

Doc. 2238 Evid.

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**ОБВИНИТЕЛЬ ОТ СОЮЗА ССР
в Международном Военном Трибунале в Токио**

Александр
Шанов.

Дано в пред. Ком. воен. трибунала
3 мая 1946 г.

W

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 1/8

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 2238

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 723

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

off. YANAGITA,
Gengo, Li Su.

SIGNATURE Lt. Petrov

ROOM NO. 354

ДОКУМЕНТ № 2/238

ПРОВЕРЕН, ~~МОЖНО РАЗМНОЖИТЬ~~

Переводчик:

Витязь А.В.

СОГЛАСЕН -

Пом. Обвинителя

Иванов

"

"

1946 г.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2229 to 2244 inclusive

26 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Collection of affidavits, reports, plans, statistics, etc., showing Japanese violations of existing treaties, plans for and actual acts of military aggression against U.S.S.R.

Date: (see below) Original () Copy (x) Language:

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KWANTUNG ARMY, SHIGEMITSU, others

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: aggression against Russia; Violation of existing treaties

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Document No. 2229. Preliminary draft of frontiers of Greater Asia Co-prosperity sphere and its structure, drawn up by General Affairs Bureau of Society "KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI" on 18 Feb 42. (Japanese)

Document No. 2230. Extract from record of talk between LITVINOV and SHIGEMITSU of 31 Aug 38 taken from diary of LITVINOV re treaties concluded by representatives of China and Russia.

Document No. 2231. Report on provocative attack of Japanese in area of KHALIN-GOL River in 1939 and copy of an address by commander of 6th Army.

Document No. 2232. Report on detaining ship "SERGEI KIROV" by Japanese military authorities in ITO Bay from 17-22 April 42.

Doc. No. 2229 to 2244 incl - Page 2 of 4 'SUMMARY Cont'd

Document No. 2233. Affidavit of YATSUGI, Kazuo, of 19 June 46, re text of note of Soviet Embassy of 4 May 36 about systematic organization of white guards by Japanese for struggle against U.S.S.R. (Japanese)

Document No. 2234. Affidavit of HATA, Hikosaburo of 15 May 46. (Japanese)

Document No. 2235. Extract from a journal of battle actions of Red Army General Staff concerning the incident in Lake HASSAN area in 1938, when Japanese and Manchurians violated the frontier.

Document No. 2236. Table of growth of technical equipment of KWANTUNG Army and Japanese Army as a whole from 1931-45.

Document No. 2237. Table of growth of strength of KWANTUNG Army and Japanese Army as a whole from 1932-45 with 5 diagrams showings increases in ground forces, tanks, infantry divisions, artillery pieces, and planes from 1932-45.

Document No. 2238. Affidavit of YANAGITA, Genzo of 27 Feb 46. (Japanese)

Document No. 2239. Affidavit of TAKEBE, Rokujo of 26 Mar 46. (Japanese)

Document No. 2240. Report on massacre of Japanese military clique in village of IVANOVKA.

Document No. 2241. Extract from record of talk of LITVINOV and SHIGEMITSU on 20 July 38 concerning the KHASSAN Lake Incident from LITVINOV's diary.

Document No. 2242. Report of Chief of Frontier Troops of U.S.S.R. Home Ministry re KHASSAN Lake Incident in 1938, with attached photocopy of map attached to KHUNCHUN Agreement of 1886 and 6 copies of reports of frontier detachments concerning violation of the frontier and conduct of Japanese troops.

Doc. No. 2229 to 2244 incl - Page 3. - SUMMARY Cont'd

Document No. 2243. Extract from record of talk between LITVINOV and SHIGEMITSU of 7 Aug 38 re frontier between MANCHUKUO and U.S.S.R.

Document No. 2244. Extract from minutes of closed session of Military Collegium of Supreme Court of U.S.S.R. held in MOSCOW and copy of the sentence of 13, 15 July 34, upon KIM-SAEN and others.

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

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Page 3

柳田元三の訊問書

柳田元三、五三歳、
國籍日本人、陸軍
高等教育を有す。
日本陸軍中將、最後
の職務關東州防衛
司令官であり。

モスコイに於いて一九四六年二月二七日訊問をしたる者は東京に於る國際軍法
會議のソ聯側次席檢事エス・ヤ・ロゼンブリト大佐であり。

柳田元三

Фотокопия протокола допроса ЯНАГИТА ГЕНДЗО
от 27 февраля 1946 г. верна.

Подлинный документ находится на хранении в
Главной Военной Прокуратуре Красной Армии.



НАЧАЛЬНИК СЕКРЕТАРИАТА ГЛАВНОЙ
ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ
Майор юстиции:

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/БОВОВСКИЙ/

" 2 " марта 1946 г.

МК.

Фотокопия протокола допроса ЯНАГИТА ГЕНДЗО
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Майор юстиции:

/Бобовский /

" 21 " марта 1946 г.

МК.

ノ任務ニ無クモトシテ自ラ研鑽セリ

一九一九年ニ攻蘭ニ赴テ三月間在テアリシ步兵第十五聯隊ニ隊附勤務
ヲテシテ其間予ハ聯隊ノ一般状況ヲ視察セリ

一九三〇年春予ハ獨ニ佛蘭西、英、米國ヲ巡テ日本ニ歸朝ニ從前ノ勤務
場所ニ陸軍省軍務局附トシ一九三三年迄其軍事課ニ勤務セリ

問 貴官は尙年に少佐に進級しましたか。
答 予ハ陸軍省ニ歸ル前一九三〇年ニ少佐に昇進セリ予ハ一九三三年ニ在攻

蘭日本公使館附武官ニ任セシ加羅島尾日本公使館附武官ヲ兼任シカ一九三
三年、夏中佐ニ進級セリ

一九四〇年予ハ新日本歸朝ニ關東軍某課課長及ハ輔佐官ヲ命
ラセ一九三五年夏迄勤務シ後陸軍省ニ歸リ軍務局附課長ノ

輔佐官トシテ一九三七年夏ニ該課長トシ全聯隊長トシ一年間勤務セリ
其後一九三八年予ハ在滿洲孫吳第一師團歩兵第一聯隊長ニ任セシ一九三

九年指揮セリ
一九三九年少將ニ昇進ニ在中文漢口第十軍總謀長ハ任トシ一

九四〇年春在哈爾濱陸軍特務機關長ニ任セラレ三年間勤務セリ

柳田元三

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МАРШАЛ ЮСТИЦИИ:

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/Бобовский /

« 21 » марта 1946 г.

НК.

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/Бобовский/

« 21 » марта 1946 г.

