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off. MATSUURA, Maj Kusuo
18 May 46

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 833

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE H. Col. Vaneer

ROOM NO. 344

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2144-2153, inclusive

20 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Documents on Russo-Japanese Relations

Date: 1931-1945 Original () Copy (x) Language: Russian, English & Japanese

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

State control Historical Record Office, U.S.S.R.

SOURCE OF COPIES: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: UMEZO, Yoshijiro; TOGO, Shigenori

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Russo - Japanese Relations

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 2144

Communique of the T.A.S.S. published in the newspaper "IZVESTYA" on 27 July 1946, about the KHALHIN-GOL Incident on 1 sheet.

Doc. No. 2145

Affidavit of witness MATSUMURA TOMOKATSU of March 25, 1946, on 15 sheets. Includes charge Gen UMEZO made plans for attack on U.S.S.R.

Doc. No. 2146

Copy of the letter of the Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway Board of 15 December 1934, about the occupation of C.E.R. premises by Japanese forces, on 5 sheets.

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Page 1

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Doc. No. 2147

Contents of the negotiation between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. (Molotov) and Japan (Togo) on 9 June 1940, about the demarcated frontier between the Mongolian Peoples Republic and MANCHURIA in the area of the KHALHIN-GOL River on 3 sheets with 1 map attached.

Doc. No. 2148

Construction of fortified districts in MANCHURIA from 1934-1945 on 2 sheets with 4 maps in 2 copies. Report by Col. TSIGICHKO.

Doc. No. 2149

Affidavit of witness BATARSHIN, an eye witness of the KHASSAN Lake Incident of 1 August 1938. Affidavit given on 26 Feb 1946.

Doc. No. 2150

Report on the increase of barracks capacity in KOREA from 1931-1945 on 2 sheets with 3 maps in 2 copies. Report by Col. TSIGICHKO.

Doc. No. 2151

Report on the increase of the net-work of railways and highways in MANCHURIA from 1931-1945 on 4 sheets with 7 maps in 2 copies. Report by Col. TSIGICHKO.

Doc. No. 2152

Affidavit of witness MURAKAMI EYSAKU of 28 March 1946.

Doc. No. 2153

Extracts from the affidavit of witness MATSUURA KUSUO of 26 March 1946, on 5 sheets. (In Japanese and Russian -- has not been translated into English)

Analyst: Lt. Goldstein

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January 15, 1941, I returned to the previous Regiment and was appointed cipher officer in the Headquarters of the 23rd Infantry Regiment.

In March, 1941, I was appointed Chief of the Cipher Section in the Headquarters of the Mongolia Stationary Army. The Mongolia Stationary Army Headquarters were stationed in the town of Kalgan, Inner Mongolia.

I served in the above mentioned place until August, 1943.

In March, 1942, I was promoted to the rank of Captain.

In August, 1943, I was assigned to the Cipher Section of the Kwantung Army Headquarters.

In August, 1944, I was promoted to the rank of Major and ordered Chief of the Cipher Section. I served in this capacity until the surrender of the Japanese Army on August 19, 1945.

Q. In what sort of work ^{were} you engaged as Chief of the Cipher Section?

A. I ^{was} engaged in teaching cryptography to the units of the Kwantung Army as well as in the practical ciphering in the Kwantung Army Headquarters. I took in charge all the cipher communications concerning military operations and various informations which were exchanged between the Kwantung Army and the Army General Staff Office, the War Ministry, the Headquarters of the Tokyo Defence Army and other Defence Armies in homeland, the China Expeditionary Forces and the South Sea Army. In the service, I was placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Morio TOMURA, senior signal staff-officer, who himself was placed under the command of Colonel MATSUMURA Tomokatsu, Chief of the First Section. Colonel MATSUMURA was afterwards appointed Vice-Chief of Staff and concurrently Chief of the First Section.

When I was the Chief of the Cipher Section in the Mongolia Stationary Army prior to August 1943, I took charge of almost the same work as I did as the Chief of the Cipher Section of the Kwantung Army General Headquarters.

Q. What do you know about the Japanese Army's plan regarding the preparations for offensive against the Soviet Union?

A. Towards the end of June, 1941, when I was perusing the orders concerning the cipher work at the Staff Department of the Mongolia Stationary Army, I found among many orders, an order of the Commander-in-Chief of the North China Area Army, who was the direct superior commander of the Mongolia Stationary Army. It was an order issued in June, 1941, but I do not remember its order number. I remember in it was written the order to the Commander of the Mongolia Army that the preparations for military actions should be completed as soon as possible according to the Appendix, "the Principles of the preparations for military actions". I think it was a document ordering the commencement of putting into practice the war preparation plan against the Soviet Union.

