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CHARGE OUT SLIP

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TRIAL BRIEF _____

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SIGNATURE St. Petrus

ROOM NO. 259

Document No. 2372

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The note is delivered by Troyanovsky
to Uchida of January 4, 1933 about the
conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Pact
of non-aggression, on three sheets.

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became acquainted with the contents of the verbal note of the Japanese Foreign Office of December 13 of this year in which the Japanese Government declined for the present the proposal of the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact, made on December 31, 1931 in Moscow by Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Yoshizawa who was returning to his country to occupy the post of Foreign Minister. In the above verbal note is recognized the existence of the opinion in Japan to the effect that "in view of the existence of different problems of such nature as may lead to differences between the two nations, it would be preferable to clear up the atmosphere and to provide for the settlement of these questions by means of a preliminary conclusion of such a non-aggression agreement." This argument reflects the similar viewpoint of the Soviet Government and it was the point of departure in its proposal of the conclusion of the non-aggression pact. The Soviet Government notes with satisfaction that this opinion is shared by the Japanese circles.

Unfortunately, we must state, that the Japanese Government did not find it possible to follow this point of view and adhered to the opposite opinion cited in the verbal note in the following vein: "first of all efforts should be made to remove the cause of such differences prior to the consideration of problems of a more general nature such as the conclusion of a non-aggression agreement."

The consistent development of this argument will inevitably result in the complete negation both of the idea of non-aggression pacts and the refusal of all nations to use war as an instrument of settling controversies, the latter being the essential element of the Briand-Kellogg Pact. The Japanese Government evidently believes that the conclusion of non-aggression agreements is pertinent only between two states which have no controversies. Under the conditions of the present economic and political interdependence between nations such state of affairs is hardly existing, nor is it possible, especially between two states which are more or less close neighbors.

The solution of now existing disputes does not prevent from breaking out new ones in the future, particularly if the policy of the state develops along the line of aggression and extension of its sphere of influence.

It is noteworthy that the states, whether close neighbors or no neighbors at all with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which concluded non-aggression pacts with it, by no means admitted the absence of any mutual claims or controversies. Particularly, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics quite recently gave its consent to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with a neighboring state, with which it has a disputable border and to which it has well grounded territorial claims.

The substance of non-aggression pacts, as well as the substance of the Kellogg-Briand Pact lies in the principle that the states involved, taking into consideration the existence of controversies between them at present, or the possibility of new controversies in the future, refuse to settle them by the use of force. The Soviet Government on its part in no way considers that between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan there are controversies which cannot be settled, or which the Soviet Government refuses to settle by peaceful means. The negation of this would be contradictory to the Kellogg-Briand Pact, to which both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan are signatories. Proposing a non-aggression pact with Japan, the Soviet Government has in no way ignored that international instrument, but meant to consolidate it by means of bilateral agreement to amplify it and to adapt it to the peculiarities of the relations between both nations. The proposal of the Soviet Government was not called forth by the considerations of the moment, but resulted from all its peaceful policy, and therefore continues in force for the future. On the other hand, it is permissible to doubt that the refusal of one party to conclude the non-aggression pact would contribute to the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the solution of all controversies and the settling of all misunderstandings ..."

Delivered to Troyanovsky by Uchida January 4, 1933.

The Copy is correct: Director of the State Central Record office of the U.S.S.R.

Professor Maksakov.

May 21, 1946

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, Kaplan, B.A., 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 Document:

Signature: 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 the text of the note is delivered by TROYANOVSKY to UCFIDA of January 4, 1933 about the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Pact of non-aggression, on 3 sheets was delivered to me by the Central State Historical Records Office of the USSR on or about May 21, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in the Central Historical Records Office of the USSR

I do further certify _____

Lt. Col. TARANENKO /s/
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan

July 2, 1946

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寫本ヨリ再寫

ソヴェット社會主義共和國聯邦政府ハ本年十二月十三日附日本外務省ノ口頭通告ノ内容ヲ承知セリ。該通告ニ依レバ、日本政府ハ一九三一年十二月三十一日外相就任ノ知露國セントスル芳澤氏ニ對シ莫斯科ニ於テ外務人民委員リトヴィーノフヨリ提議セル日ソ不侵略條約締結ヲ、現下ノ情勢上回避ストノコトナリ。

