

Doc. 1357 Evid

Folder 21

(24)



EX 3862

Affidavit  
OF WITNESS PUNTSUGIN CHOGDAN.

December 6, 1946  
Ulan-Bator

The interrogation began at 9.15

I, chief of the Investigation Division, of the State Security Department of the M.P.R. Ministry of Home Affairs Lt. Col. Sambunima, this date have interrogated as a witness Puntsugin Chogdan, born in 1915 in 7th bag Bukhomaunsonon aimag Obsomer M.P.R., Khalka-Mongol by nationality of Lat descent. The Witness Puntsugin has been duly warned of the responsibility under art. 113 of the Criminal Code of the Mongolian People's Republic for giving false evidence.

Q. How long and in what position did you serve in the Khalkhin-Gol frontier Guard detachment of the troops of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the M.P.R.?

A. I served in the frontier guard detachment of the troops of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the M.P.R. from October 1938 till October 1940 and occupied various positions, having started as a private and finally become Commander of the frontier guard detachment.

Q. What was your position in 1939?

A. I was Commander of the frontier guard outpost near lake Samburin Tsagan Nur.

Q. Where was the frontier guard outpost you were commander of, and where did the state border line run on the territory of the outpost?

A. The frontier Guard outpost of the Khalkhin Gol frontier guard detachment, where I served, up to June 5, 1939 was one Klm. west of Samburin Tsagan-Nur, which is 30 Klm west of the state border line. By order of the command on June 5, 1939, our outpost of the Khalkhin Gol frontier guard detachment was transferred to a point 1 Klm. south-west of Khulat Ulun-obo. The state border line on the territory of our frontier guard outpost ran from Eris Ulun-obo in a straight line northward up to Khulat Ulun-obo. Farther on from Khulat Ulun-obo the state border line went straight northwest up to Namur Khan Burd - obo.

COPY  
FILE TO ROOM 301



Q. Give a detailed account of whether there were instances of violations of the state frontier of the Mongolian People's Republic and of attacks against your outpost from the adjacent territory during your service in the frontier guard outpost near lake Sumburin Tsagan-Nur?

A. During the time of my service in the outpost near lake Sumburin Tsagan-Nur our outpost was subjected to repeated attacks both from Japanese Bargut detachments and units of the Japanese forces. For instance on the night of May 11, 1939 a temporary frontier guard patrol 20 men strong under the command of political instructor of the outpost Tsedjipa was dispatched by me to the area 6 klm. south west Namun-Burd-obo. At about 8 o'clock in the morning on May 11, 1939 a Japanese. Bargut cavalry detachment 300 men strong, armed with machine guns and sub-machine guns, rifles and grenades, accompanied by 4 trucks crossed the state frontier in the area Namun Khan Burd-obo and attacked the frontier guard outpost.

During the fighting against the reconnaissance detachments of this unit a soldier of our frontier guard Batachir and the grenadier Duvshin-Norbo were killed and private Ochirbat was wounded. Besides, three horses were killed.

Under the pressure of superior enemy forces our frontier guard patrol was forced to retreat into the Mongolian territory. The Japanese - Bargut unit advanced 20 klm. deep into our territory, but was stopped in the area Nuren-obo, 18 klm. south of Namun Khan Burdobo by our reserve frontier guard unit, that arrived at that time, and then toward the evening of May 12, 1939 was driven back on to its territory.

On May 14, 1939 in the morning, while being dispatched to the outpost in the area of lake Sumburin Tsagan-Nur from the frontier guard patrol, stationed 3 klm. west of Namun Khan Burd-obo, I received a report stating that, approximately, at 5 o'clock in the morning a Japanese-Bargut cavalry unit 600 men strong, armed with machine-guns and sub-machine guns, rifles and grenades and accompanied by 10 trucks, had crossed the state frontier in the Namun-Khan Burd-obo area and was moving into our territory along the right bank of the river Khailastjin Gol.

Having received that report, I together with a group of soldiers 40 men strong, went to the Dungur-obo area, 15 klm. south-west of Namun-Khan-Burd-obo, leaving part of the



military personnel under the command of my deputy on political matters, political instructor Tsedjip. In the Dungur-obo area we got engaged with the vanguard detachments of the Japanese Bargut unit, and by means of a stubborn mobile defense I succeeded to slow down the advance of the enemy. The enemy was stopped by the arriving reserves of our frontier guard unit on the border of Dungur-obo-Nuren-obo and was forced to take to the defensive.

On May 15, 1939 at about 10 o'clock in the morning there appeared 5 Japanese bombers from the east; they crossed the state frontier and covering a distance of 30 klm. over our territory, raided our outpost in the vicinity of lake Sumburin Tsagan-Nur by dropping 65 bombs. After that the planes machine gunned our outpost at a low flight.

