

Doc. 1281

(30)

*Курсант. Советское
Правосудие*

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

Document N 1881
USSR N 16-I

REPORT

on the increase of the barracks fund
in Manchuria from 1931 to 1945

REPORTon the increase of the barracks fund
in Manchuria from 1931 to 1945.

The barracks fund in Manchuria in 1931, just before the Japanese occupation, consisted of the barracks built by Russian tzarist government and the Chinese, with general billeting capacity for 75 divisions (100,000 men). All the barracks of that period were concentrated on the South Manchuria and along the line of the former Chinese Eastern Railroad.

In 1937 the billeting capacity of the Kwantung Army barracks fund was increased for receiving 12 reinforced infantry divisions, about 50% of the whole barracks fund being built in the districts adjacent to the Soviet Primorye.

The number of the barracks in Manchuria was increased three times as much from 1937 to 1941.

In 1941 the billeting capacity of the barracks fund in Manchuria was already for 39 infantry divisions, from which about 8 divisions were in the Western Manchuria and the Inner Mongolia; about 8 divisions in the district adjacent to the Amour; about 13 divisions in the Eastern Manchuria; about 10 divisions in the Central Manchuria -- totally, about 39 divisions (about 800,000 men).

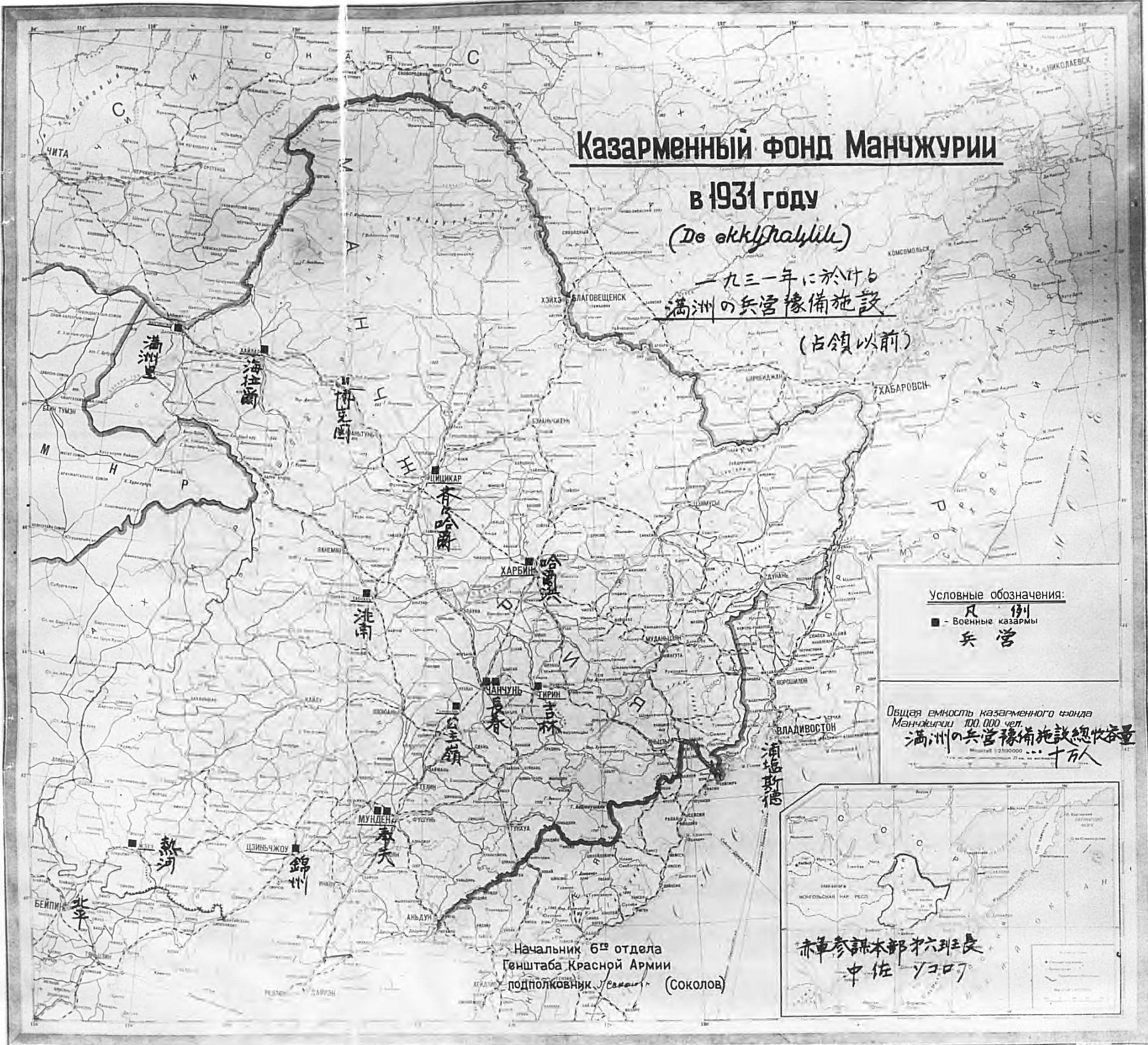
The main part of the barracks fund (about 75%) was concentrated in the main operation directions.

During 1941-45 the Japanese command did not cease the construction of new barracks and enlargement and repair of the old ones.

In 1945 the billeting capacity of the barracks fund in Manchuria increased up to 55 divisions, and under the condition of condensed quartering it could have been increased to accommodate 17 divisions more.

Construction of a vast barracks fund, planned for 50-70 divisions (about 1,5 million men), shows that the Kwantung Army was not preparing for a defensive war in Manchuria, but planned large scale offensive operations against the Soviet Far East).

Appendix: 1. Map "Barracks fund in Manchuria in 1931 (before occupation)."



Казарменный фонд Манчжурии

в 1931 году
(До оккупации)

一九三一年に於ける
満洲の兵営豫備施設
(占領以前)

Условные обозначения:

凡例
■ - Военные казармы
兵營

Общая емкость казарменного фонда
Манчжурии 100,000 чел.
満洲の兵営豫備施設總收容量
十万人

Начальник 6^{го} отдела
Генштаба Красной Армии
подполковник Соколов (Соколов)

赤軍参謀本部第六班長
中佐 宇田

Настоящая фотокопия является неотъемлемым приложением
к справке "О росте казарменного фонда в Манчжурии за период
с 1931 по 1945 г.г."

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ НАЧАЛЬНИКА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
ГЕНШТАБА КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ

ПОЛКОВНИК

(ЦЫГИЧКО)

"20" января 1946



此の寫真複製は一九三一年より一九四五年に至る期間に於ける
滿洲内の兵營豫備施設増加に関する報告と切離す
可からざる附録なり。

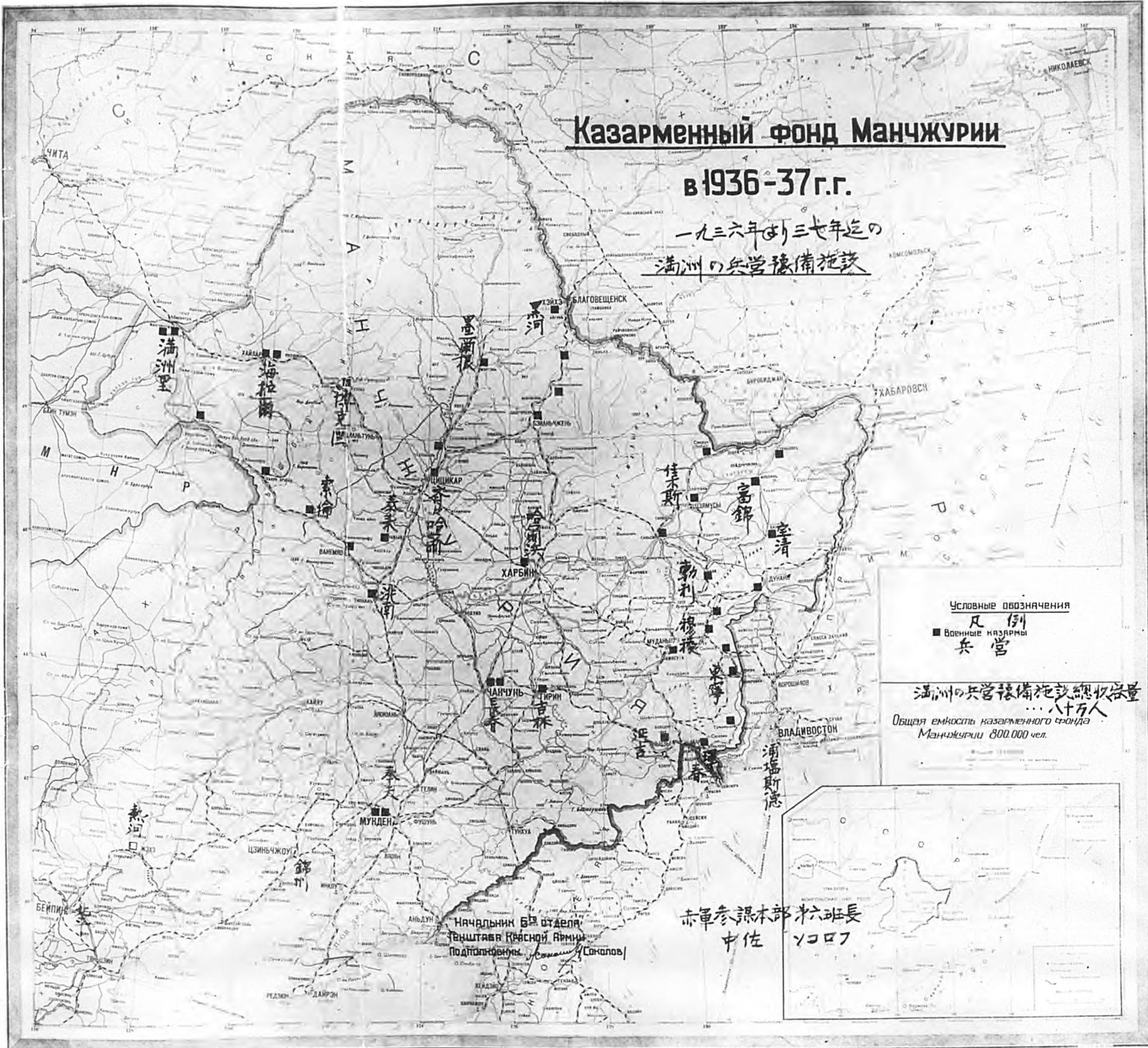
赤軍參謀本部部長代理

大佐

ツギチコ

一九四六年一月三十日

B.



Казарменный фонд Манчжурии

в 1936-37 г.г.

一九三六年より三七年迄の
満洲の兵営豫備施設

Условные обозначения

凡例
■ Военные казармы
兵營

満洲の兵営豫備施設總収容量
…八十五万人
Общая емкость казарменного фонда
Маньчжурии 800.000 чел.

赤軍参謀本部 第六班長
中佐 10007

Начальник БВ отдела
генштаба Красной Армии
Подполковник Соколов

Настоящая фотокопия является неотъемлемым приложением к справке - "О росте казарменного фонда в Манчжурии за период с 1931 по 1945 г.г."

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ НАЧАЛЬНИКА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
ГЕНШТАБА КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ

ПОЛКОВНИК

30 " января 1946



(ЦЫГИЧКО)

此の寫真複製は「一九三一年より一九四五年に至る期間に於ける
滿洲内の兵營用務備施設増加に關する」報告と切離す
可からざる附録なり

赤軍參謀本部部長代理
大佐 ヲイギチコ

一九四六年一月三十日

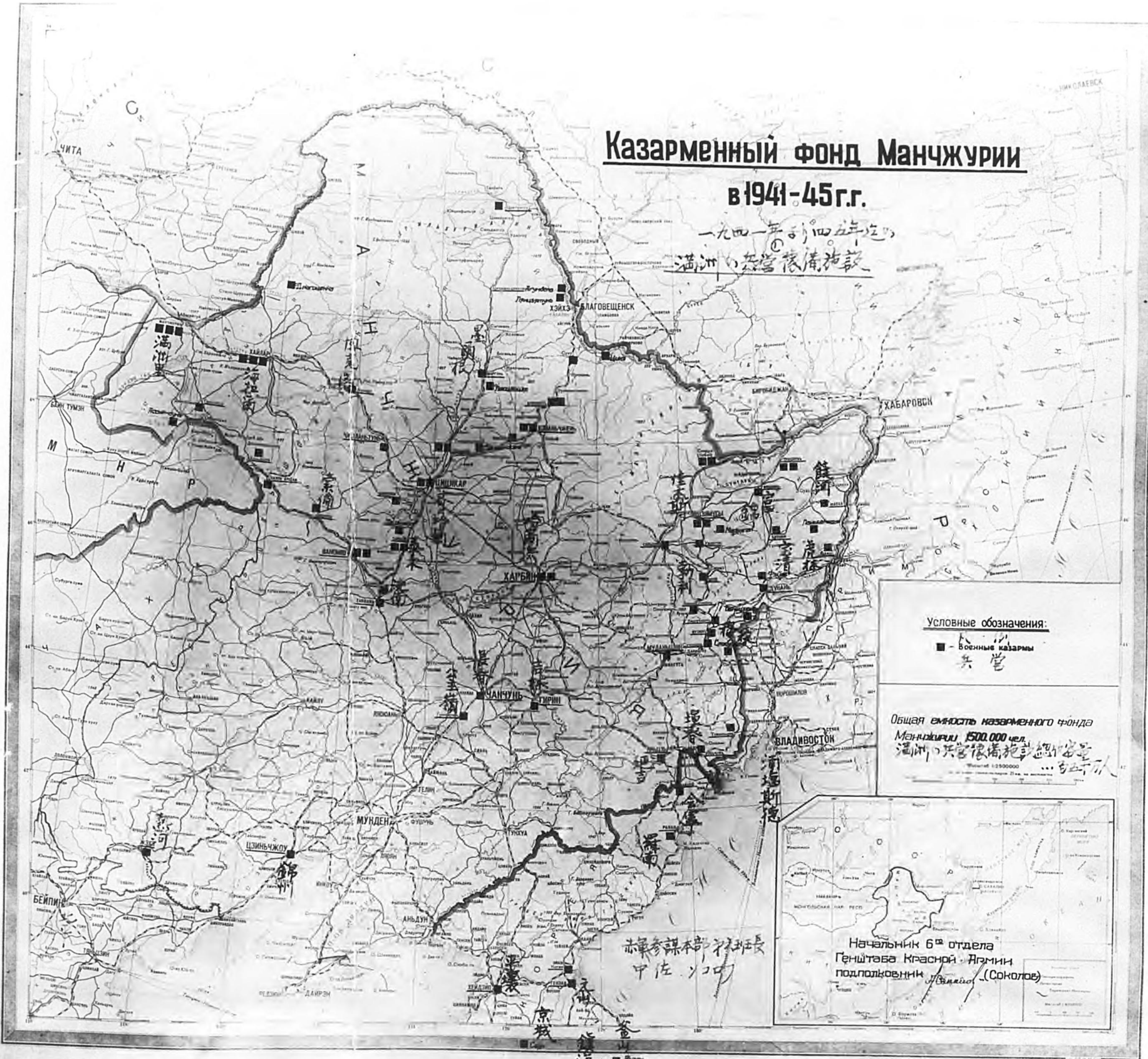
B

Казарменный фонд Манчжурии

в 1941-45 гг.

