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Proceeds Dept. not used

doc 3154

黒龍江上「ニコラエフスク」ニ於ケル事件

黒龍江上「ニコラエフスク」ヨリ「モスクワ」「オムスク」「イルクーツク」
「ケタ」「武市」「ヤクトトスク」「オホトスク」「ケルビ」「亞港」「浦沙斯」
徳「ハバロフスク」勘察加「ペトロパウロフスク」宛、總テノ者へ、
總テノ者へ、總テノ者へ「ニコラエフスク」管区赤軍司令部ハ
黒龍江上「ニコラエフスク」ニ起ツタ日本側攻撃ニヨル流血事件ニツ
キ各位ニ通知スルト共ニ左ニコノ事件ノ詳報並ニ事件前ノ
事情ヲ傳ヘルモノデアル

右ニテ日本側が我方ト和平締結後ソ側赤軍ニ對シテ加
ヘタ裏切りの攻撃ノ明カニ背信的ニシテ不都合ナリシコトノ
全貌ガ判明スルモノデアル。赤軍ガ尼港ヲ包圍シタ始メ
カラ、ソレテ二月ノ初起ツタ「チヌイラフ」要塞占領ノ後日本側
ハ赤軍ニ又抗ノ戰鬥ニ參加シテ居タテアツタ。而モ日本人ハ戰
闘ノ主ナル參加者デアツタ。又完全ニ日本側ニ服シテ居タ衛
軍ヲ指導シテ居タテアツタ。右包圍状態ハ殆ンド一月ニ亘
ツタ。其間赤軍司令部ハ三回ニ亘リ自衛軍及日本軍ニ對シ
テ和平ノ提議ヲシタテアツタ。即チ司令部トシテハ先方ニ對シ
テ赤軍ハ長距離砲撃ヲ用要塞砲ヲ有スル「チヌイラフ」要
塞ヲ其手ニ収メテ居ルノデアルカラ一両日中ニ尼港ノ市ヲ
占領スルコトガ出来ルノデアルケレドモ都市ヲ砲撃破壊スル
ヲ欲シナイシ又和平ノ民ヲシテ危険ヲ蒙ラシムルコトヲ欲シ
ナイカラ戰鬥セズシテ市ヲ引渡スヤウ提議シタテアツタ。
我方最初ノ提議ニハ日本側ヨリノ回答ナク其後トナリ、派遣

No 1

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シタ軍使「ソローキン」ハ殺害セラレタ。第二回目ノ和平交渉ニ関
スル提議ハ尼港ノ日本人側ニ対シ軍使三名即支那人二名及
ロシア人「オルロフ」一名ト共ニ之ヲ送ツタノデアツタガ日本側ハ之
ニ回答ヲ與ヘズ却テ我方ノ軍使「オルロフ」ニ対シ残忍ナル拷
問ヲナシタル上又々之ヲ殺害シタノチアツタ。コノコトハ我方ノ尼港
ノ市占領後、國際調査委員會ガ「オルロフ」ノ屍体ヲ發見
シソノ上ニ恐ルベキ拷問ノ行ハレタ形跡ヲ發見スルコトニヨリテ認定
サレタノデアツタ。第三回目ノ提議ハ在極東日本軍司令官「シ
ラミズ」中將ノ聲明即日本側ハ將來中立ヲ維持スル考ヘ
デアルトイウ言明ヲ内容トシテ居ル聲明ヲ日本側カラ我方
ニ傳ヘタ後ニ於テ我方ヨリ之ヲ送ツタノデアツタ。ソレヲコノ
提議ハ我方ヨリ前記聲明ノ中ニ中立トイウ觀念ト相容
レナイ相互ニ矛盾シテ居ル條項數個ニ對シテ説明ヲ與ヘテ
欲シトイウ希望ト共ニ之ヲ送付シタノデアツタ。吾々ハ先方ガ
依然頑張ル場合ニハ市ヲ砲撃スルノ己ムヲ得ザルニ至ルデア
ロウトイウ言明ヲシタノデアツタ。回答ハ又素ナカッタ。ソレヲ漸ク
吾々が砲撃ヲ開始シコトハ終日續行サレタノデアアルガ其ノ時
ニナリテ日本側ハ軍使トシテ一名ノロシア人ノ老人曲辰夫ヲ
送ツテ来タノチアツタ。日本人側ハ無理ニコノ農夫ヲ抑ヘ
テ「オ前ハドクミチ死ヌノダ」トイウタトノコトデアアル。察スルニ
吾々モ日本人ト同様残忍ニ軍使ヲ殺害スルデアロウト見テ居
タラシイノデアアル。日本側カラハ文書ニ依ル提議ハナカッタ。
唯口頭テ使ヒノ者が日本側ハ我方ト和平交渉ヲ始メタストイ
ウトヲ傳ヘタノチデアツタ。司令部ハ使ヒノ者ニ對シ日本側

