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PRES. STRANS _____

U.S.S.B.S. _____

DEFENSE DOC. NO. _____

Signature Bezenko

Room # _____

TELEGRAM

From Nikolaevsk by direct wire No. 98.

March 24, 1920, 3 h. 12 m.

*Proposed but
not used*

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 elucidate 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 clear. 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.

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 certified

Secretary Kusmin

April 4, 1920

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This copy was made from the original in the custody of the Central State Record Office of the Red Army.

Chief of the Central State Record Office
of the Red Army

Chernelevsky

May 19 1947

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Maurin A.A., chief of the document room of the Soviet Division of I.P.S. of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, hereby certify that I received a photocopy of the document entitled "A direct wire joint telegram from Nikolaevsk No. 98 dated March 24, 1920 about Japanese bloody crimes" 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

I. P. S. FILE UNIT

DATE: 22 Jan. 1948

I. P. S. Evidentiary Document Number 3155

has been received in the Office of the Clerk of the Court.

Signature: W. H. Hain
For Clerk of Court

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has

3 Sept. '47

Processed but not used
Doc 3155 Cert. attached

No 1

電報

ニコラエフスクレヨリ直通電線ニテ受信シタル一九二〇年三月三日
四日三時十二分附集合電報第九八號

ニコラエフスクレヨリ管已赤軍司令部ハ日本側攻撃ニ伴フ黒龍
江尼港ノ流血事件ニシテ給テノ同志ニ通知スルト共ニ左ニ事件ノ
詳報ヲ送ルニ依ルト日本側カソウイエト赤軍ニ対シテ行ツテ裏切
攻撃ヲ全ク北自信的ニテ犯罪的ニソト明白ニホサレテ居ルベシ。
日本側ハ我方ト和平締結後又赤軍カ二月初メ尼港ヲ包圍シ
夕初カラ、サヌイラフ。要塞占領後、赤軍ヲ敵トスル戦闘ニ
参加シタリ而モソノ主要志士参加者テア、タシ又日本側ニ完全ニ服シ
テ居テ白衛軍ヲ指導シテ居テ、包圍戦ハ約一ヶ月ニ及ニテ、
其間赤軍司令部ハ三日ニ亘リ白衛日本軍隊ニ向ヒテ
和平提議ヲ行ツ。司令部ハ長距離砲撃ヲ用テ要塞砲
ヲ備ヘテ居ル、サヌイラフ。要塞ヲ其ノ午ニ收メテ居ルカラ一西
日間ニ市ヲ占領スル。十分ノ手段ヲ持ツテ居ル。然レ市ヲ
砲撃シテ破壊シテ和平ノ民ヲ危険ニ曝ス。コトヲ破シテ
カノ戦、アトクニ市ヲ引渡サン。ト提議ス。
第一次、我方和平提議ハ日本側ヨリ回答ヲ默ラ殺サレ
激遣シテ軍使、ソローキン、殺サレタ。第二次、和平交渉
提議ハ三名ノ軍使即ニ名、支那人及一名ノ西路人、カ
ロフト共ニ尼港日本側ニ送附サレタ。日本側ハ回答、代リ