一九四一年到四五年迄の

滿洲の兵營整備施設



Условные обозначения:

■ - Военные казармы
兵營

Общая емкость казарменного фонда

Манчжурии 1500.000 чел.

滿洲の兵營整備施設の総容量

1:2500000



Начальник 6^{го} отдела

Генштаба Красной Армии

подполковник *Валдай* (Соколов)

赤軍參謀部 秘 社 政
中 佐 中 田

Настоящая фотокопия является неотъемлемым приложением к справке "О росте казарменного фонда в Манчжурии за период с 1931 по 1945 г.г."

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ НАЧАЛЬНИКА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
ГЕНШТАБА КРАСНОЙ АРМИИ

ПОЛКОВНИК

30 января



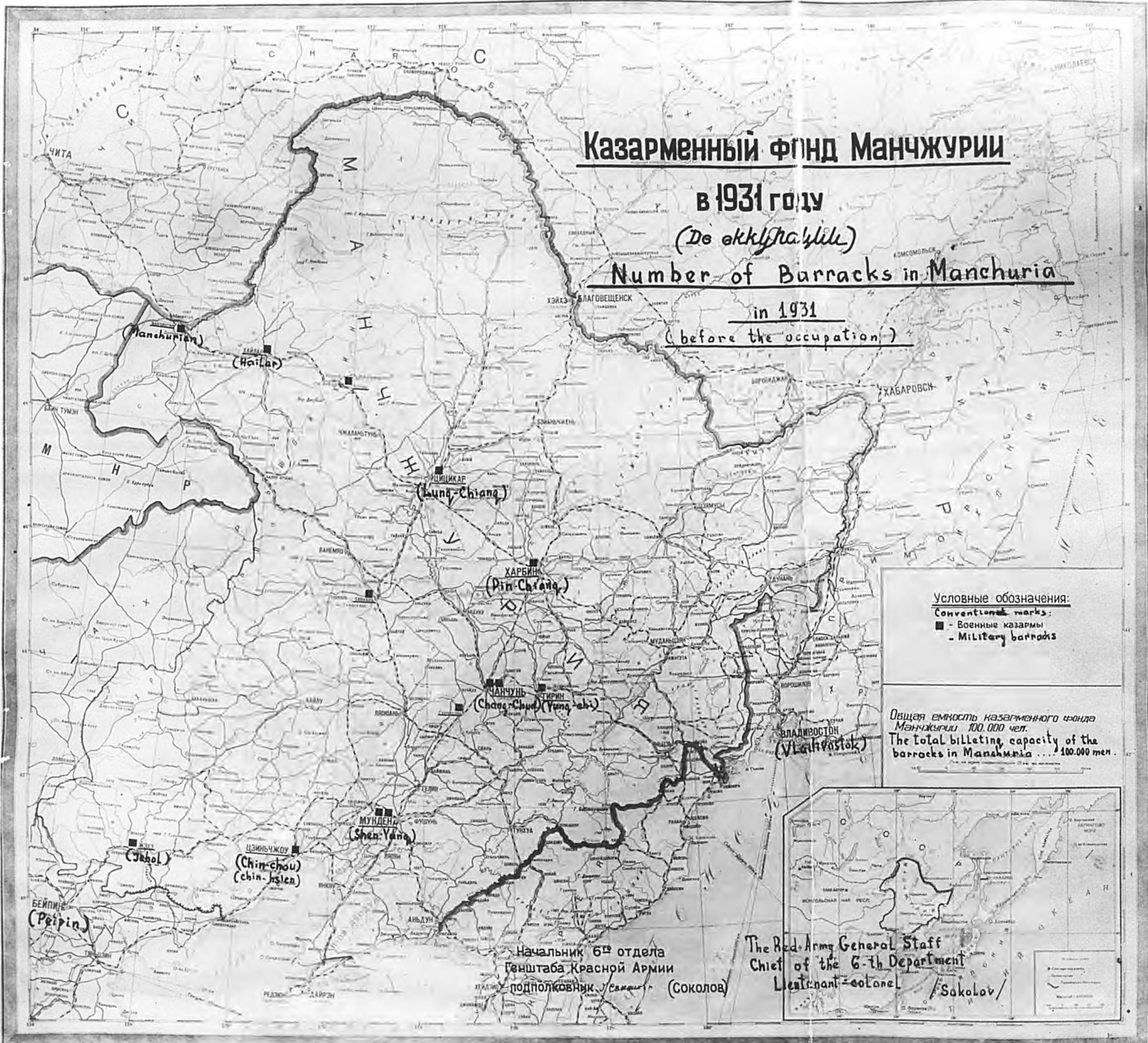
(ЦЫГИЧЕВ)

此の寫眞複製は「一九三一年より一九四五年に至る期間に於ける
滿洲内の兵管用後備施設増加に関する報告」と分離す
可からざる附録なり

赤軍参謀本部部長代理

大佐 ヲギチコ

一九四六年一月三十日



Казарменный фонд Манчжурии

в 1931 году

(До оккупации)

Number of Barracks in Manchuria

in 1931

(before the occupation)

Условные обозначения:

Conventional marks:
 ■ - Военные казармы
 - Military barracks

Общая емкость казарменного фонда Манчжурии 100.000 чел.
 The total billeting capacity of the barracks in Manchuria ... 100.000 men.

Начальник 6^{го} отдела
 Генштаба Красной Армии
 подполковник /Сokolov/ (Соколов)

The Red Army General Staff
 Chief of the 6-th Department
 Lieutenant-colonel /Sokolov/

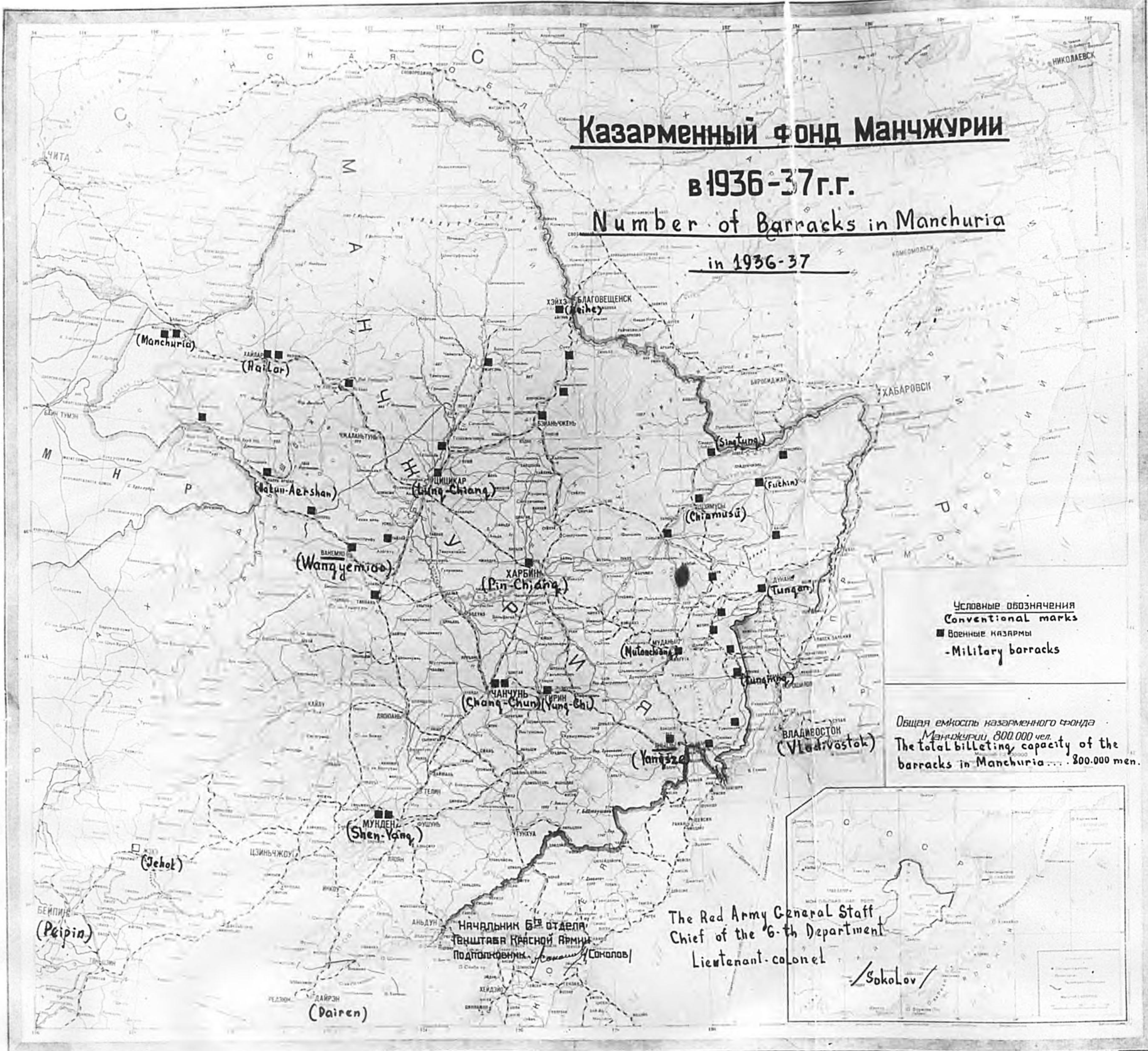


Казарменный фонд Манчжурии

в 1936-37 г.г.

Number of Barracks in Manchuria

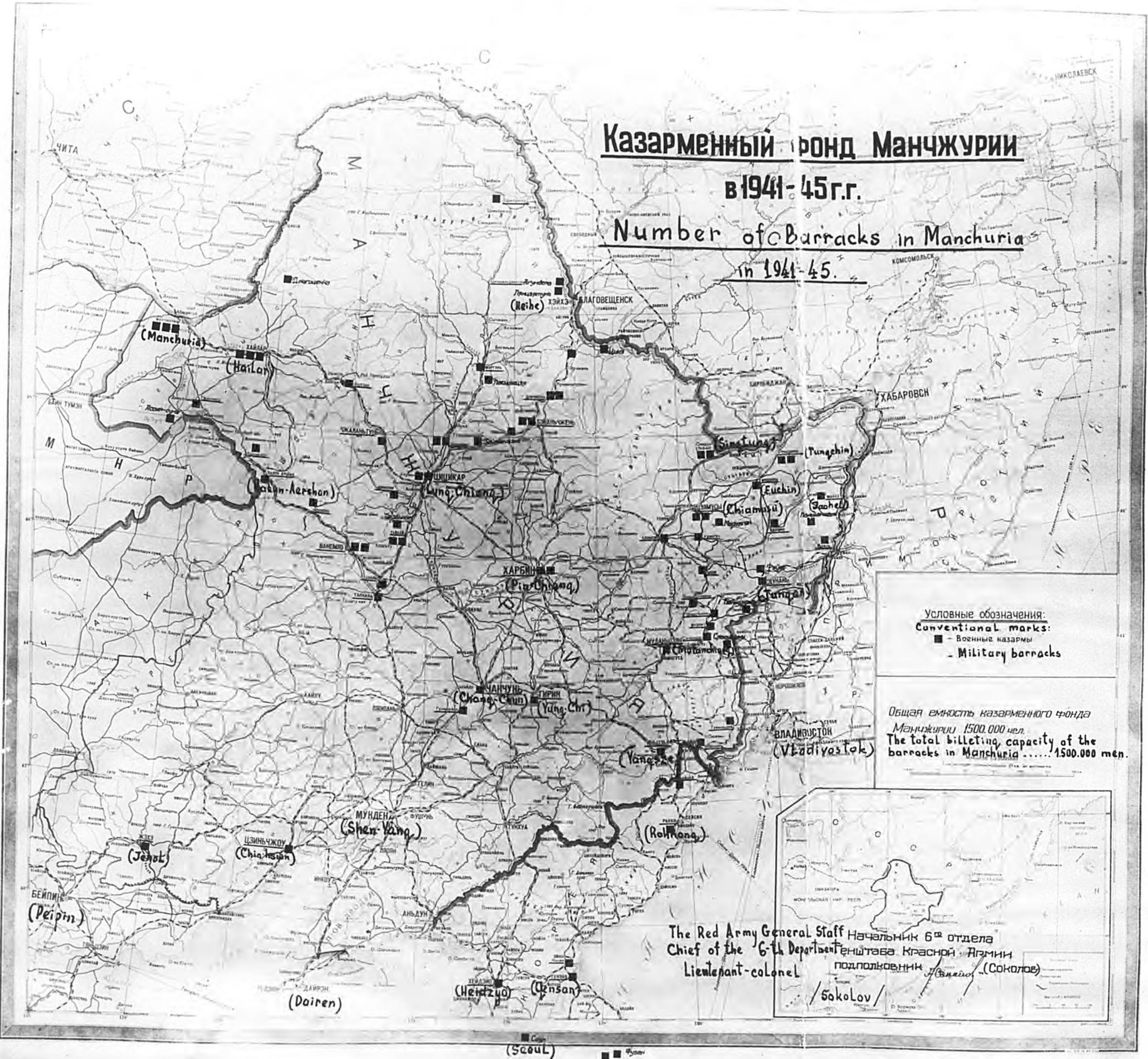
in 1936-37



Условные обозначения
Conventional marks
■ Военные казармы
- Military barracks

Общая емкость казарменного фонда
Манчжурии 800 000 чел.
The total billeting capacity of the
barracks in Manchuria ... 800,000 men.

