

Exhibit 2642

15

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI Sadao, et al

No. 1

A F F I D A V I T

Miura Kazuichi

I, Miura Kazuichi, after having been duly sworn according to the Japanese formula, make the following statement of my own free will:

1. I was born in 1894 and reside at No. 76, Katahira, Kawasaki City.
2. In July 1938 I was Chief of the 3rd section of the Research Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. On 21 July 1938 I was told by Mr. K. Inoue, Director of the Euro-Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office, that the Foreign Office desired to have a firsthand picture of the situation in the Chang-ku-feng area and that I was to go to that area for that purpose. It had been reported to the Foreign Office that the top of the hill by that name had been occupied by Soviet troops on 11 July 1938.
3. I left Tokyo on 22 July 1938 by air and arrived on 23 July 1938 at Hunchun, a town in the southeast corner of Manchoukuo, where the Japanese consulate nearest to Chang-ku-feng was located. From there I went to Keiko, a town at the northeastern tip of Korea, to obtain information from General Kitano, Chief of Staff, and other staff officers of the Korean army who were in that town. From then until the truce on 11 August I spent most of my time in Keiko or Hunchun obtaining information at the former and making reports by telegram to the Foreign Office from the consulate in Hunchun.
4. On 24 July 1938 I had a conversation with Terao Mitsuru, formerly an officer of the consular police, then employed by the consulate at Hunchun as an investigator. As a result of this conversation I drafted a telegram in the name of Katagiri, Vice-Consul at Hunchun, to General Ugaki, Foreign Minister in Tokyo, and it was forwarded in his name. Although the Foreign Office index shows that telegrams were received at the Foreign Office from the consulate at Hunchun on that day and on the following days, such telegrams cannot be found and this telegram cannot be identified from this list. I, however, retained in my own possession the draft of that telegram which I made in my own handwriting, and this draft is attached to this affidavit as Exhibit "A". It accurately reports what was told me by Terao. Vice-Consul Katagiri has died.
5. On 28 July I made a trip from Hunchun to Kogi Station in Korea. There I interviewed sub-officer Yokochi, Commander of the cavalry detachment of the Korean Army at Sozan on the Korean bank of the Tumen River, and Mr. Hirokane, Chief of Police at Kogi. I was told that Japanese troops were to return to the bases further within Korea. I found on that visit that troops in the advance areas were dispirited by orders of the higher command to withdraw.
6. From Kogi Station I proceeded to the Korean police station at Sozan on the Korean bank of the River Tumen from where I could see the Hill Chang-ku-feng. I saw Soviet troops on the western slope of that hill (on Manchoukuo territory even under the map tendered by the prosecution) below the summit, digging trenches and driving pikes, and a red flag flying near the top of the hill. I saw no Japanese or Manchoukuo troops on territory claimed by the Soviet under the map tendered by the prosecution and no provocative actions on their part.
7. I returned to Hunchun that night and since the situation seemed to be becoming more tranquil, I drove next day, 29 July 1938, to Tunghsiengchen, a small town on the eastern border of Manchuria. I stayed there that night and was told during the evening by the chief of the border police that a clash occurred that day near Chang-ku-feng.

8. I returned to Keiko next day, 30 July 1938, and remained there until 1 August 1938, on which day I returned to Hunchun in order to file my report to Tokyo.

9. On 1 August 1938 when I was in Keiko I saw a fierce bombardment of Suilungfeng Hill by Soviet artillery. Between 2 August and 9 August 1938, while I was at Keiko and while I was driving between Keiko and Hunchun I saw Soviet airplanes dropping bombs on Keiko and other points well within Manchoukuoan territory, even under the Soviet contention.

10. Some time during the first 10 days of August I had a conversation with Major Saito, Staff Officer of the Korean Army at Keiko. With his own hand he drew a sketch map of the Chang-ku-feng area which he said showed the positions of Russian and Japanese troops on 11 July and 29 July 1938 and the places where the clashes took place on the latter date. I have retained this map, and the original is attached to this affidavit as Exhibit "B".

11. Acting under orders received from the Foreign Office to make an investigation along the Soviet-Manchoukuoan border districts, I left Hunchun on 12 August 1938, after the agreement ending the incident was concluded, and visited several places along the eastern border where Manchoukuoan border guards or Japanese garrisons were stationed, then down the Ussuri River the Kazakeivitch Passage, thence up the Arur River (both of these rivers forming the border between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union), thence from the confluence of the Arur and Sungari Rivers as far as Fuchin, and returned to Tokyo by land, sea and air on 15 September 1938. All along my route in the border districts and along the international rivers it was completely tranquil and I observed no tension, although the trip was made directly after the Chang-ku-feng incident.

Tokyo, Japan
19 May 1947

Miura Kazuichi (seal)

Deposed and sworn to before me on
the same date.

H. Yanai (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 translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Nishi Haruhiko

Tokyo
19 May 1947

Def. Doc. No. 1584.