Q. For what reason do you ~~witness~~ think that the said order had some connection with the Japanese Army's preparations in Inner Mongolia for offensive against the Soviet Union?

A. I was led to the conclusion by the following facts: After the beginning of the German-Soviet War, about June 23-24, 1941, Gen. OKAMURA, Commander of the North China Area Army, called by cipher telegram Lieut.-Gen. AMAKASU, Commander of the Mongolia Stationary Army, and Col. KABURAGI Masataka, senior staff officer in charge of military operations, to the North China Area Army Headquarters in Peking. The above two left for Peking about June 24, 1941.

On returning from Peking, about July 5, 1941, Lieut.-Gen. AMAKASU Tataro called all commanders of the forces under his command for an assembly. It appeared that directives concerning preparations of war against the Soviet Union were given at this meeting. Regarding the military operations against the Soviet Union, Japanese troops in Inner Mongolia had to act in concert with the Kwantung Army. I was told about this matter by Lieut.-Col. ITSHIKI Masao, senior signal staff officer, who had attended the assembly.

Lieut.-Col. Masao ITSHIKI asked me whether the code book to be used after the outbreak of the war against Soviet and to be distributed by the Imperial Headquarters had been fully prepared.

I reported that the said code-book had been fully prepared and well learned.

It was prearranged that, after the opening of hostilities, the additive tables and the emergency indicator tables to be used in combination with the army code-book No. 3 should be changed according to the instructions of the Army General Staff Office.

These additive tables and indicator tables had been already received from the Army General Staff Office.

At the same time, the Commander of the 26th Division who had been in charge of suppressing Chinese guerilla army received orders to prepare for military operations against Outer Mongolia in the Feisuan-taihu desert district.

Early in Sept., 1941, Lieut.-Col. KOTANI, General Staff Officer arrived by airplane from the Kwantung Army Headquarters.

As regards his arrival, a cipher telegram had been previously received informing that Staff-Officer KOTANI would be dispatched from the Kwantung Army General Headquarters for liaison purpose. He had an interview with the commander of the Mongolia Stationary Army. I do not know what had passed between them at the interview.

Since June, 1941, the discharge from military service upon expiration of the term was suspended, and the increase of troops was enforced by newly conscripted strength. For example, over 5,000 appear to have arrived between June and Dec., 1941.

By 1943, the Army forces had been increased to about 70,000 from about 40,000.

About Aug., 1942, the 3rd Tank Division was organized, with the cavalry group as a cadre unit.

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I cannot help but say that the problem of an offensive against the Soviet Far East was openly discussed by Japanese officers. During a conversation with Captain NANI Ichiro, an officer attached to the Army Intelligence Section, he stated that the offensive of the Japanese army against Outer Mongolia was to be directed against Ulanbator-Zabaikalye, the object of which lay in making military transportation to the Far East difficult by cutting off the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

In May, 1943, five expeditionary parties were organized, each party being composed of about one company. Among them, three parties were dispatched from the 26th Division, and other two from the 2nd Independent Mixed Brigade. Major AOSHIMA Ryoichiro, senior army intelligence staff-officer commanded the parties. The object of the expeditionary parties lay in the actual exploration of the Feisuantai desert district.

After about one month's exploration, it was found out that the Feisuantai desert district was passable by tanks, and that water could be obtained by a small digging. I heard this from Captain Tsuboi, company commander of the 2nd Independent Mixed Brigade, who had joined the expeditionary parties. In the beginning of August, 1943, I was transferred to the General Headquarters of the Kwantung Army.

Q. What do you know about the plan of operations of the Kwantung Army General Headquarters against the Soviet Union?

A. On August 5, 1943, I arrived at the Kwantung Army General Headquarters. I immediately reported my arrival to Major KOBAYASHI, Chief of the Cipher Section, and after having received directions for an officer attached to the Cipher Section, I asked him the explanation of organization and general conditions of the Kwantung Army. Because these were essential problems for fulfillment of my duties.

Major KOBAYASHI explained by means of a map which was ^{hung} ~~hanged~~ on the wall of the officers' room, and stated that there had been in the Kwantung Army an offensive plan of operations against the Soviet Union called "the Kan-Toku-En/ Kwantung Army Special Manoeuvre 1941. According to the said "Kan-Toku-En" plan, two area armies had been newly organized under the command of the Kwantung Army.

The 1st Area Army consisted of the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and the 20th Armies, and its headquarters were stationed at Mutanchiang. The object of the Army lay in the hostile operations against the Red Army in the occupation of the Soviet Maritime Province.

