

Wapamatsu, Takayasu also a prosecution
witness. See Record pages 14634-6

COPY

COPY

INTERROGATION OF WAKAMATSU, Tadakazu

SUBJECT: Whereabouts of Diaries concerning Chinese massacres.

DATE : 13 February 1947.

PRESENT: WAKAMATSU, Tadakazu
Richard Larsh, Investigator

WAKAMATSU, former Vice Minister of War, was questioned upon the instigation of a memorandum from the British Section which said that he should know something of the whereabouts of the documents under discussion. He stated that he had been present at a committee meeting some time in late September or early October of 1945 at which a preliminary report on the Chinese massacres was read by Colonel SUGITA. WAKAMATSU stated that there had been no documents presented with this report and, so far as he recollects, the report had not been based upon documentary research. It was a very rough report and after hearing it the committee merely recommended that further investigation be conducted.

On the 1st of November 1945 WAKAMATSU resigned from his position, and, therefore, is unable to specifically account for the location of this report or any further reports. He did state, however, that General OYAMA, as head of the Legal Section, should have received the reports. He stated that Lt. Gen. FUJII, Kiichi, who was Chief of the Legal Section before OYAMA took over, was present at the meeting at which the report was read and received a copy of the report at that time. Therefore, WAKAMATSU believes that OYAMA should have continued to receive similar reports. It should be noted that Gen. OYAMA, when questioned, denied any knowledge of the committee to investigate the massacres or of anyone connected with it.

LEAD:

Lt. Gen. FUJII, Kiichi should be interrogated as to disposition of the reports during his tenure of office and whether he thinks that OYAMA continued to receive any further reports on the same subject.

RICHARD LARSH,
Investigator, IPS.

DISTRIBUTION: 1 Comyns Carr
1 Waldorf
1 Larsh

Curriculum Vitae

Name: WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi.

Date of Birth: 8 March 1893.

Domicile: No.140, 5 chome, Kikuicho, Nishiku, Nagoya City,
Aichi Prefecture.

Present Address: No.2978, Kichishoji, Musashinomachi, Kitatama-
gun, Tokyo Metropolis.

- 25 Dec. 1914: Appointed Sublieutenant.
- 29 July 1918: Appointed Lieutenant. Mobilized on 24 Aug. and appointed
Appointed Battalion Adjustant of 33rd Infantry Regiment. Left Ujima on 13 Sept., landed at Fusan on 15 Sept., arrived at Hailar on 16 Oct.
- 13 Oct. 1919: Left Vladivostok. Arrived at Ujima on 17 Oct.,
entered Military Infantry School on 1 Dec.
- 30 March 1920: Left above school (B class).
- 27 Dec. 1923: Ordered to enter Military Staff College.
- 15 March 1924: Promoted to Captain, relieved of his post and assigned
to 33rd Infantry Regiment.
- 10 Dec. 1926: Appointed company commander of 33rd Infantry Regiment.
Left Military Staff College on 7 Dec.
- 1 March 1928: Assigned to 33rd Infantry Regiment, ordered to serve
at ^General Staff Head Office, appointed member of
^General Staff Head Office.
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currently instructor at Military Staff College.
Promoted to Major.

- 6 March 1930: Ordered to stay in Germany to study military affairs. Left Japan on 9 Sept.
- 26 Oct. 1932: Appointed battalion commander of 33rd Infantry Regiment. Returned to Japan on 23 Nov.
- 1 Aug. 1933: Promoted to Lt. Colonel; appointed member of General Staff Office; concurrently appointed instructor of military science at Military Staff College.
- 30 Aug. 1934: Appointed concurrently instructor at Pay-Masters' School; relieved of same post on 10 Dec.
- 16 Oct. 1935: Ordered to Europe and America; left Japan on 4 Nov.
- 24 Jan. 1936: Returned to Japan; assigned to ^{military} Technical ^{Central Depot} ~~Head~~ quarters of Military Department; and concurrently member of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry.
- 1 March 1937: Assigned to General Staff Office; appointed military attaché to Japanese Legation in Greece while in service in Austria, concurrently military attaché to Japanese Legation in Greece while in service in Hungary on 2 June; left Japan on 10 June; promoted to Colonel on 2 Aug.; orders for mobilization issued from Imperial Headquarters on 18 Nov.; assigned to Military Department, Imperial Headquarters.
- 24 June 1938: Appointed military attaché to Japanese Legation in Greece while in service in Hungary.
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(Corps of)