The Red Army General Staff
Chief of the 6-th Department
Lieutenant-colonel
/Sokolov/



Казарменный фонд Манчжурии
в 1941-45 гг.
Number of Barracks in Manchuria
in 1941-45.

Условные обозначения:
 Conventional marks:
 ■ - Военные казармы
 - Military barracks

Общая емкость казарменного фонда
 Манчжурии 1500.000 чел.
 The total billeting capacity of the
 barracks in Manchuria 1500.000 men.

The Red Army General Staff Начальник 6^{го} отдела
 Chief of the 6th Department штава Красной Армии
 Lieutenant-colonel подполковник /Соколов/ (Sokolov)



*1. Киреев
2. Куркин
3. Куркин*

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

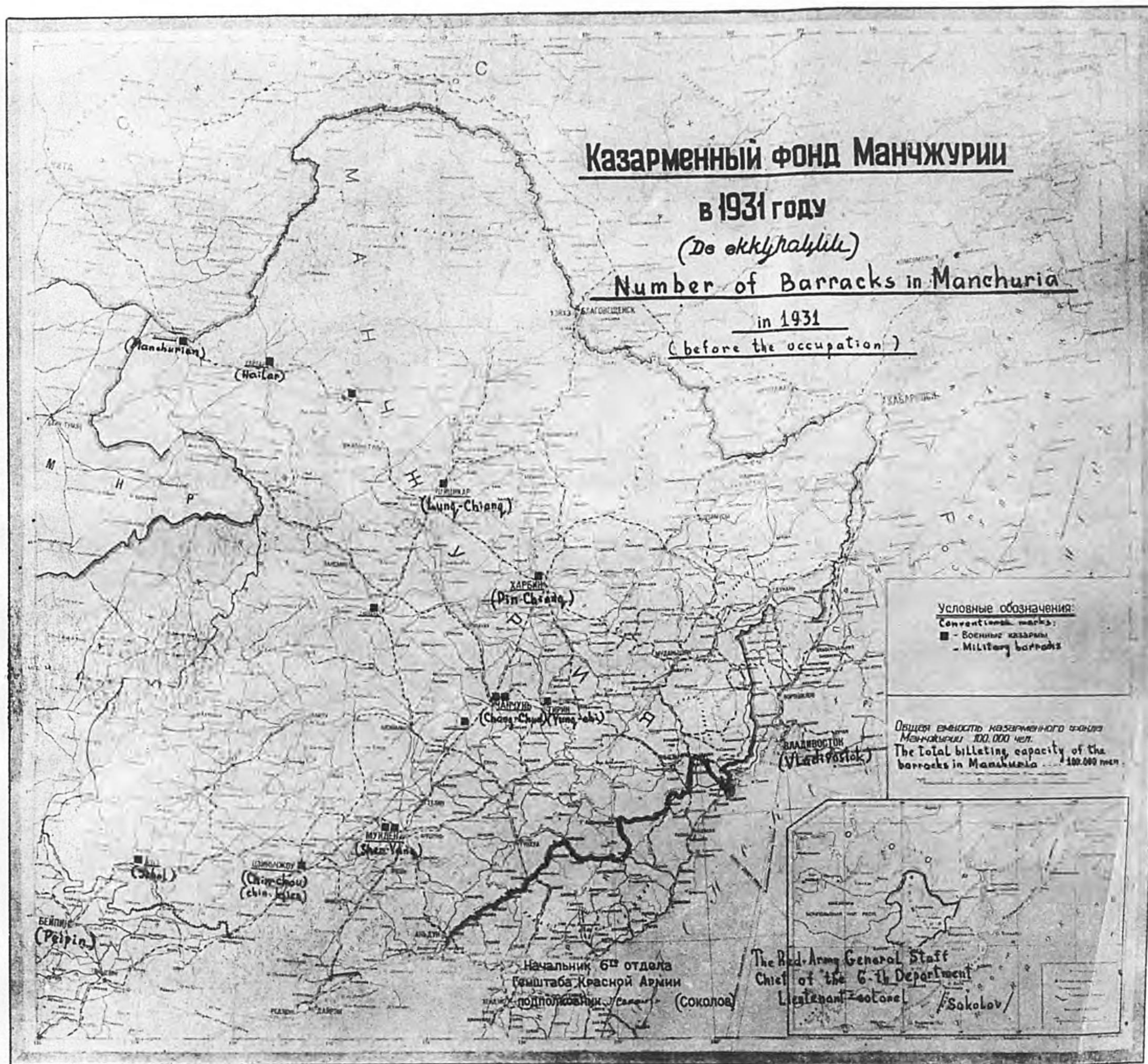
*Возвращено
гос. арх. Тимашев
1945*

Document N 1881
USSR N 16-I

REPORT

on the increase of the barracks fund
in Manchuria from 1931 to 1945

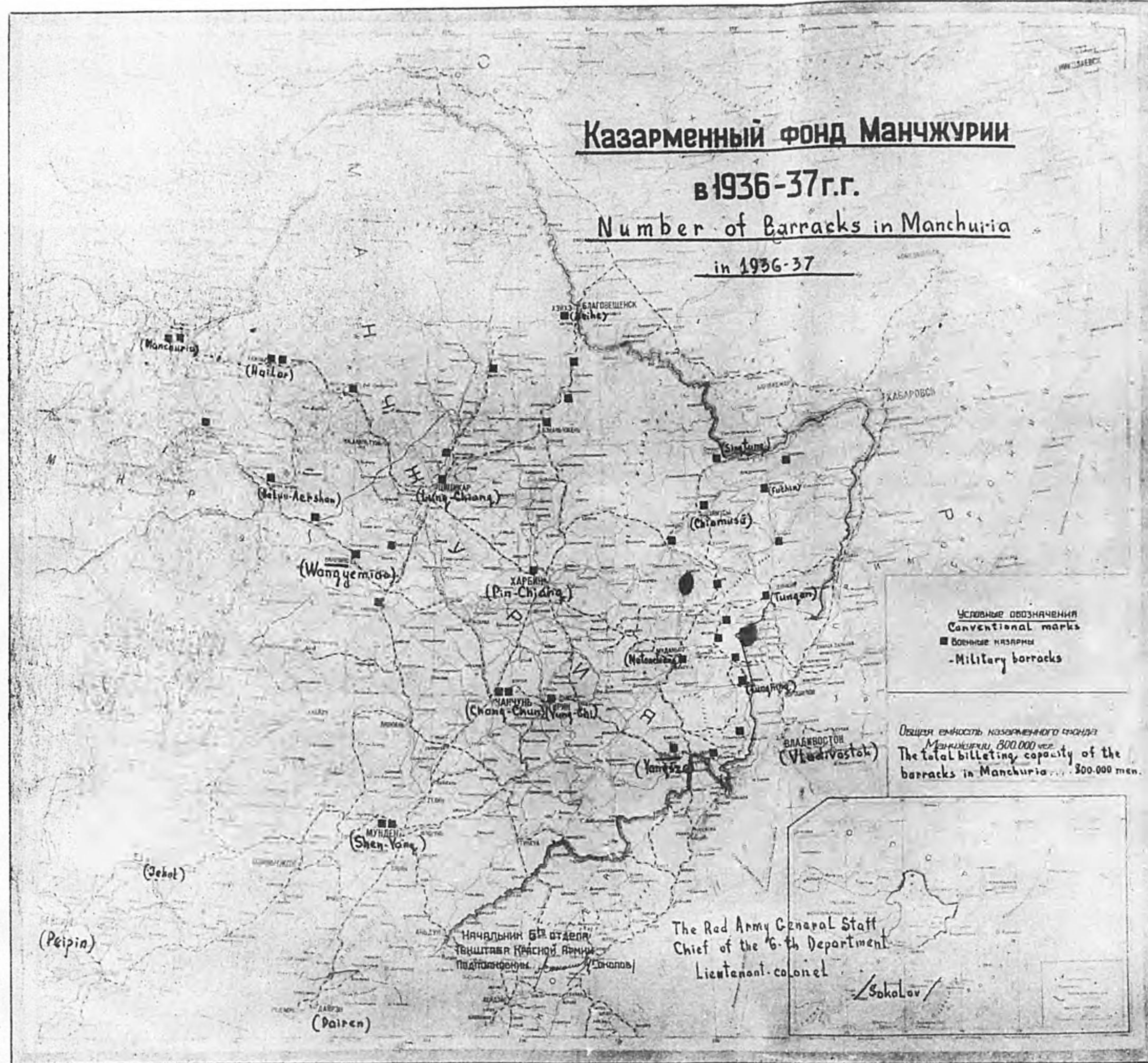
*Кеоскоуини
Вернуто гос. арх.
Куркин
1945*