參謀總長及向、陸軍大臣より陸軍省課長永田任、後任官より小田人佐、建川少將、等、是等、層、極、在根將軍、後、大東軍聯明總裁、一、附、屬、

問 貴官は軍事足場として滿洲を發展することに誰が個人として參加したかと

答 なることが出来たか

答 本件は關の第一、現地に於て關東軍司令官の參畫より滿洲に親、其、時、關東軍、本、任、將軍、之、指、揮、其、後、武、務、部、帥、後、關、之、指、揮、其、後、若、刺、將、軍、一、二、三、四、年、迄、指、揮、也、南、將、軍、一、九、三、五、年、迄、植、田、新、軍、一、九、三、五、一、九、三、九、年、迄、指、揮、一、九、三、九、年、迄、指、揮、也、一、九、三、九、年、迄、指、揮、也、其、後、任、梅、津、中、將、關、東、軍、司、令、官、任、一、九、四、四、年、迄、夏、指、揮、其、後、彼、參、謀、總、長、任、梅、津、將、軍、次、一、山、田、將、軍、關、東、軍、司、令、官、任、一、九、四、四、年、迄、指、揮、也、

問 どの様な機關は滿洲軍事足場設立の爲の活動を指導したか

答 參謀本部、陸軍省、大東軍省

問 滿洲を軍事足場は轉化することに松岡と鮎川との役割はどの様なものでしたか

柳田元三

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МАЙОР ЮСТИЦИИ:

/Бобовский/

« 21 » марта 1946 г.

答

朝鮮、滿洲、企業ノ指導者ヲ其指導ノ下ニ奉ル。此等廠及航空工場ノ建設ニ其外其北滿州ト、滿洲ノ重要ノ發展ノ途ニ就テ而シテ其際日本ノ資本ノ家業ノ重要ニ對シテ多人ノ資本ヲ投テリ滿洲工業ノ發展ニ以テ聯邦ニ對テ戰爭ノ準備ニ大ニ役割ヲ演ゼリ。

松岡、南滿洲鐵道株式會社、滿鐵ノ總裁ヲ其役割ニ鐵道網ノ擴大及滿鐵ニ屬スル業ノ發展、積極的ノ活動ヲ為シ在リ。

問

日本軍ノ將校ノ人員ハ如何ニ以テ聯邦ニ對テ戰爭ノ準備をいたしましたか、本件ニ對テ即チ全戰術的ノ教育及全條ニ地畧的ノ教育ニキリテ以テ聯邦ニ對テ資料ニキリテ行ハレタリ。

教練ニ於テ又同様ニ軍事的出版物ニ就テ多大ノ注意カ、聯邦ニ對テ戰術的ノ研究問題ニ對シテ。

如ク日本陸軍ノ為ニ一九三七年頃而本ノ編ニテ書籍ヲ出版セリ。該書ハ、軍、戰術ニ關スル資料及シテ戰術ニ為スル必要ノ手續ハ此戰セリ。

陸軍士官學校ニ於テ生徒ノモトニ以テ、鐵路ヲ修補セリ。

柳田元三

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ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ
Майор юстиции:



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"2" марта 1946 г.

МК.

問

貴官は「關特演」と云ふ計畫に就いて何を知つておられますか

答

一九四一年八月に關東軍特務機關の任事、任務に關する命令を受つた本命令は關特演の印を捺し、リレーして行つた

問

貴官は何を遂行する動議を具体的に提出されましたか

關特演の計畫は關東軍の對ソ作戦準備の予見を以て、關東軍情報部・關特演の計畫の實施を必要とする資料の準備を、安部外務省の對ソ情報業務補足の箇所、情報部隊及復察部隊の準備、對ソ情報強化の計畫の處理を在り官備に於て、對ソ作戦の戰術的攻勢の及映とす

全據の偵察業務の強化し且自己の味方との聯隊營中を拵つてソ聯の軍事業務を了獲得を為す關東軍情報部、幹部の強化を以て

是等の計畫を遂行するに於て一九四一年八月、終り若し十月、初、迄に定むる準備を以てソ聯の防衛を以て行つたり

問 誰から貴官は其の命令を受けましたか

答 本命令は關東軍司令官梅津將軍より受けて行つたり

問 貴官は宣傳の強化の爲に「ピラ」を受けましたか

柳田元三

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« 21 » марта 1946 г.

и.к.

答然リ予ニ宣傳ヲ強化スル為ニ宣傳口ヲ一部ノ參謀本部ニ授領シ他ノ一部ヲ
 自ラ準備スル如クニシテ我々屬ニ來ルニ參謀本部ニ準備スルニ宣傳口ヲ亦容關
 ノ部數ヲ受領スルノ弊參謀本部ノ關米軍口ヲ經テ宣傳口ヲ亦容關
 ニ指テ授領シ我々現地ニ於テ之ヲ複製シ且他人ニ第一ノ場合ニ我々
 其宣傳計畫ニ合致スルニ自ラ口ヲ亦容關複製シ且之ヲ他人ニ
 是等ノ請ワラノ一般ノ以容關及リ及敗北主義的ノ宣傳第一ニ滿洲ニ於
 先任長ノ者屬ト日本ノ間ニ合一ニシテ宣傳口ヲ
 參謀本部ニ授領シ哈爾濱ニ對シ今示シタルニ容關ノ圖解ニ向テ偽真ノ送付
 口ヲレキ

問陸軍特務機關は宣傳に關する命令を誰から受けましたか

答關米軍司令官より受領セリ

問貴官は哈爾濱陸軍特務機關長であつた時には自來露人ニ關係しましたか

答然リ關米軍司令官ノ指示ニ依リ我々自來露人ノ戰時ノ為メ煽動宣傳係
 及此處者ノ資格ニ於テ準備セラルリ。自來露ノ部隊ハ滿洲軍ノ部隊トシテ
 偽裝セラレリ

自來露ノ一部ハ日本ノ陸軍特務機關勤務ニ宣傳又偽裝隊能ク送付

柳田元三

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Майор юстиции:

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" 21 " марта 1946 г.

МК

問 貴官が知つてゐる哈爾濱陸軍特務機關長の名前を挙げて下さい。

答 予「親しく奉考す」却中將ヨリ特務機關中継り今官迄「樋口將軍」ヨリ予ノ後任「古居將軍」其後「秋草將軍」ヨリ

問 貴官は親しく滿洲に於ける白系露人の指導者に關係しましたか。

答 白系露人事務局長「キスリーレン」今採「セシヨンス」マトコフキ「ロガエラキ」シエポーノ「ガルーエラ」

問 貴官が哈爾濱陸軍特務機關長であつた時には白系露人から偵察者、謀略者、宣傳者を準備する學校があつたか。

答 既「市」カホ「通」リ胡名軍司令官梅津將軍ノ指示ヨリ特務機關「白系露人」將來ノ宣傳及偵察者ノ資格ニ於テ準備シ且「長」以テ「貴」ヲ用テ「日」本陸軍特務機關ニ於テ「白」木末成ヲ「長」トシ「界」ヲ「本」務ヲ「担」任テ「彼」ノ「補」任「當」人トシ「少」佐「ト」シ

第一班に於テ担任シ「講」習「會」ニ於テ「今」所「ヨ」リ「人」ノ「宣」傳「者」及「テ」「一」五「人」ノ「偵」察「者」ヲ「教」育「テ」「宣」傳「者」ノ「為」メ「教」育「シ」テ「月」偵「察」者ノ「為」メ「八」個「月」最後ノ時

期「六」ヶ月「十」リキ

柳田元三

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ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ
майор Вотнин:

/БОБОВСКИЙ/

« 21 » марта 1946 г.

