

16 June 1947

OGISU, Rippei

Additional information received from G-2

1944	Vice President of IRAA Youth Corps.
20 Oct 1944	Appointed Director of Tokyo Chapter of IRAA Youth Corps.
6 June 1945	Appointed Adviser to Tokyo Metropolitan Civilian Volunteer Corps.

Remarks:

One of the representatives of the Directors of the IRAA Youth Corps who attended a conference at the Premier's home on 11 Jan 45 to express their determination that the Youth Corps will not permit any liaison with other organizations. The other representatives of the directors were KONDO, Eijiro, KANCKOGI, Inshin, SHOMONAKA, Yazaburo, MORITA, Seigi, KOYAMA, Ryo and HASHIMOTO, Kingoro.

SECRET

142

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

General Activities
APO 500
9 June 1947

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: OGISU, Rippei

1944	Vice President of IRAA Youth Corps.
20 Oct 1944	Appointed Director of Tokyo Chapter of IRAA Youth Corps.
6 June 1945	Appointed Adviser to Tokyo Metropolitan Civilian Volunteer Corps.

Remarks:

One of the representatives of the Directors of the IRAA Youth Corps who attended a conference at the Premier's home on 11 Jan 45 to express their determination that the Youth Corps will not permit any liaison with other organizations. The other representatives of the directors were KONDO, Eijiro, KANOKOGI, Inshin, SHOMONAKA, Yazaburo, MORITA, Seigi, KOYAMA, Ryo and HASHIMOTO, Kingoro.

SECRET

Incl 10

Report by H. A. Dolan Jr.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

SUBJECT: CGISU, Rippei

A search of IPS File reveals that Subject is referred to
in File 54, Serial 6, and in File 239, Serial 83.

Henry A. Dolan Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

RIPPEI, Ogisu

Def. Doc. 1376

Deposition

Former General in Japanese Army

Commanded 6th Army - 1939

1

Personal History of OGISU RIPPET

Date of BIRTH 1889, Jan. 24

Domicile AICHI Prefecture

1905 Apr. 21. Appointed First Lieutenant, Infantry
Assigned to the 6th Company, the Replacement
Battalion, the 6th Infantry Regiment.

1906 Feb. 20. Assigned to the 6th Infantry Regiment.

1907 Dec. 21. Appointed Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

1910. Dec. 26. Ordered to serve with the General Staff
Headquarters.

1915 June 30. Appointed Captain, Infantry.

1916 Oct 18. Appointed company commander of the
6th Infantry Regiment.

- 1917 Aug. 6 Appointed ^{Instructor} ~~an instructive~~ officer of the Army Infantry School.
- 1918 June 1 Appointed a director of Research Department, the Army Infantry School, concurrently an ^{instructor} ~~instructive~~ officer of the said school.
- 1919 Apr. 15 Resided in Switzerland for Military Research.
- 1921 Apr. 20 Appointed Major, Infantry.
- " July 5 Resided in Germany for Military Research.
- 1922 July 22 Appointed ^{Instructor} ~~an instructive~~ officer of the Army Infantry School, concurrently a member of Research Department of the said school.
- 1924 Aug. 20 Appointed Lieut-Colonel, Infantry.

Instructor

- 1925 Apr. 1 Appointed ~~an~~ instructor officer of statistics,
in the Military Staff College.
- 1927 July 26 Assigned to the 4th Guard Infantry
Regiment.
1929. Mar. 16 Appointed Colonel, Infantry
Appointed the Commander of the 44th Infantry
Regiment.
- 1930 May 16 Attached to the 1st Regiment Headquarters
- " June 26 Relieved from the 1st Division Headquarters.
1931. Oct 22 Attached to the 1st Division Headquarters
- 1932 Feb. 2 Appointed Chief of Staff, the 9th Depot
Division.
- 1932 Apr. 11 Appointed Chief of Staff, the 1st Division.
1933. Oct. 16 Appointed Major-General

Appointed ~~as~~ commander of the 9th Infantry
Brigade.

