

Doc. 3145

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(38)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 3145

Date: 29 August 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Affidavit of the Witness, Fritz von  
PETERSDORF

Date: 12 May 1947 Original ( ) Copy (X) Language: English  
Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes (X) No ( )  
Has it been photostated? Yes ( ) No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL:

Russian Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

TOJO, Hideki; OSHIMA, Hiroshi; MUTO, Akira; KWANTUNG ARMY

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Relations with the U.S.S.R.; Planning for Aggressive War  
Against SOVIET.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS:

Witness was assistant military attache, German Embassy in  
TOKYO from 1938 - 1943, and gives testimony pertaining to JAPAN's  
plans to make a surprise attack on VIADIVOSTOK (from report of  
conversation between TOJO and OTT), information from JAPANESE  
General Staff on military plans of SOVIET UNION, and the  
strengthening of the KWANTUNG Army during the summer of 1941.

Testimony also includes aggressive political views against  
RUSSIA as expressed by OSHIMA, Hiroshi and reference is made  
also to MUTO, Akira.

Analyst: E.T. Garden

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AFFIDAVIT OF THE WITNESS

FRITZ VON PETERSDORF

Moscow, May 12, 1947.

Colonel Rosenblit, assistant Soviet prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East interrogated through an interpreter captain Gerasimova as a witness Fritz Petersdorf, prisoner of war, member of the former German army.

Question: Your name?

Answer: Fritz von Petersdorf.

Q: Your age?

A: 47.

Q: Your last rank?

A: Lieutenant-colonel.

Q: Are you a prisoner of war?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: When and where were you taken prisoner?

A: In 1945 south of Berlin.

Q: What was your post in the German army?

A: I was assigned to the headquarters of an infantry division.

Q: Where is your domicile at present?

A: POW camp No. 27.

Q: Have any charges been brought against you by

Soviet Prosecuting or judiciary authorities?

A: No, no charges have been brought against me.

- - - - -

The witness is warned that he must tell the truth and nothing but the truth. He is also warned that he bears criminal responsibility for false testimony under article 95 of the criminal code of the R.S.F.S.R. (The Russian Soviet Federative Soviet Republic).

The interpreter <sup>e</sup> captain Gerasimova is warned of the responsibility for a deliberately wrong translation and secretary - stenographer Kubeeva of the responsibility for a <sup>libera</sup> definitely wrong recording of the interrogation.

The certificates of the witness von Petersdorf, interpreter captain Gerasimova and secretary-stenographer Kubeeva are attached to the minutes of the interrogation.

Q: When where you in Japan?

A: From September 1938 to January 1943.

Q: What official posts did you hold in Japan?

A: At first I was language - trainee officer and from December 1938 to December 1942 assistant military attaché of the German Embassy in Tokyo.

Q: Who was your predecessor in the post of the assistant military attaché?

A: Major, later lieutenant-colonel, Schol.

Q: Who was your successor in that post?

A: Colonel Niemeier, I believe.

Q: Who was your chief?

A: Colonel ~~M~~azki, before December 1940 and colonel, later major - general Krechmer, after that date.

Q: With what officers of the Japanese General Staff are you personally acquainted?

A: With lieutenant - colonel Saigo, major Kandori, lieutenant - colonel Yamagata, lieutenant - colonel Akita, general Sugiyama Gen, major - general Okamoto and Prince Kanin.

Q: What post did those officers hold?

A: Prince Kanin and general Sugiyama were chiefs of the Army General Staff; major - general Okamoto - chief of one of the divisions of the General Staff; lieutenant - colonel Saigo and lieutenant - colonel Yamagata - chiefs of the German division of the Japanese General Staff; major Kandori and lieutenant - colonel Akita worked in the German division of the Japanese General Staff.

Q: Were you personally acquainted with general Tojo?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: When and under what circumstances did you make his acquaintance?

A: I made his acquaintance in November 1938 during an outing on horse-back in the outskirts of Tokyo which was arranged for foreign military attachés and their assistants on the occasion

of the conclusion of the anti-comintern pact.

Q: What post did Tojo hold then?

A: I do not know exactly, but I believe that he was commander of the army air force.

Q: How many times did you meet Tojo?

A: I met him several times at official receptions.

Q: When did you see general Tojo last?

A: On January 1, 1943 when I paid him a farewell visit.

Q: Are you acquainted with general Oshima?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: When did you make his acquaintance?

A: I made his acquaintance as far back as the Olympic in Berlin in 1936.

Q: Did you meet him in Japan?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: When did you meet him in Japan.

A: Only once in May 1939, 1940 or 1941. I do not remember ~~the year exactly, but I remember~~ well that it was in May at the farewell dinner given by Oshima at the restaurant "Hoshiga Oka".

Q: Were you acquainted with general Muto Akira?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: When and where did you make his acquaintance?

A: I made his acquaintance and met him several times in the house of the military attaché and at the minister's.

Q: What was Muto Akira's position then?

A: He was chief of the military - political department of the Japanese War Ministry.

Q: Why do you call this department military - political?

A: That is how our translators translated the name of that department.

Q: Did you read any official Japanese documents containing military plans of Japan against the Soviet Union?

A: No, I did not read any official documents, but I heard about it during the confidential conversation of the German Ambassador Ott with general Tojo.

Q: Tell in detail about that conversation. When did it take place, on what occasion and what was the subject of the conversation?

A: It was in the summer of 1942 in June or July when Tojo asked Ott to receive him for a confidential talk. Ott agreed and the conversation took place in Ott's office in the Embassy.

Ott, military attaché Krechmer and I as an interpreter were present at this conversation from the German side. Prime minister Tojo, two generals, whose names I do not remember, and captain Yamagaki who acted as an interpreter were present from the Japanese side.