The 2nd Area Army consisted of the 4th and the 6th Armies, and its headquarters were stationed at Chichihaerh. The object of the Army lay in the defensive operations towards the west, with the object of covering the offensive of the 1st Area Army.

According to this plan of operations, large-scale manoeuvres were put into practice in Manchuria by the Kwantung Army since August, 1941. It was so also with the Korea Army in Korea. It can be said that these manoeuvres meant the completion of preparations for the offensive of the Kwantung Army against Soviet.

The "Kan-Toku-En" plan was effective during 1942 and 1943.

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During this period, the military strength of the Kwantung Army was ever increased by the supplementary forces conscripted in Japan proper and Manchuria.

Ex-soldier government officials and officials of the special companies of importance in national defence were subject to special education and training while they were off duty.

In December 1943 I attended the assembly of officers attached to cipher sections held at the Army General Staff Office in Tokyo, in order to receive directives concerning the compilation of the code-book for the year 1944. During a conversation with Captain HATTORI, who had been in the service of the Cipher Section of the Kwantung Army General Headquarters in 1941, and was then an officer attached to the Cipher Section of the Army General Staff, he told me that the offensive plan of operations, for the year 1941, of the Kwantung Army against Soviet had been made with the secret designation "Kan-Toku-En".

According to the above-mentioned plan, two stages were pre-arranged in the military action against Soviet. In the first stage, the 1st Area Army was to occupy the Soviet Maritime Province; and in the second stage, it was previously arranged that the military strength of the 1st Area Army, which would have finished the object of its operations in the first stage, should be transferred for the purpose of increasing the military strength of the 2nd Area Army, with the object of developing the offensive operations against the Soviet Zabaikalye district. At the same time, it was pre-arranged, too, that the Mongolia Stationary Army should begin the advance into the Zabaikal district through the Republic of Outer Mongolia.

Q. What do you know, besides what you have already stated, about the documents concerning cipher business which were intended for use after the commencement of advance of the Japanese Army into the Soviet territory?

A. According to the instructions of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters, the Cipher Section of the Kwantung Army General Headquarters completed the compilation of an appendix dictionary to be used in combination with the Army code-book No. 3, which was then used.

In this appendix dictionary, the names of the inhabited places in the Soviet Maritime Province and the Zabaikal Province were contained in form of cipher. That cipher form was four figure type. For instance, Vladivostok, Voroshilov, Grodekowo, Sovgavani, Khabarovsk, in the Soviet Maritime Province; Chita, Borzya, Blagoveshchenski in the Zabaikal Province, together with other towns and villages were recorded in the document.

The appendix dictionaries were about 100 pages each, published as separate volumes and distributed to the headquarters of divisions, armies and area armies to be used in the occupation of Soviet territories. The like appendix dictionaries were also made by the Mongolia Stationary Headquarters, which contained the place names of the Republic of Outer Mongolia and the Zabaikal Province. Each ~~one~~ copy was sent to the Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo for reference and has been kept there from 1941 to the time of the surrender of the Japanese Army.

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Q. What do you know about the time of the opening of hostilities by the Japanese Army against Soviet?

A. I do not know precisely about the time of the opening of hostilities against Soviet, but judging from the progress of preparations made by the Kwantung Army and the Mongolia Stationary Army according to the "Kan-Toku-En" plan, it can be concluded that the preparations for the surprise attack had been completed by the end of 1941.

In Aug. 1943, Lieut.-Col. TOMURA, Morio, Senior staff liaison officer of the Kwantung Army Headquarters warned Maj. KOBAYASHI and myself that preparations must be made so that we might change the ciphers speedily when military operations against the Soviet Union were opened.

Lieut.-Col. TOMURA told me that, according to the directives of the Imperial Headquarters, the Kwantung Army would open surprise operations against the Red Army so as to overwhelm it by taking the initiative against its superior force.

When I asked Lieut.-Col. TOMURA about the time of advance into Soviet, he replied he did not know.

It was rumored at that time among the young officers of the General Headquarters of the Kwantung Army that the opening of war against the Soviet Union would be about the beginning of winter of 1943. For example, Captain Tadao NAKAJIMA, attached to the Intelligence Section of the Second Department, drew this inference from the fact that, in winter, rivers would be frozen over and military movement would be facilitated.

Q. What sort of spiritual education were the Japanese troops and people given regarding the offensive against Soviet?

A. The Japanese public propaganda organs acted so that they might impress deeply on the mind of the people, as early as from the age of school pupils, that the Soviet Union was the perpetual enemy against Japan and that there was a constant danger for Japan of being attacked by Soviet. They further propagated the inevitability of the war against Soviet under the conception that it was a matter affecting the destinies of the nation, as the problem of national defence or national existence for Japan, whether she could occupy Saghalien and the Maritime Province, which were at present possessed by the Soviet Union and which were so near to Japan and accordingly would become the base of military offensive against Japan.