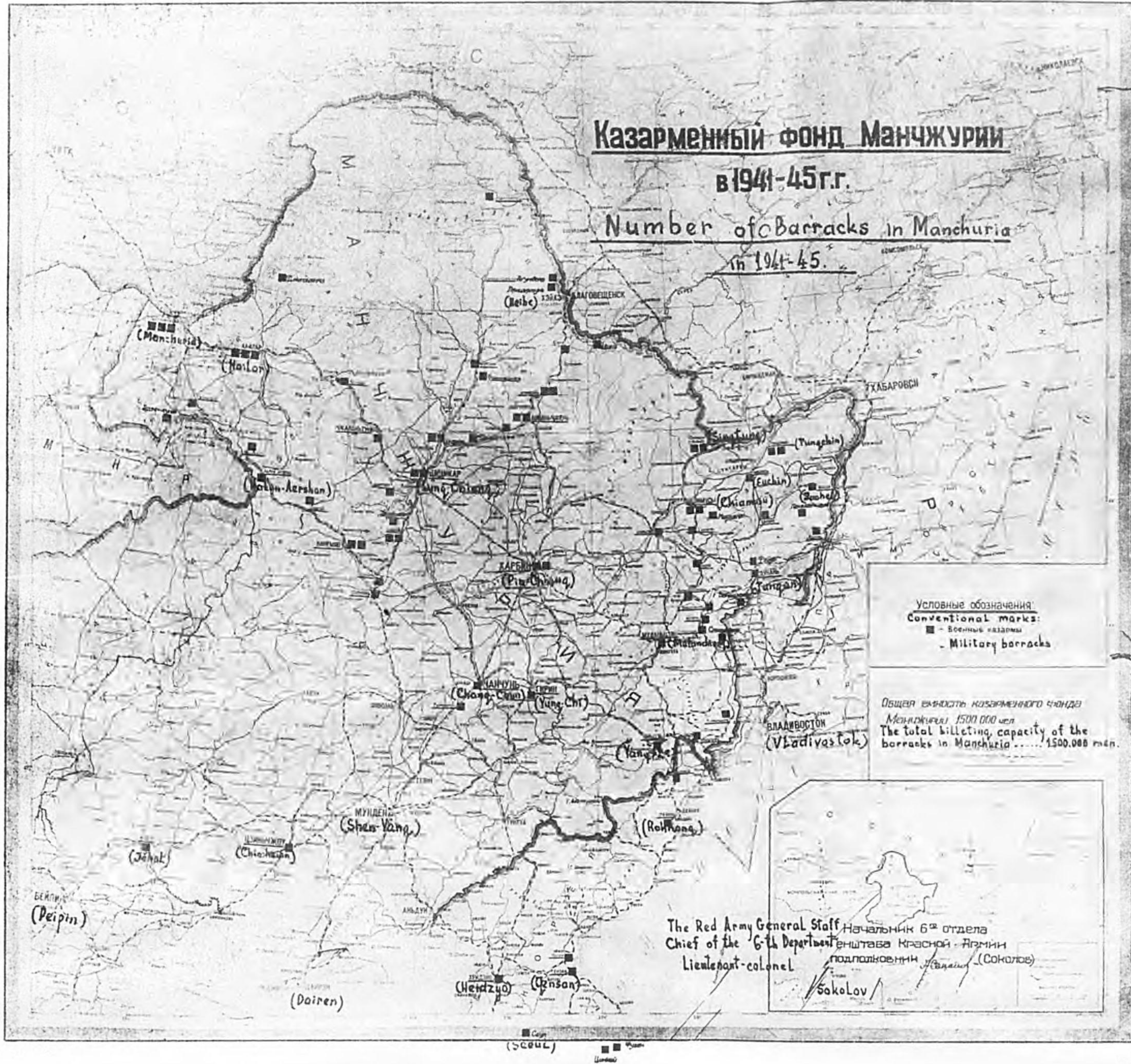


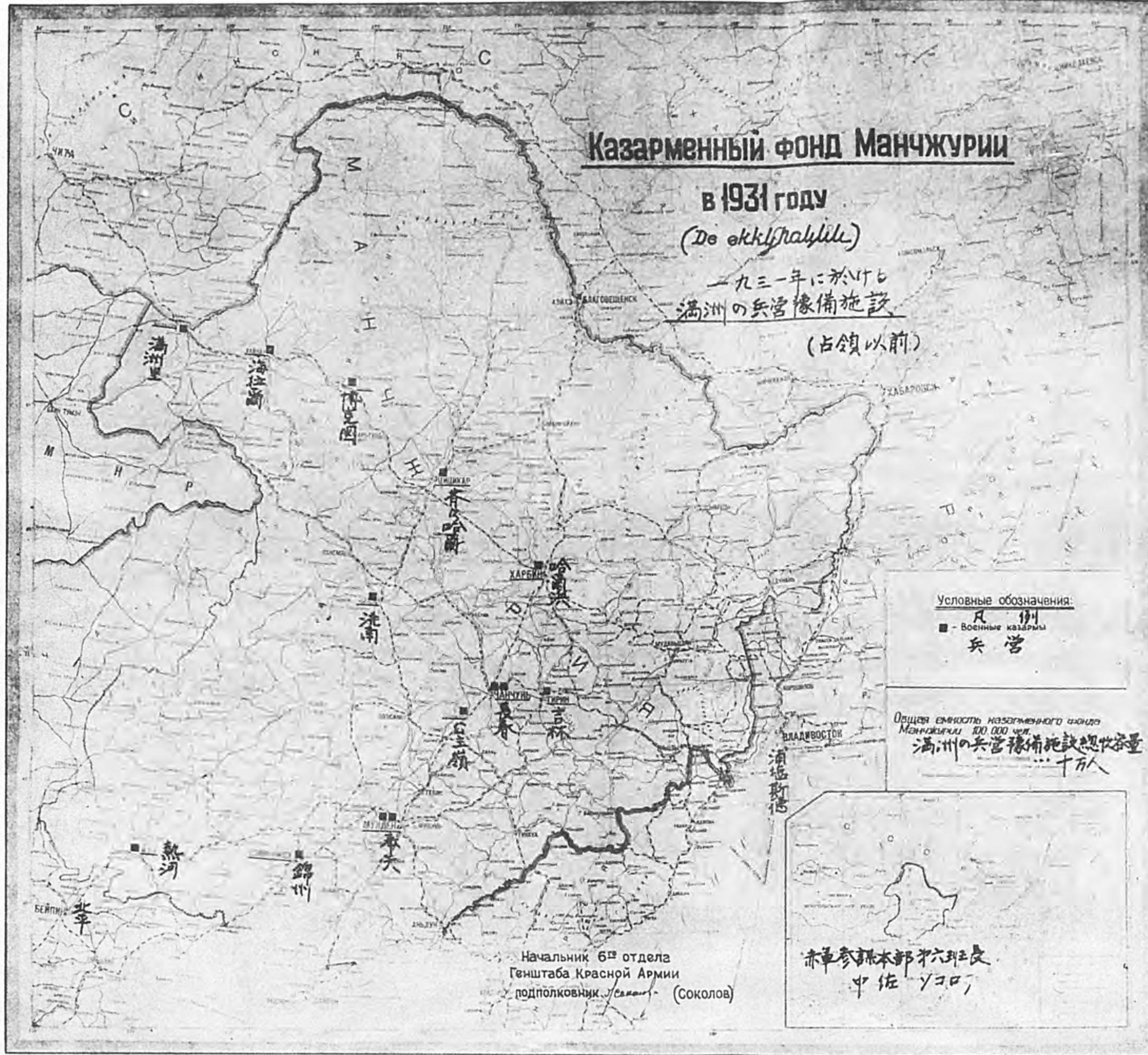
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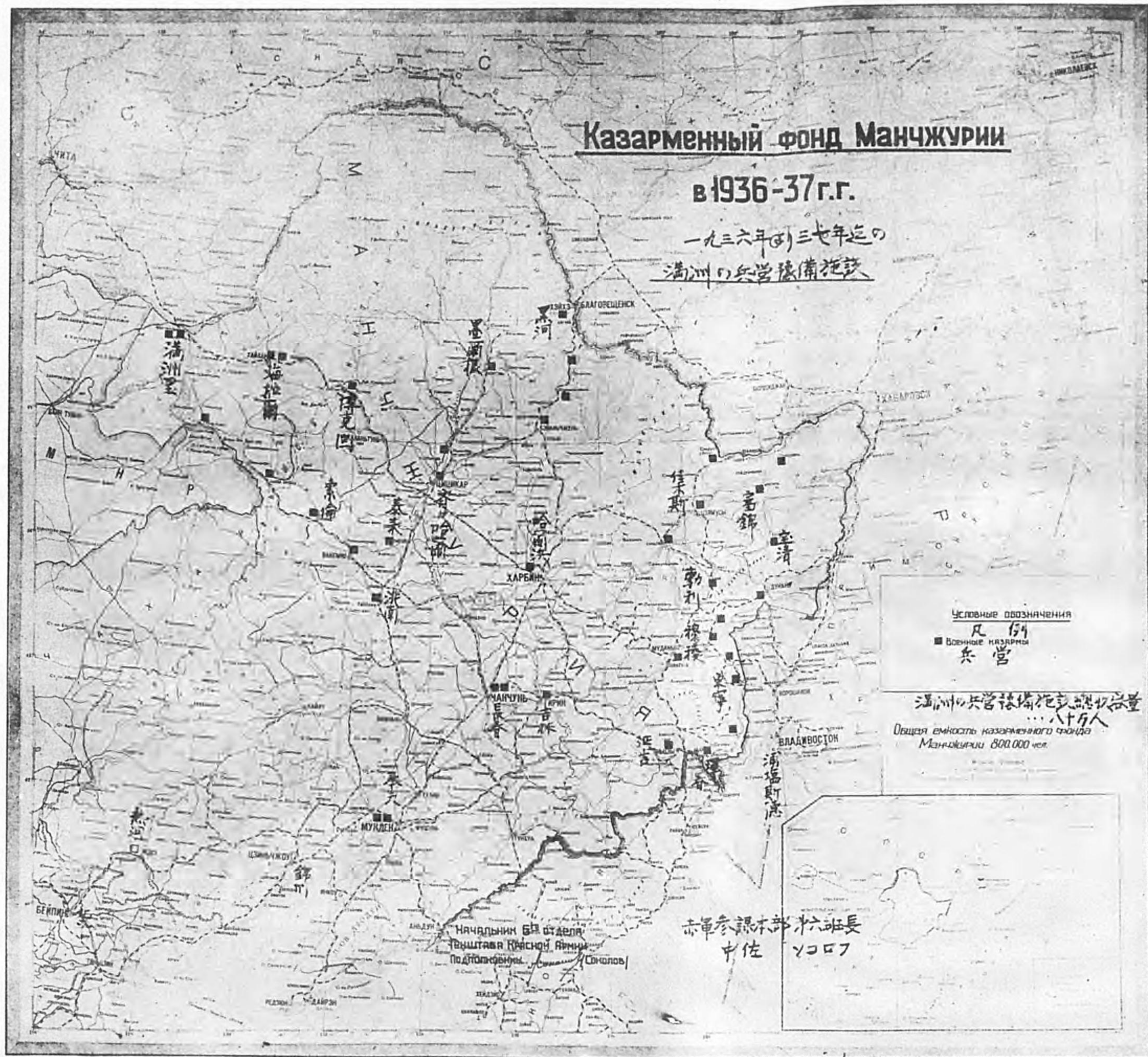
в 1936-37г.г.

**Number of Barracks in Manchuria
in 1936-37**









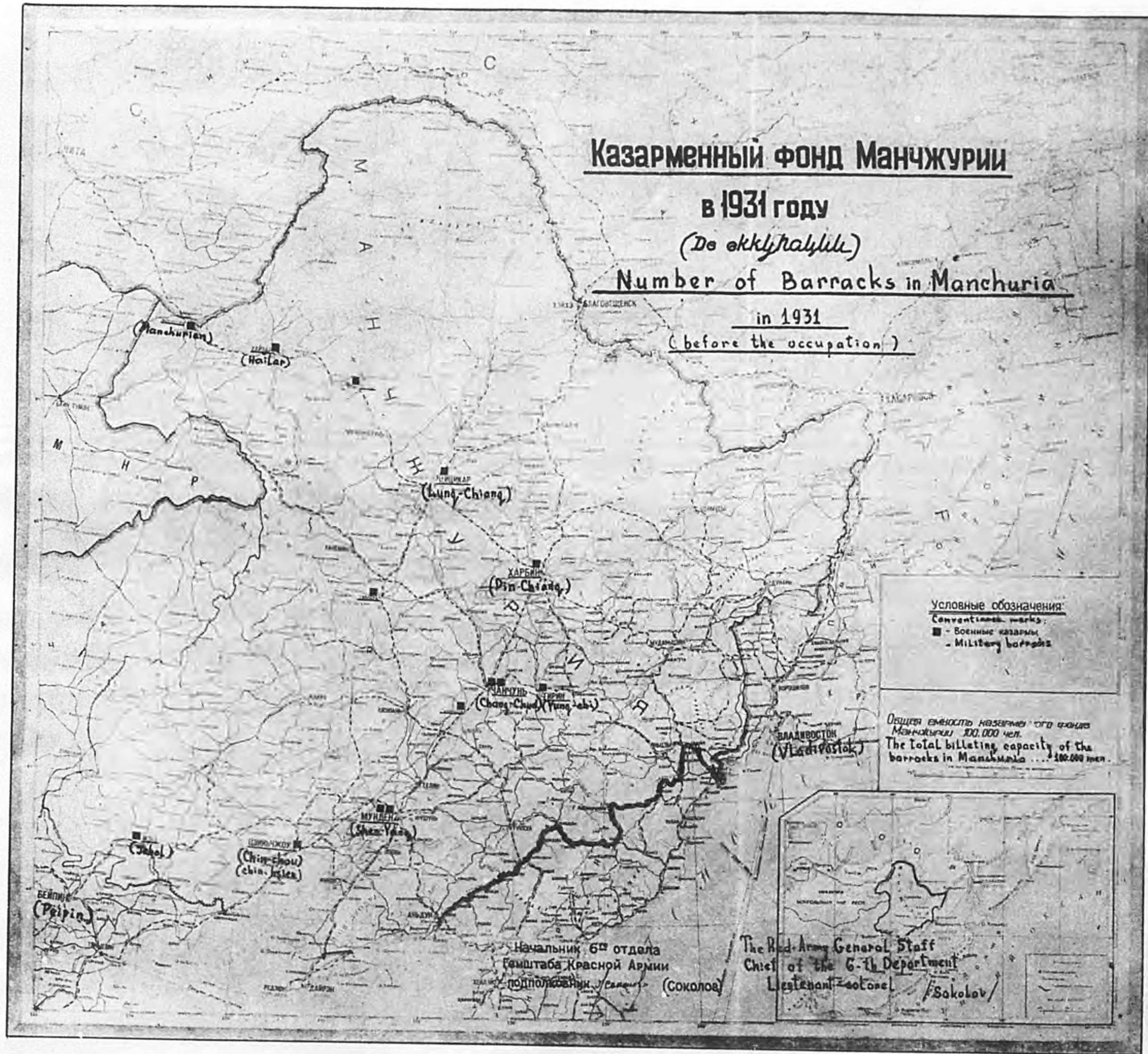


**ОБВИНИТЕЛЬ ОТ СОЮЗА ССР
в Международном Военном Трибунале в Токио**

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in Manchuria from 1931 to 1945

