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CHARGE OUT SLIP

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TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 754

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*Retunov - Shigevintse
Conversatory 20 July 38*

SIGNATURE Lt. Col. Taranenko

ROOM NO. 354

EN 754

Doc. No. 191

From M.M.Litvinov's Diary

Extracts from the

Record of the Talk with Mr. Shigemitsu,
Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, of July 29, 1938

SHIGEMITSU: On July 11, the Soviet troops unexpectedly occupied the Chang-glu-Feng district west of Lake Chang-Chi and began to fortify it. In view of this Charge d'Affaires Nishi made a protest to Mr. Stomonyakov and demanded that an immediate evacuation of the Soviet troops from that district be effected. Stomonyakov declared the protest groundless and declined it on the basis of the Khunchun agreement and the maps attached to it.

On having studied the question the Imperial Government wired me and instructed to state the following:

According to the data founded on the agreements between China and Russia, the border is established in this region and likewise according to the data of the Zarist regime which are at the disposal of the Manchurian Government this territory belongs to Manchukuo. Besides, in the Khunchun agreement mentioned by Mr. Stomonyakov, it is said, that from letter "T" the frontier line runs north-west, follows the line of the mountains on the western side of Lake Khassan, and reaches the northern end of the sandy ridge, etc.

Therefore it is clear that the western coast of Lake Chang-Chi forms the border.

The fact that the Manchurian population have their religious rites on this mountain is another proof of this area being Manchoukuo possession.

It follows from the above that there is no doubt whatsoever that the territory belongs to Manchoukuo and the Japanese army in virtue of its obligations to Manchoukuo might take measures ensuing from these obligations

-----X-----

LITVINOV: During his conversation with NISHI, STOMONYAKOV presented quite official documents, i.e., the Khunchun Agreement and the maps attached to it.

The frontier on those maps is defined quite clearly, and the maps are signed by the Chinese representatives. On this map the frontier runs west of Lake Khassan, which you call Chang-Chi. It seems to me that the

presentation of these documents should have put an end to all sorts of talk on the subject, and I was glad to learn from the Ambassador that the Japanese-Manchurian party had studied all the documents and I expected to learn from him that the Japanese-Manchurian party had come to the same, i.e., the only possible conclusion, that the lake and the adjacent hills belong to the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the Japanese government insists upon its previous incorrect viewpoint. The Ambassador has mentioned certain data, yet he did not say what data were meant by him.

He has mentioned certain religious rites which cannot be checked upon by anybody. We know and have always considered the hill in question to be on the Soviet side of the frontier. Our border guards always discharged their duties there. Therefore we must categorically decline every protest and demand, because we are dealing with the Soviet territory, and no claims on it of another power are acceptable.

-----X-----

".....The Ambassador has mentioned certain data, that are at the disposal of both parties. We presented our data to the Japanese Embassy represented by NISHI. I am ready to present them also to the Ambassador. If the Japanese party produce their data, we are willing to study them, but so far we have only heard unfounded statements and groundless demands.

-----X-----

SHIGEMITSU: My opinion is that the Japanese government will not be satisfied with your reply. Firstly, you are speaking about the map as serving as a legal basis of the argument, but the map, which Mr. Stomonyakov showed to NISHI, had never been published, and, to my mind, at this critical moment speaking of some map is unreasonable. This will only complicate matters.

-----X-----

LITVINOV: I must say I am greatly surprised at hearing you, an old and experienced diplomat, speaking so slightly about official maps and calling them "some maps". You must know that maps are the only means of establishing frontiers.

SHIGEMITSU: "...Japan has the rights and obligations to Manchoukuo to use force and make the Soviet troops evacuate from the territory of Manchoukuo, unlawfully occupied by them.

-----X-----

LITVINOV: The Ambassador has not said anything new. The only new thing was that he threatened us with the use of force. The Ambassador

evidently considers the tactics of threats a sound diplomatic means. Unfortunately, there is quite a number of countries that are susceptible to being frightened and threatened, but the Ambassador must know that this means cannot be successfully used in Moscow.

-----X-----

Signed: LITVINOV

The copy is correct:

Director of the State Central Historic Record Office of the USSR.

Professor V.Maksakov.

