

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE SEP 3 1946

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 2673

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. _____

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

Exhibit 834

SIGNATURE *A. C. J. Jansen*

ROOM NO. *354*

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

834

The United States of America, etc.)	
)	
vs.)	SS.
)	
AFAKI. Sadao and others)	

AFFIDAVIT.

I, SEJIMA, Ruizo, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the Japanese Army, born in 1911 (Meiji 44) state as follows:

I graduated from the Military Academy in 1932 (showa 7) and from the Military College in 1938 (Showa 13). In January 1940 (Showa 15) I was attached to the Army General Staff Office; then in December 1941 (Showa 16), I was appointed member of the 1st Department (Military Operations Department) of the Army General Staff Office, where I actually worked till August 1944 (Showa 19).

I take oath and testify as follows to the facts I had been able to learn in the execution of my duties while working with the Army General Staff Office from January 1940 (Showa 15) to August 1944 (Showa 19).

I. During this period I worked continuously in Section II /'DAINIPA'/ 1st Department of the Army General Staff Office. This section, called the Military Operations Section, took charge of duties regarding plans for military operations. From January 1940 (Showa 15) to December 1941 (Showa 16), I attended to matters of general business which included safe-keeping of secret documents and incineration of documents for which the custody period had expired. During the period that I was a member of Section II, I had charge of matters regarding employment of military forces, and during the latter part, I also participated in the drawing up of operational plans, some of which I drew up myself.

In about spring of 1941 (Showa 16), I incinerated the documents concerning the plans for the 1939 (Showa 14) military operations which had been kept in the document safe. In the Army General Staff Office, the period of custody for operational plans was generally two years. Before incinerating these documents

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I took a glance through them and found among them the plans for the 1939 (Showa 14) operations against the U.S.S.R. It was thus that I learned about these plans and can still recollect their outline.

According to this plan, the chief strategical scheme of Japan's Supreme Command, in case of a Russo-Japanese war, was to concentrate our main forces in Eastern Manchuria and take the offensive against Far East Russia. In this case, the Kwantung Army was to occupy VOROSHIKOV, VLADIVOSTOK, IMAN and then KHABAROVSK, BRAGOVESHCHENSK and KUIVSHEVSKA.

After I became a member of Section II, 1st Department of the Army General Staff Office, I was able to learn in far more detail the contents of the operational plans as my duties were related to the employment of military forces. It was because I had to consider operational plans for the various areas concerned, in the employment of military forces. Accordingly, I have been able to learn the plans for operations against Russia for the years 1941 (Showa 16) and 1942 (Showa 17).

According to the operational plan for the year 1941 (Showa 16) the Kwantung Army was to concentrate its main forces in the direction of the Maritime Provinces, a part of its forces in the direction of BRAGOVESHCHENSK and KUIVSHEVSKA, and another part in the neighbourhood of HAILAR while the reserve was to be concentrated in HARBIN in the event of a Russo-Japanese war. The offensive was to be taken from the SUI-REN HO district towards and from the HEI-NO district towards the BRAGOVESHCHENSK and KUIVSHEVSKA districts. Plans were made for the forces in the neighbourhood of HAILAR to take a defensive position in order to protect offensive operations in other areas. The aim of the offensive operations in the Maritime Provinces was to occupy that area, while the offensive in the BRAGOVESHCHENSK and KUIVSHEVSKA districts was meant to cut the railway, to make re-inforcement and supply from the west impossible.

In the first phase of the war, they expected to occupy VOROSHIKOV, VLADIVOSTOK, BRAGOVESHCHENSK, IMAN, KUIVSHEVSKA and RULOVO, while in the second phase, they expected as far as the situation permitted, to occupy North SAKHALIN, Port PETROPAVLOVSK of KANCHATKA, NIKOLAYEVSK of the Amur River, KOMOSMORISK and SORGATANI.

Beside the Army's plan of operation worked out at the Army General Staff Office, there were as a part of the operational plans, the plans for joint operations to be carried out in close cooperation by the Army and Navy together. Out of

these plans, those concerning Naval operations were worked out at the Naval General Staff Office and forwarded to the Army General Staff Office where they were inserted as part of the operational plans.

Accordingly, I looked through some of the plans for Naval operations also. For instance, the Naval operations for 1941 (Showa 16) had the three following objects:

- (1) to protect the landings on Port PETROPAVIOVSK of KAMCHATKA and NORTH SAKHALIN;
- (2) to attack the Russian Pacific Fleet and blockade VLADIVOSTOK from the sea front;
- (3) to protect the communication line connecting Japan Proper, Korea and Manchuria by guarding the TSUSHIMA channel.