At that time German troops were very successful in North Africa and the Japanese supposed that the German army would reach <sup>the</sup> Suez canal. At the same time German troops were successfully advancing in the Caucasus.

T Tojo said that German troops should advance <sup>as</sup> far as Aden and Basra and the Japanese <sup>to</sup> India and Ceylon via Burma and the border line of their sphere of interests would lie along 70° East.

Then Tojo said that the Anglo-Saxons should be driven out of East Asia and that all the sources of raw materials there would provide Germany with <sup>the</sup> raw materials necessary for her industry.

Then the conversation turned upon the Soviet Far East. I do not remember exactly whether Ott asked Tojo something or Tojo spoke about the Soviet Far East himself. Tojo said that Japan was a mortal enemy of Russia and that Vladivostok was a permanent threat to Japan from the flank and that in the course of that war there was an opportunity of removing that danger. He said that it was not so difficult to do that as there was an excellent Kwantung army which included the best troops. Tojo gave to understand that Japan intended to make a surprise attack on Vladivostok from land, sea and air at the same time carrying on a diversive operations against Blagoveshensk. I heard the confirmation of that plan of attack on the U.S.S.R. at different times and under different circumstances from the interpreter Kogure, major Kandori and lieutenant - colonel Yamagata. When in 1942 I visited Yamagata in the Japanese



General Staff in reply to my question how the Japanese intended to attack the Soviet Union showed me in silence the Vladivostok and Blagoveshensk directions on the map.

Q: Was it discussed during the conference in Ott's office how far Japan intended to send its troops on the territory of the Soviet Union?

A: During that conversation Tojo gave to understand that it was not sufficient to occupy Vladivostok and Blagoveshensk and that it was necessary to extend the Japanese sphere of influence up to the lake Baikal.

Q: How long did the conference at Ott's office last?

A: About two hours.

Q: What was Ott's and Krechmer's view of the Japanese plan as expounded by Tojo?

A: They kept silence during the conference. During the conference it was Tojo who talked almost exclusively. I know from subsequent conversations with Krechmer that he was in a pessimistic mood. He thought that the Japanese were dispersing their forces. He hoped that a concentrated blow would be struck at the Far East, but not at India.

Q: What in your opinion was the object of Tojo's visit to Ott?

A: I think that Tojo wanted to know from the German ambassador and the military attaché whether German troops

would reach Aden and Basra at that time. Before launching the offensive Tojo wanted to ascertain if Germany was sufficiently sure of her successes. He wanted to find that out from Ott and the military attaché.

Q: Tell about your meeting Oshima at a banquet in the restaurant "Hoshiga Oka".

A: Such dinners are given openly in Japanese restaurants and there are many outsiders. Therefore the Japanese never talk about serious matters during such dinners and all serious matters are discussed with the main guests before dinner. I recall Oshima raising his gobblet and saying facetiously "for your Ural and for our lake Baikal", but I know that behind that facetious toast was his real opinion.

Q: How do you know that that was his real opinion?

A: Almost all the officer I talked with said that Oshima was the main representative of aggressive circles advocating an attack on the Soviet Union.

Q: Have you ever heard Muto express any political views?

A: No, I have never heard Muto express any such views as he was very reserved. But his officers said that he also belonged to the aggressive circles; it was intended even to make him the Minister of War due to his business obility.

Q: Did you receive information of military nature pertaining to the Soviet Union from the Japanese General Staff in 1941, 1942?

A: Yes, I did. I received that information from major Kandori and other officers of the German division of the General Staff.

Q: Tell in detail how often you received information and about what?

A: I received all military information about the Russian Far Eastern army, namely: disposition of troops, their strength, military transportations, the details about the reserves, movements of Soviet troops at the European front as well as the data concerning the War industry in the Soviet Union.

Q: How often did you receive information about the military and economic position of the Soviet Union?

A: Prior to my leaving the post of assistant military attaché I daily visited the Japanese General Staff in order to about the position on German fronts and if they had information furnish them with information for us from the Russian division it was furnished to me. At first that information was not received so often, but later on I received it twice or three times a week.

Q: What use was made of that information?

A: That information by means of a ciphering machine was transmitted to the attaché department of the OKW in Berlin.

Q: Did you <sup>often</sup> transmit that information to Berlin ~~often~~?

A: That information was transmitted as soon as it was received, first rarely and later on oftener. Especially important pieces of information passed through the ciphering bureau

of the Embassy.

Q: Were you in Manchuria?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: How many times were you in Manchuria?

A: Three times. First time I was in Manchuria with colonel Uazki from May 12 to July 1939. The second time I stayed there for a very short time in May or June 1940. The third time I was in Manchuria in February or in March 1941 also only for a few days when Krechmer was introduced to the Manchurian government he being concurrently the military attaché in Manchuria as well.

Q: Are you aware of the strength of the Kwantung army in different periods?

A: Yes, I am.

Q: From what sources do you know that?

A: Partly from the Japanese General Staff, from the German Correspondent Richard Zorge from whom we received exact data as to the number of Kwantung army divisions and some of their numbers. From the German mission in Manchuria we also received some data as to the strength of the Kwantung army.

Q: How did you estimate the strength of the Kwantung army as of the beginning of 1941 during your third visit to Manchuria?

A: Approximately 20-30 Japanese divisions.

Q: Do you mean the number of divisions or the number of troops necessary for forming 20-30 divisions?

A: The Japanese said that they had such a number of divisions, but I do not know whether each division was 10 or 20 thousand strong.

Q: In accordance with your observation did the Kwantung army strengthen or on the contrary become weaker after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war?

A: The Kwantung army became stronger in all respects: from the point of view of its personnel, their training, the construction of barracks as well as the construction of fortification.