As a result of the air raid medical N.C.O. officer Vadma and privates - Tumunbair and Dashiossor were killed and 25 privates were wounded.

On May 15, 1939 at 1700 hrs. the frontier guard patrols reported that in the Khulat-Ulan-obo 2 cavalry regiments of Japanese - Bargut forces, accompanied by a tank and 7 armoured cars crossed the state frontier. Following those cavalry detachments 90 trucks with Japanese infantry troops crossed the state frontier in the same area.

The military units, that had crossed the frontier, advanced into the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic towards Nuren-obo, where they joined the Japanese Bargut unit, which had crossed the state frontier on May 14, 1939 in the morning and was occupying defensive positions on the border of Dungur-obo Nuren-obo.

Under the pressure of superior enemy forces our frontier guard reserves were forced to retreat to the western bank of the Khalkhin Gol river; but later on units of the Mongolian Army came to our assistance, and finally the Japanese-Bargut units were thrown back to the adjacent territory.

I deem it necessary to testify that during the period between the 15th the 28th of May, 1939 our outpost stationed in the vicinity of lake Sumburin Toagan Nur was subjected to frequent, several times a day, air raids on the part of the Japanese airforces. For instance, on May 22, 1939 during one of the air raids on our outpost my deputy on political



matters, political instructor Tsedjip, was killed and 6 frontier guard privates were wounded. After political instructor Tsedjip was killed, his post was filled by political instructor Nanzat who arrived early in June 1939.

On June 5, 1939 I received an order to transfer the outpost from the vicinity of lake Sumburin - Tsagan - nur to an area 1 klm. south - west of Khalat-Ulun-obo. On June 7, 1939 our outpost was moved there.

On June 28 at approximately 8 o'clock in the morning I sent a frontier guard patrol of 5 men under the command of my deputy on political matters Nanzat with the object of taking positions 4 klm. south west of Khulat-Ulan-obo and guarding the state frontier. At about noon of the same day, the man on duty at the outpost heard firing, that was going on in the area where the frontier guard patrol had been dispatched to. When I arrived with a group of soldiers at the spot where the firing was taking place, political instructor Nanzat reported to me, that a group of Japanese cavalry 8 men strong, having violated the state frontier, made a surprise attack against our frontier guard patrol. During the ensuing engagement our patrol killed 6 Japanese soldiers, a Japanese officer was taken prisoner and one managed to escape to the adjacent territory. I examined the dead. They were all of Japanese nationality and were wearing uniforms of the Japanese army. The Japanese officer who was brought by me to the outpost and interrogated, testified that his detachment had been sent out with the object of carrying out reconnaissance and that it made part of a unit (the number of which I don't remember) of the Japanese troops.

On June 29, 1939 at about 10 o'clock in the morning the guard at the outpost, looking towards the state frontier, noticed a cavalry group, 30 men strong, crossing the state frontier from the adjacent state in the area 2 klm. south of the mount Khylat Ulun-obo and moving towards the outpost. The guard reported to me about it. The alarm having been sounded, the personnel of the outpost occupied positions of defense. The said cavalry group at a distance of 700 mt. from the outpost dismounted and launched an attack against the outpost. During the engagement that followed a Japanese soldier was killed and one was taken prisoner. The others hurriedly retreated to their former position.

The personnel of the outpost under my command pursued



the retreating Japanese group up to the state border line, and then, in strict obedience to the order of our command that under no circumstances should there be any violation of the state frontier, stopped the persecution.

Both the soldier who was killed and the one who was taken prisoner were Japanese by nationality and wore uniforms of the Japanese Army.

Together with attacks against our outpost by groups of Japanese land forces, from June 29, 1939 air raids against our outpost by the Japanese aircraft became more frequent. On June 30, 1939 in the morning at about 10 o'clock I received a report from a frontier guard patrol stationed 3 klm. north west of Khulat Ulun-obo that a column of troops was moving along the road which lead from [indistinct] towards the state frontier. The column was preceded by 8 Japanese tanks and 4 armoured cars. The tanks were followed by a infantry regiment behind which artillery driven by horses was moving. Having received the report I prepared the outpost for defense; I myself together with the political instructor occupied an observation point and with the help of field glasses proceeded to observe the advance of the column: in the course of the observation I noticed that the column was moving towards our outpost. From a distance of 1 klm. I clearly saw the marching order of the Japanese infantry, who wore summer Khaki uniforms, shoes with puttees and kits behind their backs. In the Khulat Ulun-obo area the tanks were the first to cross the state frontier of the Mongolian People's Republic, and at a distance of approximately 800-900 mt opened machine gun fire. Being aware of the obvious superiority of the enemy as to the strength and technique I decided without engaging in fighting to retreat with the outpost southward.

Having gone in the said direction, I was observing the movement of the column being in the rear patrol; the personnel of the outpost under the command of my deputy on political matters, political instructor Nanzat, retreated and occupied defensive positions 12 klm. south of Khulat Ulun obo.