1935 Aug. 1. Appointed Chief of Staff of the Formosa
Area Force.

1937 Mar. 1 Appointed Lieut. General
Attached to the 2nd Division Headquarters

" Sep. 10 Appointed ~~as~~ commander of the 13th Division

1939 Aug. 1 Appointed ~~as~~ commander of the 6th Army.

1940 Jan. 21 Placed on First Reserve List.

19 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

Witness general
Testified 26 May

WITNESS

Ogisu, Rippei

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Personal History of Ogisu Rippei

Date of BIRTH	1884, Jan. 24
Domicile	AICHI Prefecture
1905 Apr. 21.	Appointed First Lieutenant, Infantry. Assigned to the 6th Company, the Replacement Battalion, the 6th Infantry Regiment.
1906 Feb. 20.	Assigned to the 6th Infantry Regiment.
1907 Dec. 21.	Appointed Second Lieutenant, Infantry.
1910 Dec. 26.	Ordered to serve with the General Staff Headquarters.
1915 June 30.	Appointed Captain, Infantry.
1916 Oct. 18.	Appointed company commander of the 6th Infantry Regiment.
1917 Aug. 6.	Appointed Instructor of the Army Infantry School.
1918 June 1.	Appointed a director of Research Department, the Army Infantry School, concurrently an Instructor of the said school.
1919 Apr. 15.	Resided in Switzerland for Military Research.
1921 Apr. 20.	Appointed Major, Infantry.
" July 5.	Resided in Germany for Military Research.
1922 July 22.	Appointed Instructor of the Army Infantry School, concurrently a member of Research Department of the said school.
1924 Aug. 20.	Appointed Lieut-Colonel, Infantry.
1925 Apr. 1.	Appointed Instructor of statistics, in the Military Staff College.
1927 July 26,	Assigned to the 4th Guard Infantry Regiment.
1929 Mar. 16.	Appointed Colonel, Infantry. Appointed Commander of the 44th Infantry Regiment.
1930 May 16	Attached to the 1st Regiment Headquarters.

1930 June 26.	Relieved from the 1st Division Headquarters.
1931 Oct. 22.	Attached to the 1st Division Headquarters.
1932 Feb. 2.	Appointed Chief of Staff, the 9th Depot Division.
1932 Apr. 11.	Appointed Chief of Staff, the 1st Division.
1933 Oct. 16	Appointed Major-General. Appointed commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade.
1935 Aug. 1.	Appointed Chief of Staff of the Formosa Area Force.
1937 Mar. 1.	Appointed Lieut General. Attached to the 2nd Division Headquarters.
" Sep. 10.	Appointed commander of the 13th Division.
1939 Aug. 1.	Appointed commander of the 6th Army.
1940 Jan. 21.	Placed on First Reserve. list.

18 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

OGISU, Rippei

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from G-2

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

E P M

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl
(Described above)

16 June 1947

OGISU, Rippei

Additional information recieved from G-2

1944	Vice President of IRAA Youth Corps.
20 Oct 1944	Appointed Director of Tokyo Chapter of IRAA Youth Corps.
6 June 1945	Appointed Adviser to Tokyo Metropolitan Civilian Volunteer Corps.

Remarks:

One of the representatives of the Directors of the IRAA Youth Corps who attended a conference at the Premier's home on 11 Jan 45 to express their determination that the Youth Corps will not permit any liaison with other organizations. The other representatives of the directors were KONDO, Eijiro, KANCKOGI, Inshin, SHOMONAKA, Yazaburo, MORITA, Seigi, KOYAMA, Ryo and HASHIMOTO, Kingoro.

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OGISU, RIPPEI,
by Mr. Blakeney.

23025

23029

* The witness stated he lived in Tokyo, and identified exhibit No. 2696 as his affidavit, and verified it. * The affidavit stated that the witness was a former lieutenant-general in the Japanese Army. Between August and October 1939, he participated in the Nomonhan Incident as commander of the 6th Army, under the Kwantung Army.

He arrived at Hailar on August 12, 1939, and he encountered an affair already broken out. Under the 6th Army was the 23rd Division, part of the 7th Division and a frontier garrison.