No 2

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ト和平交渉ヲ開始スルニ同意ヲ表スルト共ニ直ニ戦闘
行為ヲ中止シ、交渉ヲ行フタメ代表者ヲ派遣スベキ且
提議スル回答ヲ手交シテアツタ。日本側ハ代表者(複
数)ヲ派遣シテ来タキ交渉ハ二月二十四日開始セラレタ。

日本側ニ対シテハ「シラミズ」將軍ノ聲明ニ基キ西伯利亞
ルソウエト赤軍ニ抵抗スル軍事行動ヲ停止シ吾々ト
和平ヲ締結スベキコトヲ提議シタ。

和平締結ノ條件ハ尼港^白自衛軍部隊ヲ武装
解除スベキ且日ノ提議ヲ含ミ、ソレヲ最後ノ條項ハ
協定條件全部ヲ履行スルニト日本側ハ我方軍隊ニ対
シテ有^ル監視所ヲ引渡シ、日本側ニ示サレタ建
造物ニ入ルベキコトニツイテノ提議ヲアツタ。

和平條件ハ日本側之ヲ受諾シ、ソレヲ日本軍
代表^白自衛軍代表、市自治機關代表者及
軍代表者之ニ署名シテアツタ。

市ハ吾々ニ依リ二月二十八日戦闘ナシテ占領サレ
タ。然レソウエト軍隊ト日本軍隊トノ間ニ親善
關係ガ成立シタトイウ通報ニ接シテ居タコトニ鑑
ミテ、吾々ヨリ日本側ニ対シ先方ノ申出通り彼
等ノ軍隊及役所ニ存立シテ居ル監視所ノ任
務遂行權ヲ與ヘテアツタ。

依リテ以テ協定ノ最後ノ條件ノ履行ヲ免
除シテアツタ。日本人ハ武装ノ終市内ヲ自
由ニ歩行シテ居タ。

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相互關係ハ極メテ親善的ナラツタ様見ヘク
日本人側ヨリソノ食料品其他入手上彼
等ニヨリテ何等カ特典ガ欲シイトノ申出ガ
アツタ時ハ總テ吾々ニ於テ喜シテ又即時之ヲ
履行シテ居タシ日本人側モ同様頗ル親
切ナル態度ヲ採リ誠意親善テアルト言
明シテ居タノデアツタ。

彼等ノ將校連ハ屢々我方司令部ニ出
入ニテ事務上ノ會談ノ外親善的ニ談
話モ行ツタシ。將校連ハソウヴェト政權ヘノ
同情ヲ口ニシ、自分ヲ「ホリシエヴイキ」ナリト
稱シテ赤色リホンヲ帶ビ兵力及武器其他
彼等ガナシ得ル有エルモノヲ以テ赤軍ヲ
援助スベキコトヲ約言シタノヲアツ
タ。