Watching further the advance of the column I saw that following the tanks the infantry column with artillery also crossed the frontier, occupied our outpost and continued moving into the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic in the south-western direction.



Having covered a distance of 15-16 klm. into the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic the said column took up a position on the eastern bank of the Khalkin - Gol river.

In the evening of the same day I received an order from my superior command and proceeded to carry out another task.

I have nothing to add to my testimony. It has been written down correctly and has been read to me. The interirrogation ended at 16.30 on the 6th of December 1946.

Chogdon

Interrogator: Chief of the Investigation Department of the M.H.A. of the M.P.R.

Lt. Col. Sambunima

Translator (Jargalon)

The signature of translator Gargolon is certified herewith.  
Secretary of the Minister of Home Affairs of the M.P.R.

Senior Lieutenant: Ochirdara

December 6., 1946



OATH

I, the undersigned Puntsugin Chogdon, pledge myself to tell the truth while being interrogated as a witness.

I have been duly warned of the responsibility under art. 113 of the Criminal Code of the Mongolian People's Republic for giving false testimony.

Puntsugin Chogdon

6 December, 1946

Translated (Jargalon)

The signature of translator Jargalon is certified herewith.

Secretary of the Minister of Home Affairs M.P.R.

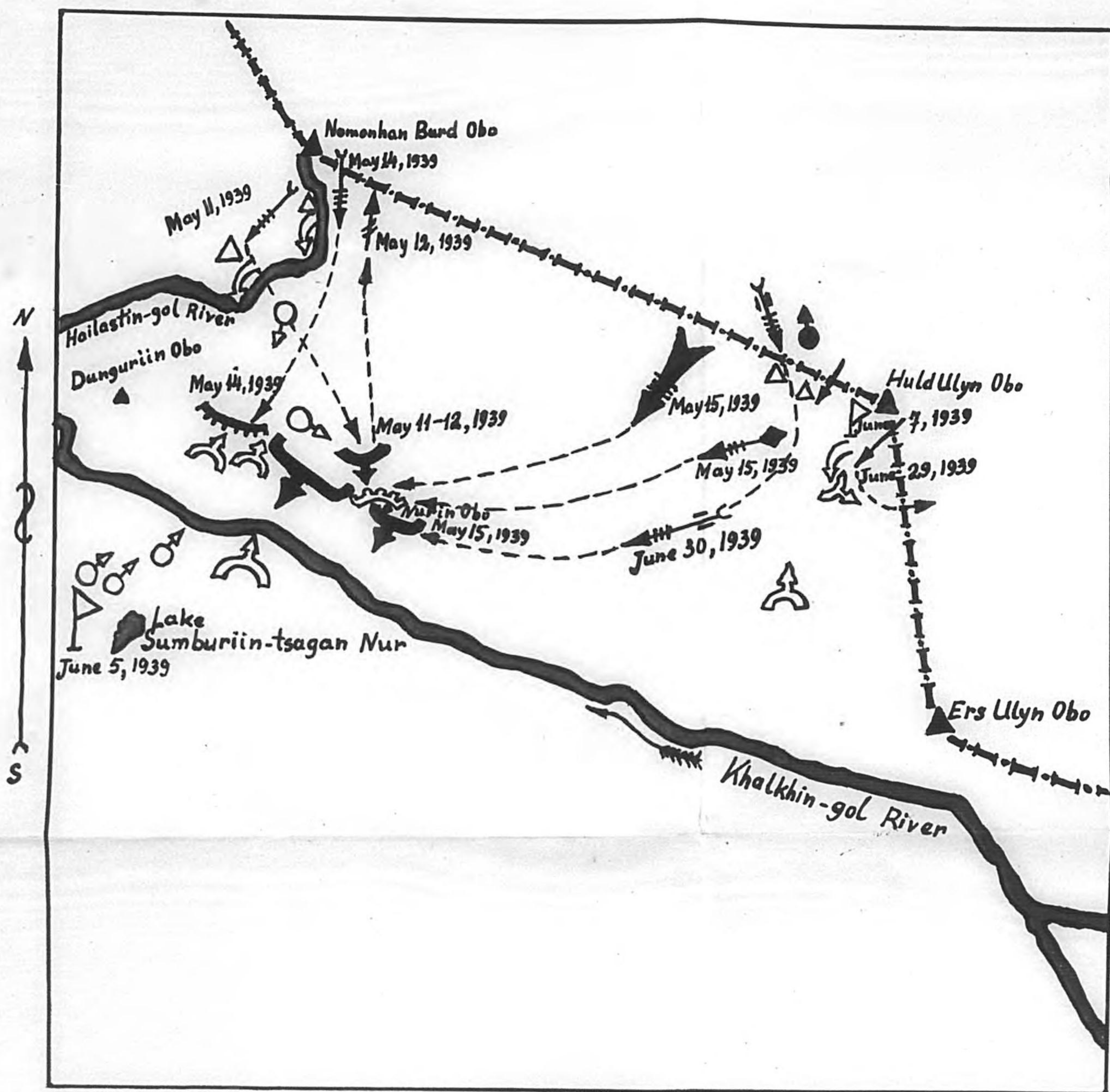
Sen. Lt. (Ochirdara)