The like propaganda was made through newspapers, magazines and radio broadcastings.

It was at the time of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact and the Triple Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy when the anti-Soviet propaganda was specially strengthened.

At the time of the German advance into the Soviet Union, all Japanese newspapers reported the situation of war favorable to Germany and foretold the victory won by Germany in the near future. As for the official propaganda for the Manchurian occupation, they expounded that Manchukuo was the child of Japan, that the country was necessary for the Japanese people who were the parents of Manchukuo, and that the Soviet Union was a perpetual menace to the security of Manchuria.

According to the order of Major-General TAKAHASHI, Chief of Staff of the Mongolia Stationary Army, Major AOSHIMA, senior staff-officer in charge of intelligence, gave lectures on current problems to officers, at the dining room, almost every day at the beginning of the German-Soviet War. In these lectures, the Major sometimes referred, concerning the inevitability of the War against Soviet, to matters of Anti-Soviet nature. For example, he stated his opinion that the proper time for opening the offensive against Soviet was the period from July to December, 1941, in view of the reduction of military forces of the Soviet Army in the Far East on account of the outburst of the German-Soviet War.

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Q. What units were belonging to the Mongolia Stationary Army? And give the names of the commanders of these units.

A. The Mongolia Stationary Army was composed of the 26th Division, (The Division Commander was Lieut.-Gen. Kaneshiro SHIBAYAMA), a Cavalry Group consisted of three regiments, (The Group Commander was Lieut.-Gen. Masao BABA. This Group was reorganized in August, 1942, to the 3rd Tank Division, Lieut.-Gen. Issaku NISHIHARA being appointed by the Emperor as the Division Commander), the 2nd Independent Mixed Brigade (the Brigade Commander was Major-Gen. Goro MANO), the 56th Anti-aircraft Gunnery Regiment, the 23rd Automobile Regiment, and the 11th Telegraph Regiment. (I do not remember the regiment commanders' names).

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army was Lieut.-Gen. Jutoro AMAKASU in 1941, Lieut.-Gen. Ichiro SEICHIMA in 1942, Lieut.-Gen. Yoshio KOZUKI in 1943. The Chief of Staff of the Army was Major-Gen. Mosuke TAKAHASHI in 1941, Major-Gen. Toyojiro INAMURA in 1942, Major-Gen. Masao YANO in 1943. The Senior Staff-officer in charge of military operations was Col. Masataka KABURAGI in 1941, Col. Tomomichi YAZATO in 1942 and 1943. The Senior Staff-officer in charge of intelligence was Major Ryoichiro AOSHIMA from 1941 to August 1942, Major Masujiro NAKANISHI from August 1942.

I hereby testify that the above statement was made by myself and that it was true.

Witness	Japanese Major	Kusuo MATSUURA
Interrogator	Officer of Justice	Captain Sokolov
Interpreter		Tsvilov
Private Stenographer		Chemofeev

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C E R T I F I C A T E

KHABAROVSK

March 26, 1946

I, undersigned Major MATSUURA, Kusuo pledge that being a witness in the case of the main war criminals I shall testify truly and correctly.

I am warned of the responsibility I bear for giving false testimony provided for in article 95 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

This certificate is submitted to the Military interrogator Captain SOKOLOV, Sergei Pavlovich.

/s/ MATSUURA, Kusuo

The certificate is submitted to: the Military Interrogator, Captain SOKOLOV.

/s/ SOKOLOV.

C E R T I F I C A T E O F T R A N S L A T I O N O F T H E A B O V E D O C U M E N T :

I, V. A. KAPLAN, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

/s/ V.A. KAPLAN

證人、訊問調書

一九四六年五月十八日

於 哈 府

軍事審査官タル「コロフ」大尉ハ嘘偽ナル申立ヲ
ナス場合ハ露西亞共和國刑法ヤ九五條ニ依リ責任アルトヲ
豫告シテ下記ノ者ヲ證人トシテ訊問セリ。

下 記

- 1. 氏名 日本陸軍少佐 松浦九州男
- 2. 生年 一九一七年
- 3. 職名 関東軍總司令部暗號班長
- 4. 政黨参加ノ有無 無
- 5. 現任所 ハバロフスク市