REPORT BY: RICHARD LARSH
30 Dec 46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: WAKAMATSU, Tadichi

Address: Tokyo, Kitatama-Gun, Musashino-Machi, Kichijoji

He was Vice-Minister of War in 1945, Chief of German Sub-Section, GHQ, in 1935 and 1936 at the time when the defendant OSHIMA was Military Attache in Germany.

WAKAMATSU is subject of IPS Case File 453, which contains several extensive interrogations.

COPIES: 3 File 453
1 Mr. Prout

WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi

Request: OSHIMA, Hiroshi

Address: Tokyo, Kitatama-Gun, Musashino-machi Kichijoji

This witness was vice-minister of War in 1945. Chief of German Sub-section, GHQ, in 1935 and 1936 at the time when the defendant OSHIMA was Military Attache in Germany.

(1st/2nd)

WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi

Request: OSHIMA, Hiroshi

Address: Tokyo, Kitatama-gun, Musashino-machi
Kichijoji.

This witness was Vice-Minister of War in 1945,
chief of German sub-section of HQ, in 1935
and 1936 at the time when the defendant
OSHIMA was military attaché in Germany.

WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi - Tokyo, Kitatama-Gun, Musashino-Machi, Kichijoji

Request by OSHIMA, Hiroshi

- (a) The nationality of the witness is Japanese.
- (b) Witness was vice-Minister of War in 1945, was Chief of German Sub-Section, GHQ, in 1935 and 1936 at the time when the defendant OSHIMA was Military Attache in Germany.
- (c) The testimony of the witness will bear on the negotiations concerning the beginning of the Anti-Comintern Pact, the circumstances of the appointment of OSHIMA as Military Attache in Germany and the instructions given to OSHIMA by GHQ.

Def. Doc. No. 2953

(Umezu)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI Sadao, et al

- Defendants -

A F F I D A V I T

WAKAMATSU TADAICHI

Having first duly sworn an oath as on the attached sheet, in accordance with the procedure prevailing in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

At the time of the surrender, I occupied the post of Vice-Minister of war.

On 14 August 1945, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant-General Kawabe Torashirō, gave me a suggestion that an agreement be made in written form between the senior generals of the Army so that the action of the Army might be under complete control. He added that this was the intention of Chief of the General Staff Umezu.

On that day, by chance, Field Marshal Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the 2d General Army, was in Tokyo and I thought it a good idea to have the above agreement made on the occasion of a meeting which was to be held at noon of the same day, at which Hata, Field Marshal Sugiyama, the Commander-in-Chief of the 1st General Army, and the Big Three of the Army (War Minister Anami, Chief of the General Staff Umezu and Inspector-General of Military Education Dohihara) were to attend. So I drew up the document "The Course of Action of the Army" (Defense Document No. 2906) and made a suggestion to that effect. No one objected to it, and all of them agreed and signed the paper.

At this moment, Chief of the General Staff Umezu called my attention to the necessity of getting the signature of Commander of the General Air Force, since the control of the conduct of the Air Force also was important. Therefore, after

Def. Doc. No. 2953

the meeting I went to General Kawabe Masakazu, Commander of the General Air Force, with this paper and explained the circumstances, whereupon he also signed it.

From that time this document has been in my custody.

