

2979

Def. Doc. #9884

Exh NO

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述者

大越兼二  
加瀬俊一印

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ  
如ク供述致シマス

私は法的年齡に達して久し、日本東京府世田ヶ谷区赤堤所  
一百三十五番地の住居して居ります。



Ref. Doc # 2979

一私(大越第三)は一九三八年<sup>三月</sup>から一九四〇年三月迄由東軍参謀を勤め、其の當時は陸軍少佐でありました。

一九三八年月中旬由東軍特殊情報部はソ聯ノラオキエフスク(中国名、秋煙)国境警備隊本部より在「ハハロスクリ」ゲペラ總本部に宛てた暗號電報を解讀し、参謀部第二課(情報)参謀のあり私に提出しと参りました。起業者は特別由東軍總司令部(司令官

フリエツヘル大將)の参謀長「ニエテルン」大將のあり、電報の文面には「ナイセルヤ」は北朝鮮鉄道を眼<sup>↑</sup>下に見下すことを得る要点であるから速に砲臺<sup>バッテリー</sup>(複数)を備へなければならぬと云ふ事が「フリエツヘル」將軍宛に記載してありました。

「ゲペラ」とは正確にはNKVD即ち内務人民委員部のことです。



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三、私は中央並に朝鮮軍に前記の電報を通報しました。

四、七月の初めにたつこらオシキエフスクール警備隊の暗器電報は、更に七月十日未明を以て愈々張鼓峯に領を実行すること、築城材料その他準備は完全に終了であること等在「ハバロフスク」ゲペラ總本部に報告し居りました。

圖們江の西は朝鮮領であり、滿洲の領地は極めて細く入り込んで居るに過ぎませぬ。それに張鼓峯方面は朝鮮軍の警備地域でありますから、南東軍として必ずしも問題にする必要はなかつたのであります。が、重要鉄道の身の上の要地を侵される事は滿洲国の人心にも影響があります。が、軍司令官兼大使植田大將は外交折衝により問題を解決し、人心の不安を除くたの一日も遠かに的確な情報を得る目的で、私に現地偵察を命ぜられました。私はソ軍の進出状況を目撃するため十日朝を張鼓峯に迎へる考で七月十日早朝に發し飛行機により現地に



向ひましたが、天候不良のため、途中から汽車によりました。その夜は張鼓峯に着くことがおあらず、張鼓峯から十数軒の古邑警備隊(中隊)に泊りました。其の夜、中隊長から右り通り聞きました。

(a) 我が警備兵力は、古邑の一中隊で張鼓峯正面數十軒を担当し居ること。

(b) 我が兵力は、悉く國門江の西岸(朝鮮領内)に配置せられ、あること。

(c) 又國門江の東には一般部隊の進出は禁止せられ、此の禁令を破つたもののなし。

(d) 翌朝早く中隊長と共に古邑兵舎をお返し張鼓峯の村岸の洪儀駅に下車し、私はそこで中隊長から松島憲兵伍長を紹介され、検閲にお席する。ため同行のおあらず、中隊長と合点し、國門江を渡り、現地に泊りました。



五、私は朝鮮人兵になつた松島伍長と共に濃霧の中を圓們江を渡る。防川項に着きました。防川項は張鼓峯と圓們江との間にある朝鮮人部落であります。部落の中はもうくしくしい様子で白鉢巻をした青年團員が日章旗を持ち棍棒を以て警戒して居りました。村長に會つた。山嶽救教員の通譯の様子を聞くと、年は今拂曉未張鼓峯の頂に進出するに盛に工事をし居るが戦争が始まるのではないだろうか。吾々は逃げねば殺される。もういよいよはなから不法拉致されることはあるまいかと脅かされて居りました。

私は打長の家に銃具と剣とを残り、輕装して前記伍長と共に張鼓峯の山嶽<sup>①</sup>に向つて漸次は急峻になる傾斜面を銃声の登りました。その時は霧が深く見え途がきかぬ上に太陽が東側から照らすのみです。から私はり年兵士に発見せられることなく工事の音を目標にして



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彼等の工事をし居る處から二十米位の地長迄足音を思はせ安を低く  
して接近しその工事の状況を三十分ばかり伏臥したまふ觀て居りま  
した。彼等のやる居る仕事は壕の構築等と杭打ち作業の如し。彼等の  
掘りおす土の塊や石がころころと私の傍の急な斜面をころかり落ちる  
来ます。矢かつとみると私の服も手も泥だらけの如し。掘りおした泥が  
散らばる居る所に私は伏臥し居たの如し。少し身体を上やるとソノ畢  
兵士の姿がクワキリと影の中は丁度影繪の様は距離の處迄見えます。  
彼等の工事をやる居る處は明かに傾斜変換線に相当しと居ります。