Q: Where did you obtain these data?

A: We obtained these data from the German mission in Chungking. Besides I personally received information from General Staff officers, particularly from major Kandori. Besides I knew that the Japanese recruits were sent not to China but to Manchuria. The Germans coming from Manchuria said that they had seen troop trains bound for Manchuria. The railway passenger traffic from Japan to Korea and Manchuria discontinued several times. All this was after the outbreak of the German Soviet war in 1941.

Q: What information had you about the strengthening of the Kwantung army during the summer of 1941? You said that at the beginning of 1941 there were 25-30 Japanese divisions, did their number increase or decrease as of summer 1941?

A: The number of divisions, it seems, was not greatly increased, but the existing divisions were strengthened. Besides the Manchurian troops which existed along with the

Japanese were better trained and organized than before. The Japanese officers and NCO's were in charge of that training.

Q: Do you know anything about the technical equipment of the Kwantung army in that period?

A: Major Kandori, for instance, told me that the grenade presented by Hitler to the Japanese General Staff was to be mainly used on the Manchurian place d'armes.

Q: Tell in detail about the grenade.

A: That was a hollow grenade of great piercing capacity which was to pierce the armor up to 8 centimeters thick.

Q: Under what circumstances did Hitler present the Japanese General Staff with that grenade?

A: In spring 1942 lieutenant - colonel Niemeler and captain Merkel, both from the Armament Department arrived in Tokyo on ships breaking through the blockade and brought with them a specimen of a hollow shell with drawings and designs. In a very solemn atmosphere that shell was turned over by them to the Chief of the Japanese General Staff as Hitler's present to the Japanese Emperor. After that Niemeler and Merkel worked in a special Bureau with Japanese officers from the armament department in order to arrange the serial production of that shell in Japan.

Q: How do you know that?

A: I learned about that from the conversations of the military attaché with Niemeler during which I was present.

Besides I personally received for decoding some telegrams addressed to Niemeler from which his mission in Japan was clear.

Q: Do you know colonel ~~Kaila~~<sup>Kaila</sup>, the Finnish military attaché?

A: Yes, I do.

Q: What do you know about his activity in Manchuria?

A: Colonel Kaila in the autumn of 1942 visited Manchuria at the invitation of the Kwantung army in order to make them familiar with ~~ways~~<sup>ways</sup> in winter conditions.

Q: How do you know that?

A: I was present when colonel ~~Kaila~~<sup>Kaila</sup> paid a farewell visit to the military attaché Krechmer before going to Manchuria and ~~was~~<sup>spoke</sup> just about that.

Q: Did you see colonel Kaila after his return from Manchuria?

A: I do not recall that exactly. I may have seen him as he returned from ~~Manchuria~~<sup>Manchuria</sup> to Tokyo before my departure to Germany.

Q: Do you know the results of colonel Kaila's trip to Manchuria?

A: Krechmer told me about the results of that trip. Colonel Kaila told him that he was pleased with the result of his visit and thought that he had instructed the Japanese army well about the conduct of military operations in winter conditions and that his instructions were of value for the Japanese army.

Q: You said that you saw Tojo during your farewell visit

to him on January 1, 1943. Describe this visit.

A: I saw Tojo in his office on account of ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> invitation ~~by Tojo~~ of all foreign attachés and their assistants to attend the new year's festival of 1943.

Q: Did Tojo say anything during your visit about the plans of Japan as regards the Soviet Union?

A: No, he did not, Tojo only said that Japan would support Germany with different raw materials at her disposal from the occupied areas. As to Germany she had to provide the transport for exporting all those raw materials.

Q: Were any raw materials exported during the war from Japan to Germany?

A: Yes, many raw materials were exported on German ships breaking the blockade.

Q: From who <sup>in</sup> do you know about that?

A: From admiral Weneker, German naval attaché, and also because in January 1943 I was going to Germany on one of the ships breaking the blockade.

Q: What was the name of that transport and what raw and other materials did it carry?

A: It was an Italian ship "Pietro Orseolo" She carried 1000 tons of rubber, 1000 tons of tin and over 100-200 tons of tea.

Q: Where were rubber, tin and tea taken on board?

A: They were taken on board in Singapore.

The minutes of interrogation were read to me in German, which is my mother tongue.

The record is true and correct which I certify with my



signature.

Witness (signed: Petersdorf)

Interrogated: Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the  
International Military Tribunal for the  
Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit)

Interpreter captain (Gerasimova)

Secretary-stenographer (Kubeeva).

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned stenographer N.D. Kubeeva, give this certificate to colonel Rosenblit, Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and pledge myself to record correctly the interpreted testimony given by Fritz von Petersdorf relating to the case of major Japanese war criminals.

I have been warned that for a deliberately false recording I bear criminal responsibility under article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

(Kubeeva)

May 12, 1947

The certificate was given to me.

Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International  
Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit).

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned interpreter captain L.I. Gerasimova, give this certificate to colonel Rosenblit, Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and pledge myself to interpret correctly the testimony given by Fritz von Petersdorf relating to the case of major Japanese war criminals.

I have been warned that for a deliberately false interpretation I bear criminal responsibility under article 95 of the Criminal Code. of the R.S.F.S.R.

(L. Gerasimova)

May 12, 1947

The certificate was given to me.

Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International  
Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned Fritz von Petersdorf, give this certificate to colonel Rosenblit, Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and pledge myself to give true and correct testimony relating to the case of major Japanese war criminals.

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

(Fritz von Petersdorf)

May 12, 1947.

The certificate was given to me.

Assistant Soviet Prosecutor of the  
International Military Tribunal for  
the Far East.