證人及通譯嘘偽ナル申立ヲナシ或ハ通譯ニ
場合ハ責任アルトヲ承認セル、承認書ヲ添付ス。

問

如何ニ語学ヲ修習シタリヤ。

答

日本語及支那語ヲ若干修習セリ

尚 申立ハ何語ニ依ルヤ。

答 日本語ニ依ルコトヲ希望ス。

問 日本軍ニ於ケル職歴ニ就キ述ベヨ。

答 一九三五年、東京ニアル陸軍士官学校ニ入校シ

一九三九年、初メ同校ヲ卒業ス。卒業ト同時

ニ少尉ニ任官ス。鄱城市 歩兵ヤニ三聯隊補

充隊附ニ補セシ。才一中隊附ヲ命ゼラル。

一九三九年八月同部隊幹部中隊(教育中隊)

ノ教官ヲ命ゼラル。

一九四〇年三月中尉ニ進級、且中支那派遣

才二軍ヤ入師團歩兵ヤニ三聯隊附ニ補セ

シ同聯隊才一機関銃中隊小隊長ヲ命セ

ラル。

一九四〇年八月十五日ヨリ同年十月十五日ニ至

ル間南京ニ在リシ支那派遣軍總司令部

ニ於テ暗號教育ヲ受ケ終業後原所屬

部隊原職ニ復歸セリ。

一九四〇年十一月十五日、東京府下、陸軍通信

予校ニ暗號學生トシテ派遣セラレ、一九四一年一月十五日
同校卒業後原隊ニ復歸シ歩兵ヤニ三聯隊本部
ニ於ケル暗號掛將校ヲ命ゼラル。

一九四一年三月駐蒙軍司令部暗號班長ニ補セ
レ。駐蒙軍司令部ハ内蒙古、張家口市ニ位置セリ
一九四三年八月迄上記ニ於テ勤務セリ。
一九四二年三月大尉ニ進級ス。

一九四三年八月関東軍總司令部附ニ補セ暗
號班附ヲ命ゼラル。

一九四四年八月少佐ニ進級シ暗號班長ヲ命ゼラル。
日本軍降伏時即チ一九四五年八月十九日迄上記ニ
於テ勤務セリ。

尚暗號班長トシテ、業務ハ如何ナルモナリヤ。

答 関東軍隸下部隊ニ対スル暗號業務ノ指導及ビ
関東軍司令部ニ於ケル暗號業務ノ実施ニ任ゼリ。
又參謀本部、陸軍省、東京防衛軍司令部
内地各防衛司令部、支那派遣軍及南方軍ト
作戰情報関係、暗號通信ハ凡テ小官ニ任ゼリ

勤務ニ関シテハ通信主任參謀 陸軍中佐 戸村盛雄
ノ指揮ヲ受ケテ戸村中佐ハ第一課長名陸軍大佐
松村知勝ノ指揮ヲ受テタリ。松村大佐ハ後ニ參謀
副長ニ補セラレ第一課長ヲ兼務ス。

一九四三年八月以前、駐蒙軍司令部暗號班長時代
モ関東軍司令部暗號班長ト略シ、同様ノ業務
ニ任ゼリ。

尚 對蘇攻勢準備ニ関スル日本軍部、計畫ニ就キ如
何ナルコトヲ知レルヤ。

答 一九四一年二月末頃 駐蒙軍司令部參謀部ニ
於テ暗號業務ニ関スル命令ヲ閲覧中駐蒙軍、
直屬スル上級指揮官タル北支那方面軍司令官
ノ命令ヲ多數、命令、中ニ發見セリ。該命令ハ一九
四一年六月ニ發令セラレタルモノナルモ命令番號ハ記
憶ス。

上記ノ命令文ニハ、駐蒙軍司令官ニ對シ速クニ別
冊ニ作戰準備要綱ニ基キ作戰準備ヲ完了ス
ベキコトヲ命令セラレアリタリト記憶ス。

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小官ハ之ガ対蘇戦準備計畫ノ實施ヲ開始スベキ命令ナリト思考ス。

尚何故ニ證人ハ上記命令ガ内蒙古ニ於ケル日本軍、
対蘇攻勢ノ準備ニ関聯シアリト思考スルヤ。

答 其ノ沃論ハ次ノ事實ニ依ル。

獨蘇戦初期一九四一年六月二十三・四日頃北支
那方面軍司令官岡村大將ハ晴號電報ニ依リ
駐蒙軍司令官甘粕中將及作戰主任參謀
鏑木正隆大佐ヲ北京ニ在リシ北支那方面軍司
令部ニ召集セリ。上記兩名ハ一九四一年六月二十四日
頃北京ニ向ヒ出發セリ。