No 4

然ルニ其後ニナリテ右ハ單ナル假
面デアツテ實ハ彼等ガ準備シツタ
アツタ裏切り行為ヲ隱蔽センガ為
メノモノニ過ヤナカツタコトガ解ツタノ
デアル。表面上ハ万事良好デアツタ。
市占領後二週間ヲ經過シテソレテ確實ナ平
和ト平靜ガ成立ツタ様デアツタ。
生活ハ軌道ニ乘リ、臨時執行委員會ハ組織
セシ市會ハ選舉セラレ三月十二日ニハ州ソウヴェト大會

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開催ノコトニ豫定セラレ、其ノ開催後白色テロルノ
犠牲者其内ニハ日本側ノ半ニ依リ苦シムラレテ死ガ
軍使「オルロフ」其他ヲ含メテ之ニ對スル盛大ナル葬
禮ヲ行フコトニサツテ居タ有ルソウイェト機關
平和ノ住民及赤軍ハ右ニツノ催シニ對シテ準備
ヲシテ居タ無事劇ナ日中ノ仕事ヲ終ヘテ皆眠ニ
就ク軍隊ハ葬禮列ニ参加スルタメ次朝
指定ノ場所ニ出頭スヘキヒ命令ヲ受ケテ各自
ノ兵營ノ中ニ静カニ休メテ居タ日本側ハ從來
通り自分司令部ノ監視所ノミナラス日本人ガ
居住シテ居タ始ト總テノ家屋ノ監視所ヲモ
受持ツテ居タ監視所ヲ交代スル日本側監視
兵ハ自由ニ市内ヲ歩シテ居テ我方ノ番兵ハ之ヲ
トメモシナカッタ即チ日本側ト結ビダ和平協定
ハ我方ガ守ル如ク日本側ニヨリテ神聖ニ遵守セ
ラルルヤウニ思ハシテ居タノデアツタガ實ハ日本側
ハ背後ヨリ背信的打撃ヲ加フハ準備シテ
居タノデアツタ。

No 5

日本側ハ我方ト結ビダ和平ノ後又一再ナラス親
善感情ヲ言明シテ後ニ於テ狡猾ニ又背信的
ニ赤軍ニ攻撃ヲ加ヘテ來タノデアル夜三時突如
トシテ日本側ノ相當部隊ガ赤軍司令部
ノ家屋前聯隊中ノ一ツカ入ツテ居タ一般
集會所ノ前砲兵隊駐屯シテ居タ家前

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No 6

スギ一部隊、存在シテ居ル附近寺院廣場並ニ
總テソノウイテ機關及聯隊司令部附近等ニ
現ハレテ來タ日本側ノ主力ハ司令部附近ニ集
中シテ居タ龍襲撃ハ不意ニ行ハレタ監視兵
ハ殺サレタ司令部ノ建物ハ三重ニ包圍セラレ
之ニ對シテ日本側ハ山岡ノ如キ機關銃及射撃
銃ノ銃火ヲ開キソシテ燒夷爆彈ヲ投シ始
メソノタメ司令部ノ建物ハ四方ヨリ燒ケ始メ
司令部ニアリシ司令部員ハ強キ砲撃ノ下ニ
焰ハ上リソツアル家ヨリ全ク奇蹟的ニ助カシタ同
時ニ軍隊ノ駐屯シテ居タ他ノ建物モ同シク砲
撃ヲセラレテ燒カレタ日本側ノ悪魔的テ計畫
ハ今ヤ明白ニテソノ一因ノ不意打ケテテ指揮
關係者全部ヲ無キモノニセント企テタテアソタ
サスレハ自矢シ敬慕怖シタ赤兵集團ヲ其後
ニ於テ撃滅スルコトハ容易テアソタテアロウ最
初ノ瞬間ハコノ計畫カ物ニテソノ様ニ見ヘタ
カ然シ日本側ハ労働者赤軍内ニ存在シテ居
タ士氣及勇氣ノ高キ勃興ナルモノヲ考慮シ
テ居ナイノテアソタ。

