

Doc. 2240 Evid.

Folder 1

(15)

2240

86

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt.Colonel TARANENKO G.I.,
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do here-
by certify that report on the massacre of the Japanese
Military clique in the village of Ivanovka, on 9 sheets.

was delivered to me by the Central State Archives of the
October Revolution and Social, Construction
on or about March 5, 1946, and that the original
of the said document may be found in _____

I do further certify _____

Lt. Col Taranen
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,
June 24, 1946.

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. Nos. 2229 to 2244 incl
Page 1

Doc. No. 2229 to 2244 incl - Page 2 - 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

Doc. Nos. 2229 to 2244 incl
Page 3

9. 26

2270

-----oooo000ooo-----

**PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMANDING
GENERAL OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS
IN THE AMUR REGION.**

From the first days of the Bolshevik rule in the Amur region the village Ivanovka had been one of the main hotbeds of Bolshevism and after the last uprising almost all the men of the village joined the ranks of the Red Army.

On February 21, a Japanese detachment under my command arrived at that village and found there old men, women and children and only several grown-up men. Most of the men had gone with the Red Army and few ran away to remote huts, I myself declared to all the villagers through their representatives that this time I was not going to take repressive measures only out of commiseration for those who remained. But I warned the villagers I would severely punish them, if they showed sympathy with the Bolsheviks or if they actively participated in the struggle against the Japanese Army.

No sooner had two weeks passed than the reports began to come in to the effect that the Bolsheviks gathered in the village Ivanovka again, that the villagers rendered them full assistance and that for the last few days the Bolsheviks made an active attempt to open hostilities.

In order to prove that my warning was not a mere threat, on March 22 I sent to Ivanovka a detachment for the purpose of purging the village of undesirable riotous people. When approaching the village, the detachment was met by the reds' fire. To counteract

it the detachment opened rifle and artillery fire, as a result of which most of the rebels were killed and about 200 houses were burned down.

I am bringing this to the knowledge of the population of all the villages throughout the Region and declaring that the sad fate of the village Ivanovka will befall every inhabited place rendering assistance to the Bolsheviki, or trying to take up arms against the Japanese Army.

On the other hand, all the officers and men of the Japanese Army are always ready to render the Russian population every assistance and help in the struggle against the enemies of public order, and they guarantee the inviolability of life and property of those who will adhere to legality, for this is the main task of the Japanese Army, who has come with other allies to help the Russian people, to protect peaceful life of the population.

Major-General Yamada,

Commanding General of the Japanese

Troops in the Amur Region.

FROM THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE FAR-EASTERN
TELEGRAPH AGENCY ON BURNING
DOWN THE VILLAGE IVANOVKA
BY THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese detachment enveloped the village from North-West and from East. The bombardment of the village went on for about two hours, then the village was surrounded by the Japanese troops,

who began their attack on the peaceful laborers, helpless and unarmed villagers who had run the risk of staying in their homes.

Having taken the peaceful village by storm, the detachment began setting houses on fire, laying straw around them. Then they began driving the male population from all the sides of the village to the center. Those who did not want to go were killed on the spot or burned together with the houses.

There were many people who thought, they were being led to a meeting, as by that time they had calmed after the first shock caused by the artillery fire. But when the sufferers saw fire raging in the centre of the village and when all of them were driven to the square beyond the village, the Japanese beating them with their rifle butts, many villagers realized what their fate was, but it was late to try and run away in order to save their lives.

The executioners laughed and were purposely slow while putting the peasants in a line facing machine-guns. The command was given, the machine-guns rattled and the innocent victims sank to the ground.

The second party, 30 in number, were not taken by the executioners as far as the place of execution. They were driven into an empty barn. The door was locked on them and the barn was set to fire, from the outside. Those who tried to get out through the roof were pierced by the rifle shots, of the Japanese and Russian white officers who were standing close by, smoking cigarettes, laughing and mocking at the innocent sufferers perishing in the

fire. Meanwhile, part of the Japanese soldiers searched the houses, rummaging in the trunks and in every nook and corner, and looting whatever valuable they could take hold of, raping the women and girls who escaped into the houses.

257 people fell victims of the Japanese atrocities. Among them there were 10 women, 4 children, a 1-1/2 year old girl, several Chinese and beggars. There were 200 Chinese brought together to be shot. About 15 were murdered on the town road beyond the village, 17 were wounded and many of them died.

A lot of cattle perished and were slaughtered, houses, barns, and outhouses, grain, agricultural machinery and other property were burnt. Besides, the well-equipped agricultural machinery repair shop estimated at 100,000 gold rubles and other public buildings were burnt as well. On the whole, 196 out of 800 villages were left without shelter. The center of the village, with all its beautiful urban houses was turned into a vast desert. 160 families lost their bread-winners and 1,000 children became orphans. Was it only the inhabitants of the Ivanovka that suffered terror and deprivations? Was it only Ivanovka that went through the Japanese armed aggression, was it only Ivanovka that was set ablaze to oblige the white atamans? The same fate befell the villages of Amur Region: Sokhatino, Mazanovo, Krasniyar, Pavlovka, Vasilyevka, Tombovka, Andrianovka, all the villages of the Rojdestvenskaya District, etc.