陸軍中將甘粕軍太郎ハ北京ヨリ歸部後
一九四一年七月五日頃隸下各隊長ヲ會同、為
召集セリ。本會同ニ於テ軍、対蘇戦準備ニ関スル
指不ヲ与ヘラレル模様ナリ。

駐蒙軍ハ対蘇作戰行動ニ関シテハ關東軍ト連
繫セサルベカラサルモアリキ。本件ニ関シハ其ノ會同
ニ参加セシ通信主任參謀一色正雄中佐ヨリ承

知セリ。

一色正雄中佐ハ大本營ヨリ配布セルベキ對蘇戰動發
後使用スベキ暗號書ハ準備完了シテアリヤ否ヤト小官ニ向
ヘリ。

小官ハ其ノ暗號ハ十分準備完了シ且修得ヲレル旨報告
スリ。

戰鬪行動開始後ハ參謀本部ノ指示ニ依リ陸軍
暗號書三號ニ併用スベキ亂數表及非常時計表
ハ變更スベキモノナリ。

而シテ此ノ亂數表及計算表ハ以前ヨリ既ニ參謀本
部ヨリ受領セラリタリ。

之ト同時ニ支那軍ノ遊撃部隊討伐ニ任ジラルヤ
ニ十六師團長ハ揮善達克沙僕方面ニ於ケル外蒙ニ
對スル作戰ヲ準備スベク命令ヲ受ケタリ

一九四一年九月初旬頃南東軍總司令部ヨリ陸軍
中佐 甲谷參謀飛行機ニテ來著セリ。

其ノ來著ニ関シテハ先ニ南東軍總司令部ヨリ連絡
ノ為 甲谷參謀ヲ派遣スル旨暗號電報來信

シアリタリ。彼ハ駐蒙軍司令官ト會見セリ。其會談ノ内容ニ関シハ小官ハ承知セス。

一九四一年六月以來、軍ニ於テハ、兵ノ滿期除隊ノ中止ニシテ、新歩徴兵スル兵カニ依リ増兵ヲ実施セラレタリ。

例ヘバ一九四一年ノ六月ヨリ十二月ニ至ル期間ニ約五〇〇〇名以上モ入隊セルガ如シ。

一九四三年迄ハ、軍ノ兵カハ約四萬ヨリ七萬程ニ増強セラレタリ。

一九四二年八月頃、騎兵集團ヲ基幹トシテ戰車又三師團ヲ編成セラレタリ。

極東蘇領ニ対スル攻勢ノ問題ハ公然ト日本軍將校

ノ間ニ論セラレタルコトヲ謂ハザルヲ得ズ。軍情報班附將

校眞井一郎大尉ト談話ノ際、彼ノ言葉ニ依テ

外蒙ニ対スル日本軍ノ攻勢重點ハ「ウランバートル」

「バウ」方面ニ指向セリ。其目的ハ「シベリヤ」鉄道ヲ

遮断シ極東ニ対スル軍事輸送ヲ困難ナラシムルニ在リ。

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一九四三年五月各隊の一々中隊ヨリ成ル五ヶ調査隊ヲ編成
セシ其、中、三隊ハヤニ又師團ヨリ他、二隊ハ独立混成ヲ
ニ旅團ヨリ派遣セシタリ。其、指揮ハ軍情報主任參謀青
島良一郎少佐之ヲ執リ、調査隊ノ任務ハ揮善達克
沙漠ノ現地偵察ニ在リ。

約一ヶ月間、調査ニ依リ揮善達克沙漠ハ戰車ノ通
過可能、又僅少ノ墟土ニ依リ出入スルコトヲ明ニセシタリ。
此事ハ調査ニ參加スル獨立混成ヲニ旅團、中隊長
坪井大尉ヨリ承知セリ。一九四三年八月初小官ハ関東軍總
司令部ニ轉任シ。

問 関東軍總司令部、蘇聯ニ対スル作戰計原ニ就キ
テハ如何ナルコトヲ知レルヤ。

答 一九四三年八月五日、小官ハ関東軍總司令部ニ到着
直ニ暗號班長タル小林少佐ニ申告シ暗號班附將
校トシテ、指示ヲ受ケ名後、部隊配置及関東軍一般
ノ狀況ニ就キ説明ヲホタリ。

何故ト云ハ此等ノ問題ハ小官ノ業務遂行ニ重要

ナル問題ナレバナリ。

小林少佐ハ將校室ニ揚ゲリタル地圖ニ依リ説明ヲ進メ南東軍ニ一九四一年ノ南特演クト謂ハル對蘇攻勢作戰計畫ノ存在セルトヲ述ベタリ。

南特演

計畫ニ依リ新ニ南東軍隸下ニニヶ方面軍ヲ編成セラレタリ。又一方面軍ハ又ニ、又三、又五、又二十軍ヨリ成リ、方面軍司令部ハ牡丹江ニ位置シ其ノ任務ハ蘇領沿海州占領ニ関スル赤軍ニ對スル作戰ニ在リ。

