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一九三八年八月五日 全聯邦共產黨（「ボルシエ
ヴィキリ」派）中央委員會機關紙「パラウダ」
紙ヨリ

哈梁湖地方ニ於ケル紛争ニ付テ

昨八月四日在「モスク」日本大使重光氏ハ外務人民委員
員同志「リトヴィン」ヲ來訪シ、哈梁湖地方ニ於ケル衝突
ニ関シ日本政府ハ同事件ヲ一地方的事件トシテ
平和的手段ニヨリ解決セントスル意向ヲ有スル旨聲
明シタ。即チ大使ハ本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ双方軍
事行動ヲ停止シ本件ヲ外交機關ニ言ハ交渉ニ移ス
コトヲ提議シタ。

同志「リトヴィン」ハ若シ日本政府ガ真ニ平和的意
圖ヲ有スルトスレバ、日本軍當局ノ行動ハ之ト全然一

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致シテ居ナイ旨答ヘタ。ソレ領内ニ対スル武力侵入又ハ
 ソレ領内ニ對シ砲ヲ以テ夜襲ヲ行フコトハ、皮肉
 デデモナケレバ、平和的行動ト云フ事ハ出来ナイ。ソレ
 ハカカル行動ノ結果トシテ、~~ソレ~~發生シタムデ、ソレナ
 コトサヘナケレバ、事件ハ起ラナカツタデ、~~ソレ~~。若シ日本側
 ガ、ソレ領ニ對スル攻撃及ビ砲撃ヲ止メ且ツソレ領
 内ニ残存スル日本軍ヲ撤收スレバ、ソレ軍トシテ反撃ヲ
 フ續ケル理由ハナイ筈デ、ソレ領政府ハ日本政
 府ガナサントスル對ソレ提案ニ外交的考慮ヲ加ヘル用
 意ガアル。然レ、~~ソレ~~華春界約及ビ附圖ニヨリ確定セラ
 レタ「ソレ領内」國境ノ不可侵ハ先ツ保障セラレネ
 バ、~~ソレ~~。

大使ハ國境及ビソレ領内一方ノ責任ニ関シテ、~~ソレ~~論
 争スル意思ハナイ、ソレハ此等ノ事ニ付テ、双方交通ノ
 見解ガナイカラ、テアルトノ旨ヲ述ベタ。大使ハ國際條

約ノ効力ヲ認ムルガ滿洲國ハ中國ヨリ分離シテ居リ、
 獨自ノ資料ヲ有スルト云フンデアル。日本ハ今更始メテ理
 春早約附圖ヲ見タノデアル。従ッテカカル地圖ニ基キ本事
 件ヲ解決スルニトハ不合理デアル。然レ日本政府ハ同
 條約及ビ地圖ニ関シ現地ヲ具體的交渉ニ進ム用意
 ガアルトシタ。日ソ間國境劃定ニ関スル交渉ノカ
 以前行ハ、混合委員會議ノ構成ニ付合意が成立
 シテ居タノデアル。若シ問題ガ地圖ガタケニアルナラバ、混
 合委員會議ヲ云々スル理由ハナイデアル。若當リ
 軍事行動ノ停止及ビ七月十日以前ノ狀態ヘノ
 復歸ニ付實際的意味ニ於テ之ヲ論スルハ要カ
 アル。

之ニ對シ人民委員ハ次ノ通り述べタ。即チ國家間
 ノ境界ハ專ラ國際條約及ビ地圖ニヨリ決定セラ
 レテ居ルデアラ、主觀的意見、政府又ハ軍部ノ

希望若クハ非正式ノ資料ニヨルモノデハナイ。ソソ側ノ
 提出シタ公文書ニ對シテハ、日本側カラハ異ツタ國境
 シ希望スルニテアルト云フガケテアル。ソソ聯邦、滿
 洲國及ヒ朝鮮ト國境ハ清國政府ト締結サレ
 タ協定及ヒ條約並ニ附圖ニヨリ確定セラレタモノ
 ニテアルベキデア。日本ノ滿洲占領ハ國境変更
 要求權ヲ日本ニ與ヘルモノデハナイ。イッレニシテモソソ
 聯邦政府ハ國境ノ再檢討ニ同意ヲ與ヘタコトナク又
 與ヘモシナイデアラウ。若シ清國政府ノ所有ニカカリ
 從ツテ滿洲國ガ所有ニテ居ルベキ條約及ヒ地圖ヲ
 東京ニ於テ御持合セナイトシテモ、ソレハ我々ノ落度
 デハナイ。然シ若シ實際ニ其ノ條約及ヒ地圖ガナイ
 ノナリバ、無論大使ハ檢討ノタメ其ノ寫ヲ我々ニ
 御請ホニシレバヨロシイ。然シ日本軍ハサウハセズニ
 直接行軍ニ出デ、地回三示サレタ線ヲ越エテハイ
 ン東タケル。ソソ聯邦政府ハ前ニ述べタ確定的