6 December, 1946.



# Chart

to the witness Chogdon's testimony  
December 6, 1946



Legend:



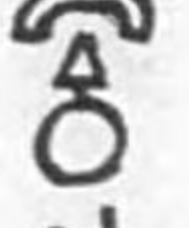
State frontier



Frontier guard patrol



Defense of frontier guard units



Movement of frontier guard patrol

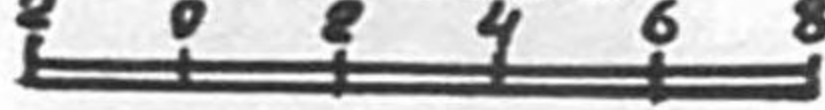


Retreat of frontier guard patrol and frontier guard outpost



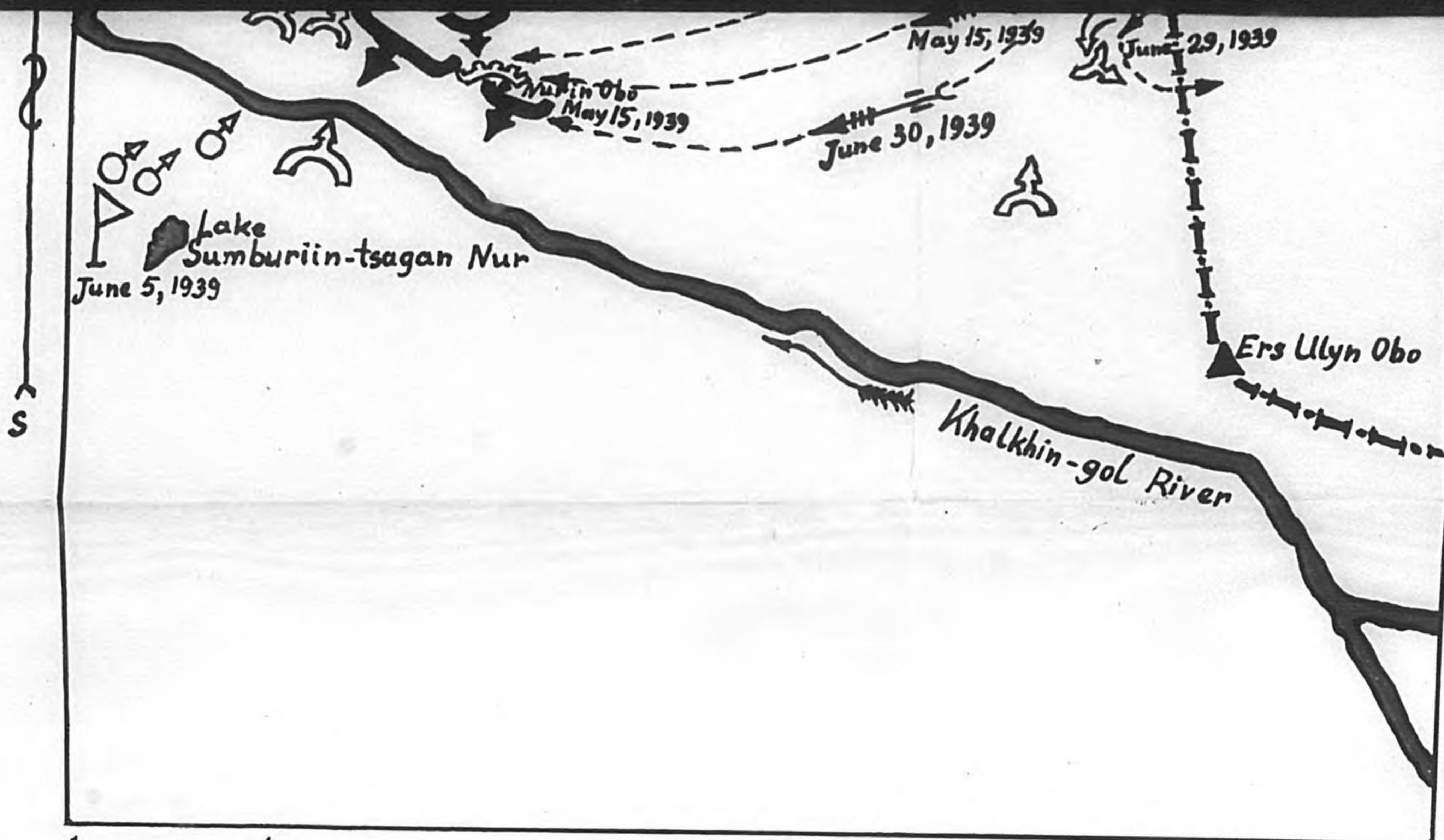
Japanese infantry regiment reinforced with artillery

