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Signature: J. Haine

For Clerk of Court

I HALL NIKOLAEVSK FRONTIER S. 1111

Doc. No. 3151 - 3156

21 August 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: RUSSIAN telegrams and letters reporting information concerning unlawful acts of Japanese in area of NIKOLAEVSK and Mongolia frontier.

Date: 1920 & Original () Copy (x) Language:
1939 Russian
English

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Russian Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: State Central Record Office of Red Army of USSR.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: MANCHURIAN Military Aggression; atrocities against USSR. Relations with USSR.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 3151. Affidavit of witness BIKOV, Afinogen Erastovich, dated 20 March 1947. Witness, formerly Russian Army officer with duty on territory of MONGOLIAN People's Republic in 1939, testifies to Japanese unlawful actions against the MONGOLIAN border-guards.

Doc. No. 3152. Photocopy of document entitled "A Telegram, No. 7.190 of March 3, 1920, from the Red Army Headquarters in NIKOLAEVSK addressed to IRKUTSK, concerning the murder by the Japanese of the Soviet bearer of a Flag of Truce."

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Doc. No. 3151-3156 - Page 2 - Summary Cont'd.

Doc. No. 3153. Photostatic excerpt from "Journal of Battle Actions of the Units which make up the AMUR Front" concerning the events in NIKOLAEVSK on AMUR and evidence of Japanese atrocities on civilian population.

Doc. No. 3154. Photocopy of an article entitled "Events in NIKOLAEVSK on the Amur" published in the VLADIVOSTOK newspaper the "MLB.T" No. 35 of March 30, 1920, regarding Japanese atrocities and violation of code of warfare.

Doc. No. 3155. Photocopy of document entitled "A Direct Wire Joint Telegram from NIKOLAEVSK, No. 98, dated 24 March 1920, about Japanese Bloody Crimes."

Doc. No. 3156. Copy of "Letter of the People's Commissar of Home Affairs of the USSR, May 17, 1939, No. 1556, to Comr. MOLOTOV, Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs," referring to the violation of the frontier of the MONGOLIAN People's Republic by the Japanese - BARGUTS.

Analyst: E.T. GARDEN

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AFFIDAVIT
of the witness Bykov Afinogen Erastovich

The City of Tokyo, January 7, 1948

I, Colonel Smirnov, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, interrogated as a witness the undersigned who testified:

Surname, First name, Second name	:	Bykov Afinogen Erastovich
Military rank	:	Major
Age	:	Born in 1906
Place of employment	:	Second in command of a regiment
Address	:	A group of Soviet Occupation forces in Germany
Previous trial	:	I have never been under trial.

The witness has been warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony under Article 95 of the ^{criminal code of the} F.S.S.R. (The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic).

The oath of the witness is attached to the affidavit.

1. In 1939, I served in the Soviet forces on the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic. At that time my rank was senior lieutenant and I commanded a mechanized rifle battalion of the 11th tank brigade stationed in the town of Undur-han.

On March 1, 1939 Major-General Yakovlev, brigade commander put me in command of a mixed detachment and ordered to march with the detachment to the area of the Mongolian town Tamtsak-Bulak 120-130 kilometers west of the Halhin-Gol river. As Major-General Yakovlev explained to me the purpose of sending the mixed detachment was as follows: in the Halhin-Gol river area, on the sector guarded by the 7th Mongolian frontier guard outpost increased the cases of the boundary line being crossed by the Japanese troops and there were cases when the Japanese kidnapped the Mongolian tsirikis (soldiers) and officers and took them to the Manchurian territory. The purpose of having the Soviet mixed detachment in that area was to prevent the Japanese from similar unlawful actions directed against the Mongolian border-guards.

My mechanized rifle battalion reinforced with an armoured-car (BA-6) company, with a battery of 76 mm. self-propelled guns (4 guns) and with a battery of 122 mm. howitzers (4 howitzers) was a part of the mixed detachment placed under my command.

On May 28, 1939, this detachment was the first unit of Soviet regular troops which engaged in battle with the Japanese Manchurian troops crossing the border of the Mongolian People's Republic east of the Halhin-gol river and seizing the part of the Mongolian territory on the eastern bank of that river.