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No 2

又々我方軍使「オルロフ」野蠻的拷問シテ殺シタリコトハ
 我方が市占領後國際調査委員會ニ依リテ明ニサレテ
 同委員會ハ「オルロフ」屍体ヲ発見シソノ上ニ訊クニ拷問ノ
 形跡ヲ見出シタ、第三次ノ提議ハ在極東日本軍司令官
 「シロオス」將軍ノ聲明ヲ日本側ヨリ我方ニ渡シタ後ニ
 我方ヨリ之ヲ行ツタリ聲明ニ日本側ニ將來中ニテ維持スベキ意
 圖アルトニツイテノ言明カアル。右提議ハ「シロオス」ノ聲明中ニ相互
 ニ矛盾シテ中ニ觀念ト相容レナイ數個ノ條項カアルヲ
 知コトカ說明ヲ求ム希冀ト共ニ送付シタ吾々ハ日本側カ頑強
 テアル場合ニハ不得已市ヲ砲撃スルコトイフ言明ヲナシタ。回答ハ
 又々來リカツテ漸ク我方カ終日続イタ。砲撃ヲ開始シタ時ニテ
 日本側ハ軍使露路人老人農夫ヲ送リテ來タ日本側ハ「テ」者ヲ強
 利的ニ連レ來リソシテ貴様ハ「テ」死スルコト云フ。察スル処我方
 又日本側ト同様軍使ヲ殺スルコト思フテ居ヌ。如クテアル書キ物
 ニシテノ提議ハ日本側ヨリカツテ唯口頭ヲ使シテ者ハ日本側
 ハ我方ト和平交渉ヲ開始スルコトヲ欲スル旨自傳ヘタカケテアル
 司令部ハ日本側ト和平交渉ヲ開始スルコトニ直ニ戰鬪
 行為ヲ停止スルコトニ同意シ且聲明シ同時ニ日本側ヨリ交渉ヲ
 行フ代表者

以下次頁

ヲ派遣スル旨申入レル回答ヲ使者ニ手交シタリ日本側ハ代表者ヲ送ツ
 テ未タ交渉ハ二月二十四日開始セラレシロオズル將軍ノ聲明ニ
 基キ在留利ソグイエート軍ニ対スル軍事行動ヲ停止シ我方
 ト和平條件ヲ結ブキコトヲ日本側ニ提議シ和平條件ニ
 ハ尼港ノ自衛軍部隊ノ武装解除ヲ求ムルコトアリ又最後
 條項デ協定條件全部履行後總テ監視所ヲ我
 方軍隊ニ引渡シ日本側ニ示カレタル建物ニ移ルベキコトヲ求
 メテ右和平條件ハ日本側之ヲ受諾シ日本軍代表白
 衛軍代表、市役所代表、赤軍代表之署名シタリ市ハ二月
 二十八日戰鬥ナクシテ我方カ之ヲ占領シタリソ日兩軍隊間
 ニ親善關係ガ樹立シタリトイフ通報接シテ居タリト顧ミ
 我方トシテハ日本人側ニ対シテ先方申入ニ応ジ彼等ノ軍
 隊及役所ノ存在シテ居ル所ノ監視所ヲ維持スル權利ヲ與ヘ
 タ、依ツテ以テ協定ノ最後條項ノ履行ヲ免除シタリトテ
 アツタ、爾來日本側ハ武装ノ儘市内ヲ自由ニ歩クニ居
 タ、相互關係極テ親善的ニ見ヘテ居タリ
 日本側ノタメノ何等カノ免除トシテ食料品其他ノ入キニツイテ
 ノ日本側ノ希望ハ總テ我方ノ喜ミテ遲滞ナク之ヲ履行シ
 テアツタシ日本側亦頗ル親切ノ態度デアツタ、將校連ハ屢々
 我方ノ司令部ニ入リテ事務上ノ會談、外友誼的ノ談
 話ヲ行ツタ、將校連ハソ政權ニ對シ自分等ガ同情ヲ持ツ
 テ居ルト言ヒ、自分等ヲホリシヅキガト稱シタリ、赤イリ
 ノンヲ身ニツケタリ、赤軍ニ對シテハ兵力及武裝ヲ以テ又彼
 等ガお來ルコトナラ何ヲ以テモ之ヲ援助スルト約言シタリ