最初ノ銃聲ト共ニ到ル所ヨリハルチカンガ集來
シ始メタ彼等ハ走りナカラ着衣シソソノ一休敵
カ如何程アルカト質ネモセズ單ニ敵ハ何所カト
キリノミナテアソタ。

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各十字路ハ塹壕ト化シ其所ニハ数人宛ハハル
 ケサンガ居据リ彼等ハ聯絡モナク又共通指揮
 官モ持タズ各自別々ニ自分ノ發意ヲ以テ小走リ始
 メタリシテ敵ニ向ヒ進撃シタリテアツタ散在シテ
 居テ集團ハ少シ宛相互ニ聯絡シタリシテ全
 部ノ地域ガ一個ノ指揮ノ下ニ統合シタリ斯クテ
 晝迄ニハ日本側ハソノ計畫ガ成功シナイト見タ
 彼等ハ一地莫一地莫ト抛棄シ始メタリ集中
 ラ行ハントシタガ到ル所反撃ニ遭ツタ各々ノ
 街ハ極テ劇烈ナル性質ヲ帯ビタリ戰鬪ラシ
 テ我方ノ占領スル所トナツタ日本側ノ主力ハ彼
 等ノ領事館兵營及集會所ニテ守備
 隊ニ集中シタリソノ外日本人ノ居タ家屋全
 部ニハ彼等ノ個々ノ集團ガ防衛シテ居タ
 一般日本在留民全部モ銃ヲ予ニシテ攻撃手
 ニ參加シタリテアツタ察スルニ彼等ハソノ背信
 的攻撃ノ誠ニ醜惡ナルコトヲ自覺シ之ニ對
 シテ宥赦サレ得ルモノトハ期待シテ居タカフタ
 リアル日本人ハ二日間頑強ニ抵抗シタリ十日十
 三日ト激烈ナル戰鬪ガ續行セラレソシテ次ヨリ
 次ハト總テノ重要ナル日本側據点ガ奪取セ
 ラレタリテアツタ

No 7
 十四日個人ノ家屋内ニ占據シテ居タ日本側ノ最
 後ノ集團ガ斃手滅セラレタ

Kluc 3/54

三月十四日夕刻迄ニ唯煉瓦建兵舎ニ占據シ
テ居テ日本人集團一個丈ケラ殘シ他ハ全部
片附ケラレテ終ツタ

三月時ハハローラスクノ日本軍司令官山田將軍
ヨリ日本部隊隊長宛ニ直ニ及ソ軍戰鬥行為
ヲ中止シテ和議ヲ締結スヘキ旨ノ命令カ来タ
ロシア語及日本語ヲ打テラレテ電報ニ依ル命令
ハ五口々ノ手ヨリ滯滞ヲクテ俘虜日本人通譯ト
共ニ日本側ニ送付セラレタノデアツタ右通譯ハ
戰鬥行動ノ停止及武器引渡ニラキ同意ヲ表
シタル回答ヲ持テ歸ツタ

三月十五日正午十二時兵舎ニ在リシ日本側ハ白
旗ヲ掲ケ武器ヲ引渡シテ我方ニ引取ラレシモ
ノ百三十名デアリ俘虜トシテ收容セラレテ居タ
斯クノ如クニシテ攻撃ハ片附ケラレタ日本側
ノ損害ハソノ頑強ナル抵抗ノタメ極テ多大
デアリ武器ヲ持ソテ居テ者ハ殆ト全部斃テ滅
セラレタ

No 8

我方ノ損害 死者五十名 傷者百名 余優
秀ニシテ獻身的精神ノ我方同志ガ戰死シ
コト人々ノ堅忍ナル態度及英雄的行為ノ
オ蔭ヲ以テ赤軍ハ破滅ヨリ救ハレタノデアツタ
ニコラエフスクノ管区赤軍司令部ハ以上ニ港
ニ於ケル日本側攻撃ニ關シテ各方面ニ周知シ