23030

It was a settled opinion of Manchukuo since its foundation that the frontier of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia was a line along the River Halha. The Manchukuo frontier observation post was at Nomonhan, a little over ten kilometers out of Halha. * It is common practice to set a frontier guard post at a spot a little removed from the border line. Moreover, the east bank of the river is low land and unfit for a guard post. The guard post at Nomonhan was composed of Inner Mongolian soldiers who were to watch the Manchurian frontier. The Outer Mongolians had their pickets along the left bank of the river. The armed clash occurred when the Outer Mongolians made an assault against the Inner Mongolian frontier guards on the Manchurian side on May 12.

23031

* The witness arrived at Nomonhan on August 12, and on the 13th reached the spot. He took a general view of the situation, and ordered the commander of the 23rd Division to quickly concentrate forces for winter encampment. He returned to Hailar, where he kept busy inspecting the guard. On the 20th there was an aerial message which said that united forces of Outer Mongolians and Soviets with tank units as their major strength had made inroads into Manchuria along seven separate roads. On the 21st the witness sent his chief of staff to the battle-ground, and arrived there himself on the 23rd to check the advance.

Page

23032 On September 1 they found the Soviets building defense positions along the line from the river Harbin-Goal to Nomonhan. On September 6 they received an Imperial Command from Headquarters, ordering the 6th Army to enter into an agreement to stop hostilities, keeping positions on both sides as they were. The witness sent his chief of staff to the Soviet position, * and cessation was concluded.

The witness' duty was to guard the frontier line. No order was received from the Kwantung Army or headquarters to advance by crossing the frontier line. The duty of the 27th Division prior to the witness' becoming commander of the 6th Army was also to guard the frontier line.

23033 * When the witness arrived at Hailar on the 12th, he was informed by the staff officers of his army of the situation then existing. They reported in their official capacity as staff officers to him in his official capacity as commander of the 6th. He heard not only from the staff officers, but directly from the commander of the 23rd Division on the battlefield on the 13th as to the origin and cause of the incident. It was on the basis of these reports that he made his decisions and issued his orders for further management of the incident. It was on the basis of these reports and other reports, and the official files belonging to him that he made the statements in his affidavit on the origin and outbreak of the Nomonhan Incident.

23034 * He believed the reports made by his staff officers. The Commander of the 23rd Division was KAMATSUBARA, who died after returning to Japan as a
23035 * result of illness. He did not remember the Chief of Staff of the 23rd Division, nor the commander of the part of the 7th Division in the area at the time. On the 13th he arrived on the spot and heard the general report of the situation from the commander of the 23rd and other officers attached to the Division. He had seen the areas of the Manchukuoan border guard posts when he passed in the vicinity of Nomonhan. Two or three points were indicated to him.

May 26, 1947

DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia

OGISU - Direct

Page

23036

* His knowledge of the duties of the 27th Division prior to his arrival on the scene came to him from reports made at the time by the commander of the 23rd Division. The Chief of Staff of the 6th Army was General FUGIMOTO, who was in the southern regions somewhere, but the witness has not heard of him since he went into the area.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COL. SMIRNOV.

23037

* The witness stated that the concentration of the 6th Army and his arrival at Hailar took place on the 13th, but the 6th Army had not yet completed its concentration. However, the 23rd and a part of the 7th Divisions, which constituted the first line forces, were in the Nomonhan area.

23038

On the 13th the witness arrived at Division headquarters on the front lines. He was positive that he * arrived at the area on August 12, 1939. He did not know whether on August 10 he had issued a special declaration addressed to the newly formed 6th Army. He did not know the date of the formation of the 6th Army, but his order to take over the command of the Army was received on August 1. He did not believe that he had issued any formal statement.

23039

When asked whether he had not issued an address stating that the main purpose of the 6th Army was to complete its task in the Nomonhan area, the witness stated that the duty of the 6th Army was to continue the duty of the 23rd Division, to guard the border. He stated that he had not issued a special address to his army units in which he stated * that the events in which the army participated exceeded the limits of a border incident.