2. On March 5, 1939, the detachment arrived in the area of the town Tamtsak-Bulak and was stationed there.

In the town Tamtsak-Bulak was also stationed the 6th Mongolian cavalry division.

East of Tamtsak-Bulak were neither Mongolian nor Soviet regular troops, but only the Mongolian border-guard outposts.

3. Insofar as the violations of the border were perpetrated by the Japanese on the sector guarded by the 7th Mongolian border guard outpost I went to that outpost in March 1939 in order to investigate the situation at the border.

The 7th border guard outpost guarded the sector of the state border of the Mongolian People's Republic east of the Halhin-gol river beginning from Eris-Ulin-Obo and further to the north in a straight line to Hulat-Ulin-Obo and from that place also in a straight line to Nomongan-Burd-Obo.

In such a way the territory guarded by the outpost was on the eastern bank of the Halhin-gol river 20-22 kilometers in depth in the direction of Nomongan-Burd-Obo east of the river.

The sector of the border guarded by the outpost ended a few kilometers north of the place Nomongan-Burd-Obo.

The bulk of the outpost was on the western bank of the river in the Sumburin-Tsagan-Nur lake area. The outpost daily sent patrols to and set posts on the eastern bank of the river.

The eastern bank of the river was very carefully guarded by Mongolian border guards especially in connection with systematic violations of the state border in that area perpetrated by the Japanese-Manchurian troops beginning from January 1939.

4. On the night of May ¹⁴15, 1939, the headquarters of the 6th Mongolian cavalry division received a report from the 7th border guard outpost to the effect that on May 11 the Japanese-Manchurian cavalry unit more than 200 men strong crossed the border in the Nomongan area and advanced 15-18 kilometers into the Mongolian territory.

In a clash with that unit several Mongolian border guards were killed. On May 12, 1939, border guard reserves drove the violators of the border into the Manchurian territory.

However on May 14, 1939, up to two squadrons of the Japanese and Manchurians again crossed the border and advanced into the Mongolian territory on the eastern bank of the Halhin-gol river driving back the border guards.

In connection with that report the Command of the 6th Mongolian division and I decided to go to the location of the 7th border guard outpost to investigate the situation.

About 35-40 kilometers from the 7th Mongolian border guard outpost we came across 2 mounted tsirikis (soldiers) riding on horseback at top speed in the western direction. We stopped them. The tsirikis were carrying a message from the chief of the outpost to the effect that 5 Japanese single-engined dive-bombers raided the outpost and made four bombing runs. During the first two runs the outpost was bombed and then during the last two the outpost was machine-gunned from the air.

We went to the outpost at once and I myself saw the damage inflicted by the Japanese. Three tsirikis were killed, 25 were injured. I saw myself the traces of machine-gunning. On the same day we returned to Tamsak-Bulak (we had motorcars). I put in a through call to the corps headquarters in Ulan Bator and reported about what had happened.

5. On May 18 by order of the command the Mongolian division went to the Hamardaba mountain area on the western bank of the Halhin-gol river.

By order of the corps headquarters my reconnaissance platoon went together with the 6th Mongolian cavalry division. The first minor clash of Soviet troops with Japanese-Manchurian troops took place on May 22 or 23 when in accordance with the instructions of the corps headquarters I ordered my reconnaissance platoon to cross the Halhin-gol river to its eastern bank and to conduct the reconnaissance in force on the Mongolian territory seized by the Japanese. I gave strict orders to the platoon commander under no circumstances to cross the state border line.

The reconnaissance platoon went 7-8 kilometers to the east without hindrance and being 12-13 kilometers from the state border line was fired upon by the enemy, surrounded, and fighting broke through the encirclement and withdrew to the western bank of the Halhin-gol river.

6. On May 25 the 6th Mongolian cavalry division crossed the Halhin-gol river to its eastern bank and took up the defensive position 8-10 kilometers from the state border line. My detachment arrived at the Halhin-gol on May 24, 1939.

On May 26 I ~~received no orders to~~ ^{in accordance with} put across the river to its eastern bank two mechanized rifle companies, a battery of 45 mm. guns and a few armoured cars. On May 27 I transferred our command post to the eastern bank of the Halhin-gol river, about 9-10 kilometers from the state border line.

