

Def. Doc. # 1441

Rejected
R 22,441

I M T F E

United States of America et al

- against -

ARAKI, Sadao etc.

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : OTSUKA, Reizo

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

ERRATA SHEET

Def. Doc, # 1441.

An Affidavit by OTSUKA, Reizo

Page 1, line 14.

the data paper by Japan instead of the material from
from Japan.

Page 2, (3) 1st line.

by the Central Committee instead of Authorities.

Page 4, line 2.

Chang-chung instead of Chang-Tu.

Page 6, line 9.

by wang Min (Chen Shao-yu). not wang min-Shi
and Shao-yu.

Page 8, 5th line from the bottom.

hot spring.

take off at Chien-lung.

Def Doc. # 1441

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

1. I graduated from Meiji University in 1925 (Taisho 14) and entered the South Manchurian Railway Company in April of the same year. I was attached to the Research Section of the Company and was engaged in research on Chinese political and economic affairs with emphasis on study of the condition of the Chinese Communist Party. From that time until April, 1942 (Showa 17) I lived in China, residing in Peking, Shanghai, and Nanking.

Various research material concerning China was collected at the Research Section of the South Manchuria Railway and I had the opportunity of meeting important Chinese persons in numerous fields.

2. By order of the South Manchurian Railway Company I wrote a book entitled "Recent Development in the Chinese Communist Movement." This is an English translation by MATSUZAKI, Susumu, member of the archives section, General Affairs Department, of the manuscript presented by the Company as the 17th series of the material from Japan to the 6th Pacific Conference held at Yosemite Park in California, U. S. A. from August 15 to August 29, 1936.

3. I based the contents of the book on various publications of the Chinese Communist Party. I entered Chinese Communist Party districts on several occasions for the purpose of investigation.

4. I can read English and Chinese but I am not conversant in writing and speaking these languages.

5. The portion from Page 343 to page 375 of the book shown to me as Defence Document No. 1161 is an exact copy of what I wrote, in the book

Def. Doc. # 1441

mentioned above.

6. I used to collect various statements, resolutions, declarations and other documents in Chinese made by the Chinese Communist Party, while I was serving in the research section of the South Manchurian Railway Company. The same research section published, in July 1939, a book entitled "The History of the Movement For Unification of The Anti-Japanese People's Front." All the documents of the Chinese Communist Party appearing in this book are, as I have already stated, reproductions of the documents collected by me. I certify Reference Document No. 930 to be a copy of the said book.
7. After the outbreak of the 1st Shanghai Incident on January 28 1932, The Provisional Central Government of Soviet China declared war against Japan on April 26 of the same year, and on the same occasion criticized Kuomintang Army for making attacks on the Chinese Communist troops.
8. It also made public "An Appeal To The People By The Central Authorities of The Chinese Communist Party" on the same day and "The Declaration Of The Participation of The Chinese Soviet Government In Anti-Japanese Resistance" on April 15, 1933, in which it blamed the Chiang Kai-shek government for conducting negotiations with the Japanese government in an effort to readjust the Sino-Japanese relations by peaceful means and repeatedly reproached the Kuomintang Army for attacking the Chinese Communist troops, thus urging a united front in their resistance against Japan.
9. "The Preliminary Agreement Against Japan and Chiang Kai-shek" was

concluded on November 26, 1933, among The Chinese Communist Army, The Fukien Provincial Government and the 19th Route Army, in which it was agreed that the 19th Route Army would protect the "soviet" district with its military force, that an anti-Chiang Kai-shek proclamation would be issued, that the preparations for military actions against Japan and Chiang Kai-shek would be pushed ahead and that an agreement on the operations for attaining these ends would be made.

10. The Red Army of the Chinese Workers and Farmers demanded that the civil wars be converted into a war against an external enemy by issuing "The Proclamation Of The Resistance Against Japan In The Northern Territory." The proclamation assailed the Chinese government for having recognized Manchukuo by concluding directly with the latter a postal and transportation agreement and for having launched attacks against the Soviet Government of China as well as the Red Army of The Workers and Farmers (the Chinese Communist Army) and demanded the Chiang Kai-shek government to declare war against Japan.