O A T H

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

Wakamatsu Tadaichi (seal)

On this 23rd day of December, 1947

At Tōkyō

Deponent: Wakamatsu Tadaichi

I, Ikeda Sumihisa, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tōkyō

Witness: Ikeda Sumihisa (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Nishi Haruhiko, of the defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Nishi Haruhiko (seal)

26 December 1947
Tōkyō

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33700

* DIRECT EXAMINATION OF WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi
By Mr. Shimanouchi

33702 The witness identified and verified exhibit 3492 as his affidavit. * The affidavit stated that the witness was from the winter of 1934 until March, 1936, Chief of the Fourth Section of the Second Division of the General Staff and from December, 1940, until the end of March, 1941, Second Division Director in charge of matters pertaining to intelligence and information. Thereafter, until December, 1942, he was director of the General Division in charge of personnel administration and education, and until October, 1943, was Director of the Third Division in charge of transportation and communication.

33703 By order of the Chief of Staff, the witness left Japan, November, 1935, for Germany and stayed in Berlin for about 2 weeks from the end of November to the middle of December. It was customary for military attaches in Europe to meet at certain intervals for study and his mission was to attend as a General Staff member one of such meetings. His second mission was to see Military Attache OSHIMA in order to * ascertain the actual situation in Germany. With regard to this second mission, a telegram from OSHIMA in Berlin had arrived at the General Staff prior to his departure from Tokyo. Although he did not recall clearly, its content was vague, saying that Ribbentrop wanted to know the view of the Japanese army as to concluding an agreement an agreement between Japan and Germany, providing Japan or Germany did not help the USSR if war broke out between Japan or Germany and USSR.

Prior to his departure from Tokyo, the witness received an oral order from the Chief of Staff to find out on his visit the views of the German army and government as to Ribbentrop's agreement, the possibility of concluding an anti-Comintern agreement between Japan and Germany, and who Ribbentrop was, his position and his relations with the German government.

33704 According to an explanation by Deputy Chief of the General Staff SUGIYAMA, the reason why the army wanted to conclude such an agreement with Germany was that Japan, being isolated internationally after the * Manchurian Incident was feeling menaced by the Soviet, which was growing rapidly by the Five-Year plan. It was also necessary to frustrate the communistic offensive. The approach to Germany was considered the first step for making Japan's position more secure by

Page

building up an anti-Communistic front with China and Germany, and if possible with England and America. The witness left Japan at the beginning of November, 1935 and, upon arriving in Berlin at the end of the month, immediately met OSHIMA to convey what he was told by the Chief and Deputy Chief of the General Staff. OSHIMA understood and agreed to it. The witness never heard from OSHIMA nor anyone else the idea the agreement was to be concluded with Germany in order to use it for an attack for waging war against China and other countries.

33705 The witness met with OSHIMA, Ribbentrop, and General Blomberg, German Minister of Defense, to ascertain the German views as * to the Japanese-German agreement proposed by Ribbentrop. Ribbentrop suggested that a separate anti-Communistic agreement be concluded between Germany and Japan, and the witness replied on the basis of the Deputy Chief of Staff that the Japanese army also had such an idea. He left Berlin mid December and arrived in Tokyo January, 1936, and reported to the Chief of Staff.

At that time the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin was Viscount MUSHAKOJI, who was in Japan from about the summer of 1935 until about April 1936, and was therefore absent from Berlin at that time.

33706

* CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. TAVENNER

The witness thought he saw 2 or 3 telegrams from OSHIMA before he left Japan on his assignment, and recalled that they showed that the character of the contemplated pact was a No-Aid Pact in the event of war between the USSR and Germany. Asked if the negotiations up to that time indicated the manner in which cooperation was to be given in the event of hostilities, he said he did not know what was pointed at when negotiations were spoken of. In the OSHIMA-Ribbentrop talks, in his recollection, such matters were not brought up.

33707

Asked if at the time of his departure, the General Staff advocated a military alliance with Germany, he replied that at that time OSHIMA merely reported that there was some kind of proposal submitted by Ribbentrop and the matter had not reached any concrete * stage whatsoever. Inasmuch as the German proposal was vague, there was no definite advocacy among General Staff officers. Asked again if there not members of the General Staff at that time who advocated a military alliance with Germany, he said no there were not.