すべし山の頂まは合北嶺から直ちに急傾斜を下つて居るものにはなく、最高所  
から相當の距離を緩傾斜を下つて来て、傾斜変換線から急斜面になる  
のがあります。彼等の工事は私の現に居る急斜面の部分を射撃し  
得るや、この傾斜変換線に沿つて居ります。だから距離まで見えるの如し。  
それ故彼等の強襲等の合北嶺山嶺を越えて来るものは明白であります。



それ故彼等が張鼓峯の分水嶺を越えざる事は明白であります。

六 自令は静か山を降り防川項に歸りました。そして此の村の村長や古老や小学校長の話を聞きました。それによると

(a) 昔は長池(ハサン湖)で魚をとる生計を営んでゐた者もあつたがロシアの革命以後はゲレーボウに拉致されるのが行く者がなくなつたといふこと。

(b) それでも尚防川項の住民は春秋二季には張鼓峯の最高所即ち現にソ聯兵が工事して居る所より上へ上つた所で神様にお祭りをして来たけれど一度も処められた事なかつた事。

(c) 張鼓峯の項にはゲレーボウは十日か一週間に一回巡察するのが従来の例で別に常駐の兵力はなかつたこと。

(d) 一ヶ月位前に十數名の一團が山に上つて地圖を見れば滿洲及び朝鮮領の方を指差しながら三十分ばかりも留つて居たこと。



(e) その中には双眼鏡をもつた人も居たこと。

(f) 日本兵は此の方面には全射團側門の西岸に居る東側には居たことは最近一週内位前に二三名あり他は憲兵の松島伍長が時々居た位のものであること。

(g) 張鼓峯の山の頂は今北嶺から傾斜変換する場所は場所によつて遠さが五十乃至八十米位はあること等が明かとなりました。

私は直ちに新京(長春)に歸り其の状況を詳しく上司に報告すると共に朝鮮軍及中央部に通報しました。

七月十五日、十六日には朝鮮軍からの連絡電話で松島憲兵伍長が(明白なる) 満洲国領内での軍兵士の射殺せられたその死体は領内に持ち去られた

事が右憲兵に同行して居る防川項自衛團員の報告により明かになつた事を知り私は之を上司に報告しました。



昭和二十三年（一九四八年）二月五日  
於東京

供述者大越兼二

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印  
シタルトヲ證明シマス

同日同所ニ於テ

立會人 三浦和一





宣誓書

良心に従ひ眞實ヲ述べ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又  
何事ヲモ附加セザルヲ誓フ

署名捺印 大越 兼二



I M T F E

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al

vs.

ARAKI, SADA0 et al

SWORN

DEPOSITION

Deponent:

OHGOSHI, Kenji

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

I, OKOSHI, Kenji, am of lawful age, and reside at No. 35, 1-chome, Akazutsumi-cho, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo, Japan.



1. I (OHGOSHI, Kenji) served as a staff officer with the Kwantung Army from March, 1938, to March, 1940, and was a major at the time.

2. In middle of June, 1938, the special intelligence department of the Kwantung Army decoded <sup>(an intercepted message)</sup> a code telegram addressed to the G. P. U. General Headquarters in Khabarovsk from the Border Guards Headquarters of Novokievsk (Chinese name, Chiuyen) in the Soviet Union, and ~~presented them to me~~ <sup>(I was advised of this.)</sup> a staff officer of the 2nd Section (Intelligence) of the staff section. The draftsman <sup>sender of the message</sup> was the chief of staff, General <sup>Shtern</sup> Shuterun of the General Headquarters of the Special Army of the Far East (its commander, General <sup>Brücker</sup> Brücker), and the telegram <sup>stated</sup> reported to General Brücker that because Zaosernaya is an important place from where the North Korean Railway can be seen below one's eyes, batteries must be immediately prepared.

The G. P. U. more formally is the N. K. V. D. and is in other words the National Commissariat of Home Affairs.

3. I reported <sup>by telephone</sup> the above-mentioned <sup>message</sup> telegram to the Central and Korean Armies.

4. In the beginning of July, <sup>(the same department intercepted a code message)</sup> a code telegram of the Border Guards in Novokievsk reported to G. P. U. General Headquarters in Khabarovsk that they were finally going to carry out the occupation of Changkufeng at dawn on 11 July and that they had completely finished their preparations in the way of materials for fortification, etc. <sup>(I was advised of this.)</sup> West of the Tumen River is Korean territory and Manchoukuoan territory does not exceed but a thin strip wedged in between them. Moreover, since Changkufeng district was a guard area of the Korean Army, the Kwantung Army did not necessarily have to consider it a problem, but the Kwantung Army and the minds of the public in Manchoukuo to be invaded in a strategic spot directly above an important railway, General Ueda, the Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo ordered me to reconnoiter the actual spot for the purpose of gaining accurate intelligence as quickly as possible in order to get rid of uncertainty in the minds of the public by solving the question by dint of diplomatic measures. I departed for the spot by an airplane early in the morning of 10 July with the aim of greeting the morning of the 11th at Changkufeng in order to perceive with



my eyes the situation on the push of the Soviet Army, but I was not able to reach Changkufeng on the night of that day owing to bad weather and having changed to a train en route, and billeted with the Border Guards unit (a company) at Koyu situated more than several scores of kilometers from Changkufeng. I heard from the company commander that night as follows:

(a) The fact that our guard strength was one company at Koyu which was in charge of several scores of kilometers to the border of Changkufeng.