予「講習者、教育開始、終了時、行進、中、間的、儀入、自由、臨席、彼等前
に、最、関、心、を、任、務、遂、行、関、心、言、辞、ノ、際、」

同、浅、野、部、隊、は、何、で、す、か、

答、浅、野、部、隊、日、本、後、方、ヲ、編、成、シ、ル、ニ、出、発、部、隊、リ

問、誰、が、そ、れ、を、編、成、し、ま、し、た、か、話、し、て、下、さ、い、

答、本、部、隊、一、九、三、六、年、以、關、東、軍、司、令、部、ヲ、編、成、シ、ル、山、岡、中、佐、カ、第、二、課、長、輔、佐、官
担、當、シ、

問、貴、官、が、陸、軍、特、務、機、關、長、と、し、て、勤、務、し、て、ゐ、る、時、に、は、浅、野、部、隊、は、在、在、し、ま、
し、た、か、

答、然、リ、存、在、シ、

問、關、東、司、令、部、は、そ、の、在、在、に、就、い、て、知、つ、て、ゐ、た、か、

答、勿、論、承、知、シ、

我、々、一、般、的、關、東、軍、司、令、官、ノ、指、示、以、外、ハ、何、等、處、理、セ、ザ、リ、

浅、野、部、隊、其、指、示、ニ、リ、滿、洲、國、軍、ノ、編、成、ニ、合、シ、

一、浅、野、部、隊、ノ、人、員、滿、洲、國、軍、ノ、服、裝、ヲ、為、シ、

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Майор юстиции:

/БОБОВСКИЙ/

" 21 " марта 1946 г.

問 港野部隊の人員数はどうでしたか

答 港野部隊は編成上中隊より兵八部、松花江駐、附近、其他、横道河子及海拉爾ニ配置せり、敵部隊の約一〇名イキ

問 港野部隊はどんな任務を持って来たか

答 港野部隊は任務の對ソ敵の場合謀略部隊を兼ねて、併本部隊は、滿洲國軍大隊、港野(日支)一、二、三

問 どんな機關はそれに金を拂ったか

答 一九四一年迄、滿洲國陸軍省が拂ひ、然し關州派計畫作定、所、港野部隊、關東軍司令部より支拂、受ける

問 陸軍持務機關は、港野部隊の肩にソ軍兵士の軍服を貯藏したか

答 陸軍持務機關、若し、赤軍の服装、軍服一式、川意ヒリ、是、戦時、港野部隊、前、川意ヒル

問 どんな目的を以てソ軍の兵士の軍服を貯藏しましたか

答 港野部隊は、謀略部隊の自川意ヒル、赤軍の準備たる、併

問 国際法と戦争の習慣の見地から見るとソ聯邦へ彼等を遣はす爲にソ軍兵士の軍服を看換へる謀略隊の準備が貴官に如何に評價

されまするか

柳田元三

Фотокопия протокола допроса ЯНАГИТА ГЕНДЗО
от 27 февраля 1946 г. верна.

Подлинный документ находится на хранении в
Главной Военной Прокуратуре Красной Армии.



НАЧАЛЬНИК СЕКРЕТАРИАТА ГЛАВНОЙ
ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ
майор юстиции:

[Handwritten signature]
/БОБОВСКИЙ/

21 марта 1946 г.

答以論是若干ヨクナキ事ニテ之ヲ為サント可ク

問 貴官はそれを何の爲にしましたか

答 本物件の数量ニシテ東京の參謀本部ヨリ送付セラレタリ

問 誰が送付しましたか

答 參謀本部ヨリ送付セられた個々誰か送付セルカ知ラス

問 貴官は橋本金五郎を知りませうか

答 然り承知セラリ

問 彼は就いて何を話さ事が出来るんであか

答 彼は一九一三年中佐ノ階級ニテ現役ヲ退キテ陸軍士官學校第三

十六期生ニシテ第一三期生ニシテ彼陸軍士官學校ヲ卒業シテ後參謀本部

ノ露班ニテ勤務セリ後兵部省ニシテ橋本トシテ少佐ノ位ニシテ

橋本ノ退職ノ前參謀本部ヲ轉出シテ滿洲軍事務機關長ニシテ

三三年ニ赴任古在勤ノ日本公使館附武官ニシテ

問 向故橋本は退職しましたか

答 九三年三月日本兵部省ヲ辭職シテ自己ニテ重水ヲ提示セテ滿洲ニシテ

中付ノ役生ニシテ橋本トシテ參謀本部ニシテ定章圖付ニシテ橋本トシテ

シテ彼レ名譽ニシテ送付セラレタリ

柳田元三

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[Handwritten signature]
/БОБОВСКИЙ/

21 марта 1946 г.

МК.

問 橋本は退職してから何をしましたか
答 橋本は退職後、編み物

問 橋本は組織された赤誠會は何をされましたか
答 是は「トリス」のソリニシテ、黨ニ入リ、プロパグンダ的色彩ヲ持テ、彼氏衆ノ間ニ

プロパグンダ的見地ノ宣傳ノ問題ヲ提テセリ
問 貴官は大日本青年黨の名稱の下にの橋本の組織に就いて何かを知つてゐるま
すか

答 本編成ニ自己ノ目的トシテ、其ノ統一セントスルニシテ、本編成ニ獨シニ於テ、プロパグンダ
ト云フ、或ハタルニ其黨員ノプロパグンダトシテ、其ノ統一セントスルニシテ、

本誌述書、中、記セルニテ

柳田元三

本訊問をしたる者
東京に於る國際軍法會議のソ聯邦側次席檢事

Spensky (ロンドン) 上大佐

陸軍通譯官

Spencer

チンケフェイス) 中尉

Фотокопия протокола допроса ЯНАГИТА ГЕНДЗО
от 27 февраля 1946 г. верна.

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ВОЕННОЙ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ
майор юстиции:

/БОБОВСКИЙ/

21 марта 1946 г.

МК.