-----X-----

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, KAPLAN V., 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 excerpts of the above document.

Signature: /s/ V.Kaplan
V.KAPLAN

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 hereby certify that extract from the record of the talk of Litvinov and Srigenitsu on July 20, 1938 in Moscow concerning the Khassan Lake incident, on 10 sheets was delivered to me by the Central State Historical Records Office of the U.S.S.R. on or about 13 March, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in the Central State Historical records office of the USSR in Moscow.

I do further certify _____

/s/ TARANENKO

Lt. Col. TARANENKO
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan

June 24, 1946.

Exh 754

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同志 M・M リトヴィノフ ノ日記ヨリ

一九三八年七月二十日モスコイ駐在日本大使重光氏トノ談話ノ記録ヨリノ抜萃

重光一七月十一日ニソ聯ノ軍隊ハ突然 Changshu

湖西方ノ Changshu Feng 一帯ヲ占領シ之

ヲ要塞化シ始メタ。之ニ鑑ミ、西代理大使

ハ「ストモニヤコフ」氏ニ對シ異議ヲ申立

テ、コノ地方ヨリソ聯軍隊ノ即時撤收ヲ要

求シタ。「ストモニヤコフ」氏ハソノ抗議

ハ根據ノナイ事デアルト言明シ Khunchun

協定及ビソノ附屬地圖ニ基キ此ノ要求ヲ拒

絶シタ。

新ニコノ問題ヲ研究シタ後、帝國政府ハ私

ニ電報ヲ打ツテ次ノ事ヲ述ベル様ニト指令

シテ來マシタ。

此ノ地方ノ國境ヲ定メテキル中ソ協定ニ基

ク資料ニヨルモ、亦滿洲國政府ニアル帝政

ロシヤ時代ノ資料ニヨルモ、コノ領土ハ滿

洲國ニ屬シテキル。ソノ上「ストモニヤコ

フ」氏ノイハレタ Khunchun 協定ニ於テハ、

丁字カラ國境ノ線ハ北西ニ走り Khasan 湖

ノ西側ニアル山脈ヲ通ツテ砂丘ノ北端ニ及

ンデキル云々、ト。

デスカラ Changchi 湖ノ西岸ガ國境ヲナ
シテキル事ハ此ノ點カラモ亦明ラカニ看取
セラレマス。

滿洲國ノ住民ガ毎年彼等ノ宗教儀式ヲコノ
山ノ上デスルトイフ事實ハ、コノ土地ガ滿
洲國ノ所有デアル事ノモウ一ツノ證明ニナ
リマス。

以上ニヨリ、此ノ領土ガ滿洲國ニ歸シテ居リ然
モ滿洲國ニ對スル義務ニヨリ日本軍ハソノ義
務ヨリ生ズル措置ヲトリ待ベキ事ハ疑ヒラ
減ム余地ガナイ。

X

リトヴィノフ。「ストモニヤコフ」氏ハ西氏トノ合談ニ
於テ全ク公式書類デアアル Khunchun 協定ト
附屬地圖ヲ出シマシタ。コレラノ地圖ノ上
デハ國境線ハ全クハツキリト確定サレテ居
リ、支那代表ノ署名ガアリマシタ。コノ地
圖ノ上デハ國境線ハアナタノ稱スル Changi
chi 湖即チ Khassa 湖ノ西ヲ走ツテキマス。
私ニハ、コレラノ書類ノ提出ニヨツテ、コ

ノ問題ニ關スル合談ハスベテ終ルモノト思
ハレマシタ。ソシテ私ハ大使カラ日、滿側
ハ書類ヲ全部ヨク研究シタトキイテ嬉シク
思ヒ、大使ガ日滿ガ可能ナル唯一ノ結論即
チ湖トソノ附近ノ山脈ハソ聯ニ屬スルモノ
トイフ我々ト同一結論ニ到達シタト聞カシ
テ呉レルダラウト思ツテキマシタ。不幸ニ
モ日本政府ハ前ノ間違ツタ見地ヲ固執シマ
シタ。大使ハ或種ノ資料ニ就イテ述べマシ
タガソノ資料ガ如何ナルモノデアルカイヒ
マセンデシタ。