1:200,000



The chart to the testimony has been made  
by the witness Major Chogdon  
(Chogdon)





Legend:

1:200,000



State frontier



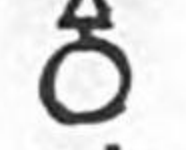
Frontier guard patrol



Defense of frontier guard units



Movement of frontier guard patrol



Retreat of frontier guard patrol and frontier guard outpost



Japanese infantry regiment reinforced with artillery



Japanese cavalry regiments reinforced with tanks and armoured cars



Japanese infantry unit intruding on 90 trucks



Japanese cavalry group 300 men strong which intruded on May 11, 1939.



2 Japanese cavalry regiments which intruded on May 14, 1939.



Japanese reconnaissance group



Defense positions occupied by Japanese-Bargout forces, which intruded into the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic on May 15, 16 and 17, 1939.

The chart to the testimony has been made  
by the witness Major Chogdon  
(Chogdon)



I. P. S. FILE UNIT

DATE: 22 Jan. 1948

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Signature: H. Haine  
For Clerk of Court



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TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_

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PRESS TRANS \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.S.B.S. \_\_\_\_\_

DEFENSE DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_



Signature A. Shorter

Room # \_\_\_\_\_



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 3149 and 3157

Date: 15 Sept. 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavit of Puntsugin Chodgan, and attached Charts.

Date: August 1945 Original ( ) Copy ( ) Language: English  
(and years preceding) Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes (X) No ( )

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Mongolian People's Republic.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Ministry of Home Affairs, M.P.R.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Relations with the U.S.S.R.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS:

Document ~~3149~~ 3157

Affidavit of witness, Puntsugin Chodgan, December 6, 1946 at Ulan-Bator. He testifies that during May and June of 1939 Japanese airplanes and troops violated the frontier border of the Mongolian People's Republic near Lake Samburin Tsagan Nur and made several attacks. Sketch map of Japanese Intelligence Organs is attached.

Document No. ~~3157~~ 3149

Report on the location of the Japanese Intelligence Organs, conducting intelligence and sabotage activities in the course of several years against the Mongolian People's Republic up to August 9, 1945 is given and compiled on the basis of the records of the Frontier Corps Department, Home Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the request of the latter.

The report states that the Kwantung Army Headquarters and its Second Division were busy conducting sabotage activities against the Mongolian People's Republic. Chart of area concerned is attached to testimony.

Analysts: Mrs. Yumi Goto and E.T. Garden.

Doc. No. 3149 and  
3157



EX 3862

Doc. 3157

宣誓口述書

證人「フンツギン、チヨグドン」

一九四六年十二月六日 於「ウランバートル」

九時十五分 訊問開始

余、蒙古人民共和國內務省國家保安管理局審理部長「サムフニマ」中佐ハ本日證人トシテ「フンツギン、チヨグドン」一、九一五年、蒙古人民共和國「オアソンヌール、アイマク」フフムルンソモン第七「バカ」ニ生ル。農民出身。「ハルハ蒙古人、妻帶者、妻「ツェンガル」、長男「バサンドルジ」三才、中等教育終了。蒙古人民革命黨員。前科無シ。蒙古人民共和國內務省國境警備隊ニ勤務、現在ニ至ル。

兵卒ヨリ國境警備隊哨所長ヲ經、蒙古人民共和國內務省「ハルヒンゴル」國境警備隊長トナル。

身カ一少佐、一九三九年「ハルヒンゴル」ニオケル戦功ニヨ

リ「蒙古人民共和國政府ヨリ「軍事赤旗」勳章、北極星」勳章ヲ授與サル、後ニ蒙古人民共和國政府

ニヨリ「軍功」勳章、「ハルヒンゴル」戦斗参加、「我等勝テリ」日本ニ對スル勝利、「蒙古人民共和國二十

周年」等、記念章、ナラヒニ「功勞内務部員」徽章ヲ授與サル、現在蒙古人民共和國內務省「ハルヒンゴ

ル」國境警備隊長、勤務地ニ在任ス。

證人「フンツギン、チヨグドン」ニ對シテハ不正陳述ニ

FILE No. 1 COPY RETURN



關スル蒙古人民共和國刑法第一三條ニ基キ生ズル責任ニツイテ申シ渡シテアリ。

「フンツギン、チヨグドン」

問 貴方ハ蒙古人民共和國内務省「ハルヒンゴル」國境警備隊ニ何時、如何ナル職務ヲモツテ勤務シテイマシタカ。

答 蒙古人民共和國内務省「ハルヒンゴル」國境警備隊ニ私ハ最初ハ兵隊トシテ最後ニハ國境警備隊長トシテ、色々ノ職務ヲ遂行シテカラ一九三八年十月ヨリ一九四六年十月迄勤務シテイマシタ。