柳田元三の訊問書

47 723

柳田元三 五三歳
国籍 日本人 陸軍
高専教育を有す
日本陸軍中將 最後の
職務 関東州防衛司令官
あり

モスクワに於いて一九四一年三月七日訊問をせしむる者は東京に於る
国際軍法會議の「ソ」聯側次席検事エス・ヤロゼンブリット大佐であり

問 彼貴は何時士官に昇進したんですか
柳田元三

答 一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ
問 彼貴は何處で勤務に就いたんですか

答 一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ
問 貴官はその聯隊に如何程長く居つたか
答 一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ

一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ
其の一部ノ中校ニ勤務セリ 参謀本部ニ於て十一月勤務の後
元一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ

問 貴官は何時陸軍大佐に任ぜられたんですか
答 一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ

一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ
中尉の階級ニ任ぜられた後 一九四一年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ
陸軍省軍務局附トシテ豫算業務ヲ担当セリ
陸軍省三一九七年中校ノ初任官タル少尉ニ任セラレタリ
軍務局ノ修得ノタメ 歐洲ニ駐在セシメラル

一九三七年、初メ予ハリッピンニ到着シ約一ヶ月該地ニ留リ露語ヲ修得シ「聯邦」ニ関スル書物ヲ閲讀セリ
其ノ後、數ヶ月間歐洲ヲ旅行シ二月間「エストニア」ニ留レリ其ノ
具体的、

任務ハ無ク主トシテ自ラ研讀セリ

一九三九年ニ波蘭ニ赴キ三月間在「ペンデリ」ニ歩兵ハオ十五聯隊ニ
隊附勤務ヲナシタリ其ノ間予ハ聯隊ノ般狀況ニ親炙セリ
一九三〇年春予ハ独乙佛蘭西、英、米國ヲ經テ日本ニ帰朝シ延ク
勤務場所タル陸軍省軍務局附トナリ一九三三年迄其ハ軍事
課ニ勤務セリ

同貴官ハ何年ニシテ依ニ進級シタリカ

答予ハ陸軍省ニ歸ルル一九三〇年ヲ依ニ言ハシ連セリ予ハ一九三三年ニ
在波蘭日本公使館附武官ニ任セラレ在羅馬及日本公使館
附武官ヲ兼任セルガ一九三三年夏中依ニ進級セリ

一九三四年予ハ新ニ日本ニ帰朝シ團長兼軍務課長輔佐官
ヲ命ゼラル一九三五年夏ニ上勤務シタル後陸軍省ニ歸リ軍務局
徵募課長ヲ輔佐官トナシ一九三七年夏ニ該課長トナリ同時ニ
大佐トナリ年間勤務セリ其ノ後一九三八年予ハ左滿洲隊兵ヲ一師團
ニ任シ一聯隊長ニ任セラレ一年間指揮セリ

一九三九年予ヲ言ハシ連シ在中支漢口ヲ一軍參謀長代理トナリ
一箇ノ年春在ハルビン陸軍特務隊隊長ニ任セラレ三年間勤務
セリ

柳田元三

其ノ後一九四三年在「ホルマ」ヲ三十三師團長ニ任セラレシガ一九四三年終
リニ中将ニ昇進セリ一九四四年夏參謀本部附トナリテ退職セリ。

予ノ参謀本部附トナリシハ「ロルマ」ニ於テル作戰成功セリニ因ルニ
 陸軍省ハ予ヲシテ「台湾」鉄工業級制會ノ會長ニ就任セシメ
 一九四二年渡台ニテ勤務セ向ハ「傷」治療ニ力メタリ本職
 務ハ總督ニ直屬シマリタリ
 一九四五年四月東京ニ召致セラレ関東州防衛司令官ニ任セラレ其ハ
 二十日捕虜トナレリ。

同一九三二年貴官ハ滿洲占領ニ就キ其ヲ知シテキマシタリ。
 答滿洲ノ占領ニ予ニ取テ、不意ハ「トナリ」キ然レ爾後予ハ

本占領ノ軍ヲ「取リテ」予期セリシトニ非リシヲ「解セリ」

向貴官ハ滿洲ノ領味カ「テ」予期セリシトニ非リシヲ「解セリ」
 答陸東軍ニ「オ」テ最積極的ノ役割ヲセリハ「陸東軍」參謀

長代理板垣征四郎大佐及其輔佐官石原小波爾中佐

ナリ是等々々其官職ハ「大」モ大ナラサリシモ彼等ハ「勇」取

ニシ精力的ナル將校トシテ「陸東軍」ニ於テ「大」ナル影響ヲ有

セリ其後板垣陸軍大臣石原ハ「參謀本部」作戰部長ト

ナリ東京ノ軍部ニ於テ「滿洲」占領ニ積極的ノ役割ヲ演セル

モノトシテ予ハ「荒」木陸軍大臣「軍務局長」杉山少將(後
 參謀總長及「面」陸軍大臣トナレリ)陸軍省課長永田

大佐(後「教」官ナル)小畑大佐(建川少將ヲ「荐」ク是等「層」ニ

松井石根將軍(後「大東亞」聯軍總總裁)カ附屬ス。

問 貴官は軍事足場として満洲を發展することに誰が個人として参加したかと擧げることが出来ますか

答 本件は關シ第一現地ニ於ケル關東軍司令官が参畫セリ滿洲占領ノ其時關東軍本庄將軍之ヲ指揮セリ其後武藤元帥(後間モナク逝ク)菱刈將軍(一九三四年迄指揮ス)南輝將軍(一九三五年迄)植田將軍(一九三六)一三九三九年迄指揮シ、モニハシ事變ノ責ヲ負ヒテ退職ス)指揮シ其後任ニ梅津中將(關東軍司令官ニ任セラレ一九四四年迄)指揮セリ其後彼ハ大少謀總長ニ任ゼラル梅津將軍ニ次イテ山田將軍(關東軍司令官ニ任ゼラル)無條件降伏迄指揮セリ

問 どの様な機関は滿洲軍事足場設立の爲の活動を指導したか

答 參謀本部陸軍省大東亞省ナリ

問 滿洲を軍事足場に轉化するに松岡と鮎川との役割はどんななごしたか

答 鮎川ハ滿洲ノ全工業ノ指導者ニシテ其ノ指導ヲ下ニ奉天ニ造兵廠及航空工場ガ建設セラル其ノ外其ノ指導ヲ下ニ滿洲ノ重工業ガ發展ノ途ニ就テリ而シテ其ノ際日本ノ資本家等ハ重工業ニ對シテ多大ノ資本ヲ投ゼリ滿洲工業ノ發展ハソ聯邦ニ對スル戰爭ノ準備ニ大ナル役割ヲ演セリ

問 日本軍の將校は如何にソソ聯邦に對する戰爭の準備をいたしましたか

答 本件ハ次ノ如シ即チ全戰術的教育又全様ニ地形的教育ハ主トシテソソ聯邦ニ就イテノ資料ニヨリ行ハ

Doc 2238

レタリ
教練ニ於いて又同様ニ軍事的出版物ニ就いて多大ノ注意ガソ聯邦ノ戰術的研究問題ニ拂ハレタリ加之日本陸軍ノタメニ一九三七年頃赤本ト稱セラレ書籍カ出版セラレタリ該書ニハソ軍ノ戰術ニ関スル資料及之ト戦スルタメニ必要ナル手段ガ記載セラレアリタリ