Colonel (Rosenblit)

Interpreter - captain Gerasimova

Исполнен А. Рыжков

I. P. S. FILE UNIT

DATE: 22 Jan. 1948

I. P. S. Evidentiary Document Number 3145

has been received in the Office of the Clerk of the Court.

Signature: J. Harris  
For Clerk of Court

CHARGE OUT SLIP

Date: 3 September 1947

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 3145

TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PRESSTRANS \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.S.B.S. \_\_\_\_\_

DEFENSE DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

*affidavit -  
Fritz von Petersdorf*

Signature *A. Schweitzer*

Room# 358

Ex. 3858

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No 1

証問調書

「モスクワ」ニ於テ一九四七年五月十二日 極東國際軍事裁判所ソ聯檢察部次長ロゼンバリト大佐ハ通譯「ゲラニエモウ」大尉参加ノ下ニ証人トシテ軍事俘虜前線逸軍「フォニ・ペテルスドロフ・フリツ」ヲ証問セリ

姓名ヲ申立テアサヘ

「フォニ・ペテルスドルフ・フリツ」

何歳デスカ

四十七歳

アタノ最後ノ階級ハ何デシタカ

中佐

アタハ軍事俘虜デスカ

ソ・デス

何時何所デアタノハ俘虜トシテ捕

一九四五年甲 伯杯カラ南オデス

アタハ當時何ノ資格テ独乙軍ニ勤

マシタカ

私ハ或ル歩兵師団司令部 附

現在アタハ何所ニ居リマスカ

軍事俘虜收容所 カニナ七号

アタハソ聯 檢察機關若クハ裁判機關ニ

ヨリテ何等カノ犯罪ニ對シテ責任ヲ向ハシテ居リマスカ

答 イマ 同シテ居リマセン

FILE COPY RETURN TO ROOM 361

NO 2

証人ハ眞実唯一ツヲ証言スベク、眞実外ニ何事  
 モ証言セヌヨウ注意ヲ與ヘラレタ。証人ハ又虚偽ノ  
 証言ヲ與ヘルコトニ對シテハ「ロヒア」社会主義聯邦  
 「ソヴェエト」共和國刑法第九十五條ニ依リ刑法上  
 ノ責任ヲ負ハサルベキコトニ對シテモ注意ヲ與ヘラレタ。  
 通譯「ゲラシー」モ「大尉」ハ知ツテ居ナガラ正シカラザル通  
 譯ヲ與シタルコトニ對シ、又書記兼速記者「グー  
 エ」ハ知ツテ居ナガラ正シカラザル証言記録ヲ與  
 シタルコトニ對シ、其責任ニツキテ注意ヲ與ヘラレタ。証  
 人「フォニ」ペテルブルク、通譯「ゲラシー」モ「大尉」及  
 書記兼速記者「グーエ」ハ「証書」ハ「調書」  
 ニ附屬セシメラレテアル。

何時 アナタハ日本ニ居リマシタカ、

一九三八年九月クラ一九四三年一月迄

アタハ日本ニ居タ時如何ナル公職ニ在リマシタカ、

最初私ハ語学研究將校デアリ、一九三八年十二  
 月クラ一九四二年十二月迄ハ在東京独立大使

館附陸軍武官輔佐官デアリマシタ。

アタハ前任者トシテ誰ガ陸軍武官輔佐官

ノ職ニ在リマシタカ、

少佐デ、夏後中佐ニタツ「シヨリ」デス

アタハ後任トシテ誰ガソノ職ニ在リマシタカ、

タシカコメレル大佐デアタト思ヒマス、

アタハ長官ハ誰デシタカ、



答一九四〇年十二月迄ハ「マッキ」大佐、其後ハ大佐デ其後少将ニ

シタ「クレナメル」デアリマス。

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問 日本参謀本部、将校中、誰トアノ個人的ニ知合デシタカ。