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多、然ルニ後ニテ判ツク通り実ハ之へ單スル假面デス
 彼等が準備中ノ裏切行為ヲ隠蔽スルニ假面ヲ着ケタ
 モニ過ギテカクダゲル、表面的ニハ万事良ク行ツタ。市占領
 後二週間ハ確實ト平和ト安靜ガ出来タリ見ヘテ居タ
 生活ソノ軌道ニ乗ツタ臨時執行委員会召集セラレ市女
 員会ハ選與セラレタ、三月十二日ニ九州トワイエトス会開催
 ノ日ナレ、右開催後ハ日本側ノキニ依リテ虐殺セラレテ矢ハレタ
 ル我方軍使「オルロ」其他ヲ含ミ不法ナル白色テロノ犠牲
 トナリ者ノ葬礼ガ行レルコトニ定トラレテ居タ、住民モソ軍
 隊モツノニツノ盛典ニ備ヘテ居タ、総テ者ハ激劇ヲ根氣強ヒ
 任ズ、後、翌朝ニ葬式行列指定場所ニ出頭スベキ命
 令ヲ受ケタ健置設ケラレタ營舎ノ中テ辭カニ眠リキ休息シタ、
 日本側ハ不変自分等ノ司令部ニル監視所ノミナラス
 日本人ノ居住シテ居タ殆ド全部ノ家屋ニル監視所ヲモ占
 據シテ居タ、交代日本側監視兵ハ自由ニ市内ヲ歩ム、我方
 番兵ハ彼等ヲ抑止シカシタ日本側ガ結ンダ和平ハ我方ト同
 様ニ神聖ニ遵守カシテ居ルカニ見ヘタ、然ルニ日本人ハ普通ニ戰
 斗ヲ志シタメ用意シテ居タノデ、日本側ハ我方背後裏切リ的
 打撃ヲ加ヘント準備シ我方ト和平條件ヲ結ンテ友誼的感
 情ヲ一再テ言明シタ後狡猾ニ攻撃シ来タ、赤軍司令部建
 物ノ前日本軍部隊ハ夜中ニ時安如クテ聯隊中一個ガ入ッテ
 居タ一般集会所ノ前及ヒルニテラフ部隊所屬ノ砲兵ガ居
 ツタ家屋ノ前寺院広場並ソヴェート官衙及聯隊司令部、

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No. 5

附近ニ於テ相当ノ兵力ヲ以テ現ハレタ。日本側ノ主力ハ司令部附近ニ集中シテ居テ襲撃ハ全ノ不意ニ行ハレテ番兵ハ殺害サレテ司令部ノ建物ハ三重ニ取巻カレテシマワテ之ニ對シ日本側ハ山嵐ノ如キ機関銃及銃砲火ヲ開キ且燒夷爆彈ヲモ投ケツケ始メテソノ結果建物ハ四方ヨリ燃ヘ始メテ中ニ在ツノ司令部員達ハ盛ナル砲撃ノ下ニ燃ヘツタル家屋ヨリ奇蹟的ニ逃レ助カワテ同様ニ部隊ノ駐在シテ居テ建物モ同時ニ砲撃セラレテ燒カレテ日本軍部隊ノ悪魔ノ如キ計畫ハ明カトナワタ

一回ノ不意打ヲ以テ指揮官全部ト茫然自失シテ赤兵集團トテ無キモノニセント考ヘテモノトシテコノ計畫ハ成功シノカニ見エタ

然ルニ日本側ハ自由ナル赤軍内ニ士氣及勇氣ニツイテ甚大ナル昂揚ナルコトヲ考慮シナカワテノデ下ル

最初ノ銃聲ヲ聞クヤ有ユル方面ヨリバルチザンガ集来シ蠻人ヲ搜シ出シテバルチザンハ軍司令部ト連絡シテ個ハニ自分ノ発意デ以テ行動シテ小走リシツテ敵ニ對スル攻撃ヲ始メテ散乱シテ集團ハ各地方テ同士間ニ少シツテ連絡ヲトリツノ指揮ノ下ニ統合シテ晝迄ニ日本側ハ自分ノ計畫ガ失敗テアルト見テ彼等ハツツ據点ヲ退却ニ始メテ集結セント試ミテガ到ル處抵抗ニ遭ヒ各街路ハ激戦ヲ以テ我方ノ占領スル所トナワテ日本側主力ハ次ノ如ク集中シテカザノ兵ト日本兵トハ彼等ノ領事館、兵營、及偕行社、簡單ニ言ワテ日本人居住家屋全部ニ