11. While the Japanese and Chinese governments had been making great efforts to readjust Sino-Japanese relations subsequent to the Mukden Incident since the conclusion of the Tangku Agreement in May, 1933, the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued, on August 1, 1935, a "Message of Appeal To The Whole Nation For National Salvation Through Resistance Against Japan" which is commonly known as the "August 1 Proclamation." The Chinese Communist Party criticized, in this proclamation, the slogans of "Sino-Japanese Amity" and "Sino-Japanese

Def. Doc. # 1441

Collaboration" advocated by people such as Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei, Huang Fu, Wang I-Tang and Chang-Tu who were making efforts for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, praised the declaration of war against Japan or the Soviet Government of China and "the Fundamental Principles Of The Operations Against Japan By The Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Union" as proposed by the Red of the Fukien Provincial Government and demanded the suspension by the Kuomintang of preparations for a war against Japan and its army's offensives against the Soviet district and also the establishment of a national defense government including the Chinese Communist Army and the Red Army with the purpose of carrying out the resistance against Japan. It further demanded as a policy of the national defense government referred to above, the confiscation of all Japanese assets in China, the repletion of the military preparations against Japan and the arming of the whole Chinese people.

Inasmuch as this proclamation was chiefly addressed to groups such as industrial and agricultural organizations, students, young military men, journalists, anti-Japanese associations, patriotic societies and the like, its slogan which called for "Power From the Powerful And Money From the Wealthy" appealed strongly to the Chinese masses in general, and, as a result, the efforts of the Chinese government for the readjustment of the Sino-Japanese relations were made still more difficult.

12. The central committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued "The Message Of Appeal To All People All Parties And Factions And All Armies of the country" on December 14, 1935, and "The Resolution Concerning The

Def. Doc. # 1441

Prevailing Political Situation And The Duties Of The Communist Party" on 25th of the same month, while both of them contained aims similar to that of the August 1 Proclamation, the latter, in particular, urged the creation of a national defense government and the formation of an united army for resisting Japan and advocated the organization of those entertaining anti-Japanese ideologies, regardless of their economic doctrines and of their agreement or disagreement with the Soviet system and land revolution, in order to brand as traitors the leaders of the Nationalist government who were endeavouring to readjust the diplomatic relations with Japan and to carry out a struggle against them.

The same resolution therefore requested the Communist Party members to work upon the various groups, troops and local political regimes in order to organize them or amalgamate the existing organizations for the attainment of the above-stated ends. The resolution further announced that all the elements who are unfavourably treated under the Nationalist government would be treated well under the Soviet regime and that its policies towards the wealthy farmers and commercial and industrial capitalists would be modified in order that a larger number of people might become members of the Soviet Republic and might thus contribute to a vigorous prosecution of the struggle against Japan and the Kuomintang government. The series of such activities of the Chinese Communist Party in various regions resulted in the aggrandisement of the Soviet-dominated area, the increase of the Communist Party members and the reinforcement of the Communist army, while arousing tremendous repercussions among the members of the Kuomintang Party and junior officers and men of the Nationalist Army. Those activities,

Def. Doc. # 1441

however, also rendered extremely difficult the efforts which were being made by both the Chinese and Japanese governments towards a readjustment of the relations between the two countries.

13. Great encouragement was given to the Chinese Communist Party when the 7th general convention of the Comintern, held in Moscow between July 25 and August 20, 1935, adopted as its principal slogan, "War for the sake of peace", as well as a resolution for the creation of a united front opposing Germany, Japan and Poland. The Chinese Communist Party was represented at this convention by Wang Min-Shi and Chen Shao-yu.

14. The Northern Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued the "Proclamation of National Salvation Through Resistance Against Japan" on March 10 1936 expounding similar contentions and urging the troops, political parties, various organization and individual citizens to come under the Soviet regime and participate in the formation of a national defense government and a united army of resistance against Japan.

15. "The Fundamental Platform For National Salvation Through Resistance Against Japan" was adopted at the general meeting for the creation of a united army for national salvation on June 1, 1936. Emphasis in this platform was laid on the fact that unity had been realized on the principle of "Resistance Against Japan Above All" without resorting to a general anti-imperialistic or anti-British activities as a means of resisting against external forces hampering the accomplishment of the National Revolution and that unity had been realized on the principle that a war against Japan was inevitable, as against the views that war should be avoided, as a means of carrying on the struggle against Japan.