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條件ニヨル混合委員會ノ設置ニ対スル同意ヲ撤回スル
モノデハナイ。ソコデ問題ハ新國境ノ設定ニ関スルモノデハ
ナク、現存條約及ビ地圖ヲ基礎トスル國境ノ劃定(界
標ノ設定)乃至再劃定ニ関スルモノデアル。若シ日本政
府ガ我々ニ対シ瑛春界約ヲ認ナル日明言セラレルチ
バ、我々ハ混合委員會ノ業務中ニ同條約ニ示サレタ國境
ヲ包含サセル用意ガアル、然レシレモ再劃定ノ為メノミテ
アル。瑛春界約ニ代エルニ他ノモノヲ以テスルト云フ問題ハ
有リ得ナイノデアル。軍事行動ノ停止ニ関シテハ、若シ七月
二十九日頃以前即チ日本軍ガ「ベズイミヤンナヤ」及ビ「ガオ
セルナヤ」各高地ノ奪取ヲ企テル以前ノ状態ニ復歸シ、
且フ若シ滿洲側ガ瑛春界約ニ示サレタ線ノ後方ノ

ソ領ニ対スル攻撃及ビ砲撃ヲヤメ、ソ領内ニ留マツテ居ル
 残存日本軍ガアレバソレガ撤退スレバソ側ニ於ケル軍事行
 動ハ停止セラレルデアラウ、ソレハ我々ハ満領ヲ必要トシナイカ
 ラ目標ヲ失フ事トナルカラデアル。日本側ハ「ザオセルナヤ
 高地ヲ夜襲シタ後、ソコニ何等攻撃的行動ノ準備
 ガナカワタ事、ドンナ構造物モナカワタ事ヲ知り得タデ
 アラウ。何ヨリ之ガ良ク、ソ側ノ平和的意圖ヲ証明ス
 ルモ「デアアル。然レシ、ソ側ノ国民ハ彼等ガ間違ヒナク、ソ領
 テアルト思ツテ居ル領土ハ小地域デアツテモソコニ外國軍
 隊ノ居ルコトヲ納得シナイダラウレ又カ、ル領土ノ解放
 ノ為メニハ如何ナル犠牲ノ前ヲモ辞セナイデアラウ。従

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ソテ、ソ領ニ付スル攻撃又ハ砲撃が續行スル限り、又ソ
コニ日本兵が一人デモ居ル限り、ソ解政府ハ其ノ行動ノ
自由ヲ留保シナキレハナラナイ。大使ハ軍事行動停止
ノ為何が必要デアルカラ十分了解セラレ、本国政府ニ正確
ニ傳達サレルデアラウ。後デ日本政府ニ理春界約及ビ
地圖ノ寫真版寫一部ヲ差上ゲテモヨロシイ、現地事務局
ニ付シ然ルベク訓令セラレルダラウ。

日本大使ハ本會談ニ付本国政府ニ報告スル旨ヲ約シ
タ。(「タス」)

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翻譯證明書

拙者三浦和一ハ辯護團ニ屬シ露、英、
日本語ニ通ズルモノニシテ、以上ノ翻譯ガ
余ノ知リ且信ズル限リニ於テ原本ノ正確ナ
ル翻譯ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年五月十九日

東京ニ於テ

三浦和一



71-φ

From the Pravda, Moscow, Organ of the
Central Committee of the All-Union
Communist Party (of Bolsheviks),
August 5, 1938.

~~Concern~~
CONCERNING THE CONFLICT IN THE REGION OF LAKE
KHASAN.

Yesterday, August 4, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Shigemitsu, called on the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Litvinov, and with reference to the clash in the region of Lake Khasan, declared that the Japanese Government has the intention of resolving the "incident" by peaceful means as a local incident. Under instructions from his Government the Ambassador therefore is proposing to terminate military actions by both sides and to transfer the question to negotiations through diplomatic channels.