He had no recollection of making and signing a statement that the army was thrown into a whirlpool of unorderly fighting in the Nomonhan area

Page

23039

He stated he did not believe that he had issued on September 5 a special address entitled "Proclamation by the Commander of the 6th Army".

23040

* When asked whether he had not issued a proclamation stating that the state of affairs is such that they went beyond the limits of a simple border incident, and the army was thrown into a whirlpool of unorderly fighting on the border, the witness stated that on September 6 an order of the Imperial Command came from Imperial General Headquarters to cease fighting. On September 5, the day before the arrival of that order, he did not think there was any opportunity to give such instructions.

May 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia

OGISU - Cross

Page

23,042

23,043

23,044

The witness stated that he was transferred from command of the 13th Division in Central China to the 6th Army in Manchuria. * He had been commander of the 13th from 1937 to 1939; before that he was chiefly engaged in pedagogical work. * He personally participated in military operations in Shanghai, Nanking, Suchow and Hankow. Prior to his arrival on August 13, 1939 he was not connected in any way with the Manchurian theater of operations, particularly the sector of the 6th Army, and he had never made any special research as to the boundary line in that area.

23,046

The fighting operations in the Khalkin-Gol area began about the middle of May when the witness was in China. When asked, therefore, how he could categorically state that the boundary line ran on the river and was violated by the Soviet, he stated he was able to ascertain this after he went to the area by investigations on the spot, inspection tours, and from reports made by his subordinates and from subsequent reports. He arrived in the area on August 13, 1939. On the 13th as soon as he assumed command he arrived in the Halha river area and then went back to Hailar the same day. On the 23rd he went there again to direct the fighting. He was absent from the area of battle from August 14 to 24. * There was almost no fighting from the 13th to the 19th.

23,047

23,048

23,049

On the 19th the Mongolian and Soviet forces crossed the border in force and attacked the Japanese. He heard of this on the night of the 20th. * On the evening of the 23rd he went into the field of battle for the first time. * This was the time of the climax of the fighting, but he was not returning to battle. The period from August 23 to 30 was the hardest period of fighting in the whole Nomongan incident. He had arrived in time to direct battle operations and he saw the territory in dispute in the field of operations. He went to the field of battle and directed * his subordinates because he knew where the boundary line was. General KAMATSUBARA reported to him on the line of battle and he got the information from him. He met General KAMATSUBARA on the 13th for the first time and after the 23rd to the end of fighting they were continuously together in

Page

the field of operations. General KAMATSUBARA was not his only source of information. From all information the witness was able to gather he heard and judged for himself and based his operations on that conviction.

23,050

On the 13th there was strong artillery of the Outer Mongolian and Soviet forces based on the hills on the west side of the river and they were bombarding the Japanese. The 23rd Division and units under its command were in scattered positions on the east side of the river. A very small proportion of Soviet and Mongolian forces had crossed the river and were on the east side. The large part of the Soviet-Mongolian troops were on the eastern bank of the river. Later, in the last ten days of August, the whole area of battle was on the east bank of the river.

23,051

He stated that the area of fighting was divided into two parts, north and south, divided by the River Hailastyn, flowing into the Khalkin Gol. The most remote point from the Haluha River was Nomonghan-Burd-Obo, approximately 20 kilometers to the northeast where the Hailastyn flows into the Haluha. This was the depth of the front. * The Japanese forces were scattered at different points and were defending the position.

23,052

The witness was shown the map attached to Exhibit 767 and stated he could find the Khalkin Gol River.

23,056

In the 6th Army there was the whole 23rd Division and part of the 7th. The Manchurian Mixed Infantry was under the witness's command, but he did not get to direct the command. There were also three regiments of the Bargut Cavalry, and the army included three regiments of heavy artillery. When asked whether all anti-tank batteries of the 1st Infantry were not attached to his units, he stated in the fighting from the 20th to the 30th, since the Japanese forces were in an unfavorable position, they received from time to time reinforcements from the Kwantung Army, * but a part of the heavy artillery from Port Arthur was not sent. He did not remember

23,057

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

Page 3531

May 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia

OGISU - Cross

Page

the number of regiments included in the Army. When asked, he stated that the 71st, 72nd, 64th, 28th and 27th regiments were under his command, and the 26th and 25th were sent later. The 71st and 28th were dislocated to the south of the Hailastyn, and the 72nd, 64th and 26th were to the north of the river on the east of the Khalkin Gol River.