前掲口頭通告ニ依レバ「爾日民間ニ紛争ノ原因トナルベキ各種問題ノ存在スル事實ニ鑑ミ、事前ニ不侵略協定ノ如キモノヲ締結シ、緊張セル空氣ヲ緩和シ紛争ノ解決ヲ確保スルハ希望スベキ良策ナリ」トノ意見ガ日本ニ存在スルコト明カナリ。

此ノ結論ハソヴェット政府ノ觀點ヲモ反映スルモノニシテ不侵略條約締結提議ノ基礎ヲナスモノナリシナリ。ソヴェット政府ハ日本ノ各界ガ此觀點ニ贊同シアルコトニ満足ノ意ヲ表ス。

日本政府ガ此觀點ニ立ツヲ得ズ「不侵略協定締結ノ如キ全般的問題ノ検討ニ入ルヨリ先ニ紛争ノ原因トナルベキ原因一掃ノタメ努力スルヲ急務トスル」ト口頭通告ニ述べアル如キ、反對ノ觀點ニ贊同セルシテ諒スルニ至リタルハ遺憾ナリ。

此結論ヲ逐次敷衍スレバ不侵略條約並ニケロツグ

ブリアン不侵條約中ニ宣言セラレアル國際紛争ノ解決手段トシテノ、戦争ノ國際的否認ノ着想ヲ完全ニ拒否スルニ至ルベク、日本政府ガ何等紛争存在セザル國家間ノミニ限り不侵條約ヲ締結スルヲ適當トスト思考シアルコト明カナリ。各國民ガ經濟並ニ政治上相互ニ依存シアル現在ニ於テ、斯クノ如キ状態ハ恐ラク存在セザルベク、多少ナリトモ密着ナル關係ヲ持スル國家間ニ於テ特ニ然リトス。現ニ存在スル紛争ヲ解決スルハ爾後ノ新紛争ヲ發生ヲ防止スルモノニ非ズ、特ニ何レカノ國ガ侵略的政策ヲ進メ外部勢力圈ヲ擴大セントスル時ニ於テ然リトス。現ニソヴェット社會主義共和國聯邦ト不侵條約ヲ締結セル同聯邦ノ隣接國並ニ非隣接國ガ、決シテ紛争又ハ不満申入ナキヲ認メシニ非ザルコトヲ指摘シ得ル處ニシテ就中ソヴェット社會主義共和國聯邦ハ現ニ國境ニツキ紛争ヲ有シ領土ノ不潔申入ヲ當然に懸シ得ル隣國トノ不侵條約ノ締結ニ最近同意セリ。不侵條約ノ意義ハ、ケロツグ、ブリアン條約ト同ジク各國ガ相互間ニ紛争ノ現存シ、或ハ將來發生スベキヲ考慮ノ基礎トシ、暴力ニ依ル解決ヲ回避セントスルニアリ。ソヴェット政府トシテハソヴェット社會主義共和國聯邦ト日本トノ間ニ平和的手段ニ依ル解決ヲ不可能トシ、或ハソレニソヴェット政府ガ

ガ同意シ得ザル如キ紛争が存在セリトハ毫モ思考シ
アラズ、若之ヲ拒否セバケロツグ、ブリアン不戰條
約參加國タルソヴェット社會主義共和國聯邦モ日本
モ共ニ同條約ニ背反スルコト、ナルベシ。

日本ニ對シ不侵略條約ヲ提案スルニ際シ、ソヴェ
ット政府ハ此國際上ノ決議ヲ決シテ忘却セルモノニ
非ズ、寧ロ之ヲ強化シ二國間ノ協定ニ依リ之ヲ敷衍
シ、且兩國關係ノ特性ニ順應セシムルニ努メタルモ
ノナリ。

ソヴェット政府ノ提案ハ一時的考慮ニ依リ行ハレ
タルモノニ非ズ、其全幅的平和政策ヨリ發露セルモ
ノナルヲ以テ將來ニ亘リテモ效力ヲ有ス。反面一國
ガ不侵略ノ協定ヲ拒否スルハ、各種紛争ノ解決並ニ
誤解ノ調停ニ好適ナル空氣ヲ醸成スルニ貢獻セント
スルモノナリヤ否ヤニツキ疑惑ヲ抱カシムルモノナ
リ。