問 一九三九年ニハ貴方ハドレナ職務ヲ遂行シテイマシタカ。

答 一九三九年ニハ私ハ「サンブリン、ツガン、ヌール」湖國境警備隊哨所ノ哨所長デシタ。

問 一九三九年ニ貴方ガ指揮シテイタ國境警備隊哨所ハ何所ニ在リソノ哨所ノ区域内ノ國境線ハ何所ヲ通ツテイマシタカ。

答 私ノ勤務シテイタ「ハルヒン、ゴル」國境警備隊ノ哨所ハ一九三九年六月五日迄ハ國境線西方三十料ノ「サンブリン、ツアガン、ヌール」西方一料ノ地點ニ在リマシタ。一九三九年六月五日附ノ司令部ノ命令ニヨリ「ハルヒン、ゴル」國境警備隊哨所ハ一九三九年六月七日「アラツトウリイン、オホ」南西一料ノ地點ニ移動シマシタ。我哨所區域内ノ國境線ハ



「エリス・ウイン・オボレ」カラ直線テ北方へ「フランド・ウルイン・オボレ」ト、「フランド・ウルイン・オボレ」カラ直線テ北西へ「ムン・ブルド・オボレ」ト「デレン」

問、貴方が「スプリング」ツクガニ、ヌール、國境警備隊ニ勤務シテイル間ニ隣接地域ヨリスル蒙古人民共和國々境ノ侵犯、貴方ノ哨所ニ対スル攻撃ヲ行ワレタウカ詳細ニ話シテ下サイ

答、私が「スプリング」ツクガニ、ヌール湖ノ哨所ニ勤務シテイル間ニ我哨所ハ日満部隊、或ハ日本軍正規部隊ヨリ數回ニワタシテ攻撃ヲ受ケマシタ

例ヘバ一九三九年五月十日カラ十一日ハ、夜、私ハ「ナムン・ハン・ブルド・オボレ」南西六折ノ地矣ニ哨所政治部員同志「ツェイ」ヨ長トスルニテ右ヨリナル一時的ニ

國境警備哨ヲ派遣シマシタ。一九三九年五月十一日朝八時頃、重機、輕機、小銃、手榴彈ヲ武装シタ日滿騎兵隊約三〇名ヲ貨物自動車四台ヲトモナツテ「ナムン・ブルド・オボレ」地區ヲ國境ヲ

越エテ我哨ヲ攻撃シマシタ。

テ部隊ノ偵察隊トシ、戰鬥ニオイトテ哨兵「バトナル」手榴彈兵「ドフシン」ノルボレハ戰死シ、兵「オケルバト」ハ負傷シマシタ。尙軍馬三頭ガヤラレマシタ。

優勢ノ敵ノ攻撃ヲ受テ我哨ハ蒙古領土内奥深ク後退シマシタ。日滿軍ハ我領土内ニテ



侵入シマシテ到着シテ我國警備隊豫備隊ニシテ  
 テ「ナン、ハ、ブルド、オホ」南方十八軒、「ヌレ、オホ」  
 地區デ停止サレ、一九三九年五月十二日、晩迄六回  
 境外ニ數回退サレシ。

一九三九年五月十四日朝、「サンブリニツ」ガ、ヌール湖ノ  
 哨所ニアリ私ハ「ナム、ハ、ブルド、オホ」西北三軒  
 ノ國境警備哨所、朝五時頃、重機、輕機小銃  
 手榴彈ヲ武裝シテ約六、七名ノ日滿騎兵隊ガ貨物  
 自動車十台ヲトモテテ「ナム、ハ、ブルド、オホ」地區ノ  
 國境ヲ突破シ、我領土内ヲ「ハイラス、ステ、ゴル」河  
 右岸ニ沿テ行進中トノ報告ヲ受ケテシタ。  
 又報告ヲ受ケテ私ハ哨所ノ指揮ヲ政治課代理  
 政治官員「ヌド、イ、プ」ニマカセテ四名ノ兵力ヲモツテ  
 「ナン、ハ、ブルド、オホ」南四十五軒ノ「ド、ウ、ン、グ、ル」ニ  
 ニ出動シシタ。「ド、ウ、ン、グ、ル、オホ」方面ニ於テ敵ノ  
 前衛部隊ト接觸スルハ執拗ヲ機動性モツテ  
 防禦戰ノ結果、敵軍ノ前進ヲ弱ルルコトニ成功  
 シタ。到着シテ我國境警備隊ノ豫備隊  
 ヲ「ナン、ハ、ブルド、オホ」ノ「ヌレ、オホ」ニ  
 停止サレ、防禦ニ移リシタ。