23,058

He stated that under his command there was a liaison company of planes, as well as planes serving as ambulances and they had some air forces cooperating with them. * He stated that since they were not under his command he did not know whether a separate army group participated in the fighting in the Nomonhan area. From the 20th to the 30th the Japanese had no tanks. He stated that a separate tank group did not participate in the fighting. They were not at the disposal of his command or under his command.

23,059

When he arrived on the 24th the Japanese group south of the Hailastyn had not yet been broken. Around the 27th various points held by the Army began to be destroyed. * The Soviet and Mongolian forces from August 20th to the 30th directed fighting on the encirclement of Japanese units east of the Khalkin-Gol. Since the area in which the fighting took place was a wide grassy plain, some of the army was encircled and at some points the line of defense was broken, but the army as a whole was not encircled at one spot. The Soviet attacked in scattered groups and did not make a concentrated attack against the Japanese at one point. The witness had his command point at a point southwest of Obo and kept that position to the end. * On the whole the Soviet-Mongolian forces did not advance further than east of the Nomongan-Burd-Obo.

23,060

23,062

When handed Exhibit 2657, the witness stated that he could see the Russian border. He had heard that the border line was decided as shown on this map after the Molotov-TOGO negotiations. He supposed that the lines marked by dots and dashes were the border line. When asked whether the copy of the map coincides fully with its original, * he said he

23,067

Page

23,068 supposed it corresponded to the original. He could see the Khalkin-Gol River, Boir lake, and the broken line by which the state border was marked. * He marked in blue the line of the river, in red the border line as shown on the map, and in black the border line as inserted by the Soviet.

23,069 The Hailastyn divided the area of fighting into two parts. On the whole the fighting did not go further than Nomongan-Burd-Obo. However, since they were extended on a wide front he did not believe that any forces were concentrated at one point. * With a blue line the witness indicated the battle line of the Japanese on the 27th and 28th of August, and with red the Soviet position. When asked
23,070 whether the fighting went beyond any of the points * beyond the border line marked on the General Staff map of 1924, the witness stated because it always happens in any battle he believed that at some points the Soviet crossed their so-called border. Since the whole area was a wide grassy plain with hardly any land marks, it was very difficult to determine the actual border, and although it was indicated clearly on the map, it was just a wide empty open plain with no border line marked on it. On the whole, he would say that
23,071 all the fighting occurred to the west of the border line shown on the General Staff map.

23,072 The truce agreement he believed was signed on September 16th and the parties remained in the positions approximately shown on the border line on the map. * Since he had already left the field of operations, he did not know whether the territory under dispute after the truce had been signed was in Mongolian territory.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION by Mr. Blakeney

23,079 The witness marked with a dotted line the boundary according to the Japanese contention. The witness was shown Exhibit 2653 * and stated it was a Japanese map, scale 1:2,500,000 and a map he frequently saw while on the battlefield. It was printed on July 10, 1937 and published July 15th

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
May 27, 1947
DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia
OGISU - Cross

Page 3533

Page

23,080

by the Land Survey Department of the Imperial Japanese Army.
* From this map the boundary between Manchuria and Mongolia in the Nomonhan area runs from Lake Buir Nor to the lower regions of the Haluha along to Handagaya, and the border runs along the line of the Haluha on the western bank. From Handagaya to the south there is a tributary of the river which goes toward the south and the border goes south from there. In the Nomonhan area the boundary is the Haluha River.