答 西郷中佐、「カンドリ」少佐、山ガタ中佐、秋田中佐、杉山元将

軍、岡本少将及闲院宮ト知合ヒデシタ。

問 アナタが今言ハタ人々ノ官職ヲ言フ下ヤイ。

答 闲院宮ト杉山将军ハ参謀總長デアリマシタ。岡本少

将ハ参謀本部或部長デアリマシタ。西郷中佐及山ガタ中佐

ハ日本参謀本部独ニ課長デアリマシタ「カンドリ」少佐及秋

田中佐ハ日本参謀本部独ニ課ニ勤務シテ居マシタ。

問 アナタハ個人的ニ東條将军ト知合デアリマシタカ。

答 ハイ知合ヒデシタ。

問 何時又ドナテ事情デアタハ東條ト知合ニナリマシタカ。

答 和一九三八年 十月東京郊外ニ於テ「策馬」散策ノ際

知リ合ヒ「ナリマシタ」コノ「催」ハ防共協定締結ノ機会ニ於テ

外國陸軍武官及ソノ輔佐官「タメ」ニ「サレタ」モノデアリマシタ。

問 当時東條ハ何デシタカ。

答 確タルコトハ言ヒ兼マスガ当時彼ノ人ハ航空總監デア

タカト「田」ヒマス。

問 東條ト何回會ヒマシタカ。

答 公式會合ノ席上數回「エ」

問 アナタが東條将军ト會ツタ最後ノ場合ハ何時「エ」カ。

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答、元四三年一月一日私が彼所へ別レノ挨拶ニ行ッダ

付テス。

問、大島將軍ト知合ヒテスカ。

ハイ。

問、何時彼ト知合ヒニナリマシタカ。

答、元三六年中、伯林デオリンピックレガアツタ時、<sup>當</sup>既ニ知合

ヒテシタ。

問、日本デ彼ニ會ヒマシタカ。

答、ハイ、會ヒマシタ。

問、何時彼ト日本デ會ヒマシタカ。

答、元三九年、一九四〇年カ、一九四一年ノ五月中唯一回、元

年ハ正確ニ想ヒ起シマセシ。然シソレハ五月中ノ一トテ星

ヶ岡、茶寮デ大島ノマツタ送別會ノ席上テアツタコト

ハ良ク覺エテ居リマス。

問、武藤章將軍ト知合ヒテスカ。

答、ハイ、彼ト知合ヒテシタ。

問、何時何處デ彼ト知合ヒニナリマシタカ。

答、陸軍武官邸ト公使ノ所デ知合ヒニナリ、数回會

ヒマシタ。

問、當時武藤章ハ何ノ職ニアリマシタカ。

答、日本陸軍省軍事政治局ノ指導者。

問、何故アナタハコノ局ヲ軍事政治局ト呼ビマセカ。

答、自分等ノ所ノ日本人通訳達ハコノ局ノ日本名稱

ヲ左様ニ訳シテ居リマシタ。

向、何カ日本、対ソ戦争計画、ニトテ記述シテアル日本  
側ノ公式文書ヲ讀ム場合ガアリマシタカ、

答、イヤ、私ハ公式文書ヲ讀ムコトハナクツテ、ソノ獨  
大使「オット」ト東條將軍ト、秘密會談ノ時  
ソノコトヲ聽キマシタ。

向、ソノ「オット」東條會談ニツイテ何時行公、ドニテ場合  
ニ又ドニテ「オット」ヲ詳シク記シナサイ、

答、ソレハ一九四二年六月カ、夏ノコトデ東條ガ秘  
密會談ノ後メ會ツテ「オット」ニ申出テタリ  
デアリマシタ。「オット」ハ之一同意ニテ會談ハ大使館  
内「オット」ノ事務室テ行ハレマシタ。コノ會談ハ  
獨ニ側ヨリ「オット」、陸軍武官「クレメル」及通  
訳トシテ私カ出席シマシタ。

日本側カラハ東條首相、將軍二名、ソノ性ハ今  
想ヒ出シセン。外ニ山崎大尉ガ通譯トシテ出席シテ  
居マシタ。當時獨ニ軍ハ北阿デ大成功ヲ収メテ  
居マシタ。ソレデ日本側ハ獨ニ軍ガ「スエズ」運河ニ  
達スルト見タノデス。同時ニ獨ニ軍ハ成功ニツツコ  
「カサス」モ進ンテ居タノテシタ。

東條ハイヒマシタ。即チ獨ニ軍ハ「アデ」及「バスラ」進  
マネハナラヌ。又日本側ハ「ビル」ヲ奪テ印度及「セイ  
ロ」ニ行カネハナラヌ。ソニテ彼等ノ利益圏ノ  
境界ハ東經七十度ニ沿ツテ通ルルテアリマス。

更ニ東條ハイヒマシタ、即チゴロ、ソレハ東亞  
ヨリ驅逐セラルベキデアル、又此所ニ存ル原料  
ノ有ル産地ハ独ニ對シテソノ工業用トシテ  
必要ナル原料ヲ供給スルテアロウト。

次テ談話ハ極東ソノ領關係ニ入リマシタ、ソレト  
カ何カ東條ニ言イタリテアツタカ、若クハ東條  
カ自身ダケテ極東ソノ領ノコトヲ話シタカソノ

矣、自分ハ正確ニ相ヒセヌニトモ来ニモシ。

東條ハイヒマシタ、日本ハ「ロミア」ノ本来ノ敵ニアル

又浦塩斯德ハ日本ニトツテホクニ側面カラ脅

威トナテ居ル、又ソノ戰爭進行中ニ右危險

ヲ除クタメ都合ノヨイ機會ガアルノデアルト彼又イ

ヒマシタ、即チコレヤルニトハ格別困難デナイ、ソノタメ

ニ優秀ナ軍隊ヲ包含シテ居ル立派ノ関東

軍ガアルト、東條ハ日本トシテハ、突如、空海

陸ノ各方面ヨリ浦塩斯德ニ對シテ攻撃ヲ加ヘ同

時ニ武市ニ對シテ牽制策戰ヲ行ハトシテ居

ルノデアルトユウア解ヲ與ヘマシタ。

色々ナ時ニ又豫メテ事情ノ下ニ私ハ小暮

ヲ通訳「カントリ」少佐及山ガタ申佐カラ右ノソ聯

攻撃計畫ヲ確マル話ヲ聞キマシタ、山ガタハ九

四二年中或ハ私が彼ヲ參謀本部ニ往訪

シテ私カラ日本側ニ對シテ攻撃ヲトシテ風ニ定規

ニウ、ニテ居ル、カト實ニ時之ニ答ヘトシテノ

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黙ッタ儘地因上デ浦塩ト武市トヘノ方角ヲ示ミタコトガアリヌ。