陸軍士官學校ニ於いて生徒ノ主トシテソ語露語ヲ修得セリ

問貴官は「関特演」といふ計畫に就いて何を知居

答一九四一年八月予ハ哈爾濱陸軍特務機關ノ仕事ノ任務ニ関スル命令ヲ受ケタリ本命令ニハ「関特演」ノ印カ捺印サレテアリタリ

問貴官は何を遂行する動議を具体的に提出され

答「関特演」計畫ハ関東軍ノ對ソ作戰準備ヲ予見セラレタリ爲之関東軍情報部ハ「関特演」計畫ニヲ実施スルタメニ必要ナル資料ヲ準備スルヲ西女セリ即チ列擧セラレタル謀報業務ノ補足的個所謀略部隊及偵察部隊ノ準備對ソ宣傳強化ノ計畫ヲ處理スルニ在リ宣傳ニ於いてハ迅速對ソ戰、戰勝的攻勢ヲ反映セリ
全様ニ偵察業務ヲ強化シ且自己ノ味オラソ聯ノ陣營中ニ持ッベクソ聯ノ軍事業務者ヲ獲得スルヲ関東軍情報部ノ幹部ヲ強代セラレ是等ノ計畫遂行ヲ終了シ且一九四一年九月

Doc 2238

ノ終リ若クハ十月ノ初ニ迄ニ完全ニ準備セラレアルベ
キヲ掲示セラレアリ

問 誰から貴官は其の命令を受けましたか

答 本命令ハ関東軍司令官梅津將軍ヨリ受テ

問 貴官は宣傳の總代の為に此ビラを受けましたか

答 然リ予ハ宣傳ヲ強代スル爲メニ宣傳ビラ一部

ヲ自ラ準備セリ也斯ニシテ我々ハ屢々東京ヨ

リ參謀本部ニテ準備セラレタル宣傳ビラ一部

數ヲ受領セリ右外參謀本部ヨリ関東軍司

令部ヲ經テ宣傳ビラ一内容ニ関スル指示ヲ與

ヘラシ我々ハ現地ニ於テ之ヲ作製シ且増大セリ

第三ノ場合トシテ我々ハ其宣傳計畫ニ合致セシ

ケルタメニ自ラビラ一内容ヲ作製シ且之ヲ増大

セリ

是等ノ諸ビラ一一般的内容第一ハ及ソ及敷北

主義的ニ宣傳策ニ滿洲ニ於ケル住民ノ各層

ト日本トノ間ヲ合セシタルタメニ宣傳ナリ

參謀本部ヨリ哈爾濱ニ對シ只今示レタル内容ヲ

圖解スルタメノ寫眞ヲ送附セラレタリ

問 陸軍特務機關は宣傳に關する命令を誰から

受けましたか

答 関東軍司令官ヨリ受領セリ

問 貴官は哈爾濱陸軍特務機關長であつた時には

白系露人に關係しましたか

答 然リ関東軍司令官ノ指示ヨリ我々ハ白系露

N06

人ヲ戰術ノタメニ煽動、宣傳、偵察及謀略者資格ニ於テ準備セザルベカラザリキ。白系軍路部隊ハ滿洲軍ノ部隊トシテ偽裝セラレアリタリ。白系露人ノ一部ハ日本ノ陸軍特務機關ニ勤務シ、宣傳及偵察ノ機能ヲ遂行セリ。

問 貴官が知つてゐる哈爾濱陸軍特務機關長の名前を擧げて下さい。
答 予ハ親シク秦彦三郎中將ヨリ特務機關ヲ申継ケリ。今官運ニ補ハル將運ニテ予後任ハ主君將軍、其後秋卓將軍ナリ。

問 貴官は親しく滿洲に於ける白系露人の指導者有らぬ關係しやうか。
答 白系露人事務局長マシラン。今様ニセミヨフ、マヨフスキー、ロガエフスキー、シエプーノフ、グレデーエフナリ。

問 貴官が哈爾濱陸軍特務機關長であつた時は白系露人から偵察者、謀略者、宣傳者を準備するの學問校があつたか。
答 既ニ予カ示セル通り、関東軍司令官梅津將軍ノ指示ヨリ、特務機關ハ白系露人ヲ將來ノ宣傳及偵察者ノ資格ニ於テ準備シ且養成スル責ヲ有セリ。

日本陸軍特務機關ニ於テハ白木未成大佐ヲ長ト

Doc 2238

スル第六班カ本業務ヲ担任セリ彼ノ輔佐官ハ
村澤必依ナリ

第六班ニ於テ担任セル講習會ニ於テハ今時

ニ〇一三〇人ノ宣傳者及〇一五一人ノ偵察者ヲ

教育セリ宣傳者ノ爲メ教育ハ三月月偵察

者ノ爲メハ八月一〇ヶ月(最後時期ニハ六月
下リキ)

予ハ講習者ノ教育開始と終了時ニ行ヒタル專

問的儀式ニ毎回臨席シ彼等ノ前ニ展開セラレ

任務ノ遂行ノ旨ニ言辭ヲ與ヘタリ

問 淺野部隊は何ですか

答 淺野部隊ハ白系露人ヨリ編成セラレタル

謀略部隊ナリ

問 誰ハそのハを編成シタリト話ト下シ

答 本部隊ハ一九三六年頃 関東軍司令部

ニテ編成セラレシ山岡中佐カ第一課長輔佐

官トシテ之ヲ担当セリ

貴官ガ陸軍特務機長トシテ勤務

の時ハ淺野部隊ハ存在シタリ

然リ存在シタリ

No8

問 答

問 答

問 答

問 答

関東司令部は其の存在に就いて知るのみか
勿論承知にアリキ我々の一般的に関東軍司令官、
指示以外に何等處理セザリキ 茨野部隊に其の
指示に基き、滿洲國軍編成内に入らセザリキ

問 答

茨野部隊の人員は滿洲國軍服裝に爲シアリキ
茨野部隊の人員數は如何なるに
茨野部隊、滿洲國軍に編成ナリ其大部は第一松花
江取、附近に其他は横道河子及海拉尔に配置セ
ラセアリ一隊に部隊は約七〇〇名ナリキ