On May 26 and 27 Soviet-Mongolian units had no battle contacts with the Japanese. We thought that the border incident was closed.

7. However, on the night of May ²⁷ 28 the Japanese took up the offensive.

It began at about 3 a.m. As I know from the testimony of those taken prisoner the offensive was conducted by a group (which was a part of the 23d infantry division and Bergut cavalry) under the command of Colonel Yamagata, commander of the 64th infantry regiment of the 23d infantry division.

The group contained a part of the 64th infantry regiment, a reconnaissance detachment of the 23d division under the command of Lt.-Colonel Azuma, a motorized company under the command of Captain Kawano, the 8th cavalry regiment and the units of the 1st and 7th Bergut cavalry regiments.

The Japanese tried to outflank the Soviet troops from the left flank to appear in our rear and get to the Halhin-gol river crossing cutting off our way of retreat.

Regular fighting took place in the course of which my detachment lost 65-70 officers and men. At the end of the day of May 28 a regiment of the 36th rifle division under the command of Major Femizov arrived at the Halhin-gol river. That regiment from the march was thrown into action.

This day may be considered as the date of the opening of large-scale hostilities on the Halhin-gol river between the Japanese who violated the border and the units of the Soviet army. Prior to May 28 major clashes of regular troops did not take place.

8. I participated with my detachment in further battles and stayed in that area till the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of truce. As a participant of those battles I can testify that in all the operations I had strict orders not to cross the state border line and those orders were never broken by me.

I know that the commanders of other units had similar strict orders. I definitely know that during the hostilities there was not a single case of a border-violation on the part of our troops or Mongolian units.

As an eye-witness of the cessation of hostilities I can testify that after the Japanese had been defeated we did not follow them across the border though we had a chance of going forward up to Hailer without encountering resistance. After the cessation of hostilities we took up the defensive along the state border line which remained exactly in the same place in which it had run prior to May 11, 1939.

The affidavit is written in my own hand.

/s/ Major Bykov

Interrogated: Colonel Smirnov
Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R.
In the International Military Tribunal
For the Far East.

Oath of Witness

The City of Tokyo, January 7, 1948

I, the undersigned Major Bykov Afinogen Erastovich, give this oath to Colonel Smirnov, Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R. in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, to the effect that I, being called as witness in the case of major Japanese war criminals, pledge myself to tell the truth and nothing but the truth.

I have been warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony under Article 95 of the Criminal Code of the F.S.F.S.R.

Major Bykov
Afinogen Erastovich

The text of the oath was given to me.

Colonel Smirnov
Assistant Prosecutor for the U.S.S.R.
in the International Military Tribunal
for the Far East.

証人 訊問調書

COPIES RETURN TO ROOM 361

東京、一九四八年一月七日

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ノ連檢察官補佐官大佐「ス
ミルノフ」ハ証人トシテ左記ノ者ヲ訊問シ、同人ハ
次ノ如ク証言シタ。

姓名及父稱 「ブイコフ、アフィナゲン、エラストウイチ」

軍人トシテノ官 陸軍少佐

生 年 一九〇六年

職 聯隊長代理

任 所 在滿鐵ソ側占領軍團

前 科 ナシ

証人ハ虚偽ノ証言ニ對シ「ロシア」社會主義聯邦ソ
ヴェト共和國刑法第九十五條ニ依リテ生ズル責任ニ
ツキ注意ヲ與ヘラレテ居ル。

「証人ノ請書ハコレヲ訊問調書ニ附屬シテアル。」
「一九三九年中私ハ蒙古人民共和國領域内ニアルソ
側軍隊ノ中ニ勤務シマシタ。「當時私ハ陸軍中尉
ノ官ニ在リマシタ、ソシテ「ウンドウルハン」市
ニ駐在シテ居タ第十一戦車旅團ノ機械化狙撃大隊
ヲ指揮シテ居リマシタ。」