於テ彼等ノ行動ガ固メラレテ居タリテアツク

總テノ日本在住民ハ集團ヲナシテ手ニ手ニ銃ヲ以テ攻撃ニ參加シテ
 ノデアツク。彼等ハ自分等ノ攻撃ガ裏切的攻撃デアルコトヲ十
 分自覺シ之ガ容赦サレルモノトハ期待ニシテ頑強ニ抵抗シテ。三
 月二十三兩日激戰續行サレ個人ノ家屋ニ居ワテ日本側ノ主要
 ナル抵抗ハ次カラ次ヘト總テ彈圧セラレタ。三月十四日夕方ニ至リ
 唯一ヶ所ノ兵營ニ残ワテ居タ日本部隊一個丈ケテ除イテ他ハ全
 部片附ケラレタ。コノ時「ハバロスコ」ヨリ日本軍司令官山田將軍
 ヲリ尼港ノ日本側部隊長宛ニ即時對ソ軍戰鬪行動ノ停止和平
 締結ニ關スル命令ガ着イタ。命令ハロシテ語及日本語デ電
 報ニ依リ來タモノデアワテ日本側ノ通訊ニ送附セラレタ。通訊ハ
 戰鬪行為停止ノ承諾ヲ聲明シテ回答ヲ持參シテ來タ。日本
 側ハ武器ヲ引渡シタ。三月十五日正午十二時兵營ニ在ツテ日本人
 連ハ白旗ヲ掲ケテ我方ニ武器ヲ引渡シタ。ソシテ我方ニ百三十名收
 容セラレ軍事俘虜トシテ置カレテ居タ。斯ノテ攻撃ハ始末サレ
 タ。日本側損害ハ彼等カ頑強ニ抵抗シタメ極メテ大キク武器ヲ持
 テ居タモノハ殆ト全部掃滅セラレタ。我方損害ハ死者十名傷者百名
 余デアツク最モ優秀ニテ献身的ナル同志ハ數及ト英雄的行爲ヲメニ戰死
 シタ。彼等ノ右行爲ヲ赤軍ハ破滅ヨリ救ワレタ。デアアル「ニコラエス」管区赤
 軍司令部ハ尼港ニ於ル日本側ノ攻撃ニツイテ總テ人々ニ周知スルト共
 ニ彼等ノ裏切行為ニ對シテソノ深甚ナル憤激ヲ表明シ總テソノ
 了人勞働者及外國人勞働者ニ向ヒ極東ニテ日本軍ノ背信
 的裏切行為ニ對シテ抗議セシコトヲ提議スルモノデアル。日本軍ハ
 「ゴアズ」將軍ノ中立ニ關スル聲明ノナルニ拘ラズ又我方ト締結……

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シタ協定ノアルニ拘ラス而モ我方ハ協定ニ違反シタイ
シ又我方が攻撃ヲ加ヘルヤウトコトヲ知リツツ我方
対シテ突然攻撃ヲ加ヘテ来タリテアル。吾々ハ總テノ都市
ガ本件情報ヲ受取ツタ旨吾々ニ回答シ又一般住民
竝日本人自身ガ如何^様能ク度ヲ採ルカ。西伯利ニ於
ケル日本政府軍ノコト新タル流血ノ犯罪ニツイテ如何
様ニ言ツテナルカラ通知マラレシコトヲ望ムモノデアル。
「ニコラエクス」管区赤軍司令官「マリトリヤピツイ」

参謀長「ソート、レーベジエフ」

書記官「クジミン」

右原本ト相違ナシ

一九三〇年四月四日第三六一號

(赤軍中央國家記録部エユ二八
エルペー、デーハ、エル。)

本寫ハ赤軍中央國家記録部保存原本ニ依リテ作成
シタモノデアル

赤軍中央國家記録部長「ケエルネフスキ」(署名)

一九四七年五月十九日 (官印)

No. 7

No. 8

alloc 3155

證明書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所、聯檢察部記録室長「アイマウリ」に茲に日本側流血犯罪事件ニ関スル一九二〇年三月二十四日附第九八條「コラエフスク」發集合電報(直通電線受信)ニナル名称、書類、寫眞寫ハ余カ前記書類、原本保存中ナルヲ聯赤軍中央國家記録部ヨリ一九四七年六月十六日受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル

一九四七年六月二十七日

日本東京

聯檢察部記録室長

「アイマウリ」(署名)