問. オットノ事務室デ会谈ノ時、日本ハトノ位深クソ

答. 領ヘソ軍隊ヲ動クス積リテカニツイテノ語カアリヌカ。

同. 会谈ノ時東條ハ浦塩ヤ武市占領 丈ケテハ不十分テ日本ノ勢力圏ヲハイカル 湖迄拡張スル必要ガアルトイウ了解ヲ與ヘミタ。

同. オットノ所ノ会谈ハトノ位長ク續キミシタカ。

同. 東條ノユウタ日本側計画ニツイテ「オット及「クレチメル」ガトニテ考ヲ述ヘミシタカ。

答. 会谈ノ時彼等ハ黙ッテ居マシタ、コノ会谈テハ殆ニト東條独リ語ラシマシタ、其後「クレチメル」トノ会谈カラシテ「私ハ彼ガ悲觀的デアツタコトヲ承知シテ

居リヌ、彼ハ日本側ガ其ノ力ヲ浪費シテ居ルト考ヘタノテヌ、彼ハ極東ニ対スル「集中」的打撃ヲ期待シテ居タノデアツテ印度ニ対シテ「デハナカフタノ

デアリヌ。

同. アナタ自身トシテハ東條ノ「オット」訪問ノ趣旨ヲトシテ風ニア解シマシタカ。

答. 自分ノ考ヘテハ、東條ハ現在独乙軍ガ「アテ」ニヤ「バス」ラシ達ニ得ル「ド」カニツイテ独乙大使

及陸軍武官カラ知リタイトシテ居タモト思ヒマス、東條ハ攻撃ヲ始メル前ニ独乙ガ果シテ自分

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成功ニ十分自信カアルカドローカラ確メタイト思ッテ居マシタ  
彼ハ之ヲ「オット」及陸軍武官ノ所テ明ニシタイト思ッテ居  
シタ

向 星ガ岡茶寮ノ宴會ノ席上アナタガ大島ト会ッタニト  
ライテ話シテ下サイ

答 日本料理店デセル斯種合食ハ開放的ナモノデアリ又  
關係ナイ聴手が多数居ルソレ故日本人ハコナ合食ノ席上

デハ重要ナトハ決テ話サナイ重要ナ問題ハ  
食迄ニ主ナル客トノ間ニ論議サレヌ、私ハ大島ガ酒杯ヲ舉  
ゲテ冗談ニ「アナタノコウラル」タメニソシテ我々ノ「ヨイカ」湖ノタメニ  
トユウコトヲ覚ヘテ居ヌ、然シコノ冗談ノ乾杯ノ背後ニ彼  
ノ真ノ意因ガ隠レテ居タト承知シテ居ヌ

向 ドローミテアナタハソレガ大島ノ真意見デアット承知シヌカ

答 我々が話シテ居ルヲ將校ハ殆ト全部大島ハ対ソ攻撃ヲ主

張ニテ爾侵略者方面ニ至ル代表者「ルトユウテ居マシタ、  
向 アナタハ何時ク武藤ノ何等ク政治向題ニ関スル言明ヲ願

キマシタカ

答 武藤カニ私自身ソノ様ナ言明ヲ耳ニシタコトハ全クアリマ  
セン、トユウハ「人ハ非常ニ用心深カクツタデヌ、然ッシ彼將  
校達ハ彼が天張リ侵略者一味ニ屈シテ居ルトユウテ居  
マシタ、彼カ事務的ナル是カラ彼ヲ陸軍大臣ニ擬シタコト  
スラアリマシタ、

向 一九四一—一九四三年中アナタハ日本參謀本部カラソ聯

答 關係ノ軍事情報ヲ受取リマシタカ、

向 佐及其他ノ將校カラソ情報ヲ受取リマシタ、

向 ドレ程屢々アナタカ情報ヲ受取リ又何ニ関スルモノデアッ  
カ詳シク話シテ下サイ、

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答、私ハ「ロミア」ノ極東軍関係ノ總テノ軍事情報即軍隊ノ配置ソノ数、軍隊輸送ノコト、並豫備軍ニツイテ、詳細、歐洲戰線、ソ軍移動ノ詳細、並在ソ軍事工業ニ関スル資料ヲ受取りマシタ。

問、ソ聯ノ軍事及經濟状況ニツイテノ情報ヲ度々受取りマシタカ。

答、私ハ私が陸軍武官輔佐官ノ職ヲ去ル迄ノ間、獨乙戰線ノ状況ニツイテノ情報ヲ傳ヘルタメ、毎日日本參謀本部ヘ行キマシタ。ソレテ若シソノ時ソコニ「ロミア」班カヲ我々ヘノ情報ガアツタラソレヲ私ニ渡シテ呉レマシタ。最初ハコノ情報ハ比較的稀ニ入手シマシタガ、後ニテソレハ私ハ毎週二三回受取りマシタ。

問、ソレ等情報ハ何ニ使ヒマシタカ。

答、コノ情報ハ我々カラ暗号機械デ伯林ノ「オリカウエ」武官部ニ傳達シテ居マシタ。

問、アナタハ度々ソノ情報ヲ伯林ニ傳達シマシタカ。

答、コノ情報ハ受取ルニ伴ツテ傳達シテ居マシタ。最初ハ比較的稀ニ、後デハ段々頻繁ニ、特ニ重要ナ情報ハ大使館ノ電信室經由テヤリマシタ。

問、アナタ自身ハ滿洲ニ居マシタカ。

答、ハイ。

問、アナタハ何回滿洲ニ行キマシタカ。

答、三回、第一回ハ一九三九年五月十二日カラ六月迄「マツキ」大佐ト一緒ニ滿洲ヘ行キマシタ。第二回ハ一九四〇年五月カ六月中極短

期間行キシタ。第二回ハ一九四一年二月カ三月中滿洲へ行キシタ。  
「クネメル」ガ在滿陸軍武官ヲ兼テ居タリテ、滿洲國政府へ核  
抄ニ行ツタ時テ總計數日間テシタ。

問、關東軍ノ兵數ハ知ツテマスカ。

答、ハイ、知ツテマス。

問、どこカラアタタハ之ヲ知ツテマスカ。

答、一部ハ日本參謀本部カラデス、其ノ外獨乙通信員「リハ  
ルド、ゾルゲ」カラデス、我々ハコノ人カラ關東軍師團數ニツイ  
テ正確ナ資料並師團或ル番號モ得マシタ。在滿獨乙公  
使館カラモ關東軍ノ兵數ニツイテ或ル資料ヲ受取りマシタ。