Comrade Litvinov replied that if in reality the Japanese Government had peaceful intentions then the activities of the Japanese military authorities are not at all in conformity thereto. The armed incursion into Soviet territory and the night attack on the Soviet frontier post accompanied by the use of artillery could only ironically be called peaceful actions. The "incident" had arisen only as a result of these activities and had they not occurred there would have been no incident. If the Japanese will terminate the attacks on Soviet territory and the bombardment thereof and will recall those remnants of its armed forces which may still be on Soviet territory there would then be no reason for the Soviet forces to continue its counter military activities and then the Soviet Government will be prepared to proceed to the diplomatic consideration of those proposals which the Japanese Government may wish to make to it. However, the inviolability of the Soviet frontier established by the Hunchun Agreement and the map annexed thereto must preliminarily be guaranteed.

✓ The Ambassador said that he had no intention to renew the dispute concerning the frontier and concerning the responsibility of one side or the other, because there were no common views on both sides on that score. He recognizes the validity of international treaties, but Manchukuo after its separation from China has its own data. Japan has now seen for the first time the map annexed to the Hunchun Agreement. It would be unreasonable, therefore, to decide the incident on the basis of such a map. However, the Japanese Government is prepared to proceed to concrete negotiations on the spot concerning the treaty and the map. Negotiations had already taken place previously concerning the delineation of the frontier between Japan and the Soviet Union and an agreement had been reached concerning the composition of mixed commissions. If the question is

based

based only on maps then there would have been no reason to speak of mixed commissions. In the meantime it is, necessary to speak in a practical sense concerning the termination of military activities and of the reestablishment of the Situation existing prior to July 11.

To this the People's Commissar declared as follows: Frontiers between states are defined exclusively by international agreements and maps and not by the subjective opinions or wishes of governments and military circles, or by unofficial data. The official documents produced by the Soviet side have been countered on the Japanese side by nothing more than a declaration concerning its desire for a different frontier. The frontier between the Soviet Union, Manchukuo, and Korea can only be that which has been established by agreements and treaties concluded with the Chinese Government and by maps annexed thereto. The occupation of Manchuria by Japan does not give the latter the right to demand and alteration of the frontier. In any event the Soviet Government has not agreed and will not agree to a re-examination of the frontier. It is not our fault if Tokyo has not in its possession the treaties and maps which were in the possession of the Chinese Government and should be in that of Manchukuo, but, if they are not available in fact then the Ambassador could, of course, have asked us to give him copies of these treaties and maps for examination, but the Japanese armed forces had preferred instead the path of direct action and had penetrated beyond the line indicated on the map. The Soviet Government does not withdraw its consent to the creation of mixed commissions under the definite conditions stated by it. The question then did not refer to the establishment of a new frontier but to the demarcation (the establishment of frontier signs) or the re-demarcation of the frontier on the basis of the existing agreements and maps. If the Japanese Government will declare to us clearly its recognition of the Hunchun Agreement, then we will be prepared to include in the work of the mixed commission the frontier indicated therein, but only for re-demarcation. There can be no question of the substitution of the Hunchun Agreement by another. In regard to the termination of military activities, if there will be re-established the situation existing prior approximately to the 29th of July, that is, prior to the attempts by Japanese forces to seize the heights of Bezymyannaya and subsequently Zaozernaya and if the Manchurian side will cease attacks on Soviet territory lying behind the line indicated in the Hunchun Treaty and the bombardment of that territory, and the remnants of the Japanese forces which may still remain on that territory will be withdrawn, then the military activities on the Soviet side will cease, for they would become without object since we need no Manchurian territory. The Japanese could have convinced themselves after the night seizure of the Height of Zaozernaya that no preparations of any kind for offensive actions had been made there and that even no fortifications of any kind had been constructed. This, best of

all,

all, bears witness

all, bears witness to the peaceful intentions of the Soviet side. The Soviet peoples, however, will not be reconciled to the presence of foreign troops on even a small piece of territory which they consider indisputably theirs, and will not hesitate before any sacrifices in order to free it from them. Therefore, as long as the attacks on Soviet territory and the bombardment thereof continue or as long as there is to be found even one Japanese soldier thereon, the Soviet Government must reserve to itself liberty of action. The Ambassador surely has understood and will accurately convey to his Government what is required in order to terminate the military activities. Later on the Japanese Government may receive a copy of photostatic copy of the Hunchun Agreement and map and to convey appropriate instructions to the authorities on the spot.

The Japanese Ambassador promised to inform his Government of the conversation. (TACC)

Translation Certificate

I, MIURA, Kazuichi, of the Defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the Russian, English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

/s/ K. Miura

Tokyo
May 19, 1947.