chief~~ <sup>the</sup> of Kwantung Army.

Que: ~~Have~~ <sup>Did</sup> you <sup>present</sup> any written reports concerning your own duties?

Ans: Every year at the end of December I had ~~an~~ <sup>the</sup> audience with <sup>the</sup> Emperor of Manchukuo to whom I presented my written report concerning the work done by Kyowa-Kai during the year.

Que: Did you present any written reports to the Commander in ~~Chief~~ <sup>the</sup> of Kwantung Army too?

Ans: <sup>At</sup> The same time when I presented my written report to the Emperor of Manchukuo, I presented the same written report to the Commander of <sup>the</sup> Kwantung Army.

Que: Are you bearing too the responsibility, as one of the representatives of <sup>the</sup> Japanese Government for the preparations ~~for~~ <sup>the</sup> war against Soviet Union?

Ans: Yes. When I was <sup>the</sup> chief of <sup>Staff</sup> of the Kwantung Army ~~Staff~~, I devised the plan of the occupation of Manchuria. During <sup>the</sup> occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops, I was one of the leaders of Japanese Army. After that, when I accepted my duties as a leader of Kyowa-Kai, I bear the responsibility for practical preparations for <sup>the</sup> war against Soviet Union.

The answers to the questions <sup>— x — x —</sup> were written and signed by myself.

Colonel S. Y. Rosenblit, <sup>Prosecutor for the</sup> Assistant U.S.S.R. ~~Prosecutor~~ at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo did the questioning. The Army interpreter was 2nd Lt. E. KUHAREVSKI. ]



A written oath ~~statement~~

~~of~~ <sup>the</sup> Lieutenant-General of Japanese Army MIYAKE MITSU HARU  
In connection with the trial of <sup>the</sup> Japanese ~~first rank~~ <sup>principal</sup> war  
criminals, hereby I promise to give the pure truth in my  
verbal ~~statements~~ <sup>evidence</sup>.

~~This~~ <sup>I swear the above</sup> ~~Assistant~~ <sup>Assistant</sup> ~~U. S. S. R~~ <sup>for the</sup> Prosecutor of Soviet Union  
~~is~~ <sup>the</sup> International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, ~~the~~ Colonel  
Rosenblit. That I received the warning that, ~~shall~~ <sup>shall</sup> bear

~~in case of that~~ <sup>give</sup> ~~I make any false statement~~ <sup>evidence,</sup> ~~I am subjected to~~ <sup>I should be accused of</sup>  
~~the criminal~~ <sup>penal</sup> responsibility according <sup>to the article</sup> ~~Law~~ <sup>95th</sup> of the ~~Penal Code of~~ <sup>Criminal</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>R.S.F.S.R.</sup>  
~~Russian Soviet Socialist Republic of Soviet Union.~~

22 February 1946

Moscow

MIYAKE MITSU HARU

~~This written oath statement~~ was received by ~~Assistant, Prosecutor~~ <sup>Colonel Rosenblit,</sup>  
~~for the USSR~~ <sup>Assistant, U.S.S.R.</sup>  
~~of Soviet Union Colonel Rosenblit~~ <sup>the</sup> at International  
Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

~~Military~~ <sup>Army</sup> Interpreter, ~~Lieutenant~~ <sup>2-nd Lt.</sup> E. Kucharewskyi.



A written oath ~~statement~~

~~of~~ Lieutenant-General of <sup>the</sup> Japanese Army MIYAKE  
MITSUHARU

I, being the witness, hereby promise to give <sup>the</sup> ~~purely~~ truth  
~~statements~~ in my verbal evidence.

This I ~~promise~~ <sup>swear, the above</sup> before ~~an~~ Officer of Counter-Espionage

Bureau, Major Putintsev.

I received the warning that <sup>in the case</sup> I ~~make any~~ <sup>give</sup> false <sup>evidence</sup> ~~statements~~, I ~~am subjected~~ <sup>should be accused of</sup>  
the penalty ~~to bear~~ responsibility according <sup>to the article</sup> ~~clause~~ 95 of the Penal Code of  
U.S.S.R. ~~The Russian Soviet Socialist Republic of Soviet Union~~

9 February 1946.

Moscow

MIYAKE MITSUHARU

This written oath ~~statement~~ was received by  
Counter-Espionage officer, Major Putintsev

<sup>Army</sup> ~~Military~~ Interpreter, <sup>2-n Lt.</sup> ~~Lieutenant~~ Ekhovaremskyi.



checked by: C. UENARA.