In 1942 (Showa 17), the 1st Department of the Army General Staff Office had worked out a new plan for operations against the U.S.S.R., which was adhered to until the spring of 1944 (Showa 19). Having seen this plan many times, I can still recollect its outline.

Like all the previous operational plans, this plan for the year 1942 (Showa 17) was an offensive plan and the operation was scheduled to commence with a surprise attack.

According to the above plan, about thirty divisions were scheduled to be concentrated in MANCHURIA with the main force in Eastern MANCHURIA and concentrations of some of the forces in the SUN-WU and HAILAR districts respectively. The First Front which was to take the offensive against VOROSHLOV consisted of the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 20th armies. The forces of the four armies were to advance in parallel so that they could fight a decisive battle in the vicinity of VOROSHLOV. The 2nd Front consisted of the 4th and 8th armies and its object was to take the offensive in the SWOVODONUI and KUIBYSHEVKA districts to annihilate the Russian forces in those areas, and cut the railway. Diversional operations were scheduled to be undertaken by the 6th Army in the Western areas. In the first phase of the war, the Japanese Army was scheduled to occupy the Russian cities in the Maritime Province and BRAGOVESHCHENSK, SWOVODONUK and KUIBYSHEVSKA. The forces in HOKKAIDO were to occupy North SAKHALIN, and a division in Japan Proper was to occupy Port PETROPAVLOVSK of KAMCHATKA.

The plans for Naval operations for the year 1942 (Showa 17) was in general the same as that of 1941 (Showa 16). The operational plans against the U.S.S.R. for 1943 (Showa 18) also followed the above plans for 1942 (Showa 17).

It had never been explained to me whether there was to be a war against Russia or not. All I knew were the military matters concerning operational plans as an officer of the 1st Department of the Army General Staff Office, and I have no knowledge concerning political relations.

II. In about the summer of 1941 (Showa 16), after the German attack on Russia, I came to learn the following facts in connection with the reinforcement of the Kwantung Army.

A. In about the summer of 1941 (Showa 16), I saw, at the 1st Department of the Army General Staff Office, the text of the Imperial Command (handwritten) for despatching two new divisions to the Kwantung Army.

B. In about the summer of 1941 (Showa 16), I saw, at the 1st Department of the Army General Staff Office, a military order (printed) reorganization in connection with the fifteen divisions of the Kwantung Army on a semi-war-time basis, which was distributed to each section of the department.

C. Through the documents I saw at the Army General Staff Office, in other words, through the telegrams reporting the progress of mobilization in all districts, I knew that a mobilization was underway in Japan in the summer of 1941 (Showa 16) to reinforce the Kwantung Army. The number of mobilized men was about 300,000, and I came to learn about it through calculation of the strength of the Kwantung Army in 1942 (Showa 17).

The mobilization was secretly carried out, and the usual elaborate send-offs for the conscripts were prohibited. In Tokyo, I often saw mobilized troops passing through or leaving from the stations in profound silence.

The above was written by my own hand and the contents are true.

(signed) Sejima, Ruizo

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named SEIJIMA, Ruizo, at the Soviet Embassy Building, Tokyo, Japan, this day 27th of September, 1946.

/signed/ Roland J. Schwartz
Roland J. Schwartz, Capt. T.C.
Summary Courts Martial

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, 2nd Lt. John D. Hattori, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that this day, the said SEIJIMA, Ruizo, was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1946, at Tokyo,
Japan.

/signed/ John D. Hattori
JOHN D. HATTORI
2nd Lt.
Central Interrogation Section.

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極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他
荒木貞夫其他ニ對スル

供述書

私ハ明治四十四年生シノ元日本陸軍中佐瀨島龍三ニテ下リ
マシテ今ノ通り申述ヘマス

私ハ昭和七年陸軍士官學校ヲ又昭和十三年陸軍大學校ヲ
修シシメ致シマシタ
昭和十五年一月參謀本部附ニ次テ昭和十六
年十一月參謀本部第一作戰部ニ部員ヲ命セラレ同部ニ
事實上ニ於テ勤務致シテ居リマシタ