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一九三九年三月一日私ハ自分ノ旅團長「ヤークフ
レ」少將カラ混成部隊ノ指揮ヲ授リコレヲ率ヒテ
「ハルビン、ゴール」河西方一二〇一—三〇新ノ
蒙古都市「タムツアクヨブラク」地區ニ進ムヤウ
命令ヲ受ケマシタ。「ヤークフ」少將ノ私ニ
對スル説明ニ依レバ混成旅團派遣ノ目的ハ次ノ通
リデアリマシタ。即チ第七蒙古國境警備哨所ノ警
衛シテ居ル地區内「ハルビン、ゴール」河附近ニ
於テ日本側軍隊ノ越境ノ場合ガ頻繁ニ發生シ且ツ
日本側ガ蒙古側兵士及將校ヲ捕ヘ及彼等ヲ滿洲方
面ヘ拉致シタ事實ガアル。ソレ混成部隊ガコノ地
區ニ存立スルコトハ蒙古側國境警備兵ニ對スル日
本側ノコノヤウナ不法行爲ヲ抑制スル筈デアアル。

2202 3/15/

私ノ指揮シタ混成部隊ハ私ノ機輒狙撃大隊ガ入ツテ居
リ、コノ大隊ハ裝甲自動車中隊（裝甲自動車六）、七
六 自走砲中隊（砲四）及ビー二二耗榴彈砲中隊（砲
四）ヲ以テ強化サレテ居リマシタ。コノ部隊ハ「ハル
ピン。ゴール」河ノ東方蒙古人民共和國ノ國境ヲ越へ
ソシテコノ河ノ東岸ニアル蒙古側領土ノ一部ヲ奪取シ
タ日滿軍隊ト一九三九年五月二十八日戦闘ヲ交ヘタ
ソ側正規軍部隊ノ中ノ第一ノ部隊デアリマシタ。

二、部隊ハ一九三九年三月五日「タムツアク。ブラク」
市ニ到着シソシテ其所ニ駐屯シマシタ。「タムツアク
。ブラク」市ニハ第六蒙古騎兵師團モ駐屯シテ居リマ
シタ。「タムツアク。ブラク」ノ東方ニハ蒙古正規軍
部隊モソ側正規軍部隊モアリマセンデシタ。唯蒙古國
境警備兵ノ哨所ダケガアリマシタ。

三、國境ノ侵犯ハ日本側ガ第七蒙古國境警備哨所ノ警備
シテ居ル部分デコレヲ行ツタモノデアリマスカラ私ハ
一九三九年三月中國境ノ狀況ヲ視察スルタメコノ哨所
へ赴キマシタ。第七國境警備哨所ハ「ハルピン。ゴ
ール」河東方ノ蒙古人民共和國ノ國境ノ一部ヲ警備シテ
居リマシタ、コノ國境ハ「エリス。ウルイン。オボ」

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部落カラ始マツテソノ先キ北方へ直線デ「フラト。ウルイン。オボール」迄行キ、ソシテコノ地點カラ又直線デ「ノモンハン、ブルド、オボール」ニ到ツテ居リマス。斯様ニシマシテ哨所ノ警備シテ居タ領域ハ「ハルビン、ゴール」河ノ東岸ニ在リ「ノモンハン、ブルド、オボール」ノ方向ニ於テ河ノ東方へ二十乃至二十二軒深入リシテ居リマス。哨所ノ警備シテ居ル國境ノ部分ハ「ノモンハン、ブルド、オボール」地點ノ北方數軒ノ所デ終ツテ居リマス。哨所ノ本部ハ河ノ西岸「スムブリン、ツアガン、ヌル」湖附近ニアリマシタ。河ノ東岸ニハ哨所カラ毎日巡察及歩哨ヲ出シテ居リマシタ。東岸ハ蒙古國境警備兵ガ極メテ注意深ク警備シテ居リマシタ。特ニ日滿側軍隊ガ一九三九年一月以來ヤルコトニナツタ國境侵犯ガコノ地方ニ於テ常習的ニ行ハレテ居タ關係上注意深ク警備シテ居リマシタ。