問、一九四一年初迄ニアタタカ第三回滿洲訪問ニシテ關東軍兵  
力ヲドウ見積リマシラカ。

答、約二十五乃至三十個日本師團。

問、アタタノ言フハ師團ノ數ヲスカ、ソレ共二十五乃至三十個師團  
ヲ組織スルニ十分ナ軍隊ノ數ヲスカ。

答、日本人ハ一掃ノ數ノ日本師團ガ滿洲ニ在ルト言フテ居  
シタガ師團ヲ一万人トシタカニ万人トシタカ私ハワカリマセン。

問、アタタ觀察テハ獨ソ戦ハ始マツタ後關東軍ハ増加シマシタ  
カ、ソレ共及対ニ減カシマシタカトイフカ。

答、有ル關係ニ於テ關東軍ハ人員上又ソノ教練ニ於テ兵  
令建設上又防禦施設建設上強化サレマシタ。

問、何所カラアタタノ所ニソノ資料ガ入りタスカ。

答、吾々ハコレ等資料ヲ在長春獨乙公使館カラ受取りマシ  
タ、外ニ私自身日本參謀本部將校、就中「カントリ」少佐

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カラ情報ヲ入手シマシタ。ソノ外私ハ日本新兵ガ支那ヘ送ラレ  
ナイテ滿洲ヘ送ラレタヲ承知シテ居マシタ。滿洲カラ来タ獨  
乙ノハ滿洲ニ向ッ日本ノ運送船ニ會ワタト話シテ居マシタ。  
日本カラ朝鮮及滿洲ヘノ鐵道旅客輸送ハ數回中止セ  
ラレマシタ。コレ等ハ皆一九四一年中獨ソ戰爭ノ始ツタ後ノ  
コトデシタ。

問、一九四一年夏ニ於ケル関東軍ノ強化ニツイテトシテ資料  
ガアタタノ所ニアリマスカ。アタタハ一九四一年初ニ滿洲  
ニ二十五乃至三十個日本師團ガアツタト言ハレタガ、  
ソレハ一九四一年夏迄ニ増ヘタノデスカ。

答、師團ノ數ハトモ著シク増ヘテハ居ナカツタノ様デス。  
然レ當時存レテ居タ師團ハ強化サレマシタ。ソノ外日  
本軍ト茲ニテ存在シテ居タ滿洲軍ガソノ時迄ヨリ  
モ一層良ク訓練サレ又一層良ク組織サレテ居リ  
マシタ。右教練ニハ日本人將校及下士官ガ當ツテ  
居マシタ。

問、右ノ時期ニ於ケル関東軍ノ技術上ノ裝備ノ強  
化ニツイテアタタハ何カ知ツテ居マスカ。

答、例ヘバ「カンドリ」及「佐ハ」ヒトラ「カ」カラ日本參謀  
本部ニ贈ラレタ榴彈ハ立トシテ滿洲戰場  
ニ於テ使用サレルベキデアルト私ニ話シテ居  
マシタ。

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問、ソレハトシテ榴彈デスカ。詳シク話シテ下サヘ。

答、ソレハ「センチ」造ノ装甲ヲ撃テ抜クベキ大キナ貫徹  
力ヲ有スル装薬ナキ榴弾ヲアリマシタ。

問、トシテ事情ヲ「ヒトラ」カコノ砲彈ヲ日本參謀本部  
ニ贈ツタノデシタカ。

答、ニメル中佐ト「メルケリ」大尉、共ニ裝備局カラ一九四  
二年春封鎖線ヲ破ツタ船ニ乗ツテ東京ヘ到着シマ  
シタ。ソレニ装薬ナキ榴弾ノ見本トソノ設計圖及繪  
圖トヲ持ツテ来マシタ。コノ砲彈ハ「ヒトラ」ヨリ日本  
天皇ヘノ贈物トシテ右兩人カラ嚴肅ナル式ヲ經  
テ日本參謀總長ニ渡サレマシタ。其後「ニメル」  
「メルケリ」ハ日本デコノ砲彈ヲ「シリーズ」製産ニ入  
レル目的ヲ以テ裝備局ヨリノ日本將校ト共ニ特  
別ノ事務所ニ働イテ居マシタ。

問、アナタハコノコトヲ何所カラ知リマシタカ。

答、コノコトハ陸軍武官ト「ニメル」トノ會談ヨリ私ニ知レ  
タノデス。コノ會談ニ私ハ出席シテ居マシタ。ソノ外「ニメル」宛  
ノ或ル電報ヲ暗譯解讀シ、多ク私自身之ヲ受取ツタガ之  
ヨリテ彼ノ日本出張ノ目的ガ判明シマシタ。

問、アナタハ芬蘭陸軍武官「カイラ」大佐ヲ知ツテマスカ。

答、ハイ。

問、コノ人ノ滿洲ニ於ケル行動ニツイテ何カ知ツテマスカ。

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答、「カイラ」大佐ハ一九四二年秋關東軍ノ招キニ應  
ジテ滿洲ヘ旅行シマシタ。ソレハ冬季ノ軍事行動ノ條件  
ヲ關東軍ニ知ラセルタメデアリマシタ。

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問 何所カラアナタハソノコトヲ知ツテマスカ。  
答 カイララ大佐ガ滿洲ヘ旅行スル前「クレヂメル