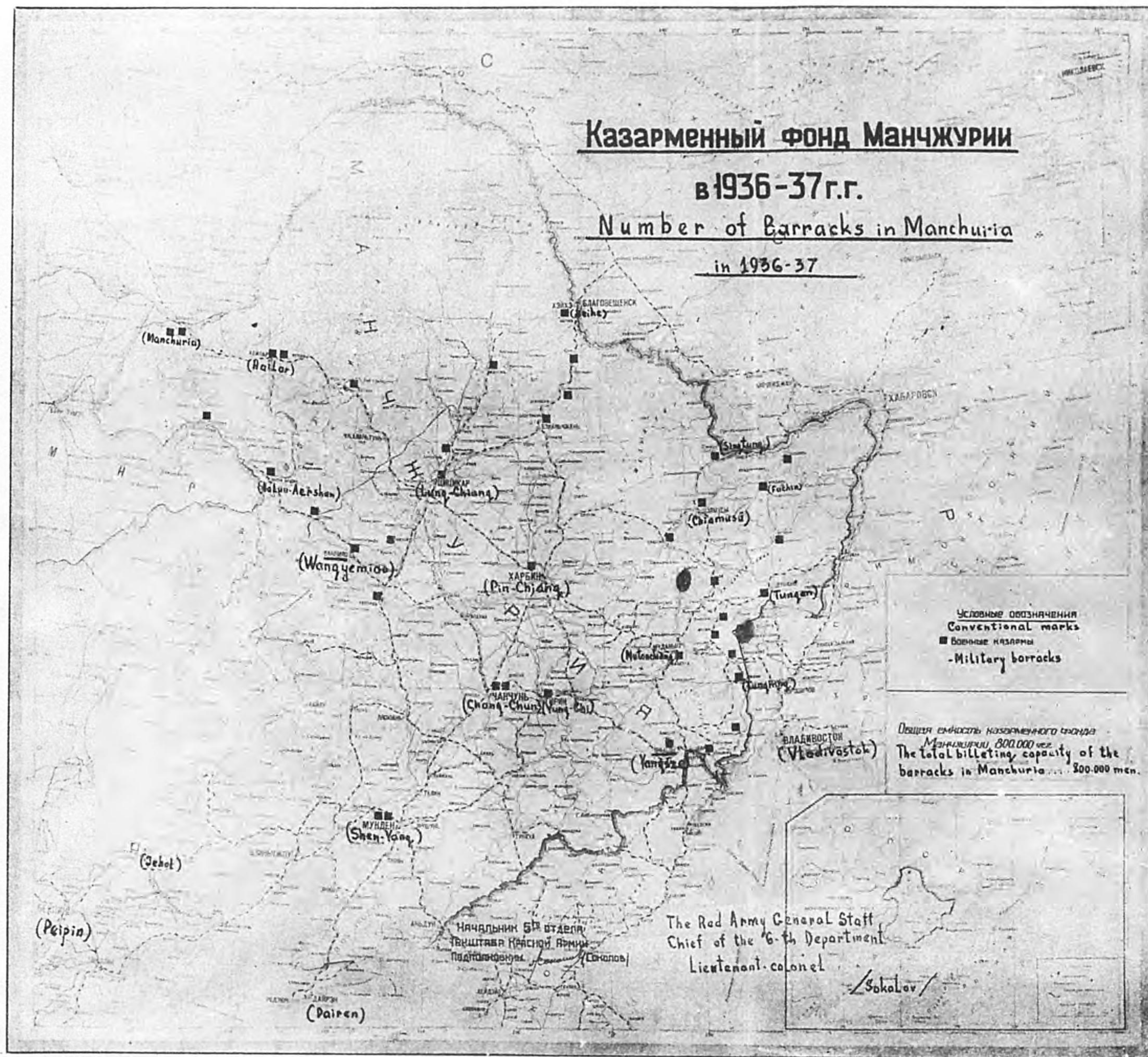


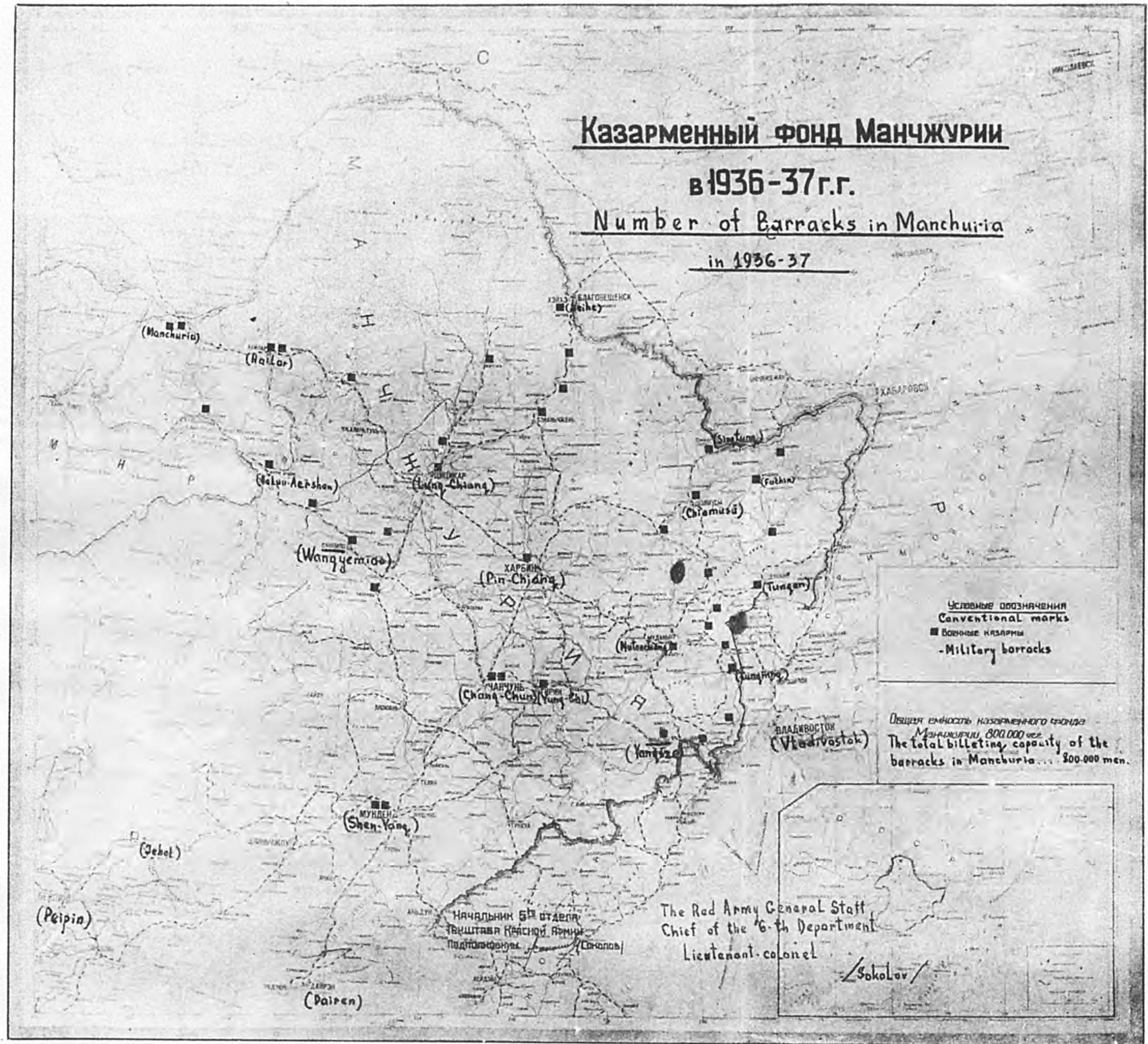
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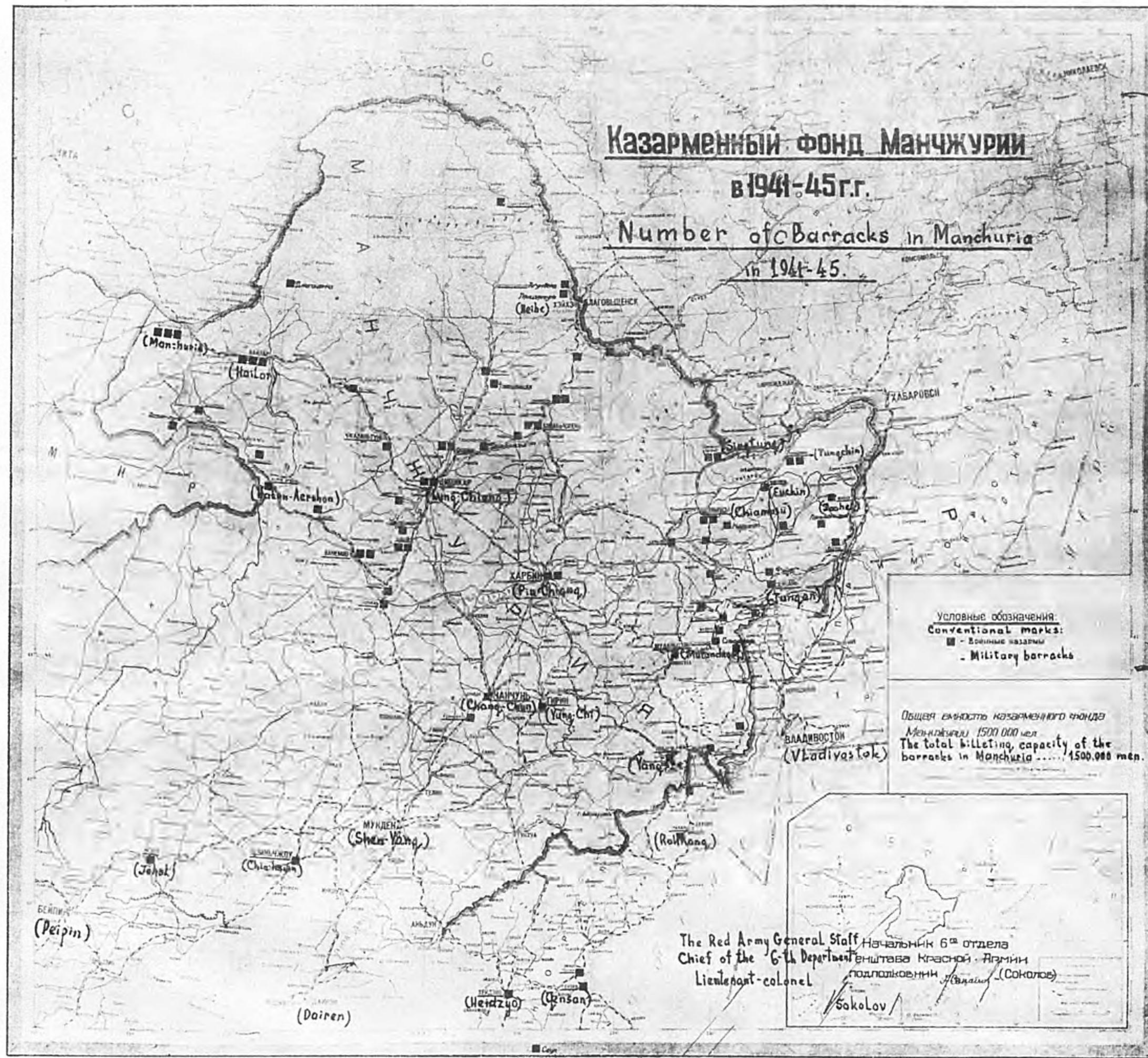
в 1936-37 г.г.