no 9

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且背信行為より後々々深甚ナル憤激ヲ表明スルト
 共ニ極東ニ於ケル日本軍ノ背信的不信行為
 ニ對シテ抗議スルヤリ總テノロシア人勞働者及外
 國人勞働者ニ提議スルモノナル日本軍側ハ
 中立ニ關スルシロコフスル將軍ノ聲明ニモ拘ラス
 又我方ト締結シタル協定ニモ拘ラス
 我方ト協定ヲ破ルコトヲシナイシ又攻撃シヤウト
 モシナイト知リツツ突如トシテ我方ニ攻撃ヲ加フ
 ノナル五口々ハ總テノ都市ハ本件情報ヲ受取
 リタルコトニツキ回答シシテ住民及日本人自身カ
 コノ在西伯利日本出兵軍ノ新ナル流血的犯罪
 ノ事ノ實ニ對シテ如何様ヲ能ク度ニ出ヅルガ行テ
 通報アラシフトヲ希望スルモノナル

ニコラエフスクル管区赤軍司令官「ヤートリヤピトツイン」

參謀長代理「ニーナ、レーヘンエワ、キアムカ」

赤軍中央國家記録部「フニ五八五八オフセ
 ナキ大エル五四一五五」ナバト」新聞第三五號一九二〇年
 三月三十日火曜日浦汐新德世塞ニ一三頁

本寫ハ赤軍中央國家記録部保存ニ係ル原
 本ヨリ作成シタモノナル

赤軍中央國家記録部長「チエルネレフスキー」

(署名)

一九四七年五月九日 (官印)

NO 10

dlw 3/154

證明書

余極東國際軍事裁判所ソ聯檢察部記録
室長「アイ、マウーリン」ハ茲ニ「浦汐斯德新聞」
「バト」紙一九二〇年三月三十日號第三五號掲載
「黑竜江上」ニコラエフスクニ於ケル事件」ノ記事
「ロシア文ニテニ枚ヨリ成ル」ナル名稱ヲ有スル書類
ノ寫真寫ハ余ガ前記書類原本保有中ノ
ソ聯赤軍中央國家記録部ヨリ一九四七年
六月十六日受取リタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

一九四七年六月二十七日

日本 東京

ソ聯檢察部記録室長「マウーリン」

(署名)

EVENTS IN NIKOLAEVSK ON THE AMUR

From Nikolaevsk on the Amur to Moscow, Omsk, Irkutsk, Chita, Blagovetshensk, Yakutsk Okhotsk, Kerby, Alexandrovsk on Sakhalin, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka to all, all, all.

The Red Army headquarters of the Nikolaevsk District while informing all comrades about the bloody events in connection with the actions of the Japanese in the town of Nikolaevsk on the Amur, gives the following detailed summary of the events which makes clear without a shadow of doubt the whole perfidy and felony of the treacherous attack against the Soviet Red Army after a conclusion of peace with them. From the very beginning of the siege of Nikolaevsk by the Red Army and after the capture of the fortress Chnyrakh, which took place in the early days of February, the Japanese took part in the fighting against the Reds, acting even as the main participants in it, and directed the white guards that were under their complete control. The siege lasted almost the whole month and in the course of it the Red Army headquarters made proposals of peace to the white guard--Japanese troops three times. The Headquarters pointed out to them that the Red Army was in a position to take the town in 1-2 days, as it was in possession of the fortress-Chnyrakh with its long-range guns, but that it was unwilling to subject the town to bombardment and destruction, and expose the inhabitants to danger, and suggested therefore that the town should be surrendered without fighting.