陸軍武官方ヘ別レニ來タ時ニ私ハソコニ居マシタ其

時ニアノ人ハ丁度ソノコトニツイテ話シテ居マシタ。

問 カイララ大佐ガ滿洲カラ歸ツタ後會ヒマシタカ。

答 確カナコトハ約見ヘテマセン。私が独乙ヘ出發スル

迄ニアノ人ハ滿洲カラ東京ヘ歸ツテ居マシタカ

ラ私ハアノ人ニ會ツテ居ルカモ知レマセン。  
問 カイララ大佐ノ滿洲旅行ノ結果ヲアナタハ知ツ

テマスカ。

答 コノ旅行ノ結果ニツイテハ「クレヂメル」ガ私ニ話シマ

シタ。カイララ大佐ハ自分ノ旅行ノ成功ニ満足テ

アリソシテ冬ノ軍事行動ヲ行フコトニツイテ良

ク日本軍ニ嚴ヘテヤツタシ又ソノ指示ハ大ニ日本

問 アナタハ一九四三年一月一日アナタガ東條ノ所ヘ離

任ノ挨拶ヲシテ行ツタ時東條ト會ツタト證

言シマシタ。ソノ會見ニツイテ話シテ下サイ

答 私ハ一九四三年正月ノ祝ニ東條ガ外國陸軍武

官及輔佐官全部ヲ招待シタ時東條ノ事

務室デ彼ヲ見マシタ

13 問 東條ハ右會見ノ時日本ノ聯ニ關スル計畫ニ

ツイテ何カ言ヒマシタカ。  
答 イヤ東條ハ唯日本ハ其占領地域カラ得テ其ノ

手ニ收メテ原有ニル原料品ヲ以テ独乙ヲ支持スル  
ト言ツタ大ケデシタ。独乙ハ右原料輸出ノタメ

運送船ヲ確保シテケレバナラヌト言ヒマシタ。

問 戦争中日本カラ独乙ノ為メニ何カ原料品ヲ

輸出シマシタカ

答 ソーデス封鎖突破シタ独乙船デタクノ原料品

カ輸出サレマシタ

問 ドゴカラアアタハソノコトヲ知ツテマスカ。

答 独乙海軍武官「ウエネケル」提督カラデス又一九

四三年一月中私が封鎖ヲ突破シタ船ノツニ乗ッ

テ独乙ヘ行ツタカラデス。

問 ソノ運送船ハ何トユウ名前デシタカソシテソノ船

ハ原料品マ其他ノ材料ノ中何ヲ独乙ヘ輸送シマシカ

答 伊太利船「ピエトロ」オルセオロ號ヲ船ニハ「ゴム」

千屯錫一千屯及茶カ百ニ百屯アリマシタ

問 何所デ「ゴム」錫及茶ヲ積取リマシタカ

答 「ゴム」錫及茶ハ新嘉坡デ積込ミマシタ

本調査員自分ニ對シ自國語独乙語ニテ翻譯ヲ以テ讀ミレ

マシタ。證言ハ確實ニ正シク記述セラレテアルヲ認シ茲ニ認證シタ

證人 「ポアルスドルフ」(四者名)

右証人シタリ。 極東國際軍事裁判所ソノ辨檢察部次長

通譯 「大尉」 「ケラン」 「モワ」

書記 「婦人」 「速記者」 「アバーエワ」

No. 15

Doc. 3145

證書

余左記署名、フオンベテルスドルフフリッハ日本主要戦争犯罪人事件ニ関シ眞實ナル證言ヲ與フルノ義務ヲ負フベシ右ニ付極東國際軍事裁判所ノ檢察部次長ローゼンブリト大佐ニ對シテ茲ニ本證書ヲ提出スルモノデアリマス。

余ハ虚偽ノ證言ヲ與フルコトニ對シテハ「ロシア」社會主義聯邦ソヴェト共和國刑法第九十五條ニ依リ刑事上ノ責任ヲ自分ニ負ハサルベキ旨ノ注意ヲ與ヘラレテ居リマス。

(フリッフオンベテルスドルフ)

一九四七年五月十二日

證書受理ス

極東國際軍事裁判所 聯合檢察部次長

大佐 (ローゼンブリト)

通譯大尉 ゲラシーモフ

No. 16

Doc. 3145

證書

私ハ左記署名ノ婦人通譯大尉「エル・イー・グレン」ハ日本  
主要戦争犯罪人事件ニ関シ「フォン・ベテルスドルフ」アリ  
證言ヲ正確ニ翻譯スルノ義務ヲ負フヘノ右ニ付極東  
國際軍事裁判所ノ聯檢察部次長「ローゼンブリット」  
大佐ニ對シテ茲ニ本證書ヲ提出スルモ「デアリマス」

私ハ知ワテ居「カ」ラ虚偽ノ通譯ヲナスコトニ對シテ「ハ」ロニア  
社會主義聯邦「ソ」ウエト共和國刑法第九十五條ニ依  
リ刑事上ノ責任ヲ自介ニ負ハサルベキ旨ノ注意ヲ與ヘ  
ラレテ居「リ」マス  
(「エル・ゲラシーモワ」)

一九四七年五月十二日

證書受理ス

極東國際軍事裁判所ノ聯檢察部次長

大佐 「ローゼンブリット」

No. 17

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證 書

私左記署名、婦人速記者「エスター・ベエワ」ハ日本主要  
戦争犯罪人事件ニ関スル、フオンベテルストルフアリフ、證  
言、翻譯ヲ正確ニ記録スルノ義務ヲ負フベシ、左ニ付、極  
東國際軍事裁判所、聯檢察部次長「ロセンブリト」  
大佐ニ對シテ茲ニ本證書ヲ提出スルモ、テアリマス。

私、知リテ居ナガラ正シカラザル記録ヲナスコトニ對シテハ「ロ  
シ」社會主義聯邦「ソヴェト」共和國刑法第九十五條  
ニ依リ刑事上ノ責任ヲ自分ニ負ハサルベキ旨、注意ヲ與  
ヘラレテ居リマス  
(フベエワ)

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