1986  
Document No. 1950

U.S.S.P. 32-1,

Translator: Futagami, S.

The Affidavit of Mizake Mitsuharu.

~~Mizake~~ Mizake Mitsuharu was born at  
Shiraki-machi Japan proper, in 1880,  
a Japanese National. Graduated from  
the Military Academy. ~~Officer~~  
a reserve Lieutenant General of Japanese  
Army. Held the position of the chief staff-  
the ~~office~~ office of Kantō-gun from July 1928 to  
(Kwantung Army)  
May '32, and the director of the central  
head-office of Kyowa-kai (the Coalescence  
and Harmonization Council) since Dec.



1950

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2

1940.

It was Colonel S. Y. Rosenblit, ~~the~~  
~~second rank Soviet~~ <sup>the</sup> associate Soviet prosecutor of International  
Military Tribunal in Tokyo, who interrogated  
Miyake in Moscow Feb 22nd '46.

(P.5) Answer: "That plan of operation was signed  
in Manchuria  
by Lieutenant-General Honjō, the commander  
of Kantō-gun, <sup>me,</sup> and my assistants,  
(Kwantung Army)  
Colonel Itagaki and Lieutenant-Colonel Ishiwara.  
Then that plan, as I have mentioned,  
was submitted to the <sup>Army</sup> general staff



the  
of Japanese Army in ~~the~~ July of 1931,

Chief of General Staff Heizo KANAYA ~~was~~ gave  
~~the chief of which, Kanaya Heizo, passed~~  
his approval on the same month,  
~~it in the same month.~~ As far as I know,

that plan for the occupation of Manchuria

was an important part of the general plan

of the operation of Japanese <sup>forces</sup> ~~troops~~ against <sup>the</sup> Soviet  
which was  
drafted by the general staff of Japanese Army.

It was <sup>when I started out</sup> ~~on the occasion of my start~~ for my  
new post <sup>as</sup> ~~of the~~ chief <sup>of General Staff</sup> ~~staff-officer~~ in July

1928 that I found out the existence of a  
~~that~~ plan <sup>to attack the</sup> ~~against~~ U. S. S. R.



1956

4

Our functions to participate in that  
plan were known by the staff of <sup>the</sup> Kwangtung  
Army. ~~As~~ some parts of that plan ~~to~~ <sup>were</sup>  
modified with years."

(P.S.) "As far as I understand, <sup>those</sup> ~~the~~ activities  
~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> to begin immediately after the  
occupation of Manchuria in 1931. I left  
Manchuria in 1932, and came back there <sup>in</sup> 1940  
as mentioned in the <sup>declaration</sup> ~~statement~~."

"<sup>ose</sup> ~~That~~ changes <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ as followings: a  
remarkable increase of Japanese troops in



1950  
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5

## Soviet

the districts near ~~the~~ the frontier ~~against~~  
~~front~~, the establishment of new railroads  
and highways <sup>toward</sup> ~~the~~ the borderland, and  
the construction of airfields, military  
warehouses and barracks in such ~~a~~  
regions of operations as <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ regarded  
important for the <sup>execution</sup> ~~practice~~ of <sup>war</sup> ~~fight~~ against  
the Soviet."

"The chief functions of ~~Society~~ <sup>the</sup> Kyo wa-Kai  
was to mobilize all Manchurians so that  
we might secure the regime established



1950

6

by Japan after the occupation of  
Manchuria in 1931. It was required for  
all Manchurians to work hard to make  
Manchuria an important <sup>foundation</sup> for Japan in the  
continent, especially to strengthen it  
as a base ~~for attacking~~ <sup>against the</sup> Soviet. For that  
purpose ~~society~~ Kyowa-kai made wide-  
spread propaganda, gave military-training  
to ~~the~~ <sup>its</sup> members, especially to the youth,  
made positive efforts for the development  
of ~~the industry~~ <sup>Manchurian industries especially that of</sup> ~~the munitions one~~ after



1950

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munitions,  
~~all~~, in Manchuria, participated  
in the establishment of military equipments  
under the direction of <sup>the respective military</sup> ~~each~~ headquarters,  
and organized ~~the~~ special corps for ~~the~~  
war-time operations named 'Sempo-dan'  
(the <sup>guard</sup> van of the army)."