一九三九年五月十五日朝一時頃東京方から日本軍爆撃機五機が  
 飛来し、国境ヲ越エテ約三十軒我領土内ニ入り「ス  
 フリン・ツツガニヌール」湖地区、我哨所ヲ爆撃シテ  
 爆弾六十五ヶヲ投下シ、低空飛行テ我哨所ニ機銃  
 掃射ヲ行イマシタ  
 爆撃並ニ機銃掃射ノ結果着護助醫「バドマ」  
 兵「トムンバイル」ヲ死シ、兵二十五名が負傷  
 シマシタ

一九三九年五月十五日 一七時国境警備哨ハ「フ  
 ラット・ウリイニ・オボ」地区ニ於テ戦車一台装甲自  
 動車七台ヲトモナラシメ日滿騎兵ニテ聯隊、越境  
 ヲ報告シテ来マシタ。上記部隊ニ續イテ貨物自動  
 車九〇台ニ分乗シタ日本歩兵部隊ハ同地区ヲ越  
 境シマシタ

越境部隊ハ蒙古人民共和国領土内ヲ「ヌレン・オボ」  
 ニ向ツテ前進シ、一九三九年五月十四日越境シテ「ド  
 ウンガル・オボ」・「ヌレン・オボ」ノ線ニ在ル日滿部隊ニ合  
 流シマシタ

優勢ノ敵攻撃ヲ受テ我國境警備隊豫備軍ハ「ハルビン」  
 「ゴシ河」西岸ニ後退シマシタが滿正规軍部隊増援ヲ得テ五月終  
 リ日滿部隊ハ国境外ニ撃退サレタリマス  
 一九三九年五月十五日カラ二十八日迄ノ期間「スニフ  
 リン・ツツアガニヌール」湖地区ニアツタ我哨所ニタイニテ連續  
 日ニ數回ニワツテ爆撃ノアツタコトヲ證言スル必要ガ



Doc 3157

No. 6

アルト思イマス一九三九年五月二十一日ニ我哨所ニタイスル爆撃ヲ受ケテ我政治部員「ソエドイフ」カ戦死シ六人ノ兵ガ負傷シタ。政治部員「ソエドイフ」ノ戦死ノ後ニ一九三九年六月ノ始ニ政治部員「ナカト」カ政治部代理トシテ着任シマシタ。

政治部代理

一九三九年六月五日私ハ「サンブリニツアガニヌール」湖地区カラ「フラット・ウリニン・オボ」南西一料ノ地兵ニ移動スルヨウ命令ヲ受ケマシタ。一九三九年六月七日我哨所ハ上記ノ位置ニ移動シマシタ。

一九三九年六月二十八日八時頃私ハ政治部代理「ナカト」以下五名ノ因境警備哨ヲ因境防備ノ為「フラット・ウリニン・オボ」南西四料ノ地兵ニ派遣シマシタ。

十二時頃哨所ニ至リ警備哨派遣地帯ヨリノ銃声ヲ耳ニシマシタ。兵ノ一團ト交射地兵ニ到着シタ。私ニ政治部員「ナカト」ハ八名ヨリナル日本兵騎馬隊カ越境シテ我警備哨ヲ急襲シタコトヲ報告シマシタ。

又、交戦ノ結果我警備哨ハ日本兵六名ヲ射殺シ、將校一名ヲ捕虜トシ、兵一名ハ隣接地域ニ逃ケ去リマシタ。私ハ戦死者ヲ見マシタ。彼等全部カ日本人デアリ、日本正規軍ノ服装ヲシテイマシタ。哨所ニ連行シ、訊問シタ。結果捕虜日本軍將校ハ彼ノ部隊ハ偵察ノタメニ派遣サシタモノデアリ、日本正規軍部隊（部隊番号ハ記憶シテイマセニカ）ニ属シテイルト陳述シマシタ。



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一九三九年六月二十九日、朝十時頃 国境ヲ監視中  
 哨所番兵ハ隣接地域ヨリ騎兵団約三〇騎ガコソ  
 ト、ウリイニオホシ山南北ニ軒、地境テ国境ヲ越エ哨  
 所ニ向ッテ前進中ナルコトヲ発見シタ。番兵ハ私ニコノ  
 コトヲ報告シタ。警報ヨリ哨所員ハ防備体制  
 ヲトリマシタ。上記、騎兵団ハ哨所前方約七〇米、  
 所テ下馬シ、哨所ヲ攻撃シタ。交戦、結果我  
 々日本兵一名ヲ射殺シ、一名ヲ捕虜トシタ。ソ  
 ノ他ハ急遽 據定ニ後退シタ。  
 哨所員ハ私、指揮下ニ国境線迄退却スル日本  
 軍部隊ヲ追撃シタ。ソニテドモ場合デモ国  
 境線迄ニテハ、トラマトイフ、我方司令部、命令ヲ嚴  
 守シテ追撃ヲ中止シタ。  
 戦死ニ及ビ捕虜トナツタ兵隊ハ日本人デアリ、日本正  
 規軍、服装ヲシテイマシタ。