Doc. 315-1

人

四 一九三九年（昭和十四年）五月十四日夜蒙古

騎兵第六師團司令部ニ五月十一日二百名ヲ越ユル日滿騎兵部隊ガ「ノモンハン」地區ニ於テ國境ヲ通過シ十五乃至十八日蒙古領内ニ進出シタト云フ報告ガ到着シマシタ。此ノ部隊ト衝突シタ際蒙國境警備兵數名ガ殺サレマシタ。一九三九年（昭和十四年）五月十二日侵犯者ハ國境警備豫備隊ニ依リ滿洲領内ニ擊退サレマシタ。然ルニ一九三九年（昭和十四年）五月十四日約二中隊ノ日滿軍ハ新タニ國境ヲ越エ蒙古領内「ハルヒンゴール」東岸ニ進出シマシタ。此報告ニ關連シテ蒙古第六師團首腦部ト私ハ情況ヲ調査スル爲メ第七國境警備哨所在地ニ向ツテ出發スルコトニ決シマシタ。

蒙古第七國境警備哨ヲ距ル三五乃至四〇料ノ地點ニ至ラントスルトキ吾々ハ全速力デ西方ニ向ツテ馬ヲ追フ二名ノ騎兵ニ遭遇シマシタ。吾々ハ彼等ヲ留メマシタ。兵ハ日本急降下爆撃機五機ガ哨所ヲ襲撃シ四回ノ攻撃ヲ行ヒマシタガ始メノ攻撃ニ於テ哨所ヲ爆撃シ後二回ノ攻撃デ低空カラ機銃掃射ヲ行ツタト云フ哨所長ノ報告ヲ持ツテ行クトコロデアリマシタ。吾々ハ直チ

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ニ哨所ニ至リマシタガ私自身日本軍ニ依ツテナ
サレタ破壊ノ目撃者デアリマシタ。三名ノ兵ハ
戦死シ二十五名ノ兵ハ負傷シマシタ。私ハ自ラ
機關銃射撃ノ痕ヲ見マシタ。

吾々ハ同日「タムツアク、ブラク」ニ歸リマ
シタ。吾々ハ自動車ニ乗ツテ居マシタ。私
ハ直チニ直通線デ「ウラン、バトル」ニ在ル軍
團司令部ニ事件ヲ報告シマシタ。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

五、統帥部ノ命令ニ從ヒ五月十八日蒙古師團ハ駐屯地ヲ撤去シ「ハルビン、ゴール」河西岸「ハマルダバ」山地區ニ向ヒマシタ。軍團師司令部ノ命ニヨリ蒙古騎兵第六師團ト共ニ吾ガ斥候小隊モ出發シマシタ。「ソ」連軍ト日滿軍トノ最初ノ小衝突ハ五月二十二日或ハ二十三日我ガ軍團司令部ノ指示ニ從ヒ自分ノ斥候小隊ハ「ハルビンゴール」河東岸ニ渡リ、日本軍ニヨリ占領サレテ居ル蒙古領内ノ武力偵察ヲ命ジタ時ニ起リマシタ。私ハ小隊長ニ對シ如何ナル場合モ國境線ヲ越エテハナラヌト云フ嚴重ナ指示ヲ與ヘマシタ。斥候ハ抵抗ヲ受ケルコトナク東方ニ七乃至八キロ前進シ、後國境ヲ距ル一二乃至一三キロノ地點ニ至ラントスル中、敵ヨリ射撃ヲ受ケ包圍サレ、戰鬪シテ包圍ヲ脱出シ「ハルビンゴール」河ニ退却シマシタ。

六、五月二十五日蒙古騎兵第六師團ハ「ハルビンゴール」河東岸ニ渡河シ、國境線ヲ距ル八乃至十キロノ線ニ在ツテ防禦陣地ヲ占領シマシタ。私ノ隊ハ一九三九年（昭和十四年）五月二十四日「ハルビンゴール」ニ到着シマシタ。五月二十六日命令ニ從ヒ私ハ機敏化狙撃

220c. 31/1

8

兵二ヶ中隊四十五ミリ砲兵一中隊及裝甲自動
車若干ヲ東岸ニ渡河サセマシタ。五月二十七
日私ハ私ノ部隊ノ指揮所ヲ東岸ニ移シ、國境
線ヲ距ル約九乃至十キロノ地點ニ置キマシタ。

(以下次頁)