參謀本部勤務同即
昭和十五年一月ヨリ昭和十九年八月迄
同ニ於テ職務上ニ於テ事實上ニ於テ
海軍宣誓ノ下ニ証言致シマス

第一私此期間中連續ニ參謀本部第一課第二課ニ勤務シテ

居リマシタ
參謀本部第一課第二課ニ作戰課ト稱シ作戰計
畫ニ關スル業務ニ任シテ居リマス
此課ニ於テ私ハ昭和十五年一月

ヨリ昭和十六年十二月迄一般庶務事項ヲ行ヒ其中ハ秘密
書類ノ保管保管期日ノ過キタル書類燒却ヲモ含ムテ

居リマス
第二課部員トナリマシテヨリ參謀本部勤務ノ終
時迄ハ兵力運用關係事項及其外後期ニ於テハ作戰計

畫立案ニ加リ又一部ノ作戰計畫ハ自ラモ之ヲ立案致シマシタ
昭和十六年春頃書類金庫ニ在リシ昭和十四年度又作戰

計畫書類燒却致シマシタ
參謀本部ニ於テハ作戰計畫ノ保

REFURM TO ROOM COPY

EXHIBIT NO. 834

管期間ハ通序二年間アリマシテ私ハ本計畫ヲ燒却スル前
ニテ一覽シミシタ其ノ中ハ昭和十四年度ノ對ソ作戰計畫ニ
マシタ此ノ如クシテ私ハ本計畫ヲ承知シ且其概要ヲ記憶シテ居リ
マス其計畫ニ於テハ日ソ戦争ノ場合日本統帥部ノ主ナル戰略
方策ハ東部滿洲ニ軍ヲ集中シ極東ソ聯ニ對シ攻塞ヲ取
ルニ在リマス

此際同東軍ハウオロロフ、浦塩斯德、イマンヲ占領シ爾後
ハバロフスク、ブラゴエシチエニスク、クイブリエフカヲ占領スルモトヲ任
シミシタ

昭和十六年十二月參謀本部第一課第一課部員トナリテヨリ
私ハ兵ク運用ニ關スル職務上從來ヨリ一層詳細ニ作戰計畫ノ内
容ヲ承知スルモトクホ来ニシタ其ハ兵ク運用ニ關リテハ關係方面ノ
作戰計畫ヲ考慮スル必要カアワタカラテアリマス依テ昭和十六年度
昭和十七年度又ノ對ソ作戰計畫ヲ承知シテ居リマス

昭和十六年度ノ計畫ニ於テハ日ソ戦争ノ場合同東軍ハ其主
カヲソ聯沿海州方面ニ對シ一部ヲアラゴエシチエニスク、クイブリエフカ
方面ニ對シ集中シ又他ノ一部ヲハイラル附近ニ軍務備ヲハルピン
ニ集中スルヲ定テアリマシタ攻勢ハ綏芬河方面ヨリウオロロフ
方向ハ又黑河附近ヨリブラゴエシチエニスク、クイブリエフカ方面ニ
向ヒ實施スルモトニナツテ居リマシタハイラル附近ノ兵カハ他方面
ノ攻勢カ作戰ヲ掩護スル爲ニ守勢カヲ取ル計畫テアリマシタ
沿海州ニ對スル攻勢カノ目的ハ同方面ノ占領テアリブラゴエシチエニスク

クイブニエフカ方面ニ対スル攻勢ハ、鉄道ヲ遮断シテ西方正面ヨリノ増
兵及補給ヲ不可能ナラシムルニ在リニシタ

戦軍第一段階ニ於テウオドレフ、浦塩斯德、フラゴエシチニスク、
イマン、クイブニエフカ及ルフロオ附近ノ占領ヲ予定シ、第二段階ニ於テ
状況之ヲ許ス限リ北樺太、フムチマトカノへ港、黒龍江ノニコラエ
フスク、コムソモリスク及ソフガフニヲ占領スルヲ予定テアリニシタ

参謀本部ニ於テ立案スル陸軍作戦ノ外作戦計畫ノ一部分
トシテ陸海軍収束密ナル協ク下ニ実施スヘキ協同作戦モアリニシタ
夫等ノ中海軍作戦ハ、軍令部ニ於テ立案シ其計畫ハ参謀本
部ニ傳達サレテ作戦計畫ノ一部トシテ挿入サレタノテアリマス

(次頁ニ續ク)