(p. 9)  
"The new device of this society was  
disclosed <sup>in</sup> ~~since~~ 1931, ~~and~~ the originators of  
which were the staff of Kwantung Army,  
especially the commander Honjō and I,  
the chief <sup>of staff</sup> ~~staff~~ officer at that time.



1950

8

And so I was asked to become the head  
~~engaged myself to a director~~  
of <sup>the</sup> central head-office of that organization in '40.

I accepted the call from Chan Ching-hui, the  
prime minister of Manchukuo and Major-Gen.  
Hata, the vice-chief staff ~~officer~~ <sup>the</sup> of Kwantung  
Army in Oct <sup>19</sup> '40, ~~and then~~ and then called on

Anami, the vice-minister of war, who

persuaded me to become the <sup>leader</sup> ~~director~~ of  
that society to strengthen the <sup>activities</sup> ~~action~~

concerning the <sup>maintenance Japanese</sup> ~~security~~ of influence of Japan  
in Manchuria.

Nians



1950

8

And so I was asked to become the head  
~~of a~~ ~~central~~ ~~head-office~~ ~~of that organization~~ in '40.

I accepted the call from Chan Ching-hui, the  
prime minister of Manchukuo and Major-Gen.  
Hata, the vice-chief staff ~~officer~~ <sup>the</sup> of Kwantung  
Army in Oct <sup>19</sup> '40, and then called on  
Anami, the vice-minister of war, who  
persuaded me to become the <sup>leader</sup> ~~director~~ of  
that society to strengthen the <sup>activities</sup> ~~action~~  
concerning the <sup>maintenance Japanese</sup> ~~security~~ of influence of Japan  
in Manchuria.



1950  
9

P.13 " The papers concerning that matters were delivered from the staff of <sup>the</sup> Kwangtung Army to the central head-office of ~~Society~~ <sup>the</sup> Kyowa Kai late in 1941, which ~~had~~ ~~have a cover~~ ~~written~~ On the cover there was written the words "~~Kwan Toku Eri~~". "Kam Toku Eri." "

" As one of its contents it was <sup>stated</sup> ~~shown~~ that 300,000 laborers <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ required of the <sup>Manchurian</sup> government of ~~Manchuria~~ by the staff of <sup>the</sup> Kwangtung Army to construct military equipments. "

" The general functions of the 'Sempō' Corps in ordinary times <sup>was</sup> ~~were~~ to watch <sup>over the</sup> Manchurians. "



1950

10

to ~~and~~ propagate ~~to make them~~ <sup>to</sup> work hard,  
to supervise those persons possessing anti-Japanese feeling,  
and <sup>to</sup> guard against the anti-Japan movement,  
<sup>and</sup> in this way <sup>Manchurian</sup> ~~all its purpose~~ to assist the government of  
Manchuria, while the chief duties <sup>during</sup> ~~is~~  
war-time were such positive operations  
behind Soviet <sup>lines</sup> ~~front~~ as terroristic acts,  
the execution of plots,  
A stratagems, the explosion of railroads,  
bridges and military warehouses and  
killing and wounding of Russian <sup>troops</sup> ~~soldiers~~.



1951  
==

11.

(P.17) The answers <sup>to</sup> ~~for~~ the questions were  
written ~~for myself~~, and signed by myself.

~~It was~~ Col. S. Y. Rosenblit, <sup>associate</sup> ~~a vice chief~~

U.S.S.R. prosecutor of <sup>the</sup> International Military  
Tribunal in Tokyo <sup>did the questioning.</sup> ~~who made questions.~~

The Army interpreter, <sup>was</sup> 2nd Lt. Ekyropchov?



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