23,081

The witness stated that so far as the Soviet large land forces were concerned, they were more or less concentrated on the border line. * However, it was reported to him by his subordinates that the Russian air force had carried out large scale attacks in the middle of June and July on points far in the interior of Manchuria around Hailun Arshan and the Nonni River. While land forces were carrying on, the witness saw each day dog fights between Russian and Japanese air forces above the battle area, and he saw Russian planes going further into the interior of Manchuria. He saw these planes daily strafing and bombing Japanese rear positions, especially the lines of communication, from Hailar to Nomonhan were heavily bombed each day and severe damage inflicted.

When he arrived he heard that large scale attacks were carried out on the Halun Arshan and the Nonni River. In addition Ganchjur-Sumu was also bombed, but he received no reports of the bombing of Tsitsihar. The points mentioned by him were far to the east of the line as finally decided in the Molotov-TOGO agreement, and they were east of the line claimed by the USSR as the boundary at that time. When he was in command of the 6th, the Russian forces which crossed the Haluha on the 19th totalled three infantry divisions, several artillery brigades, 500 tanks and 200 airplanes.

not summoned

Def. Doc. # 1376

I M T F E

United States of America et al

against

ARAKI, Sadao et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent : Rippei Ogisu

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.

OATH

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

/S/ Rippei Ogisu (seal)

I am a former lieutenant-general in the Japanese army. During the interval between August to October of 1939 I participated in the NOMANHAN Affair as the commander of the Six Army which was under the command of the Kwantung Army.

1. It was August 2, 1939 that I as the commander of the Six Army arrived at HAILAR. I encountered then in affair which was later on known as the "NOMANHAN Affair" already broken out. The Six Army had under its command the 25rd Division, part of the 7th Division and a frontier garrison.

2. It was a settled opinion on the part of MANCHUKUO since its national inception that the frontier line between MANCHUKUO and Outer MONGOLIA was a line along the River HALHA. The frontier

observation post of MANCHUKUO was located at NOMANCHAN, a little over 10 kilometers back off the HALHA. It is a common practice to set a frontier guard post at a spot a little removed from the border line of any two countries. Moreover, the east bank of the River HALHA is low land and was therefore, unfit for the site of a frontier guard post. The aforesaid guard post at NOMANHAN was composed of MONGOLIAN (Inner) soldiers who were to keep watch at the frontier of the MANCHURIAN side. The Outer MONGOLIAN side had its pickets disposed along the left bank of the River HALHA. The armed clash occurred as the Outer Mongolian soldiers made an assault against the aforesaid MONGOLIAN frontier guards on the MANCHURIAN side on May 12 of the same year.

3. I arrived at NOMANHAN on August 12, 1939 and, on the following 13th, reached the spot where the fighting was taking place. I took a general view of the actual situation with our side facing the opponents across the River HALHA and right away ordered the commander of the 23rd Division to quickly concentrate forces for winter-encampment. Then I returned to HAILAR. At HAILAR I was keeping myself busy in making an inspection visit of the garrisons when on the 20th of the same month an aerial message was brought which said that united forces of Outer MONGOLIANS and SOVIETS with tank units as their major strength had made inroad into the MANCHURIAN territory along seven separate roads. I despatched the chief of the staff to the battle-ground next of day (21st) and I myself reached there on the 23rd and endeavored to check their advances. In September I we found them building defence

Def. Doc. No. 1450
1376

positions along the line from the River HARBIN -GOAL to NOMANHAN. On September 6 we received an Imperial Command from Headquarters ordering the 6th Army to make an agreement for the cessation of hostilities holding the positions on both sides as they were. Consequently, I sent the chief of staff as my representative to the SOVIET position, and the cessation of hostilities was concluded.

4. My duty at that time was to guard the frontier line. No order had we received from either the Kwantung Army or the Headquarters to advance forward by crossing the frontier line. The duty of the 23rd Division prior to my installation in the post of commander of the 6th Army was also to guard the frontier line.

On this 25th day of April, 1947

at the premises of the International Military Tribunal Far East.

DEPONENT Rippeil Ogisu (seal)

I, Ichiro Kiyoshe 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 the same place.

Witness: (signed) Ichiro Kiyoshi (seal)

OATH

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

Rippeil Ogishi (seal)