斯レテ私ハ海軍作戰計劃ノ一部ヲ見マシタ
 千昭和十六年度ノ對ソ作戰計劃ニ於テ海軍作
 戰ハ次ノ三目的ヲ有シテ居リマシタ其ノ(1)ハカ
 チマトカノ一港及北樺太ノ上陸掩護其ノ(2)ハソ
 聯太平洋艦隊ヲ攻撃シテ浦塩斯德ヲ海正
 面ヨリ封鎖シ其ノ(3)ハ對馬海峡ヲ守備シテ内
 鮮滿交通ヲ掩護スルニ在リマシタ
 昭和十七年度ニ於テハ謀本部第一對ソ
 作戰ノ新計劃ヲ立案シ夫ハ昭和十九年春迄
 踏籠襲サレテ居マシタ私ハ一考ナラス此ノ計劃ヲ
 見テ概要ヲ記憶シテ居リマス
 從來ノ作戰計劃如ク昭和十七年度ノ計劃ハ
 攻勢計劃ニアリ作戰ハ急襲的ニ開始スルヲ定
 テアリマシタ同計劃ニ於テハ滿洲ニハ約三十師團
 ヲ集中シ其主力ハ東部滿洲ニ一部ハ豫吳附
 近三部ハハイル附近ニ夫々集中配置スル計
 劃ニアリマシタ
 内オロロフ方向ニ主攻勢ヲ實施スヘキ第一方面軍
 ハ第二第三第五及第二十軍ヨリ成ラテ居リマシ
 タ其四個軍ノ兵力ハ内オロロフ附近ニ於テ決戰
 ヲ行フ如ク併進スヘキテアリマシタ第二方面軍
 ハ第四及第八軍ヨリ成リ其目的ハスオホトク
 及クイフエフカ方向ニ對シテ攻勢ヲ取リ該方面ノ軍
 ヲ擊滅シテ鐵道ヲ遮断スルニ在リマシタ西方面
 ニ於テハ第六軍ヲ以テ牽制作戰カヲ予定サシテ
 居リマシタ戰爭第一段階ニ日本軍ハ沿海州

ソソ聯都市及ブラゴエニチエニスクスウホードヌイ及
クイブレエラカヲ占領スル計劃ニアリマシタ又在北海
道ノ部隊ヲ以テ北樺太ヲ占領シ本州ノ一個師団
ヲ以テカムチマトカノ一港ヲ占領スル予定テアリマシ

昭和十七年度ノ海軍作戰計劃ハ概ネ昭和
十七年度ノモノヲ踏襲サシテ居リマス

以上ノ昭和十七年度對ソ作戰計劃ハ昭和十八年
度モ踏襲サシテ居リマシタ

對ソ戰ヲ行フノカ行ハナイノカハ私ニ不明デアリ

參謀本部第一師團トシテ作戰計劃ノ軍
事關係ノミヲ知ラテ居リ政策關係ニ就テハ私
ニハワカリマセン

第二、昭和十六年夏頃独乙ノ對ソ攻東ノ後私ハ
關東軍増強ニ関スル次ノ事項ヲ承知致シマシ

A. 昭和十六年夏頃參謀本部第一師團ニ於テ
其當時關東軍ノ新ナル二師團ヲ派遣スヘキ
大命ノ正文(手記セルモノ)ヲ見マシタ

B. 昭和十七年夏頃參謀本部第一師團ニ於テ關
東軍全部ノ十五師團ヲ進軍時編制ニ變
換スルコトニ関シ其當時參謀本部各課ニ既布
セル軍令ヲ見マシタ(印刷セルモノ)

C. 參謀本部ニ於テ私ノ見タル書類即チ各地ヨリ
動員經過ヲ報告スル電報ヨリ私ハ昭和十六
年夏日本ニ於テ關東軍増強ノタメニ動員

No. 6

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ノ實施サシタルコトヲ承知シテ居リマス
 動員サシタル人員ハ約三十万位デアリマシタカ夫レ
 ハ昭和十七年ニ於テ関東軍ノ兵力計算ニ依リ
 ヲク之ヲ承知致シマシタ
 動員ハ秘密ニ行ハシマシテ動員サシタル人ニ對スル
 従来ノ如キ盛大ナル歡送ハ行ハセラレ東京ニ於テモ
 動員軍隊ノ通行ノ際ニ於ケルハ極々テ靜
 肅ニ行ハレタノヲ屢々觀タノデアリマス

此ノ宣紙言ノ下ノ發言ハ自筆ノモノニシテ其ノ總
 へテノ内容合ハ眞實ニアリマス

Doc 2673.

一九四六年(昭和二十一年)九月二十七日日本國東京蘇聯大使館ニ於テ上記氏名ノ瀨島龍三ハ下記署名ノ士官ノ面前ニ於テ神ニ誓ヒテ署名セリ

署名「ゴーランド・セイ・シユワルツ」

大尉

T.C.

印沢軍法會議

證明

私即チ少尉「ダヨーン・デイ」服部ハ日本語及び英語ニ通曉セルコト及び該瀨島龍三ハ本日私ノ面前ニ於テ宣誓シ、私ノ面前ニ於テ神ニ誓ヒテ該供述書ニ署名セシコト並ニ該宣誓及び該供述書ノ署名ニ関スル處理ニ附隨スルアラユル手續ハ眞實ニシテ、正確ニ日本語ヨリ英語ニ、英語ヨリ日本語ニ翻訳サレ、且ツ充分ニ誓約者ニ理解サレ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

日本東京ニ於テ

一九四六年(昭和二十一年)九月廿七日

中央審問部

少尉

署名「ダヨーン・デイ」服部

No. 7