Def. Doc. # 1441

16. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party published a "Resolution concerning the immediate political condition and duty of the Party" on June 13th, 1936. It was said in this resolution, that since the national salvation movement was started by students in Peiping on December 9th, 1935, an anti-Japanese and national salvation movement sprang up widely throughout the country and that the participants included not only workers and farmers but also students, soldiers as well as those belonging to the intellectual class. It also said that the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang Kai-shek united front had been completed; that the anti-Japanese sentiment ran so high among the officers of lower rank and soldiers of the 29th Army Corps stationed in the Peiping-Tientsin district at that time that they were inclined to disobey the orders of their superior officers; and that since the declaration of August 1st, the advocacy of the Chinese Communist Party evoked an ardent response from the practical faction of the Army throughout the country. It further asserted that it was impossible to make a distinction between an anti-Japanese war and an anti-Chiang war; that a Soviet People's Republic should be established by reorganizing the Chinese Communist Party; that a National Defense Government and anti-Japanese combined forces be created; and that in accordance with the opinion of Wang Ming, a member of the Party, to entice the malcontents in the Kuomintang and the National Army to join in the anti-Japanese united front in opposition to the intention of the National Government.

17. On September 17, 1936 the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese

Communist Party passed a "Resolution concerning the new situation of the anti-Japanese and national salvation movement and the establishment of a ~~Democratic Republic~~"

18. The anti-Japanese movement which accompanied the above mentioned propaganda of the Chinese Communist Party reached the high-water mark in 1936 and resulted in a number of cases of murder of Japanese at various places, among which the well-known are as follows: the Chengtu Incident of August 24, 1936; the Rakhoi Incident of September 3, 1936; the Hankow Incident of September 19, 1936; the Seaman Nokayama Incident of November 9, 1935; the Hibino Yoko incident of November 11, 1935; and the Kayabu incident of July, 1936.

19. The Sian coup took place on December 12, 1936.

With the plan of convening a meeting of the National Defense Council at Sian, Chiang Kai-shek sent out telegraphic invitations to leaders of various areas on December 7, 1936. On December 11, Chang Hsueh-liang, Yu Hsueh-chung, Chu Shao-liang, Shao Li-tzu, Chu Chia-hua, Chen Cheng, Chiang Tso-pin, Yang Hu-cheng, and Chen Tiao-yuan, etc. assembled. On December 12, Chang Hsueh-liang in league with Yang Hu-cheng carried out a coup, arrested and incarcerated Chiang Kai-shek and leaders of the Central Government who had been staying then at Chinghuati hot spring at Chien-lung.

Chang Hsueh-liang issued a circular telegram on the 13th, in which he attacked the National Government for having been engaged from first to last in diplomatic negotiations with Japan in spite of the fact that the Government should have declared war against Japan and denied the

Def. Doc. # 1441

the National Government and insisted upon the reconstruction of the State.

Chiang Kai-shek, upon concluding a compromise with Chang Hsueh-liang, returned to Nanking on December 26, 1936.

This compromise contained eight conditions, among which were the following: Chiang Kai-shek was to approve of carrying on resistance against Japan at an opportune moment; to stop subjugating communist bandits; from responsible posts of the Central Government to discharge important officials of the pro-Japanese faction in the Kuomintang; and to promise to commute and acquit Chen Chun-ju and six other members of the Communist Party who had been imprisoned in Shanghai.

20. Since the Sian coup, the anti-Japanese movement, especially that which was being carried out in North China, became positive and concrete.

Several cases of disturbances took place under the leadership of students in various places.

The Lukowchiao incident (The Marco Polo Bridge incident) broke out on July 7, 1937, and thus the Chinese Communist Party achieved the first goal of its movement. It was the very following day that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a circular telegram all over the country urging the necessity of collaboration between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in order to fight immediately a decisive war against Japan.

Def. Doc. # 1441

Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date May 1, 1947

Def. Doc. # 1441

OATH

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

OTSUKA, Reizo (seal)

//

On this 29 day of April 1947

At _____

DEPONENT OTSUKA, Reizo (seal)

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

On the same date

At _____

Witness: (Signed) OHARA, Shinichi (seal)

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者

大塚令三

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ
如ク供述致シマス

By doc # 1441

KL 44-1441

一、私は大正十四年明治大學を卒業し、同年四月滿鐵に入社し調査課に於て支那政治經濟の調査を擔當し、主として中國共產黨の事情の研究に従ひその時以來昭和十七年四月迄支那に在住し北京上海南京に居りました。

滿鐵の調査課には支那研究に關する種々の資料が蒐集されてあり各種の支那要人に面會する機會がありました。

二、私は一九三六年滿鐵の命により「支那赤色勢力の現段階」と云ふ著述を書きました。之は一九三六年八月十五日から同月二十九日迄米國カリフォルニア州ヨセミテ公園に於て開催せられた第六回太平洋會議に提出された日本側資料第十七輯として同會社より提出した原稿を同年七月總務部文書課員松崎進が英譯したものであります。