問 答

茨野部隊に如何なる任務を付すおと
茨野部隊の任務は對シ戦場各謀略部隊の準備
スルに在リ本部隊長は滿洲國軍大佐茨野(日本人)ナリキ
其人は概して少佐と稱スル

問 答

一四一年迄は滿洲國陸軍省の支拂へり然し關特
項計畫作長時より茨野部隊は関東軍司令部に
支拂ヲ受テタリ

問 答

陸軍特務機關は茨野部隊の爲に軍兵士の軍服を
貯藏スル

問 答

陸軍特務機關は若干の赤軍兵の服裝(軍服)一式を
用意セシアリキ是は戰時茨野部隊に爲る用意
と人な目的をもちて軍の兵士の軍服を貯藏スル

問

問 答

支那部隊の謀略員の着用品はタムニヤ之ニヨリテ赤軍
ヲ偽購スルニ在リ

國際法と戦争の習慣、見地から見るとソ聯邦へ彼
等と違はらず爲しソ聯邦共ニ軍服と看稱へ。謀略隊
の準備は貴官に如何の評價されますか

勿論是は若キヨクイテ事ニテ之ヲ爲スルヲ可トス
貴官はそれを何の爲にしましたか

本物件は數量ニ一モ一ハ東京へ送付され送付
セラタリ

誰が送付しましたか

今謀本部第一課より送付せしむ個々誰か送付した
知ラズ

貴官は橋本全太郎と知りませんか

然リテ未知ニアリ

彼に就いて何と証言が出来る人ですか

彼一九三七一年に依階級ニ現役ヲ退ケリ予ハ陸軍

士官學校第一二期生トシテ彼は第一三期生トシテ陸

軍大學校ヲ卒業セル後今謀本部ノ露班ヲ勤務セリ

(後ノ班長トナリ)橋本に秦彦三郎、最親ニキ友人

ナリキ橋本に退職スル前今謀本部ヨリ轉去セリ

滿洲里ノ特務機關長ナリキ一九三三年ニ耳古在

勤、日本公使館附武官ナリキ

問 答

問 答

問

何故橋本は退職せられたか

一九三六年三月日本に於て青年將校等の見よ要求
ヲ提示スル所謂ニニ六事件ヲ發せり橋本は青年將校等ノ
是等團體接近ニヤリテ拘禁せられたリモ彼ノ名譽ヲ
毀損せらるリ不事件後ニ年ヲテ退職セリ

問

橋本は退職してから何をしましたか

答

橋本は赤誠會ヲ編成セリ

問

橋本は赤誠會ヲ編成セリ

答

是等團體は赤誠會ニシテ黨ノ形式ノ「ファツ
シヨ」ニ由リテ維持テリ彼一般民衆ノ間ニ
「ファツ」の地的先地ノ宣傳ノ問題ヲ提示セリ

問

貴官は「大日本青年黨」の名稱の下に橋本の
組織に就いて何かを知つてゐますか

答

本編成ハ自己ノ目的トシテ青年ヲ統一セント
セルモノニテ本編成ハ獨乙ニ於ケル「ヒットラー」
「ゲント」ト全一形式ナルモ其黨員ハ「ヒットラー」
「ゲント」ヨリ年齡ノ古キモノナリキ

本訊問をしたる者

本陳述書目ハ予ノ記セルモノナリ

東京に於ける國際軍法會議の「ソ」聯邦側次

席檢事 *Geisendörfer* (ロビンフリッヒ大佐)

陸軍通譯 *A. F. W. Schmidt*

「フリンケ」氏 (千中尉)

Doc. 2238

誓約書

日本陸軍中將 柳田元三

予ハ證人トシテ眞實ノミヲ證言スルヲ約ス

右ハ防謀將校モロゾフ中佐ノ前ニ誓約ス

予ハ偽證ヲナシタル場合ニハ露西亜ソヴエット

聯邦社會主義共和國ノ刑法第九十五條ニ

ヨリテ刑法上ノ責任ヲ問ハルヘシトノ誓言ニ答テ受ケタリ

一九四六年二月十一日 於モスコビー

柳田元三

誓約書受理者

防謀將校モロゾフ中佐 *Morozov*

陸軍通譯官チンケヴィツ中尉 *Chinkewitz*

7 誓約書

日本陸軍中將 柳田元三

予ハ日本ノ第一級戦争犯罪者ノ審理ニ関シ眞

實ノミヲ證言スルヲ約ス。右ハ在東京國際軍

法會議ソヴエット聯邦側次席検事ロセン

スリート大佐ノ前ニ誓約ス

予ハ偽證ヲナシタル場合ニハ露西亜ソヴエット聯邦

社會主義共和國ノ刑法第九十五條ニヨリテ

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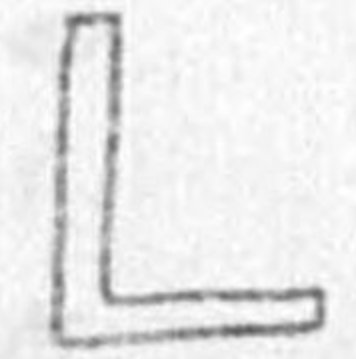
No. 13

Doc. 2238

刑法上ノ責任ヲ問ハルヘシトノ警告告ヲ受ケタリ

一九四六年二月二十七日 於モスニー布

柳田 三



誓約書白受理者

在東京(國)除軍法會に決「ソヴェット」聯邦側

次席検事 ロゼンワリート大佐

Rosen

陸軍通譯官 ナニケグイッチ中尉 *Nanikaguchi*

證明書

余 ソグイェト聯邦軍隊ノ一員デアル

陸軍中佐「ジ・アイ・タラネニコ」ハ一九四六年

(昭和二十一年)二月十七日附柳田元三ノ十二枚

ニ亘ル口供書ハ司法部陸軍大佐「エス・

「エス・ワイローゼンブリー」トヨリ茲ニ一九四〇年

頃余ニ手交セラレタコト及ビ該文書ノ原エ

ハ 在ルコトヲ茲ニ證ス。

更ニ余ハ

ヲ證ス。

官氏名

日本國東京ニ於テ

一九 年 月 日

Affidavit of Genzo YANAGITA

Name: Genzo YANAGITA
Age: 53
Nationality: Japanese
Education: Received higher military education
Rank: Lieutenant General
Last position: Commander of the Kwantung Province
Defense Army

Colonel S. Y. ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, conducted the interrogations in Moscow on February 27, 1946.

Genzo YANAGITA /s/

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- Q. When were you promoted to a commissioned officer?
- A. I was commissioned a sublieutenant in 1914 /Taisho 3/, which is the starting rank of officers.
- Q. Where did you start your military service?
- A. I assumed the post of a platoon commander of the 18th Infantry Regiment, the 15th Division (Japanese Army).
- Q. How long did you stay in that regiment?
- A. I had four years' service in that 18th Infantry Regiment before I was promoted to lieutenant and attached to the 2nd Section of the 1st Department of the Army General Staff Headquarters. After ten months' service with the Army General Staff Headquarters I entered the Army General Staff College in 1919 /Taisho 8/.
- Q. In what year did you graduate from the Army General Staff College?
- A. I graduated from the college in 1922 /Taisho 11/ as a lieutenant and returned to the 18th Regiment. I was promoted to captain in the summer of 1923 /Taisho 12/ and was appointed company commander. At the end of 1923 /Taisho 12/ I was attached to the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, taking charge of military budget affairs.

After serving in the War Ministry until 1927 /Showa 2/, I was appointed a resident-officer in Europe for the purpose of studying life in Europe, Russian language, and military science.

I arrived at Riga at the beginning of 1927 /Showa 2/ and remained there for about one year, during which time I mastered the Russian language and read books on the Soviet Union.

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Then I travelled in Europe for several months and was in Estonia for two months. As I had no concrete duty, I pursued mostly my own studies. In 1929 /Showa 4/ I went to Poland and served for three months with the 15th Infantry Regiment at Tebrin. During that time I familiarized myself with the general conditions of the regiment. In the spring of 1930 /Showa 5/ I came back to Japan by way of Germany, France, Great Britain and U.S.A. I was again attached to the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry and served in the Military Affairs Section until 1932 /Showa 7/.