(b) The fact that our troop strength was wholly disposed on the west side of the Tumen River in Korean territory.

(c) The fact that we had been forbidden to advance to the east side of the Tumen River in general and that no one has ever broken this prohibition.

(d) Early the following morning, I departed with the company commander from the Koyu barracks, and detrained at Kohgi Station which is on the opposite bank to Changkufeng; there I was introduced to a Corporal Matsushima by the company commander and we parted as he could not go further with me in order to attend inspection and I went on to the spot crossing the Tumen River. The

5. I reached Bosenko crossing the Tumen River in a dense fog with Korean costumed Corporal Matsushima. Bosenko is a Korean village lying between Changkufeng and the Tumen River. It seemed on the alert within the village with young men association members on the watch with sticks and the rising sun flag in their



hands and wearing white cloth head-bands. I met the village chief with whom I conversed through an interpreter, a primary school teacher, to get an idea of the situation and he said that the Soviet army had advanced to the peak of Changkufeng at dawn and was busily engaged in construction, making them wonder if a war was about to begin. He was trembling and saying I wonder whether we shall be killed if we don't run away, or will we be captured unlawfully.

I left my gear and sword at the village chief's house, and thus lightly attired started to climb up with the previously mentioned corporal to the top of the mountain, and climbed up the steep slope step by step. At this time the fog was so thick we could not see through it and further as the sun was shining from the east I was not discovered by the Soviet soldiers. With the noise of the construction as our objective, we approached to a spot about twenty meters away muffling our footsteps and keeping our bodies low and observed their work for about 30 minutes, lying prone on the ground just as we were. They were building trenches and driving stakes. The lumps of dirt and rocks dug up by them came rolling down the steep slope near me. When I became aware of it and looked at my thighs and hands, I found they were covered with mud. I was lying at a spot where the mud which has been dug up was scattered. When I raised my body a little, I could see the shape of Soviet soldiers through the fog from head to foot distinctly like a silhouette. The place where they were working clearly coincided with the slope changing line.

In general, the summits of mountains are not sloped steeply immediately from the watershed, but go down for some distance from the highest peak with a loose slope, and then make a steep slope from the slope turning line. Their construction work was along this slope turning line in order to be able to fire at the part of the steep slope where I actually was. Therefore, I could even see their heels. Therefore, it was perfectly clear that they had come across the watershed of Changkufeng.

6. I came down the mountain quietly and returned to Bosenko and listened to the stories of the chief of the village, elders of the village, and the principal of the primary school. According to them:

(a) The fact that long ago there were some who made their living by fishing in Lake Changohih (Lake Khassan), but it got so that no one went there anymore being afraid of being captured by the G. P. U. after the Russian Revolution.



(b) The fact that even so the inhabitants of Bosenko held a festival in the spring and fall for their gods at the highest spot in Changkufeng or in other words a spot higher than the spot where the Soviet soldiers were actually working at present, but they had never been reprimanded.

(c) The fact that on the summit of Changkufeng it was the habit of the G. P. U. to patrol once a week or every ten days, but did not especially station troops.

(d) The fact that about a month ago, a group of more than 10 soldiers appeared on the top of the mountain, and stayed there about half an hour pointing towards Korean and Manchurian territory looking at a map.

(e) The fact that among them were some with binoculars.

(f) The fact that in this area, Japanese soldiers stayed on the west side of the Tumen River and outside of two or three of them coming over to the east side recently, about a week ago, only the KEMPEI Cpl MATSUSHIMA came over occasionally.

(g) Although it differed in places, it became clear that the summit of the mountain at Changkufeng was from about 50 meters to 80 meters from the watershed to the slope turning line.

I returned immediately to Shinkyo (Changohun) and reported the situation in detail to the higher authorities and informed the Korean Army and the Central authorities also about this.

7. On July 15, or 16, I learned through the liaison telephone of the Korean Army that Corporal Matsushima was shot and killed by Soviet soldiers while clearly in Manchukuan territory even on the Russian contention and that the corpse was carried away into Soviet territory which was evident from the reports from members of the Bosenko Self-Protection Association who had accompanied Matsushima. I reported this matter to the higher authorities.



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D. D. # 2779

On this 5th day of February, 1948,

At Tokyo

DEPONENT OHGOSHI, Kenji (seal)

I, NIURA, Kazuichi hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At the same place

Witness: (signed) NIURA, Kazuichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

OHGOSHI, Kenji (seal)