There was no reply to our first proposal of peace on the part of the Japanese; and Sorokin, bearer of a flag of truce, who was sent out to them, was killed. The second proposal of peace negotiations was made to the Japanese through three bearers of a flag of truce, two Chinese and a Russian, comrade Orlov. Instead of replying the Japanese again killed comr. Orlov, our bearer of a flag of truce, having put him to the most brutal torture, which was established by the international commission of inquiry after we had captured the town, which found Orlov's body and discovered marks of a terrible torture on it. The third proposal was made by us only after the Japanese handed to us the declaration of general Shiramidzu, commander-in-chief of the Japanese troops in the Far East, which contained an announcement about the intentions of the Japanese to maintain neutrality in the future. The proposal was sent together with the request to illuminate certain items in the declaration, which contradicted one another and were inconsistent with the idea of neutrality. We made a statement to the effect that in case they should show stubbornness we would be obliged to bombard the town. Again there was no reply, and only when we started bombarding the town, which lasted a day, did the Japanese send a bearer of a flag of truce, a Russian old peasant. The Japanese took him by force declaring: "You will have to die, all the same", evidently they believed that we, as well as they, would brutally kill the bearers of the flag of truce. There was no written proposal on the part of the Japanese, and it was only orally that the messenger said that they were willing to start peace negotiations. The headquarters handed over their reply to the messenger, in which their consent to the opening of negotiations of peace with the Japanese was expressed, and immediately stopped military operations,

suggesting to the Japanese that they should send representatives to conduct negotiations. The Japanese did so, and the negotiations started on February 24.

On the basis of general Shiramidzu's declaration a proposal was made to the Japanese that they should stop all military operations against the Soviet Red Army in Siberia and conclude peace with us.

One of the conditions for the conclusion of peace was the suggested disarmament of the White-guard detachment of Nikolaevsk, and the last clause called for the implementation of all treaty conditions, the handing over of all guards to our troops and the taking over of quarters that would be indicated to them. The conditions of peace were accepted by the Japanese and signed by the representatives of Japanese command, the white guard, the municipality and the Army.

On February 28, the town was occupied without fighting; having been informed that friendly relations were established between the Soviet and the Japanese troops, we granted the Japanese the right to mount guard within the disposition of their troops and offices, thus complying with their request to that effect, and excusing them from carrying out the last stipulation of the treaty. Armed Japanese walked freely about the town. The relations seemed to be most friendly. All the requests on the part of the Japanese about some privileges in the matter of the delivery of food stuffs to them and so on were promptly and willingly complied with by us; the Japanese were also very courteous and assured us of their sincere friendship. Their officers frequently called on us at the headquarters and both business and friendly private talks were conducted on such occasions; the officers declared themselves in sympathy with the Soviet power, called themselves bolsheviks, wore red insignia, promised to help the Red Army with their strength and armament and everything in their power; but later on, it all proved to be a disguise to conceal the treachery that was being prepared.

On the face everything went on all right. Two weeks had passed since the occupation of the town and lasting peace and order seemed to be established. Life became a normal, everyday routine. A provisional Executive Committee was formed. A town council was elected. On March 12 the regional congress of the Soviet was to be held, after the opening of which the solemn burial of the white terror victims was to take place; among the latter were those who died the death of martyrs at the hands of the Japanese; our bearers of the flag of truce, comr. Orlov and the others. All the Soviet organizations, the population and the Red Army were preparing for those two solemn occasions. After a hectic day's work all went to sleep. The military units rested quietly in the barracks allotted to them, having received the order to report in the morning at indicated quarters to take part in the funeral ceremony. As usual the Japanese occupied the posts not only near the headquarters but at all houses where the Japanese were living. The Japanese patrols relieving the guards, freely walked about the town, and

our sentries didn't stop them. It appeared that the treaty of peace was observed by them as strictly as it was observed by us, but the Japanese were preparing to stab us treacherously in the back.

After having concluded peace with us and frequently made declarations as to the friendly feelings towards us the Japanese insidiously and cunningly attacked the Red Army. All of a sudden at 3 o'clock in the morning large Japanese units appeared before the building of the Red Army headquarters, before the public hall where one of the regiments was billeted, before the house, where artillery was placed near the disposition of a skiers' detachment on the cathedral square, as well as around all Soviet organizations and regimental headquarters. The main forces of the Japanese were concentrated near the headquarters. The attack was launched quite unexpectedly. The guards were killed. The building of the headquarters happened to be surrounded by a triple chain and the Japanese opened hurricane gun and rifle fire upon it and started throwing incendiary bombs which set the whole building of the headquarters on fire. It was only a miracle that the members of the staff, under a heavy fire, managed to escape from the burning house. At the same time other buildings within the disposition of the units were being fired upon and set on fire. The fiendish plan of the Japanese became clearer. The whole command was supposed to be destroyed with a sudden blow, and the bewildered and confused Red Army rank and file could be easily done away with after that. At the first moment this plan seemed to be successful but the Japanese had not reckoned with the high morale and valour that were uppermost in the Red Army of Workers and Peasants.