January, 1920.

"(The "PRAVDA" No. 78, March 20, 1937).

The copy is Correct:

Chief of the State Central
Record Office of the October
Revolution and Socialist Construction

Major /N.Prokopenko/

March 5, 1946.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, B.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.

Signature: B.A. Kaplan

Document No 2240

Spencer 2/31

Handwritten scribbles

(Part of the original translation)

Checked by E. Miyahara.

Translated by YOSHII Michiko

日本人の手によるイヴァムカ村落焼失に因する極東通信社の公報より。

日本令遺隊は此の村落を(北)西方と東方より包圍した。

約三時間に渉る爆撃のありけに日本軍は此の村を包圍

し温順な労働者や危険にさらされし家に留る居た

どうする事も出来ぬ素手の村民達に攻撃と浴せかけたの

であつた。

此の平和な村を籠め取りに遺隊は麥藁と家々の廻り

に置して火をつけ始めたのであつた。かかるは彼等は村の

各方面より田カ子を中心部へと駆り立てた。行くのを拒んだ

者達は其の場で殺されたり又は家と運命を共にした。燃えてゐる

あつた。

此の時迄にはもう概に砲火を^{に依つて受けた}見^て受けた最初の衝動も

うすれて平靜になろ居たので多くの人は^{自分達は集合に}一所に集結

~~道すがら~~と考へて居た。 加羅災者達は中心部

の燃え盛る火を見た瞬間より 又は日本人の銃

の床尾におたんなから村の向ふの広場に駆り立てられ

て行つた時に多くの村民達は自分達の運命を悟つたのを

あつた。かもはや生命を捨はんとくを迷^けけるのも又試みるのさえ

も手なれであつた。

死刑執行人達は百姓達を楯突銃の正面に一列に立たせ

置りて突いていめきわがとろく^ととをみた。

命令一下、機銃は一せに鳴り 衆の無二い

犠牲者達は地面に倒れたのであつた。

死刑執行地そのぞ

三人より成る第三團は死刑執行人達の車中から逃げ

~~逃げ~~又死刑執行地には密連れて行かれなかつた。

彼等は空の納屋の中へと駆け立てられた。扉の

錠は掛けられ、納屋は外から火がつけられた。

屋根から外へ去様としたものは小銃で射殺された。

日本人將校と白系露路細亞人將校は納屋の近くに立ち

煙草を吸いながら笑たり火の中へ死んで行く無四張の

被害者達を嘲弄して居たのであつた。

部

一方日本兵の一聯は家々に入り込みトランクから隅々まで
 到る所物色し、彼等が見つけ出した價値の
 ある物は何んでも掠奪し、家に逃げ込んだ婦女子に對
 し暴行を加つたのであつた。

二百五十七人の人が日本人の數々の暴行の犠牲となつた。

その犠牲者の中には十人の婦人と四人の子供と

一才内至一才二ヶ月位の女の赤ん坊と數人の支那人及び乞

食が居た。二百人の支那人は一緒につれて押かれて

射殺された。約十五人は村の向ふの町の

路上に於て殺害され、十七人は傷を貰ひ多くの者は死ん

でしまふ。

多くの牛は死んで了たり屠殺された。家や小屋や納屋

や穀物、農業機具その他多くの^{財産}所得物は焼かれました。

尚^{金貨}十万ルーブルに評價されてゐた。設備の完全な農業機

具、修繕店を始めとして多くの公共建築物も同時に焼

かれました。全体より見て八百人の村民の中

一九六名生き残りましたが住む家もない。其の村の美

く、都会凡の家が全滅集居した村の中心部は広漠たる砂漠と

化し一六〇の家族は一家の大黒柱と矢ひ一千人の子供達は

孤兒になろうとした。恐怖と掠奪に苦しみられたりは

イウアノカカの住民達だけであつたらうか？

日本軍の侵略を被ったのはイヴァノフカだけであつたらうか？
白糸コリウの頭を七切ばせる爲に火をつけられたのは唯
イヴァノフカ村落だけであつたらうか？

黒龍江地帯の多くの村々も同じ運命に遭遇したか？
その村々はソハチノ・マザノウオ・クラースヌイ・ヤール・パヴロフカ
ワシリエフカ・タムボフカ・アンドリヤノフスクとロジェンストヴェン
スカヤ地区の村々であつた。云々 一九二〇年一月

(一九三七年三月二十日 プロアヴダ紙 第七八号)

寫くに間違ひなし

州立十月革命及

社会機構設立中央記録局長

陸軍少佐 N. プロコペンコ

一九四六年三月五日

右文書 翻訳 証明書

私 B. A. カプランは是に依りて 自分は 非常 日本語

と 英語に 精通し たる 事と 證明す。 右は ~~指~~ 指示 文書

の 正確 なる 事と 証明す。

署名 B. カプラン