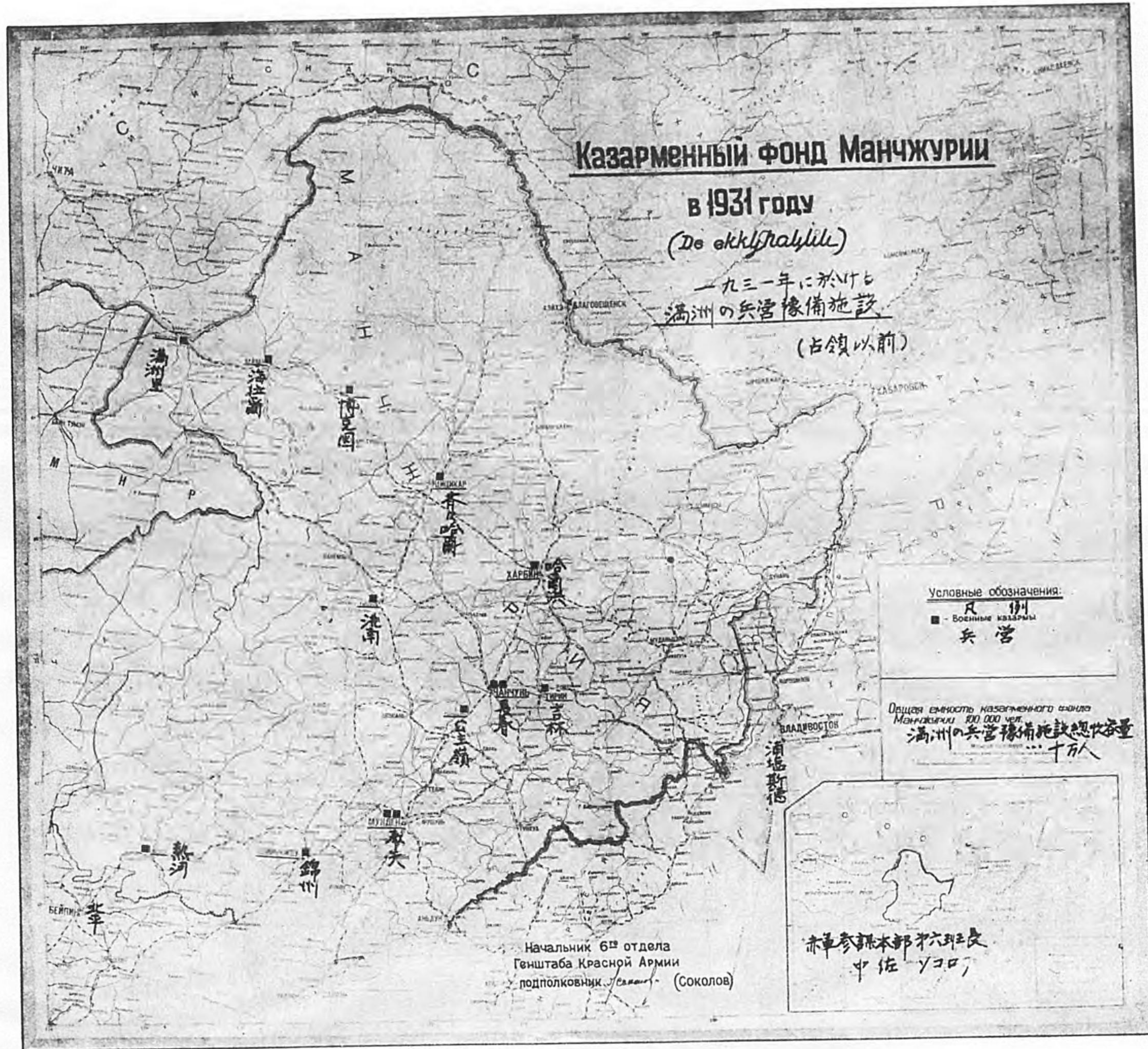
Number of Barracks in Manchuria

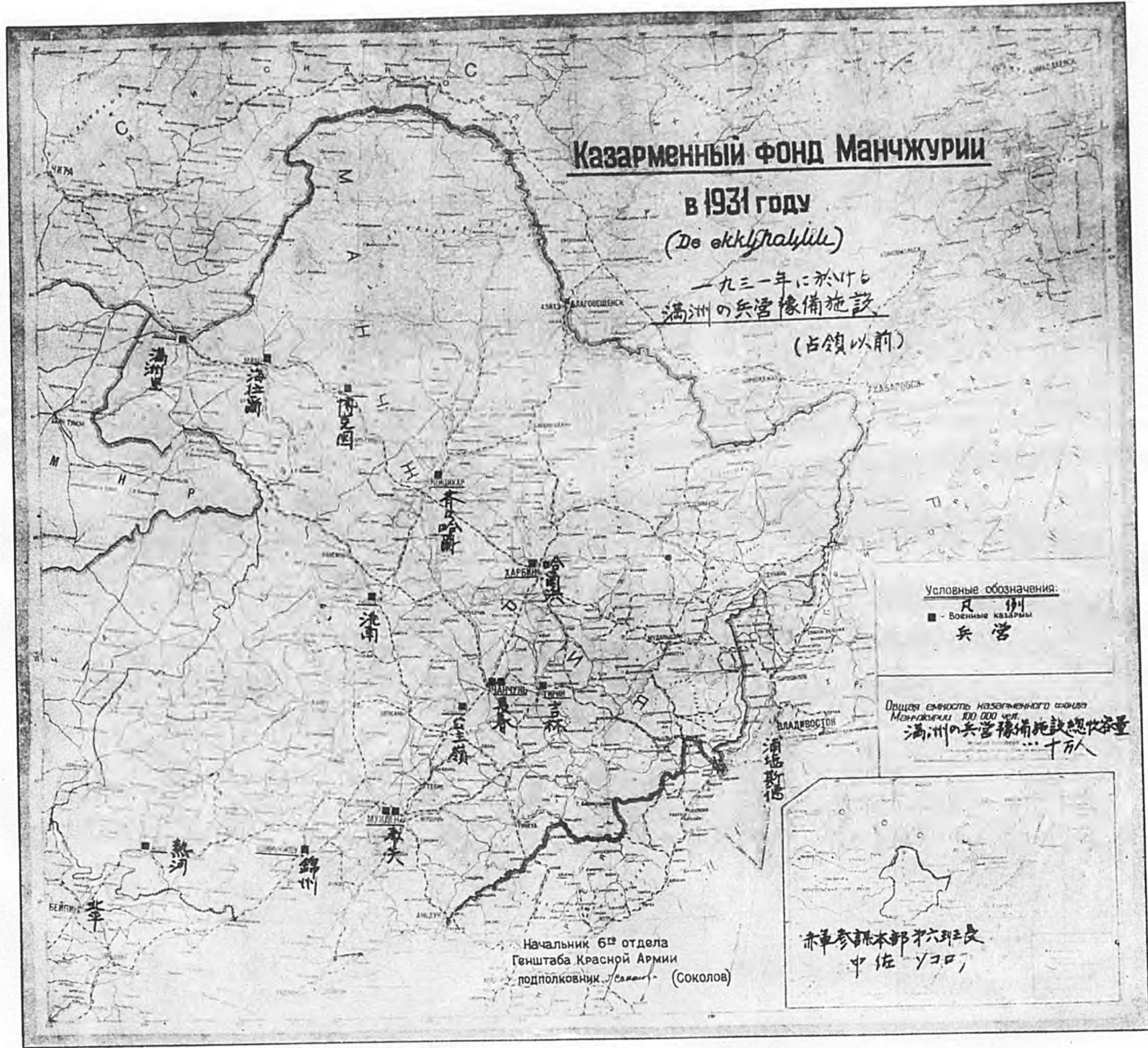
in 1936-37

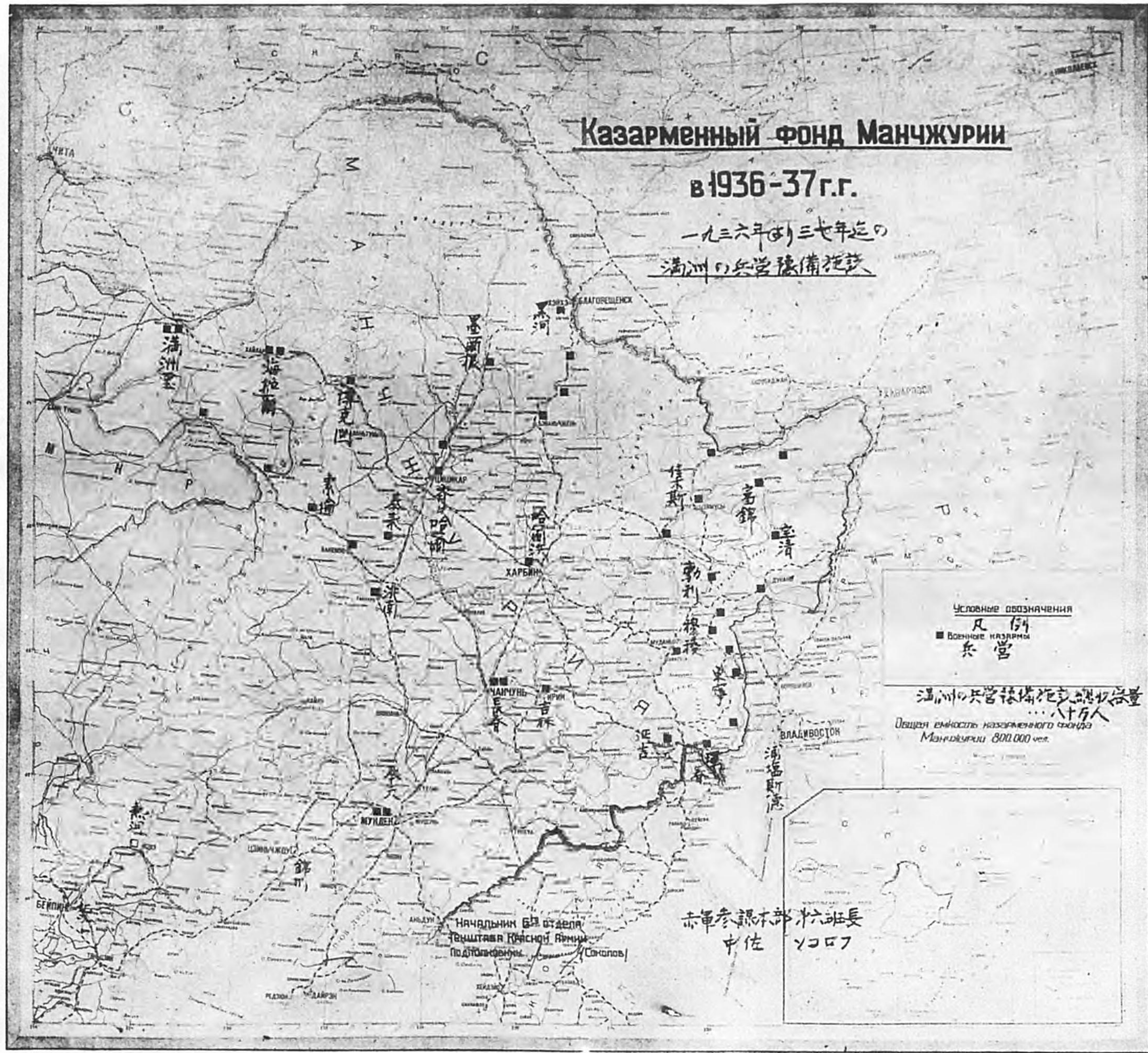














INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1881

14 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Report of Red Army General Staff
re increase of barracks fund in MANCHURIA from 1931 to
1945

Date: 30 Jan 1946 Original () Copy (x) Language:
Russian & English

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

U. S. Chief Counsel for Prosecution

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Plans for
aggressive warfare against U.S.S.R.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Report reveals that Japan (1931-45) was increasing
number of barracks in MANCHURIA, preparing lodgings for
ever increasing number of troops, preparatory to attack
upon U.S.S.R. Attached are three maps entitled:

1. Barracks in MANCHURIA in 1931 (before occupation)
2. Number of barracks in MANCHURIA in 1936-7
3. Number of barracks in MANCHURIA in 1941-5

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

Doc. No. 1881

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 8/26/66

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 1881

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. _____

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE [Signature]

ROOM NO. _____

Cal.
716
La Court

for [Signature]

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1881

Date 12 June 46.

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: *Report of Red Army General Staff re increase of barracks fund in MANCHURIA from 1931 to 1945*

Date: 30 Jan. 46 Original () Copy (x) Language: *Russ. Eng*

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

U.S. Chief Counsel for Prosecution

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: *Plans for aggressive warfare against U.S.S.R.*

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- 1. Barracks in MANCHURIA in 1931 (before occupation)*
- 2. Number of barracks in MANCHURIA in 1936-7*
- 3. Number of barracks in MANCHURIA in 1941-5*

Analyst: *2d Lt. Blumhagen*

Doc. No.

WAW

EX 716

REPORT
on the increase of the barrack facilities
in Manchuria from 1931 to 1945.

The barrack facilities in Manchuria in 1931, just before the Japanese occupation, consisted of the barracks built by Russian Tzarist government and the Chinese, with general billeting capacity for 7.5 divisions (100,000 men). All the barracks of that period were concentrated in South Manchuria and along the line of the former Chinese Eastern Railroad.

In 1937 the billeting capacity of the Kwantung Army barrack facilities was increased for receiving 12 reinforced infantry divisions, about 50% of the whole barrack facilities being built in the districts adjacent to the Soviet Primorye.

The number of the barracks in Manchuria was increased three times as much from 1937 to 1941.

In 1941 the billeting capacity of the barrack facilities in Manchuria was already for 39 infantry divisions, from which about 8 divisions were in the Western Manchuria and the Inner Mongolia; about 8 divisions in the district adjacent to the Amour; about 13 divisions in the Eastern Manchuria; about 10 divisions in the Central Manchuria--totally, about 39 divisions (about 800,000 men).

The main part of the barrack facilities (about 75%) was concentrated in the main operation directions.

During 1941-45 the Japanese command did not cease the construction of new barracks and enlargement and repair of the old ones.

In 1945 the billeting capacity of the barrack facilities in Manchuria increased up to 55 divisions, and under the condition of condensed quartering it could have been increased to accommodate 17 divisions more.

Creation of large barrack facilities planned for 50-70 divisions (about 1.5 million men), shows that the Kwantung Army was not preparing for a defensive war in Manchuria, but planned large scale offensive operations against the Soviet East.

- Appendix:
1. Map "Barrack facilities in Manchuria in 1931 (before occupation)."
 2. Map "Barrack facilities in Manchuria in 1936 - 1937."
 3. Map "Barrack facilities in Manchuria in 1941-45".

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Page 2

DEPUTY CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF THE
RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF

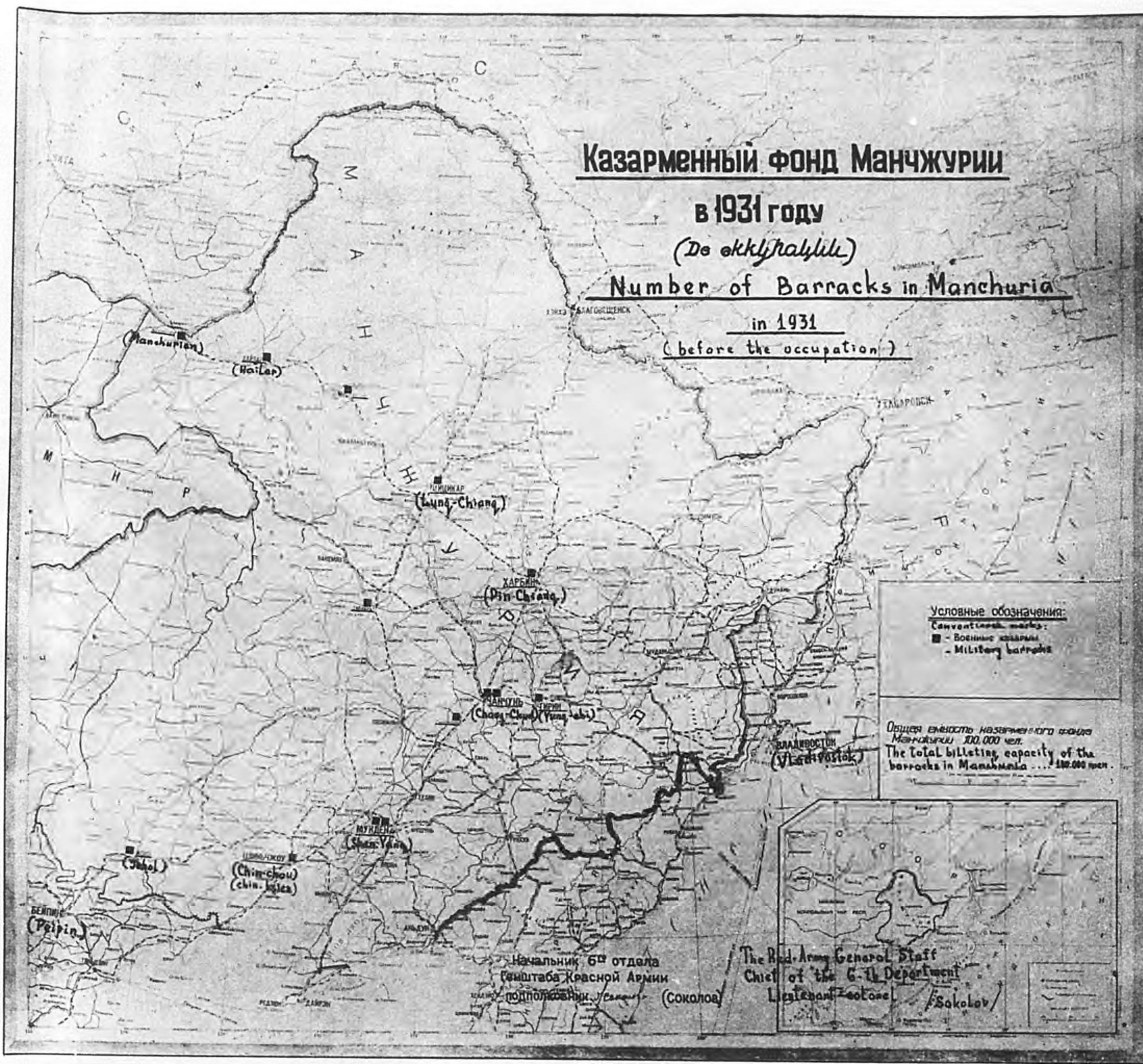
Colonel /TSIGICHKO/

January 30, 1946

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, V. TARKHOV, 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 excerpts of the above document.