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The witness stated he was not instructed by the General Staff before he left Japan to advise OSHIMA to continue his investigations for a military alliance. He did not, acting on General Staff instructions, deliver a secret code to OSHIMA for his use in making direct and secret reports to the General Staff regarding negotiations. He did bring a general code book for military attaches in European countries but did not bring OSHIMA a special code.

33708 * He did not think it was true that on his arrival in Germany he learned that the German army did not want a German alliance with Japan made public at that time, and in consequence the pact was changed at German suggestion to an anti-Comintern pact. He did think the decision to convert it into an anti-Comintern pact was made from the German side before he arrived there. The Japanese General Staff entertained the desire to enter into some kind of agreement to protect Japan from communism, not only with Germany but with any other countries so disposed.

33709 * While enroute to Germany the idea of an anti-Comintern pact had arisen in Germany, and of this those in Japan had not been informed through OSHIMA up to the time of his departure. Asked if when he arrived in Germany he heard that the reason for the anti-Comintern pact being suggested from the German side was that the German army was not prepared at that time and not willing that a * military alliance be made

33710 public, he replied that he knew nothing of that. He did not recall if OSHIMA told him he did not want the world to know that Japan was aligning herself against another country in a military alliance, nor had he heard anything about it.

33711 Asked if the anti-Comintern pact, as finally concluded had attached to it a secret provision which incorporated the original non-aid provision that OSHIMA had telegraphed about, he replied that what happened at the end he did not know because he did not participate in it, but at the time he heard nothing of the matter. Asked if he expressed the view that by the anti-comintern pact, Germany would be kept from drawing too close to the USSR, * he replied that he must have said so because he had such an idea in mind.

Asked if he also expressed the view that Japan would be able by such a pact to procure intelligence and new type weapons from Germany, he replied that he did not recall but he did have such an idea in mind and he thought that by such a pact Germany would be prevented from taking sides with China.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
21 November 1947
DEFENSE - OSHIMA
WASKAMATSU - Cross - Redirect

Page 5448

Page He had no clear recollection if these were OSHIMA's views also, but presumed that probably OSHIMA entertained views not much different from his own. At the time he returned from his Berlin mission, TOGO was Chief of the European and American Bureau in the Foreign Office.

33712 * Asked if he made a detailed report to TOGO of his experiences in Germany and matters relating to the proposed pact, the witness stated he did not make any detailed report but did recall reporting to him some time later on his impressions of Germany. Asked if he recommended to TOGO the need for speed in concluding the pact in order to preserve secrecy, he replied he had no recollection but may have said so. The witness talked to TOGO after his report had been submitted to the General Staff, and the General staff transferred it to the War Ministry, and the War Ministry transferred the matter to the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

33713 * REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SHIMANOUCHI

Reference was made to the cross examination where the words "military alliance" were used. Asked if this referred to any other alliance providing for non-aid on the part of either Germany or Japan in case either country should engage in conflict with USSR, he replied there was no occasion for any talk of a military alliance.



Affidavit

*See JTR 2744
4 1989
A 14,632-14,753
in P/W file
Bureau from Py-*

I, WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi, state under oath as follows:

1. My present address is Kichijoji, Musashino-machi, Tokyo. I was from winter of 1934 until March 1936 chief of the Fourth Section of the Second Division of the General Staff, from December 1940 until the end of March 1941 Director of the Second Division in charge of matters pertaining to military intelligence and information. Thereafter, until December 1942 I was Director of the General Division in charge of personnel administration and education of the General Staff officers, as well as other administrative affairs. Thereafter until October 1943 I was Director of the Third Division in charge of transportation and communication.

2. By order of the Chief of the General Staff I left Japan in November 1935 for Germany and stayed in Berlin for about two weeks from the end of November until the middle of December. My mission was, as it was customary at that time for all Japanese Military Attaches in Europe to meet at certain intervals and study the information brought together, to attend as a member of the General Staff one of such meetings in Berlin. My second mission was to see Military Attaché Oshima in order to ascertain the actual situation in Germany.