我哨所ニタイスル 日本正規軍地上部隊ノ攻撃  
 トラニテ一九三九年六月二十九日カラハ我哨所ニ対スル  
 日本航空部隊ノ攻撃ノ頻繁ニテリマシタ。

一九三九年六月三十日 朝十時頃、私コソ、ウリイニ  
 オホシ北西三軒ニ位置シタ 国境警備哨ヨリ隣接  
 地域ヨリ、コソ、ウリイニ、スメリニ向フ道路ヲ 国境ニ向ッテ  
 日本軍戦車八台、装甲自動車四台ヲ先頭トスル正  
 規部隊ガ行進シテイルコトヲ報告シテ来マシタ。戦車  
 後ニ約一十聯隊ノ歩兵、ソノ後ニハ馬ニ引カセタ砲ガ

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續イテイマシタ。コノ報告ヲ受ケトシテ、私ハ哨所ヲ防備  
 隊形ニ置キ、自身ハ政治部員ト共ニ監視哨ニオイ  
 テ敵軍縦隊、望遠鏡ニ監視ヲ行ハシマシタ。  
 監視ノ結果、私ハ上記ノ縦隊ガ我哨所ニ向テ  
 行進シテ来ルニトテ、確認シマシタ。約一軒ノ距離  
 カラ私ハ「カーキ」色ノ夏服ヲ着、日本正規軍ノ軍帽  
 ヲカブリ、軍靴ニ「ゲルト」ヲ巻キ、背中ニ北有由囊ヲ背負  
 ツタ日本軍歩兵ノ行動隊形ヲ明ニ見トリマシタ。フラット  
 ワリン、オホシ地ニイテ、マッ戦車ガオニ蒙古人  
 民共和国國境ヲ突破シ、約一〇〇九〇〇米ノ地帯  
 ヲ我哨所ニタリシテ、機銃掃射ヲ行ハシマシタ。私敵  
 ノ数、並ニ技術ノ明ナ優勢ヲ見トリ、戰ヲ回避シテ  
 哨所ト共ニ南方ニ向テ退避スルニ決定シマシタ。  
 上記ノ方向ニ退避シテカラ、私ハ後衛兵トシテ縦隊  
 ノ行動ヲ監視シ、哨所首ハ私ノ政治部代理ヲシテ  
 上、指揮下ニ後退シ「フラット」ウリイニオホシ南方  
 十二軒ノ地帯ニ陣地ヲ設置シマシタ。  
 敵ノ監視ヲ續ケテカラ、私ハ戦車ニ續ケテ、砲ヲ含  
 ム歩兵部隊モ越境シ、我哨所ヲ占領、蒙古人民  
 共和国領土ヲ南西ニ向テ前進ヲ續ケテイルノヲ  
 確認シマシタ。  
 約十五ノ軒ノ蒙古人民共和国領土内ニ侵入シ  
 上記部隊ハ「バルヒニ」ゴル河東岸ニ陣地ヲ設置シ  
 マシタ。



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ソノ日、晚私に上官ヨリ命令ヲ受テ、他ノ任務遂行ニ移リマシタ。

コレ以上、自分ノ証明ニ何ノ追加スルコトハアリマセシ。証言ハ、私言葉ヲ正確ニ記録シタモノデ、私ニ讀ムテ、聞クサレマシタ。

訊問ハ一九四六年十二月十六日  
十六時三十分終了シタ。

「テヨグトシ」

訊問者—蒙古人民共和国内務省  
國家保安管理局審理部長

「サムブニ」中佐

右通譯セリ

「シヤルカロシ」

通譯者「シヤルカロシ」署名ヲ証明ス

蒙古人民共和国内務省書記官

中尉「オケルター」

一九四六年十二月一日





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附 録

余 下記署名ノ「アンツヤン」キヨグドンレハ證人ト  
シテ 訊問サルニ當リ 正確ナル證言ヲ行ウコトヲ  
茲ニ 誓約スル  
不正證言ニ關スル蒙古人民共和國刑法第一一三  
條ニ基キ生ズル 責任ニツイテハ申シ渡サレテアリ

「アンツヤン」キヨグタンレ

一九四六年十二月六日

右通譯セリ

「ジャルガワン」

「ジャルガワン」通譯ノ署名ヲ証明ス

蒙古人民共和國内務省書記官

中尉

「オケルカラ」

一九四六年十二月六日

No. 10