又ニ方面軍ハ又四、又六軍ヨリ成リ方面軍司令部ハ齊々哈爾ニ位置シ其ノ任務ハ又一方面軍ノ攻勢ヲ掩護スル目的ヲ以テ西方ニ對スル防禦作戰ニ在リ。

本計畫ニ基キ一九四一年八月以來滿洲ニ於ケル南東軍ノ大ナル演習ガ実施セラレ朝鮮軍ハ朝鮮ニ於テ略々同様ナリキ。此等ノ演習ハ南東軍ノ對蘇攻勢準備ノ完了ヲ意味スルト謂フヲ得ベシ。

「南特演」計畫ハ一九四二年、一九四三年ニ亘リ有効ナリキ。此ノ内關東軍ノ兵カハ常ニ日本内地及滿洲ニ於テ徵兵ヨラン補充兵ヲ依リテ増強セタリ。

滿洲ニ在任ニ在郷軍人タル官吏及國防上重要ナル特種會社ノ職員ハ其ノ勤務外時間ニ於テ特別教育訓練ヲ受ケ

多

一九四三年十二月、小官ハ東京參謀本部ニ於テ行ハレタ
 一九四四年ニ於ケル暗號書作製ニ関スル指示、説明ヲ
 受クベク暗號掛將校會同ニ出席セリ。嘗テ一九四一年
 ニ於テ関東軍總司令部暗號班ニ勤務シ當時
 參謀本部暗號班附將校名服部大尉ト談話、際
 彼ハ一九四一年ニ於ケル関東軍、對蘇攻勢作戰計畫
 ハ「関特演」ナル秘匿知稱ヲ有セシトヲ語レリ。

其、計畫ニ對蘇軍事行動中ニ、ニツ、段階ヲ豫定
 ス。ヤ一段階ニ於テハヤ一方面軍ヲ以テ蘇領沿海州、
 占領、ヤ二段階ニ於テハヤ一段階ニ於テ、其、作戰任
 務ヲ終了シヤ一方面軍兵カハ蘇領ガバイカル方面ニ對
 スル攻勢作戰ヲ進展セシム目的ヲ以テヤニ方面軍、兵カヲ
 増強スル為、轉用スベキトヲ豫定スリ。

同時ニ駐蒙軍ハ外蒙人民共和國ヲ通過シガバイカル
 方面ニ對シテ、進撃ヲ開始スベク豫定セラレタリ。

同 日本軍、蘇聯ニ對スル進攻開始後使用スベキ暗
 號關係書類ニ就キ既ニ述ベタルモノ以外ニ如何ナル

モノヲ知レルヤ。

答 日本軍大本營、指不ニ基キ関東軍總司令部暗號班ハ當時使用凡陸軍暗號書三號ニ併用スベキ附録辭典ヲ作製セリ。

此、附録辭典ニハ蘇領沿海州及ガバイカルノ住民地、地名ヲ暗號要領ニ依リ収録セリ。其、暗號要領ハ四數字形式ニ依ルモノナリ。例ヘハ蘇領沿海州ニ於テハウラデオ
 ストック、ウオロニーロフ、グロデオーオ、ソフガワニー
 ハバロフスク、ザバイカル方面ニ於テハタタ、ボルジヤ、ブラゴヴ
 エレケエーヌク、其、他、都市村落ヲ収録セラレタリ。
 其、附録辭典ハ一冊約百頁ニシテ別冊トシテ發行セラレ一
 九四一年師團、軍、方面軍司令部、ニソ解領ニ占領ノ際使用スベク配布セラレタリ。
 駐蒙軍司令部ニ於テモ外蒙人民共和國及ガバイカルノ地名ヲ収録スル同標ノ附録辭典ヲ作製セラレ各一冊ハ参考、為、東京大本營ニ送付セラレ一九四一年以降一九四五年日本軍ノ降伏時迄保存セルモノナリ。