- Q. In what year were you promoted to major?
- A. I was promoted to major in 1930 /Showa 5/ before I returned to the War Ministry. In 1933 /Showa 8/ I was appointed a military attache to the Japanese Legation in Poland and held the concurrent post of military attache to the Japanese Legation in Roumania. I was promoted to lt-colonel in the summer of 1933 /Showa 8/.

In 1934 /Showa 9/ I came back to Japan and was appointed Assistant to the Chief of the 2nd Section (the Intelligence Section) of the Kwantung Army. I held this position till the summer of 1935 /Showa 10/. Then I returned to the War Ministry and was appointed Assistant to the Chief of the Conscription Section of the Military Affairs Bureau. I became the chief of this Section in the summer of 1937 /Showa 12/ and was promoted to colonel at the same time. After a service of one year, I was appointed the Regimental Commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division at SUNWU, Manchuria, which post I held for a year.

In 1939 /Showa 14/ I was promoted to major-general and appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the 11th Army at Hankow, Central China. I was appointed the Commander of the Army Special Service Agency at Harbin, which position I held for three years.

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Later in 1943 /Showa 18/ I was appointed the Divisional Commander of the 33rd Division in Burma. I was promoted to lieutenant-general at the end of 1942 /Showa 17/. In the summer of 1944 /Showa 19/ I was attached to the Army General Staff Headquarters and retired from military service. It seems to me that I was attached to the Army General Staff Headquarters because of the failure of the Burma campaign.

The War Ministry had me appointed President of the Taiwan Iron Industry Control Association. I went to Taiwan in 1944 /Showa 19/ and during my service /with the Association/ I endeavored to heal the wound, which I had received during my military service. This post was under the direct command of the Governor-General.

In April of 1945 /Showa 20/ I was brought back to Tokyo and appointed the Commander of the Kwantung Province Defense Army. I was taken prisoner on the 22nd of August of that year.

- Q. What did you know in 1931 /Showa 6/ about the occupation of Manchuria?
- A. I did not expect at all the occupation of Manchuria, but later I understood that the occupation was not an unexpected occurrence to the military.
- Q. Who among the military do you think were in favor of the occupation of Manchuria?
- A. The persons who played the active role in the Kwantung Army were Colonel Seishiro ITAGAKI, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, and Lt-colonel Kauji ISHIHARA, his Assistant. These persons had a strong influence in the Kwantung Army as brave and energetic officers, although their ranks and positions were not necessarily high and important. Later ITAGAKI became War Minister, ISHIHARA, Chief of Operations Section of Army General Staff. As for the officers who were active for the occupation of Manchuria among the military authorities in Tokyo, I name ARAKI, then War Minister, Major-general SUGIYAMA, then Director of the Military Affairs Bureau (later became Chief of Army General Staff and War Minister twice), Colonel MAGATA, then Section Chief of the

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War Ministry (assassinated later), Colonel CBATA, and Major-general TATEKAWA. To this group belonged General Iwane MATSUI (later President of the Greater East Asia Federation) /"DAI TOA RENMEI"/.

- Q. Can you name persons who as individuals took part in developing Manchuria as military base?
- A. First of all, the commanders of the Kwantung Army took part in this affair. At the time of the Manchurian occupation, General HONJO was in command of the Kwantung Army. Next Marshal MUTO (who died soon thereafter), General HISHIKARI (till 1934), General MINAMI (till 1935), General UEDA (1936-1939, resigned, taking to himself the responsibility for the NOMCNHAN Incident), Lieutenant-general UEZU, who was appointed as Ueda's successor, served until 1944 (summer) when he was appointed Chief of the Army General Staff. His successor, General YAMADA, filled the post till the unconditional surrender.
- Q. What kind of agencies took the leadership in establishing military base in Manchuria?
- A. The Army General Staff, the War Ministry and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.
- Q. What were the parts played by AYUKAWA and MATSUCKA in converting Manchuria into a military base?

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- A. AYUKAWA was the leader of all industries in Manchuria and under his leadership, an army arsenal and aviation factories were built in Mukden. In addition, heavy industries of Manchuria started their development under his leadership. On that occasion Japanese capitalists invested large amounts of capital in heavy industries. The development of heavy industries in Manchuria played a great role in preparing for the war against Soviet Union.

MATSUCKA was the President of the South Manchuria Railway Company /"MANTETSU"/. His role was to extend the network of railways and to take an active part in developing industries belonging to that company.

- Q. How did the Japanese military officers prepare for the war against U.S.S.R.?
- A. The answer is as follows: - All instructions on tactics, as well as on topography, were given chiefly on the materials concerning U.S.S.R.

In military training and military publications, a great deal of attention was paid to the problem of tactical study on U.S.S.R.

Moreover, a book named the "Red Book" was issued about 1937 /Showa 12/ for the use of the Japanese Army. The book contained materials regarding the tactics of the Soviet Army and the means necessary in fighting the Soviet Army.

In the military Academy the students studied the Russian language chiefly.

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- Q. What do you know about the Special Kwantung Army Manoeuvre /"KANTOKUEN"/?
- A. In August, 1941 /Showa 16/ I received the order concerning the duties of the Army Special Service Agency at Harbin. The stamp "KANTOKUEN" was put on this order.
- Q. What concrete motion did you make for carrying it out?
- A. The "KANTOKUEN" plan was drawn up as preparation of the Kwantung Army for the war against the U.S.S.R. Therefore, it was necessary for the Intelligence Section of the Kwantung Army to prepare necessary materials for carrying out the "KANTOKUEN" plan. That is, supplementation of the enumerated intelligence duties, training of intrigue units and scouting units, and drawing up a plan for strengthening the propaganda against U.S.S.R. As for the propaganda, the victorious offensive of Germany against U.S.S.R. should be reflected therein.

In the same manner, the staff of the Intelligence Section of the Kwantung Army was strengthened in order to strengthen the intelligence duties and

to win over to our side those who had charge of Russian military duties, so as to have allies in the Russian Army.

It was directed that these plans be carried out and the preparations be completed by the end of September or the beginning of October of 1941 /Showa 16/.

- Q. From whom did you receive those directions?
- A. I received them from General UMEZU, the Commander of the Kwantung Army.
- Q. Were you given leaflets for strengthening the propaganda?

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- Q. Yes. I received from the Army General Staff Headquarters some leaflets for strengthening propaganda. Others I prepared myself. Thus we received several times from Tokyo leaflets which were prepared by the Army General Staff Headquarters. In addition, directions concerning the contents of leaflets were given through the Kwantung Army Headquarters, by the Army General Staff Headquarters. We drew up these leaflets and expanded them. In the third instance, we ourselves designed the contents of the leaflets and expanded them in accordance with the plan of propaganda.