As soon as the first shots were heard guerrilla fighters rushed to the scene from everywhere; putting on their clothes they didn't ask what the strength of the enemy was, they only wondered where the enemy was.

Each crossing was transformed into a trench, occupied by a few guerrilla fighters who, without liaison, without a general command, singly, on their own initiative began running and attacking the enemy. Little by little separate groups joined each other. Whole districts united under one command, and towards noon it became obvious to the Japanese that their plan had failed. They began surrendering one point after another. They tried to concentrate, but met with resistance everywhere. Each street was taken by us in heavy fighting. The main Japanese forces were concentrated in their consulate, barracks and garrisons near the Public Hall building; in addition separate groups occupied positions in all the houses where the Japanese lived. All Japanese civilian population took part in the attack with arms in their hands, evidently aware of the baseness of their treacherous attack, without expecting any mercy for it. The Japanese put up a stiff resistance for two days. On the 12th and 13th fierce fighting was going on and the most important fortifications of the Japanese were taken one by one.

On the 14th the last groups of the Japanese who had taken their stand in private houses, were destroyed.

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By the evening of March 14 everything was suppressed, except a Japanese detachment in a stone barracks.

At that time an order was received from Khabarovsk from General Yamada to the commander of the Japanese detachment to immediately cease military operations against the Soviet troops and conclude truce.

The order, transmitted by telegraph in the Japanese and English languages, was promptly sent by us to the Japanese together with their interpreter, who was our prisoner and who brought the reply, in which their consent to stop military operations and to lay down arms was expressed.

On March 15 at 12 the Japanese who were in the barracks, hoisted a white flag, delivered the arms to us and were received by us, 130 in number, and are being kept as prisoners of war.

Thus the action has been suppressed. The losses suffered by the Japanese, due to their stubborn resistance, are very great. Those who were armed were almost all annihilated.

Our losses: 50 men killed and over 100 wounded. Our best and selfless comrades perished, and due to their staunchness and heroism the Red Army was saved from a rout.

The Red Army headquarters of the Nikolaevsk district informs everybody about the Japanese action in Nikolaevsk and, expressing its profound indignation at the treachery, it urges the Russian and foreign workers to lodge a protest against the perfidious, cunning actions of the Japanese command in the Far East, who contrary to general Shiramidzu declaration about neutrality and contrary to the treaty concluded with us, attacked us unexpectedly, being fully aware that we would not violate the treaty and would not allow an attack to take place. We ask all the towns to advise us upon receiving this information what the reaction of the population and of the Japanese themselves was to the fact of another bloody crime, committed by the command of the Japanese troops of intervention in Siberia.

Commander of the Red Army of the Nikolaevsk District

J. Triapytzin

Acting Chief of Staff NINA LIEBEDEVA - KIASHKA

~~Copy - [unclear]~~

~~Secretary Kuzmin~~

~~April 4, 1920~~

~~N 221~~

Copy made from the original document in the custody of the Central State Records Office of the Red Army.

Stamp Chief of the Central State Record Office
of the Red Army - Chernelevsky

May 9, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, A.A. Maurin, chief of the document room of the Soviet Division of the I.P.S. of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, hereby certify that I received a photocopy of the document, an article entitled "Events in Nikolaevsk on the Amur" published in the Vladivostok newspaper the "Nabat" No. 35 of March 30, 1920 (on two sheets in the Russian language), on June 16, 1947 from the State Central Record Office of the Red Army of the U.S.S.R. where the original of the said document is in custody.

A. Maurin
Chief of the Document Room
of the Soviet Division of the
I.P.S.

Japan, Tokyo
June 27, 1947