尚 日本軍、対蘇攻勢開始時期ニ就キ如何ナルコトヲ知
レルヤ。

答 対蘇攻勢開始時期ニ就テハ正確ナルコトヲ承知サルモ

「奥特演」計画ニ基ク関東軍及駐蒙軍ノ準備
ノ経過ヨリ判断スルハ一九四一年末迄ニ奇襲攻撃
ノ準備ハ完了シタリタリト断定スルコトヲ得ベシ。

一九四三年八月関東軍司令部通信主任參謀
戸村盛雄中佐ハ小官及暗號班長小林少佐ニ對シ
蘇聯ニ對スル軍事行動開始ノ際速クニ暗號ヲ變更シ
得ル如ク準備スベク注意セリ。

戸村中佐ハ関東軍ハ大本營ノ指示ニ依リ兵力優勢
ナル赤軍ニ對シテハ機先ヲ制シテ压倒スル為メ不意ニ作戰
行動ヲ開始スルヲラント告ゲタリ。

戸村中佐ハ小官ノソ聯ニ對スル進攻開始ハ何時頃
ナリヤトノ質問ニ對シテハ不明ナル旨答ヘタリ。

其ノ当時関東軍司令部ノ青年將校ノ間ニ蘇
聯ニ對スル開戦ハ一九四三年冬ノ初期頃ナラントノ噂
アリタリ。例ヘバヤニ課情報班附ノ中島忠雄大尉

ノ判断ハ冬季ハ河川凍結シ軍隊ノ行動容易ナルト根
據トナセリ。

対リ攻勢ニ関シ軍隊及國民ニ対シ如何ナル精神教育ヲ
実施セラレタリヤ。

答ニ夜時代ヨリ日本ノ公的宣傳機關ハ蘇聯ハ日本ニ對シ
テハ飽ク迄敵性ナリト蘇聯側ヨリ攻撃ヲ受クル危險ノ絶ヘ
ザルコトヲ深ク日本人心ニ印セシタリ。又日本ノ國防及日本ノ
安定存立上、日本ニ近接シ且武力攻勢ノ基地トナルベキ
蘇聯ノ領有スル樺太及沿海州ヲ蘇聯ヨリ占領スルハ日
本ノ興亡ニ関スルモノナリト思想ノ下ニ對蘇戰ノ不可避
性ヲ説キタリ。

新聞、雜誌、ラジオ放送等ヲ通ジ行ハレタル宣傳モ
同様ノコトヲ説キタリ。

及蘇宣傳、特ニ強化サレタルハ、防共協定、及日独伊
三國同盟締結前後當時ナリ。

独逸ノ蘇聯ニ對スル進攻當時、日本ノ各新聞ハ
独逸側ニ有利ナル戦況報道ヲ行ヒ独逸ノ近ク
獲得スベキ勝利ヲ豫言スルモノアリタリ。

滿洲、占領之就キテ、公的宣傳ハ滿洲ハ日本、産生シタ
ル子供、國ニシテ日本民族ハ親トシテ日本民族、繁榮ノ
為必要ナルモ、ニシテ蘇聯ハ此、滿洲、安全ニ對シテ常ニ
脅威ヲ與ヘリト説キタリ。

駐蒙軍參謀長 高橋少將、命令ニ依リ獨リ蘇戰
開始當時情報主任參謀 青島少佐ハ概テ毎日
食堂ニ於テ將校ニ對スル時事講話ヲ実施セリ。其、
講話ニ於テ對一蘇戰、不可避性ニ關シ、反蘇的性質ヲ
有シタルトアリ例ヘバ對蘇攻勢開始、時期ハ獨蘇戰力
發ニ伴フ極東蘇軍、兵力減少ノ關係上一九四一年
七月ヨリ十二月迄、問ヲ適當ナリトスル意見ヲ述ベタリ。

問 如何ナル部隊カ駐蒙軍、編成内ニ在リシヤ、又其、
部隊長知ヲ述ベヨ。

答 駐蒙軍、編成スルヤニ六師團（師團長 柴山
兼四郎中將）、三々聯隊編成、騎兵集團

（集團長 馬場正郎中將、集團ハ一九四三年
八月戰車文三師團ニ改編セラレ師團長 三西原
一策中將親補（モロタリ）） 獨立混成ヤニ旅團

誓 約 書

余は松浦九州男少佐であります本日軍事顧問者
「ソコーフ・セルゲイ・バウロウキチ」の面前に於て次の如く誓約致します
即ち第一級戦争犯罪者たる審理に關聯して証人としての訊
問に際して余は眞實の事を陳述することを誓約致します
余は唯偽りの陳述をせしむ場合に口こや社会主義我
共和國の刑法典第九十五條に基いて責を任すとの警告書を受
け取りしむ。

於ハバロフスク市

一九四六年昭和二十一年三月二十六日

松浦九州男(署名)

証

余 Rojetskin は余が日本語及び口こや語に精通せる者なる
こと並びに日本語原文及び口こや語原文を対照の上、右日本
書類を(誓約書)が眞實に且正確に翻訳せるものなる
を確証することを茲に証す

Al Ponevsky