The general contents of these leaflets were: firstly, anti-Soviet and defeatist propaganda; secondly, propaganda for the consolidation of the various classes of the Manchurian inhabitants with the Japanese people.

Photographic illustrated charts of the above-mentioned contents were sent to Harbin from the Army General Staff Headquarters.

- Q. From whom did the Army Special Service Agency receive the directions on propaganda?
- A. From the Commander of the Kwantung Army.
- Q. Did you have anything to do with the White Russians while you were the Commander of the Army Special Service Agency at Harbin?

- A. Yes. By orders from the commander of the Kwantung Army, we had to train White Russians as instigators, propagandists, scouts, and saboteurs. White Russian forces were disguised as forces in the Manchurian Army.

Some of the White Russians worked in the Army Special Service Agency, performing propaganda and scouting functions.

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- Q. Name those Commanders of the Army Special Service Agency of Harbin whom you know.

- A. I succeeded Lieutenant General Hikosaburo HATA as Commander of the Army Special Service Agency. The Commander before Lt-General HATA was General HIGUCHI. General DOI succeeded me, and was in turn succeeded by General AKIGUSA.

- Q. Did you have close contact with the leaders of the White Russians in Manchuria?

- A. KISLICHIN, Secretary-General of the White Russians, also SEAYONOV, MATOKOVSKY, ROZAEVSKY, SHEPUNOV, GARDEEV /phonetic/.

- Q. Was there any school for the training of White Russians as scouts, saboteurs and propagandists, at the time you were the Commander of the Army Special Service Agency at Harbin?

- A. As I have already stated, by command of General UMEZU, Commander of the Kwantung Army, the Army Special Service Agency was responsible for preparing and training White Russians as future propagandists and scouts. In the Japanese Army Special Service Agency, the Sixth Section, under Section Chief Colonel Suenari SHIRAKI, was in charge of this business. Major MURASAWA was his assistant.

In the training course under the charge of the Sixth Section between 20 to 30 propagandists and between 10 to 15 scouts were trained at the same time. The term for the training of propagandists was three months and for the training of scouts, eight to ten months (on the last occasion, it was six months).

I attended each time the special ceremonies which were held at the beginning and at the end of the training course. I gave them words regarding the performance of their future duties.

Q. What is the ASANO Unit?

A. It is a unit composed of White Russians for sabotage activity.

Q. Tell me by whom it was organized.

A. It was organized by the Kwantung Army Headquarters about 1936 /Showa 11/. Lieutenant-Colonel YALACKA, as Assistant to the Chief of the Second Section took charge of it.

Q. Was the ASANO Unit still in existence at the time you were the Commander of the Army Special Service Agency?

A. Yes, it was.

Q. Did the Kwantung Army Headquarters know of its existence?

A. Of course. In general, we did nothing without the directions of the Commander of the Kwantung Army. By his command the ASANO Unit was included in Manchoukuo Army. The members wore the uniforms of the Manchoukuo Army.

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Q. How many soldiers were there in the ASANO Unit?

A. It was composed of five companies. Most of them were posted in the neighborhood of the Second Sungari Station and the rest in Hengtaohotzu and Hailar. The unit had about 700 soldiers in general.

Q. What was the duty of the ASANO Unit?

A. The duty of the ASANO Unit was to train sabotage units in case of a war against Soviet Union. The commander was Colonel ASANO (a Japanese) of the Manchoukuo Army.

Q. What agencies paid money to it?

A. The Manchoukuo War Ministry paid the money until 1941, but it was paid by the Kwantung Army Headquarters since the special plan of the Kwantung Army manoeuvre /"KANTOKUEN"/ was drawn up.

- Q. Did the Army Special Service Agency store military uniforms of the Soviet Russian Army for the ASANC Unit?
- A. Yes, the Special Service Agency had a number of complete sets of the uniform of the Red Army soldiers (military uniform) prepared for the ASANC Unit in case of war.
- Q. For what purpose was the military uniform of Soviet Russian soldiers stored?
- A. To have the saboteurs of the ASANC Unit put them on in order to deceive the Red Army.
- Q. From the standpoint of international law and customs of war, what do you think of the preparation of this intrigue unit whose members are to wear Soviet military uniforms in order to be dispatched into the Soviet Union?

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- A. Of course, it is wrong in a little way, and I think it proper not to resort to it.
- Q. For what purpose did you do it?
- A. These articles (Quantity: 20-30) were sent from the Army General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo.
- Q. Who sent them?
- A. They were sent by the 2nd Section of the Army General Staff Headquarters, but I don't know the individuals who sent them.
- Q. Do you know Kingoro FASHIOTO?
- A. Yes, I know him.
- Q. Can you state anything about him?
- A. He retired from active service in the Army in 1937 /Showa 12/ with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. I am a graduate of the Military Academy of the 26th Term Class, while he belonged to the 23rd Term Class. After graduation from the Army General Staff College, he worked in the Russian Division of the Army General Staff Headquarters, and later became Chief of that

division. He was the most intimate friend of Hikosaburo HATA. A short time before retiring from active service, HASHIMOTO was transferred from the Army General Staff Headquarters and became the Commander of the Army Special Service at Manchuli. He was the military attache to the Japanese Legation in Turkey in 1933 /Showa 8/.

- Q. Do you know the reason why HASHIMOTO retired from the army?
- A. In February, 1936 /Showa 11/ the so-called "February 26th Incident" occurred in Japan, in which the young officers presented their demands. HASHIMOTO had close contact with groups of these young officers and so he was defamed by this incident, although he was not arrested. He retired two years after this incident.

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- Q. What did HASHIMOTO do after his retirement?
- A. HASHIMOTO organized the Loyal Association /"SEKISEI-KAI"/.
- Q. What activities did the Loyal Association /SEKISEI-KAI/ organized by HASHIMOTO do?
- A. This had a leaning toward fascism after the model of Hitler's and Mussolini's parties. He presented to the masses the problem of fascist propaganda.
- Q. Do you know anything about the organization organized by HASHIMOTO under the name of Japan Youth Party /"DAI-NIPPON-SEINEN-TO"/?
- A. He had as his own aim the unification of young people. The system of the organization was just identical to that of Hitler Jugend of Germany. The members of the party, however, were older than those of the Hitler Jugend.

I wrote this statement -- Genzo YANAGITA /s/

The interrogator: Colonel ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Tribunal in Tokyo. /s/

The Military Interpreter: Lieutenant DINKEVICH /s/

Oath

Japanese Army Lieutenant-General Genzo YANAGITA

I swear to testify nothing but the truth concerning the trials of Japanese Class-A war criminals. I swear this before Colonel ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

I have been warned that if I give false evidence I shall be held responsible under Article 95 of Criminal Code R.S.F.S.R.

In Moscow, Feb. 27, 1946 /Showa 21/

Genzo YANAGITA /s/

Administered by:

Colonel S. Y. ROSENBLIT, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo. /s/

Lieutenant DINYEVICH, Military Interpreter. /s/