Signature: Tarkhov

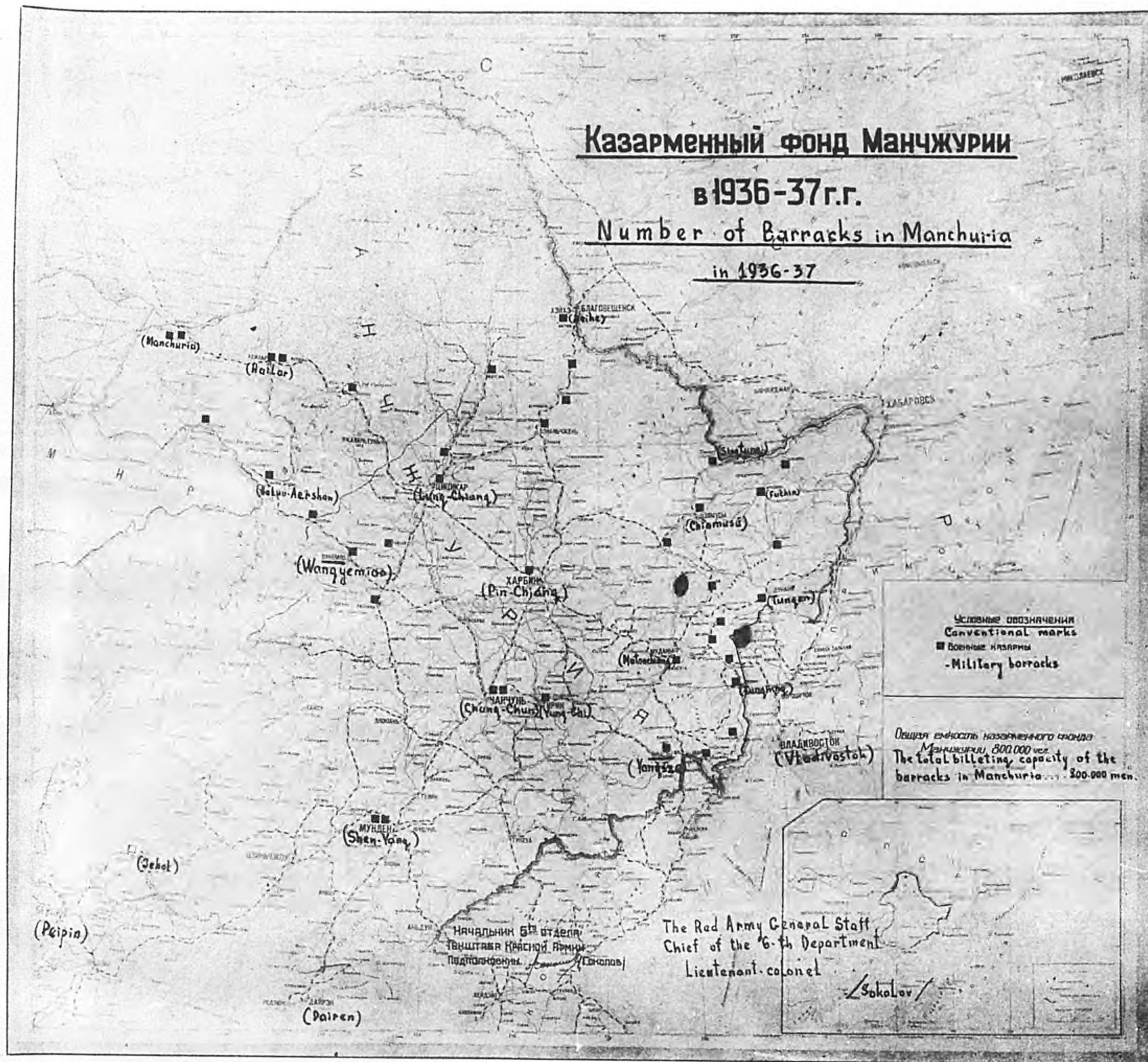


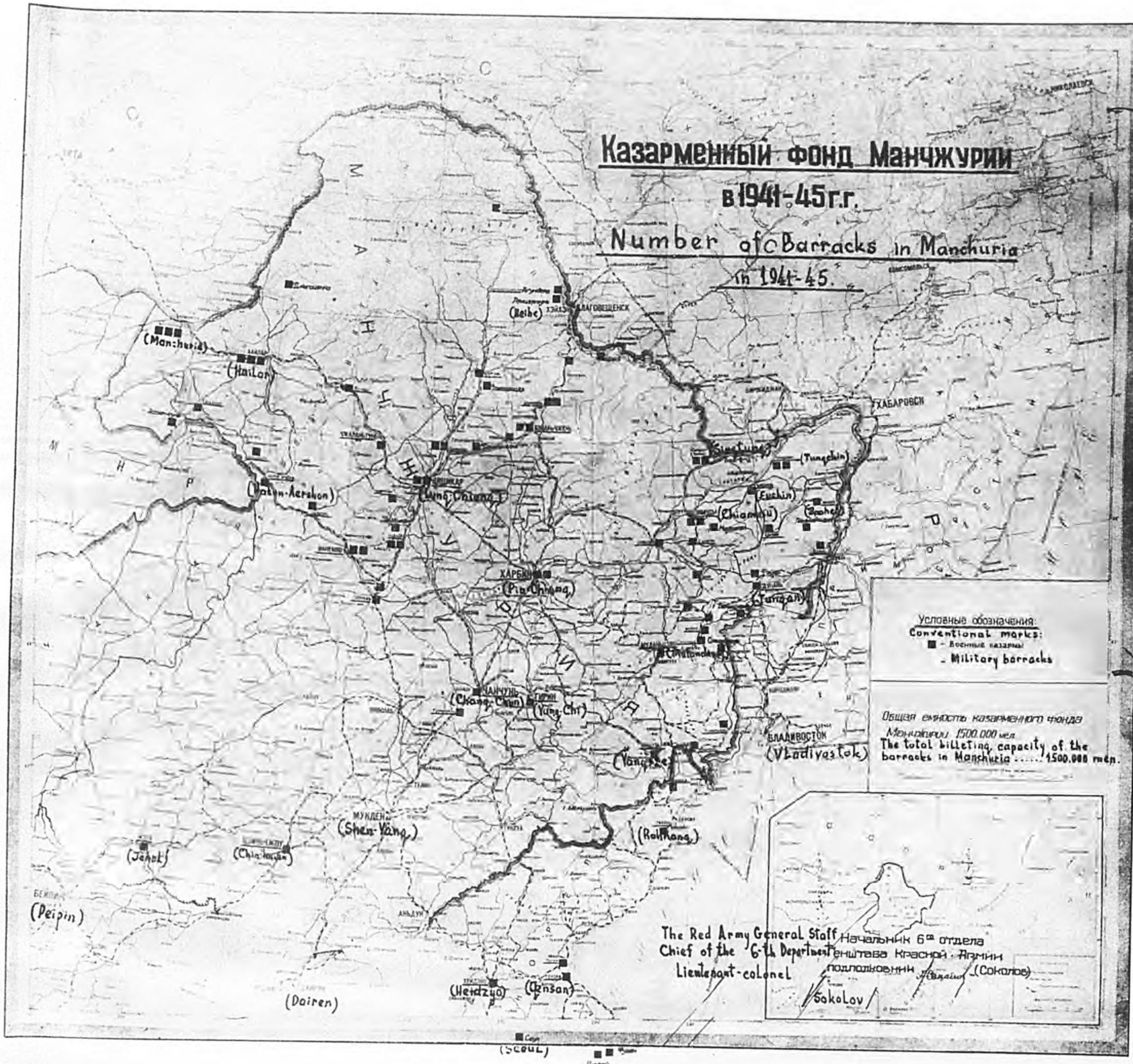
Казарменный фонд Манчжурии

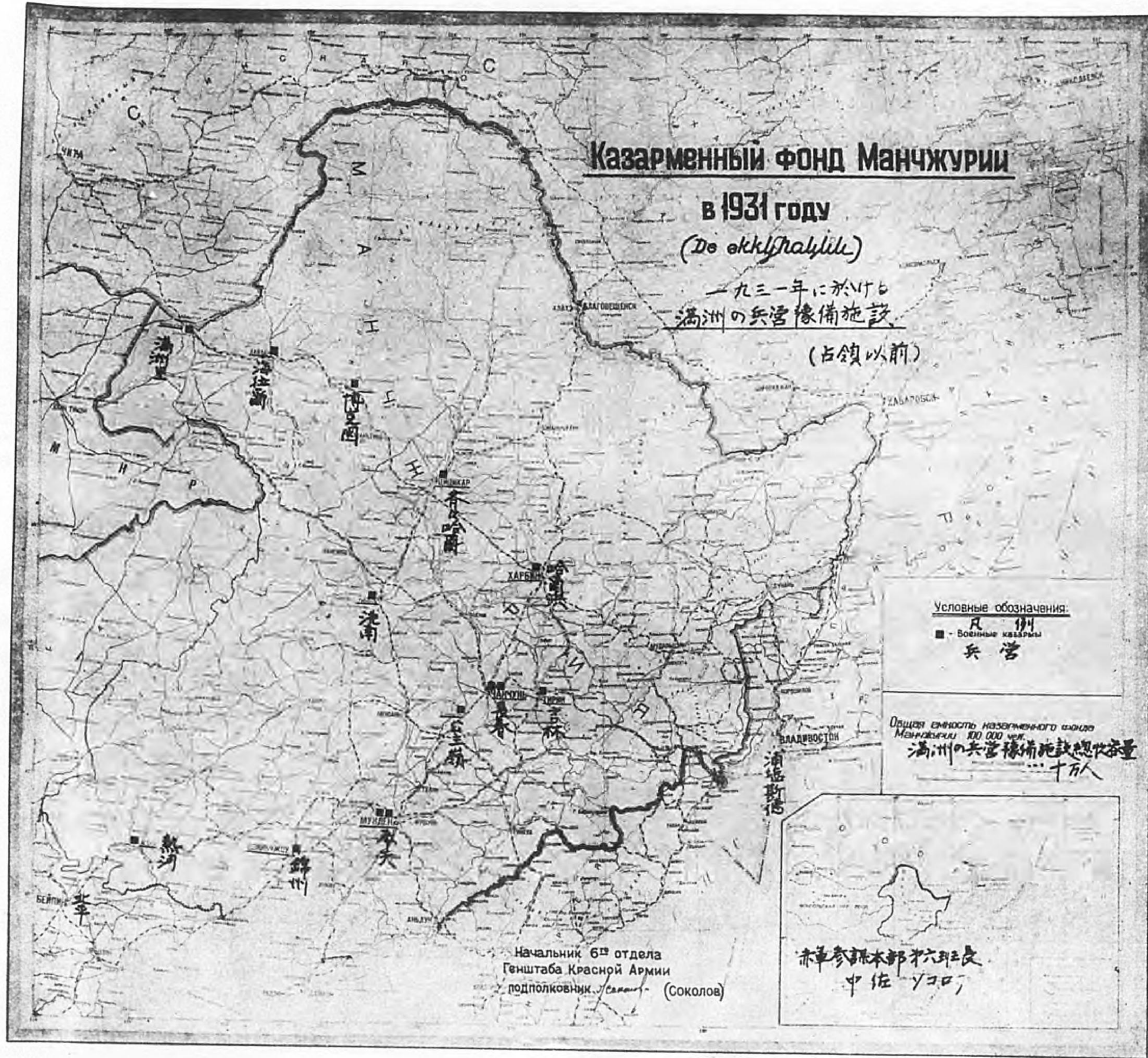
в 1936-37г.г.