Kloc. 319-1

五月二十六日及び二十七日ニハ「ソ」蒙部隊ハ日本軍ト戦闘ヲ交エマセンデシタ。吾々ハ國境事件ハ解決シタト考ヘテ居マシタ。

七、然シ二十七日ノ夜日本軍ハ攻撃ニ轉ジマシタ。之レハ夜三時頃始マリマシタ。私ハ捕虜ノ證言ニ依リ知ツタノデアリマスカ攻撃ハ步兵第二十三師團山縣步兵第六十四連隊長一坂指揮ノ許ニ步兵第二十三師團及ビ「バルグート」騎兵隊ノ一團ガ行ツタモノデアリマス。此ノ一團ニハ步兵第六十四聯隊ノ一部、^{アスマ}東中佐ノ指揮スル步兵第二十三師團偵察隊、河野大尉ノ指揮スル機械化中隊、騎兵第八聯隊並ビ「バルグート」騎兵第一及第七連隊ニ屬スル部隊ガハイツテ居マシタ。日本軍ハ「ソ」連部隊ノ左翼ヲ迂回シ、「ハルヒンゴール」渡河點ノ背後ニ進出シ吾ガ退路ヲ遮斷セント努メマシタ。眞ノ戦闘ガ開始サレ其ノ間我隊ハ六十五乃至七十名ノ將兵ヲ失ヒマシタ。五月二十八日夕刻「レミソフ」少佐ノ指揮スル狙撃第三十六師團ノ連隊ガ「ハルヒンゴール」河ニ到着シマシタ。此連隊ハ行軍中ヨリ戦闘ニ加入シマシタ。此日カラ「ハルヒンゴール」河上ニ於テ國境ヲ侵犯シタ日本軍ト「ソ」連軍部隊トノ間ニ大規模ナ軍事行動ガ開始サレタト云フコトガ出來マス。

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五月二十八日迄ハ大ナル狙撃常備軍部隊ハ少シ
モ居ナカツタノデアリマス。

八、私ハ此ノ地區ニ軍事行動ガ終ル迄デ居リ且ツ
停戦協定ガ締結サレル迄自分ノ隊ヲ率ヒテ爾後
ノ戦闘ニ参加シマシタ。私ハ此等ノ戦闘ニ参加
者トシテ私ガ凡テノ作戦ニ於テ國境線ヲ越エル
ナト云フ嚴重ナ命令ヲ受ケテ居タコト並ビニ私
ガ一度モ此命令ヲ破ラナカツタコトヲ證言出來
マス。

以下次頁へ續ク

220c. 315/

私ハ他ノ部隊長等ガ同様ニ斯様ナ絶對的命令ヲ受
ケテ居タコトヲ知ツテ居マス。戦闘間吾ガ部隊又
ハ蒙古部隊ガ越境シタコトハ一度モ無カツタト云
フコトヲ良ク知ツテ居マス。

戦闘行動終了ヲ目撃シタ者トシテ日本軍ガ破レ
タ後ニ抵抗ヲ受ケズシテ海拉爾迄行ケル完全可能
性ヲ持ツテ居タノデスガ吾々ハ國境線外ニ追撃ヲ
行ハナカツタコトヲ證言スル事ガ出来マス。戦闘
終了後吾々ハ國境線ノ防禦ニ就キマシタガ夫レハ
一九三九年（昭和十四年）五月十一日迄夫レが通
ツテ居タ正ニ其ノ場所デアツタノデアリマス

調書ハ目分ノ手デ書キマシタ。

陸軍少佐 （「ブイコフ」）

訊問者

極東國際軍事裁判所檢察官補佐官

大佐 （「スミルノフ」）

Cert.

Kloe 3/5/1

請
書

余、下記署名ノ「ブイコフ・アフィノゲン。エラ
ストーウイチ」少佐ハ極東軍國際軍事裁判「ソヴェ
ト」連邦補佐檢察官「スミルノフ」大佐ニ對シ日
本主要戦争犯罪人審理ノ證人トシテ眞實ノミヲ述
ベル事ヲ約シ、コノ請書ヲ提出ス。

虚偽ノ證言ニ對スルロシヤ共和國刑法第九十五
條ノ責任ニツイテハ余ハコレヲ承知ス。

少佐
(署名)

請書受領者

極東國際軍事裁判「ソヴェト」連邦
補助檢察官大佐
(スミルノフ)