With respect to my second mission mentioned above a telegram from Attache Oshima in Berlin had arrived at the General Staff prior to my departure from Tokyo Although I do not recollect now clearly, its content was vague, saying that: "Ribbentrop wanted to know the view of the Japanese Army as to the idea of concluding an agreement between Japan and Germany providing that Japan or Germany would not help Soviet Russia if a war should break out between Japan or Germany and Soviet Russia." I received prior to my departure from Tokyo an oral order from the Chief of the General Staff to investigate and find out on my visit to Germany (a) the views of the German Army and Government as to the agreement proposed by Ribbentrop, (b) the possibility of concluding an anti-Comintern agreement between Japan and Germany, and (c) who Ribbentrop was, his position and his relations with the German Government.

3. According to an explanation given to me by the Deputy Chief of the General Staff General SUGIYAMA the reason why the Japanese Army wanted to conclude such an agreement with Germany was that Japan, being isolated internationally as a result of the Manchurian Incident was feeling greatly menaced by the powerful armament of Soviet Russia which was growing rapidly by the Five-Years plan; that it was also necessary

to frustrate the offensive by Communism which is not compatible with the national structure of Japan; and that the approach to Germany was considered as the first step for making the position of Japan more secure by building up an Anti-communistic front with China and Germany, both strategically important to Japan, and, if possible, also with England and America.

4. I left Japan at the beginning of November 1935, and upon my arrival in Berlin at the end of that month I immediately met Military Attaché Oshima in order to convey what I was told by the Chief and the Deputy Chief of the General Staff. OSHIMA understood this well and agreed to it. I never heard from OSHIMA or anybody else the idea to conclude this agreement with Germany in order to use it for an attack or waging war against China and other countries.

5. I met, together with OSHIMA, Ribbentrop and General Blomberg, German Minister of Defense, in order to ascertain the German views as to the Japanese-German agreement proposed by Ribbentrop. Ribbentrop suggested on this occasion that a separate Anti-Communistic agreement be concluded between Japan and Germany. I replied on the basis of the above-mentioned explanation by the Deputy Chief of the General

Staff that the Japanese Army also had such an idea. I left Berlin in the middle of December, arrived in Tokyo at the end of January 1936, and reported what I found in Berlin to the Chief of the General Staff.

6. At that time the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin was Viscount MUSHAKOJI. He was staying in Japan from about the summer of 1935 until about April 1936. Therefore, the Japanese Ambassador was absent from Berlin at that time. //

signed in Tokyo, 1 November 1947

Tadaichi WAKAMATSU

Witness : Tatsuki, SHIMANOUCI

the army was running the show

*Did you consult with Viscount Mushakoji before going to Germany -
after your return -
after your return -*

WAKAMATSU

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO : Mr. D. N. Sutton

FROM : Lt. K. Steiner

Your attention is invited to the following documents which may be used in cross-examination of the defense witnesses indicated:

1. IPS Document 2672, being Exhibit 836, an affidavit by MATSUMURA, Tenokatsu, a defense witness assigned to Mr. Dunigan.
2. IPS Documents 2675 to 2684 inclusive, being diaries and rough notes on the Greater East Asia War by Lt. Gen. KAWAMURA, Saburo. These documents have not been introduced in evidence. KAWAMURA is a defense witness assigned to Mr. Sutton.
3. IPS Document 2712, an affidavit by YATSUGI, Kasuo, and IPS Document 2770, a speech by YATSUGI, Kasuo; both documents have not been introduced in evidence. YATSUGI is a defense witness assigned to Mr. Sandusky.
4. IPS Document 2744, an affidavit by WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi, regarding use of prisoners of war during the construction of the Burma-Siam railroad. This document is Exhibit 1999. WAKAMATSU is a defense witness assigned to Colonel Fixel.

I suggest that further analysis of documents not yet introduced be initiated.

Lt. K. Steiner.

CURRICULUM VITAE

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