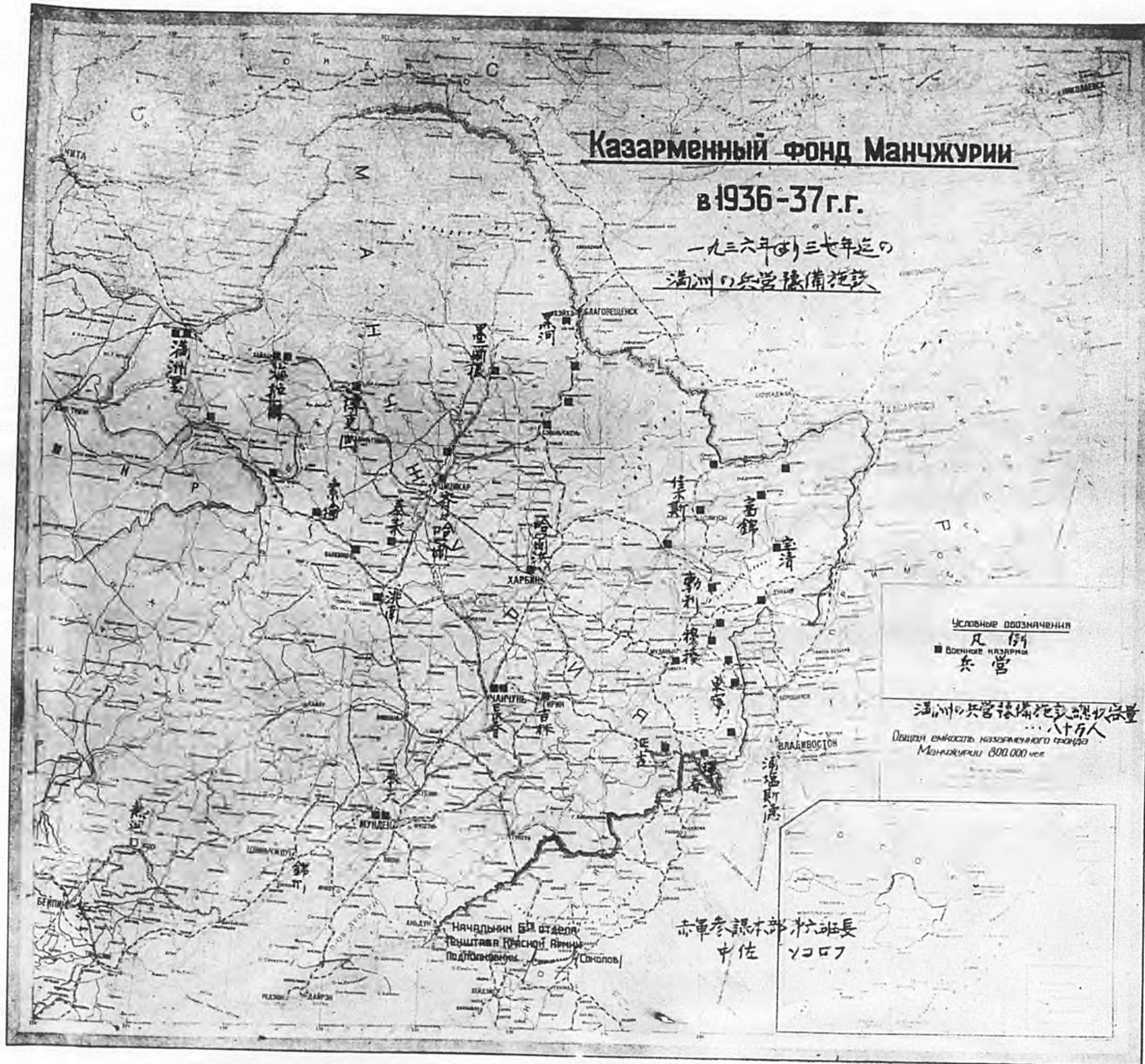
Number of Barracks in Manchuria

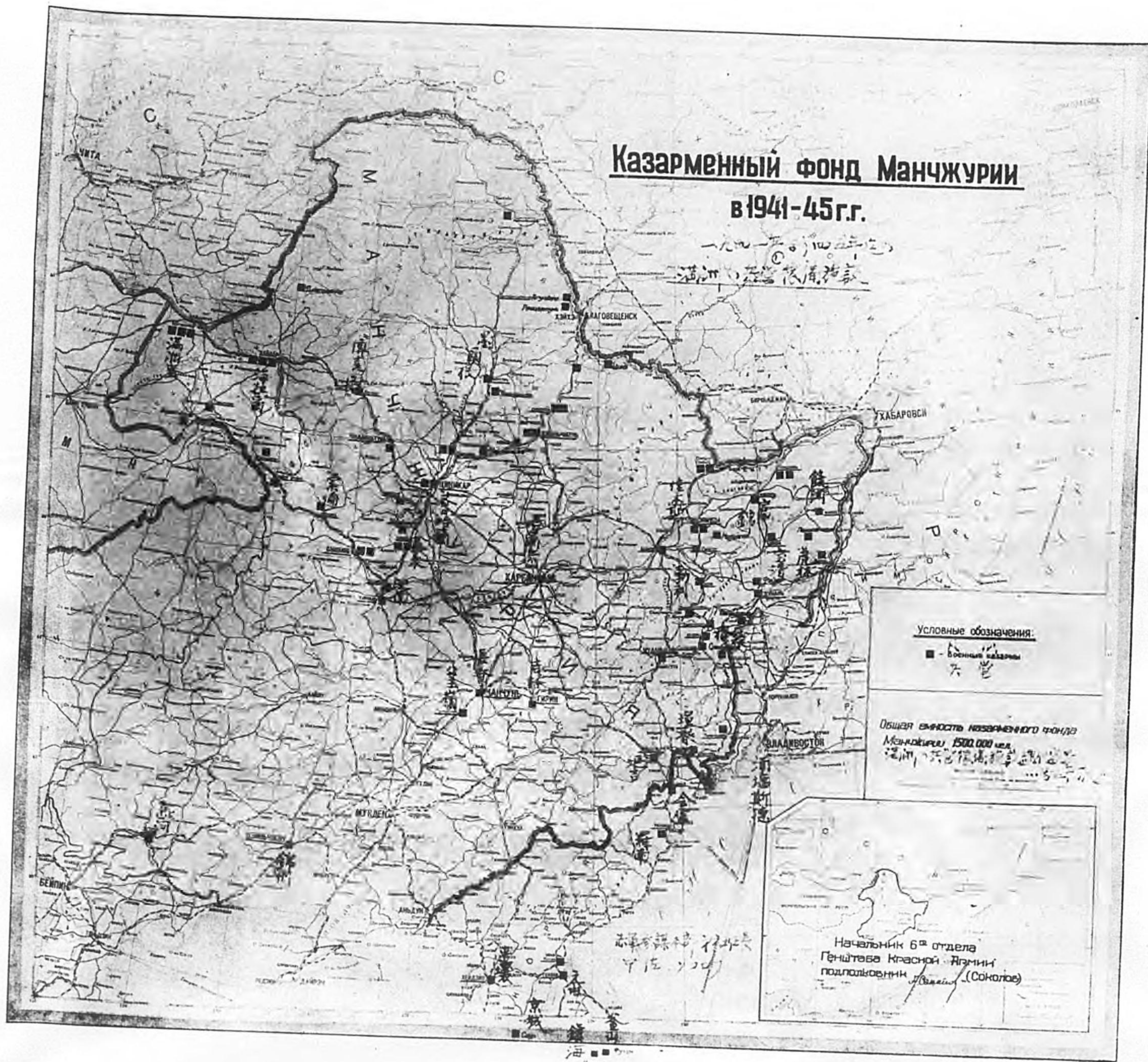
in 1936-37











RETURN TO ROOM 361

FILE COPY

57 716

一九三一年より一九四五年に至る期間に於て
滿洲内の兵營用豫備施設増加に關する

報告

一九三二年に於て日本は滿洲を占領する時迄の滿洲の兵營用豫備施設は密西至市政々府及び支那軍に依り建設せられたる收容總量七個師半(カ)の兵營より成立っておた。此の期間に於て凡ての兵營は南滿洲と旧東支鐵道沿線に集中せられて

一九三七年に於て内支軍の兵營豫備施設收容量は十二個師の増強を求めたり兵師團に達し而も全兵營豫備施設の五十パーセント迄は聯領沿海州に接する地域に建設せられた。一九三七年より一九四一年迄滿洲に於る兵營網は三倍以上に増大した。一九四一年迄の期間の兵營豫備施設收容量は約六兵師團三十九個師以上を占め、其の中

- 西部滿洲及内蒙古に約八個師
- 黑龍江沿岸地域に約八個師
- 東部滿洲に約十三個師
- 中部滿洲に約十個師
- 合計約三十九個師(約八十五人)

兵營整備施設の主要部分(七十五パーセント迄)は主要な作戦方面に集中せられてゐる

一九四一年より四五年に亘る期間に日本軍統帥部は新設の兵營の建設古の兵營の拡張及修繕を中断しおつた

一九四五年に於て滿洲の兵營整備施設收容量は五十五師團に迄増大した。其の上掲施設配置を以て争に依つてそれは更に十七個分増加され得た

五十五乃至七十個(百五十五人迄)師団を目標とした其大の兵營整備施設の建設は関東軍が滿洲國內に於て防衛戦に備へておたのであるが、聯領極東に對する強力な攻撃作戦を計画して居た事を証明してゐる

附録 1. 四四一九三二年迄の滿洲の兵營整備施設(上述以前)

2. 四四一九三六年より三七年迄の滿洲の兵營整備施設

3. 四四一九四一年より四五年迄の滿洲の兵營整備施設

赤軍參謀本部總務部長代理

大佐 ツィヤチコ

一九四六年一月三十日

No. 2

No 3

Doc 1881

書類第一八八一號(露西亞語原文二頁也)

證

余平野英雄ハ余カ露西亞語及ヒ日本語
ニ精通セル者ナルコト並ニ露語原文及ビ日本語
原文ヲ對照ノ上右ハ本書類ヲ眞實ニ且正確
ニ翻譯セルモノナルヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

署名

平野英雄

(平野)

Казарменный фонд Манчжурии

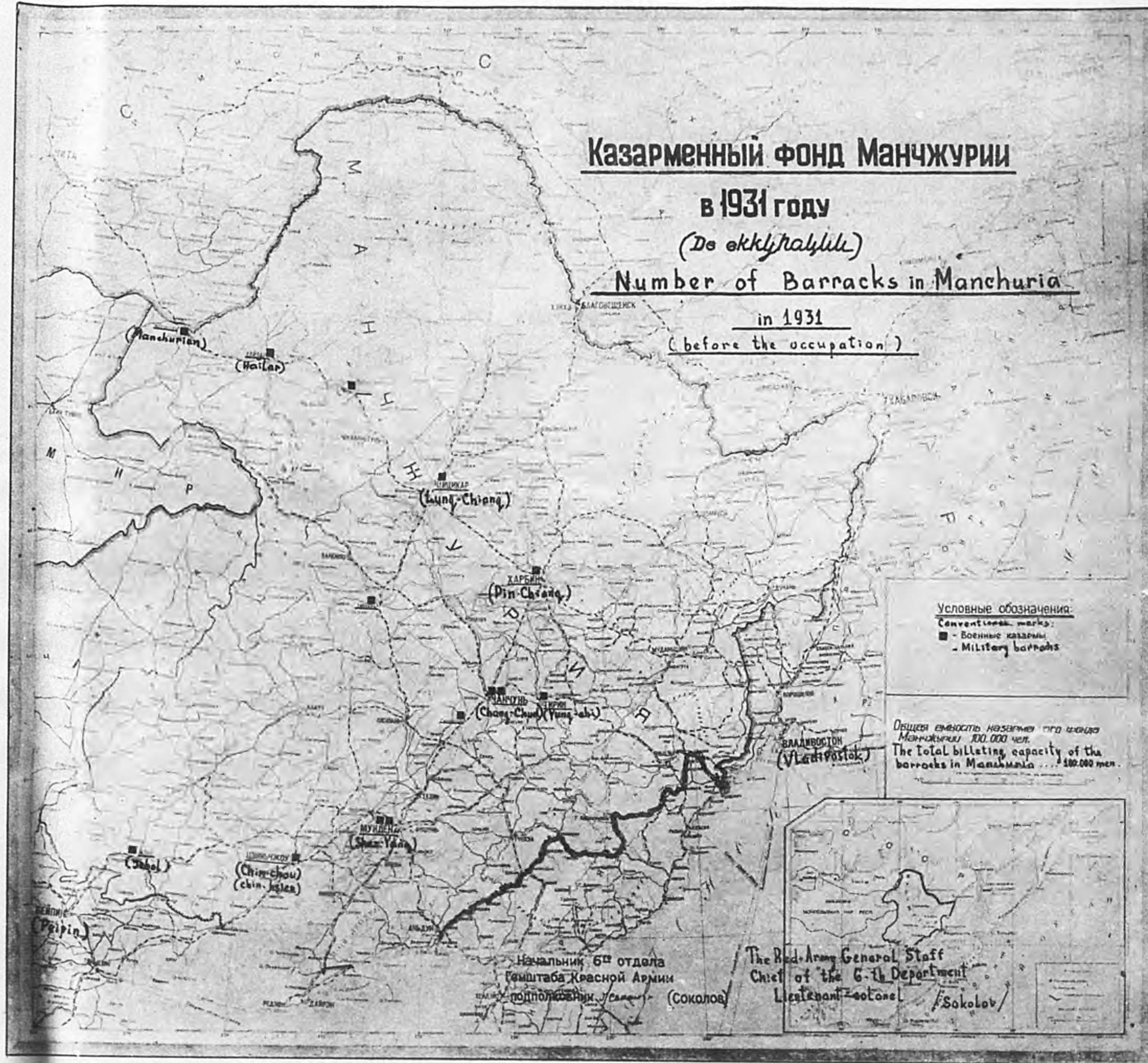
в 1931 году

(До оккупации)

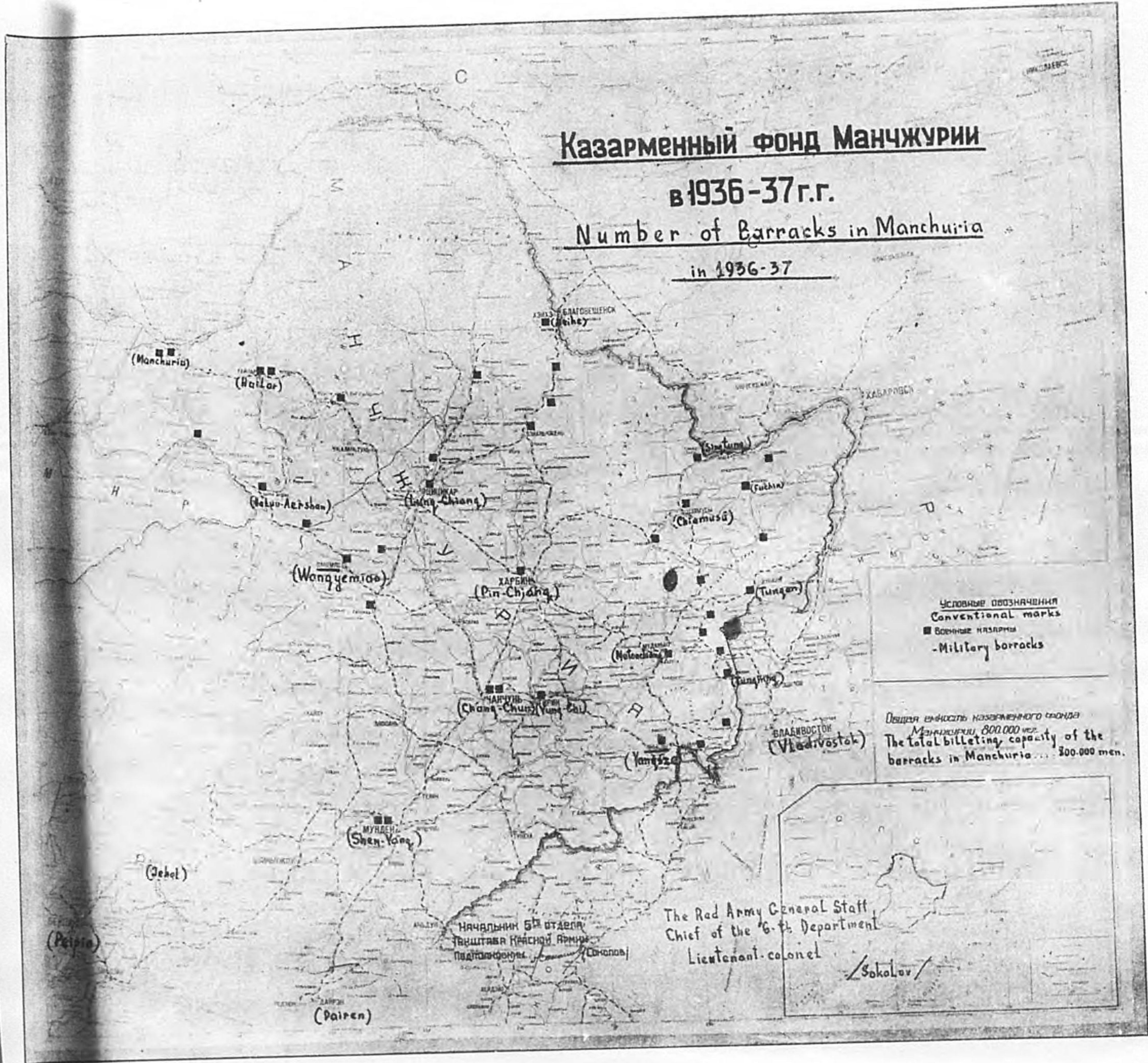
Number of Barracks in Manchuria

in 1931

(before the occupation)



Казарменный фонд Манчжурии
в 1936-37г.г.
Number of Barracks in Manchuria
in 1936-37



Условные обозначения
 Conventional marks
 ■ Военные казармы
 - Military barracks

Одняя единица казарменного фонда
 Манчжурии 800.000 чел.
 The total billeting capacity of the
 barracks in Manchuria ... 300.000 men.

The Red Army General Staff
 Chief of the 6-th Department
 Lieutenant-colonel

Sokolov