EXHIBIT "A"

TELEGRAM TO FOREIGN MINISTER UGAKI DRAFTED BY
MIURA AND DISPATCHED BY VICE-CONSUL
KATAGIRI AT HUNCHUN

To Foreign Minister Ugaki

Vice-Consul Katagiri

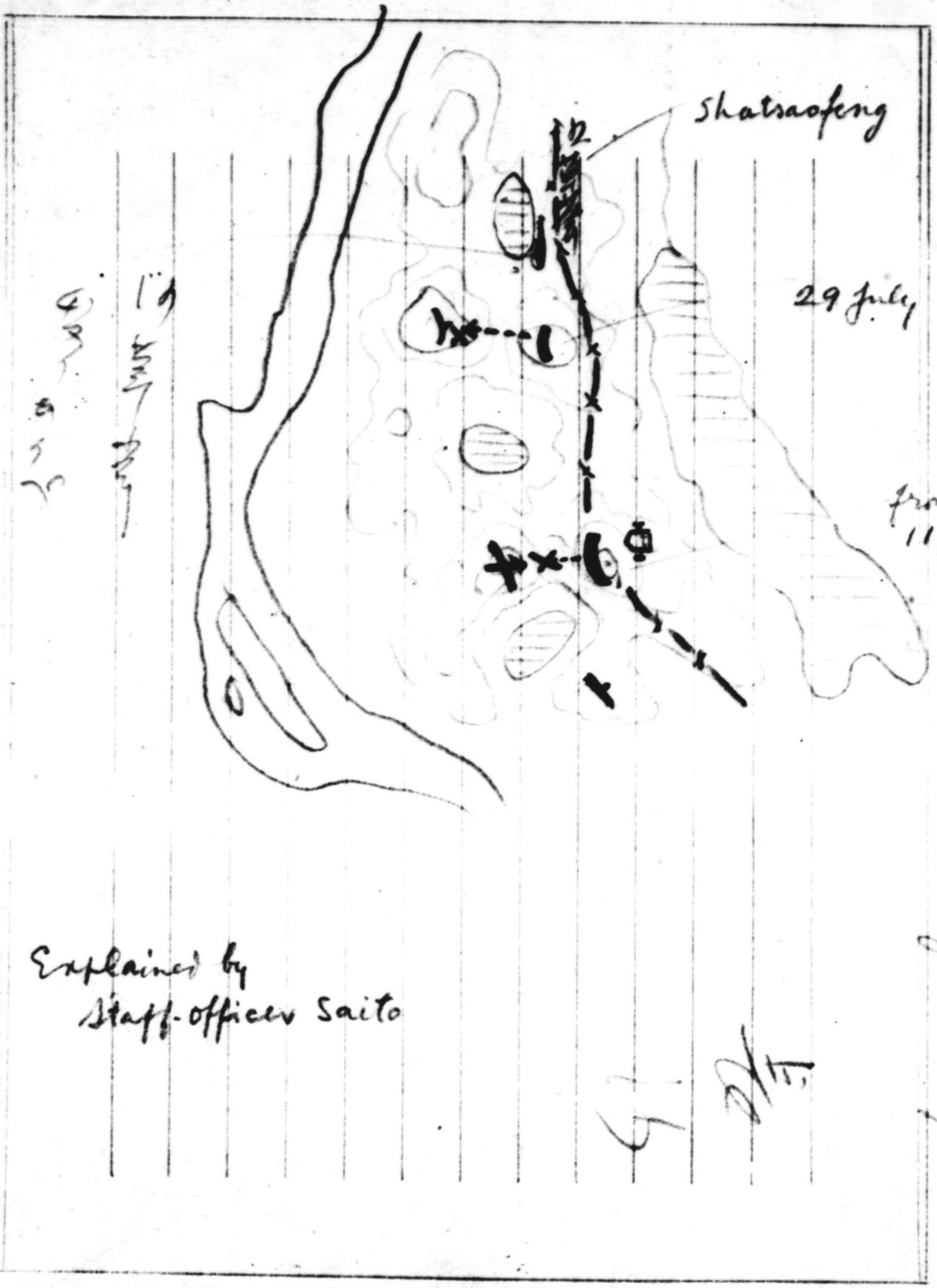
1. The following is the report of Terao who returned on the night of the 24th from Keiko which is on the opposite side of Chang-ku-feng:

(1) As far as it was possible to see from Sozan (Korea), the Soviet side set barbed wire along a line down from the summit of Chang-ku-feng and clearly within Manchoukuoan territory (it was measured with the eye that about 20-30 meters were encroached upon). Terao did not observe it from Fangchuan-hsieng, at the foot of the hill, when he went there on the 18th, but he saw it on the 20th from Sozan. Besides, looking towards Chang-ku-feng from the Kojo area, he saw that the Soviet side had dug trenches and manned them (a) inside the barbed wire on the left hand side, (b) in front of the barbed wire (the work was begun on the 20th) to the left of the former, and (c) inside the barbed wire to the right hand side as seen from Sozan. More than that, (d) he saw with his own eyes Soviet troops moving about on the top of the hill, where a position has been built and camouflaged with grass and trees.

(2) According to answers to interrogatories addressed to Sergeant Ito and four others who accompanied Corporal Matsushima, the corporal is reported by them to have been shot without warning while definitely within the territory of Manchoukuo, about 100 yards from the summit about one kilometer east of the village of Fangchuan-hsieng in the middle of the southeastern slope of Chang-ku-feng by Soviet troops who lay in ambush around the summit.

Def. Doc. 1584
Exhibit "B"

谷多美堤



Explained by
Staff-officer Saito

H. H.

Gunnaykne