三、私は右著述の基礎を中國共產黨から出した各種の出版物に於いたのてあります。私は調査のため中國共產黨地區には數回となく入つたことがあります。

四、私は英語及中國語を讀む事は出來ますが、書くこと及話すことは充

分ではありません。

五 辯護側文書一一六一號として御示しになつた本の中三四三頁より三七五頁までは今申した私の書述したものに相違ありません。

六 私は満鐵調査部に勤務中中國共産黨が作成した中國語の各種の聲明決議宣言其他の文書を蒐集して居りました。一九三九年七月同調査部が「抗日民族戦線統一運動史」と題する本を發刊しましたがこの本の中に蒐録せられた中共の文書は何れも今申しました通り私の集めたものの日本語譯をその儘轉載したものでありまして辯護側文書第九八〇號は右の本に相違ありません。

七 一九三二年一月二十八日第一次上海事變發生後同年四月二十六日中國ソヴェイェート臨時中央政府は國民黨軍が中國共産黨軍に對し攻撃を加へることを批難すると共に日本に對し宣戰を布告しました。

八 同日「中共中央の民衆に告ぐる書」同一九三三年四月十五日「中國ソヴェイェート政府の抗日合作宣言」を發表し日本政府と蔣介石政府の間は平和的に中日の國交を調整すべき折衝が行はれて居ること及中國

Ref doc 1441

國民軍が共產軍を攻撃することを重ねて批難し日本に對し舉國抗戦すべきことを煽動しました。

九 一九三三年十一月二十六日中國共產軍と福建省政府及十九路軍との間に「反將反日の初步協定」が成立し十九路軍は武力を以て「ソウイエスト」區を擁護し反將宣言を發表し反日反蔣軍事行動の準備を進行しそれがための作戰協定をなすべきことを約しました。

十 一九三四年七月十五日中國工農紅軍が「北土抗日宣言」を發表して國內戦争を對外戦争に導くべきことを求めました。

そしてその文中に中國政府が滿洲國との間に直接に通郵通車を協定し滿洲國を承認したと及中國ソウイエスト政府及工農紅軍（中國共產軍）を攻撃せんとしたことを批難し蔣介石政府に對し對日宣戰を布告すべきことを求めました。

十一 一九三三年五月塘沽協定以來日本及中國兩政府は奉天事件以來の中日國交を調整すべく非常な努力をなしましたが一九三五年八月一日中國共產黨中央委員會は「抗日救國のため全國同胞に告ぐる書」即ち所

Ref No. 1441

Ref No 71441

謂八。一宣言を發表しました。

この宣言により中國共產黨は中日の國交調整に努力する蔣介石、汪兆銘、黃郛、王揖唐、唐張都等の主張する「中日親善」「中日合併」のスローガンを批難し中國ソヴェイト政府の對日宣戰布告、福建人民政府の紅軍の提議による聯合抗日中華民族對日作戰基本綱領を賞揚し國民黨の軍隊がソヴェイト區域の攻撃を停止し對日戰を準備し抗日のため中國共產黨及紅軍を含めた國防政府の樹立を要求して居ります。そしてその國防政府方針として在華日本財産を一切沒收して對日軍備を充實し全中國民衆を武装せしむるにありと主張して居ります。この宣言は主として工農團體、學生、少壯軍人、新聞雜誌記者、反日會、救國會其他に呼びかけましたのでその宣言中にある「カアルモノハ力ヲ出セ、錢アルモノハ錢ヲ出セ」と云ふスローガンは一般中國民衆に非常に力強い印象を與へ中國政府の中日國交調整の努力に益々困難を與へました。

十二一九三五年十二月十四日中國共產黨中央委員會は「全國民衆、各黨

派一切の軍に告ぐる書」を發し同月二十五日「現下の政治形勢と黨の任務に關する決議」を發した。何れも八。「宣言と同様の趣旨を含んだものであるが特に後者は國防政府の樹立と抗日聯合軍の結成を促し經濟思想及ソヴィエト制度及土地革命の贊否に拘らず反日思想を有するものを組織し日本との國交調整に努力し居る國民政府の要路者を賣國奴として之に對する鬭争を主張して居ります。これがため全決議は共產黨員が中國の汎る地域、團體、軍隊、地方政權に働きかけ又は之を組織し或は組織を合体し右の趣旨を貫徹することとを要求して居ります。

#1441
更にこの決議は國民黨政府に厚遇せられざる汎ゆる分子がソヴィエトに於て優遇せらるべきことを公表し且富農に對する政策商工資本家に對する政策を變更して多衆のソヴィエト共和國加入を奨容し以て日本及國民黨政府との斗争を強行せんと主張した。之ら一聯の中國共產黨の活動は各地に於けるソヴィエト地域の擴大共產黨員の増加、共產軍の增強を結果すると共に國民黨員及國民軍の