彼ハ誰モ調査シ得ヌ或種ノ宗教、儀式ノ事
ヲ述べタノミデアリマシタ。私達ハソノ問
題ノ丘ガ國境ノソビエツト側ニアルト何時
モサウ思ツテキタ事ヲ知ツテキマス。我ガ
國境守備兵ハ常ニソコヘ派遣サレテキマシ
タ。デスカラ私達ハ斷乎トシテスベテノ異
議要求ヲシリゾケネバナリマセン。何故ナ
ラバ、私達ハソビエト領土ヲ扱ツテキルノ
ダシ、之ニ對スル他ノ強國ノ權利要求ハ承
認出來ルモノデハナイカラデアリマス。

「……大使ハ兩方ノ自由ニナル或種ノ資料ニ就キ述ベマシタ。私達ハ私達ノ資料ヲ西ニ依ツテ代表サレテ居ル日本大使館ニ提出シマシタ。私ハソレヲイッデモ閣下ニモ亦提出スル事ガ出来マス。モシ日本側ガ其ノ資料ヲ提出スルナラバ私達ハ喜んでソレヲ研究シマセウ。シカシ今迄ハ私達ハタゞ根據ナキ陳述ト基礎ノナイ要求バカリヲ聞イテ居ルダケデス。」

重光。私ノ考ヘデハ日本政府ハアナタノ答ヘデハ満足シナイダラウト思ヒマス。先ツ第一ニアナタハ地圖ガコノ論議ノ法律的根據トシテ役立つテキルヤウニオツツヤツテキマス。シカシ「ストモニヤコフ」氏ガ西氏ニ示サレタコノ地圖ハ未ダ嘗テ公表サレテナイシ、私ノ氣持トシテハコノ危急ノ際ニ何カノ地圖ノ事ナドモ話スノハ不合理ダト思ヒマス。ソレハ只事情ヲ複雑ニスルバカリデス。

2241-5

リトヴィンフ。アナタノヤウナ熟練シタ經驗豊カナ外
交官ガ公式ノ地圖ノ事ヲ「何カノ地圖」ダ
ナド、輕蔑シテオツシヤルノヲ聞イテハ全
ク驚クヨリ外アリマセン。御存ジノ通り國
境ヲ定メルニハ地圖ニ依ル事ガ唯一ノ方法
デアリマス。

X

重光。日本ハ滿洲國ニ對シ、不法ニモ占
領サレタ滿領カラソビエト軍ヲ撤退サセル
タメ實力ヲ行使スル權利ト義ヲ持ツテキ
マス。

X

リトヴィンフ。閣下ハ何モ新シイ事ハオツシヤイマセ
ンデシタ。唯一ツノ新シイ事ハ彼ガ實力ヲ
行使スルトイツテ私達ヲ脅カシタ事デス。
大使ハ明ラカニ脅迫戰術ガ健全ナ外交手段
デアルト考ヘテキマス。遺憾ナガラ世界ニ
ハ驚カサレタリ脅迫サレタリスル國々モ多
クアリマス。シカシ大使ハオースコーデハ脅
迫手段デハ成功出來ナイトイフ事ヲ知ラネ
バナリマセン。

X

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寫シニ間違ヒナシ。

署名 リトヴィノフ

ソビエツト聯邦中央歴史記録保存所長
V・マクサコフ 教授

證 明 書

余、中佐 G・I・タラネンコ / FARRHENKO G・H. / ハ社
會主義ソビエット共和國聯邦陸軍ノ部員ニシテ、
茲ニ左記ノ如ク證明ス

記

2241 (cert)

一九三八年ノ昭和十三年七月二十日モスコイニ於
テナサレタル「リトビイノフ」及「重光」間ノ「
ハツサン湖事件」ニ就テノ會談ノ拔萃十枚ハ、一
九四六年三月十三日又ハ其前後ニ於テ社會主義ソ
ビエット共和國聯邦ノ中央國立歴史記録局ニヨリ
余ニ引渡サレタル事、並ニ該文書ノ原本ハ在モス
コイ社會主義ソビエット共和國聯邦ノ中央國立歴
史記録局ニ所在スト看ラル、事、

(署名及階級) 中 佐 タラネンコ / 署名 /

日本東京ニ於テ

一九四六年六月二十四日