下級將兵に對しても非常な影響を與へた。

この當時續けられて居た中日兩國政府間の國交調整の努力をも
非常に困難を與へた。一九三五年七月二十五日から同年八月二十日迄モスコ
に開かれた
第七回コミンテルン大會が中心スロウガンを「平和のための戦争」に
置き獨乙、日本及ポ
ラシドに反對する統一戦線の結成を決議するや
この決議は中國共產黨に非常な鼓舞となつた。この大會には中共から
は王明事陳紹玉が出席した。

一九三六年三月十日中國共產黨中央委員會北方局は「抗日救國宣言」
を發し大略前述と同様の主張をなしたる外、軍隊、政黨、團體機關、
個人等がソウイエードに來り國防政府と抗日聯合軍の結成に参加せん
ことを求めた。

一九三六年六月一日救國聯合軍成立大會に於て「抗日救國の初歩政
治綱領」が決議された。この決議は民族革命中の對外抗争として、普
遍的の反帝又は反英などの手段をとらず先づ「反日第一」の原則の下に

Leaf Set #K141

統一せられたること及反日の手段に關し戦争は避けるべきものとの
意見を排し反日戦手は不可避との原則に統一せられたることを強調
して居る

Ref No # 1441

十六、一九三六年六月十三日中共中央委員會は「目前ノ政治狀勢と黨の任務に關する決議」を發表した。これによると一九三五年二月九日北平學生が救亡運動を起して以來、廣く全國に反日救國運動が勃興したと及その參加者は、工農人のみならず學生兵士知識階級分子なることを報告し反日反蔣介石統一戰線が完成したと。當時平津地方に駐屯して居る二十九軍ノ下級軍官士兵の間に反日意識の旺盛にして上級の命令に服従しない様な空氣のあること。八。一宣言以來、中央の主張は全國軍隊の實力派の熱烈な共鳴を得たことを報告し、抗日戰爭と反蔣戰爭の區別が不可能なるを主張し「中國共產黨を改鑄しソウヴェート人民共和國を建設すること」及國防政府と抗日聯軍の建設を主張し「黨員王明の意見に従ひ國民黨於國民革命の不平分子を誘引して國民政府の意圖に反して反日統一戰線に参加せしむべきことを強調して居る。

十七、一九三六年九月十七日中共中央政治局は「抗日救亡運動の新形勢と民主共和國建立ニ關する決議」をなしました。

十八、中共の右の宣傳に伴ふ抗日運動は一九三六年に至り高潮に達し各地における種々の日本人殺害事件が起つた。その内で同年八月二十四日の成都事件、同年九月三日の北海、九月十九日の漢口事件、一九三五年十一月九日中山水兵事件、同年十一月十一日日比野洋行事件、一九三六年七月養生事件は有名である。

十九、一九三六年十二月十二日西安事件が発生した。

一九三六年十二月七日蔣介石、西安で國防會議を開議する豫定で各地將領に對し召電を發し十二月十一日には張學良、于學忠、朱紹良、邵力子、朱家驊、陳誠、蔣作賓、楊虎城、陳調元等が參集した。十二月十二日張學良は楊虎城と共にクーデターを起し監禁の清華地温泉に滯在中の蔣介石及中央要人を逮捕監禁した。

十三日張學良は國民政府が對日宣戰を布告すべきに拘らず日本との外交交渉に終始することを攻撃し、國民政府を否認し國家の改造をなすべきと主張する電を發した。

蔣介石は張學良との妥協成立して十二月二十六日南京に歸つた。

kyka 1441

ref No-81441

此の妥協条件の内には蒋介石は時勢を見て抗日をなすことに賛成し、共匪討伐を中止し、國民政府の親日派要人を中央要職より罷免し、上海に監禁せられ居る共產黨員沈鈞儒以下六名の罪の軽減と釋放を約する、一、條項を含む八ヶ條でありました。

二〇、西安事變後抗日運動時に北支に於ける抗日運動は積極的具體的になつて來ました。

各地に學者を指導者とする幾多の騷擾事件が惹起しました。

二一、一九三七年七月七日蘆溝橋事件が勃發し中共はその運動の最初の目的を達しました。そしてその翌日、中共中央委員會は國共合作して即時對日決戦をなすべき通電を全國に發しました。

Ref No. 1441

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）四月二十九日

供 送 者 大 塚 令 三

右ハ當立會人ノ西前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於

立會人 大 原 信 一