ソヴェット政府ハ日本ノ口頭通告中ニ於テ「日本
並ニソヴェット聯邦ハ相互ニ相互ノ主權ヲ細心ニ尊
重シ聊モ國境侵犯ヲ行ハザル用意アリ」ト宣言シア
ルニ満足ノ意ヲ表ス。ソヴェット政府ハ此義務ヲ確
實ニ履行セバ、過去ニ於ケル如クソヴェット國境附
近ニ一時日本軍隊存在スル場合ニ於テモ、何等國境
紛争發生スルコトナシトノ確信ヲ表明ス。ソヴェツ

2372-4

ト政府ハ又國境紛争事件豫防ノタメ現ニソヴェット
聯邦ト羅馬尼、ポーランド等隣接國トノ間ニ存在ス
ル委員會ニ倣ヒ日、ソ、滿委員會ヲ設置スベシトノ
日本ノ提案ヲ研究審査スル用意アリ。

一九三三年一月四日

トロヤノフスキヨリ内田ニ手交ス

寫本ノ正確ナルコトヲ認ム

ソ聯邦中央文書保管局長

マクサコフ教授 (署名)

2372 (cert.)

余、中佐 G. I. タラネンコ / GARANTSHO G. H. / ハ
社會主義ソビエツ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

三業ヨリ成ル日ソ不可侵條約ノ締結ニ關スル一九三
三年ノ昭和八年ノ一月四日ノトロヤノフスキイ / HERO
- YANOVSKY / 内田へ手交サレタル覺書ノ本文ハ、
一九四六年五月二十一日又ハ其前後ニ於テ社會主義
ソビエツト共和國聯邦ノ中央國家歴史記録局ニヨリ
余ニ引渡サレタル事、並ニ該文書ノ原本ハ社會主義
ソビエツト共和國聯邦ノ中央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 / 署名ノ

日本東京ニ於テ

一九四六年七月二日

Translated By
KASAHARA
checked by Atita

2372

2372

證 明 書

余、中佐 G. I. タラネンコ / FABRIENKO G. I. / ハ社
會主義ソビエツ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

三葉ヨリ成ル日ソ不可侵協定^{條約締結論}ニ因スル一九三三年昭和八年

一月四日ノトロヤノフスキー / TROYANOVSKY / 野内田^{手交サレタル}引渡セ

ト見書ノ原本文

ハ、一九四六年 五月二十一日又ハ其前後ニ於テ

社會主義ソビエツト共和國聯邦ノ中央國家歴史記録局

ニヨリ余ニ引渡サレタル事、並ニ該文書ノ原本ハ

社會主義ソビエツト共和國聯邦ノ中央歴史記録局

ニ所在スト看ラル、事、

余ハ更ニ左ノ事ヲ證明ス

(署名及階級) 中 佐 タラネンコ / 署名ノ

日本東京ニ於テ

一九四六年 七月 二日

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2369 to 2373 inclusive

3 July 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Official communiques, verbal reports, and diary extracts of high officials revealing progress of Japanese-Russian relations

Date: (see below) Original () Copy (x) Language:

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

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SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: YOSHISAWA, Kenichi; OSHIMA, Hiroshi; HIROTA, Koki

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Japanese relations with USSR

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 2369

Excerpts from M. M. LITVINOV's diary recording his talk with YOSHISAWA, Japanese Foreign Minister on 31 Dec 31 re possible Japanese-Russian non-aggression pact.

Doc. No. 2370

Extracts from record of talk between German Foreign Minister RIBBENTROP, and OSHIMA, Japanese Ambassador to Germany in Fuschl on 23 Feb 41. (5 sheets with 20 photostat sheets attached) (German)

Doc. Nos. 2369 to 2373 incl - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Doc. No. 2371

Copy of verbal note delivered by UCHIDA to TROYANOVSKY on 13 Dec 32 re mutual respect of border and sovereign rights.

Doc. No. 2372

Note delivered by TROYANOVSKY to UCHIDA on 4 Jan 33 re conclusion of Soviet-Japanese Non-aggression Pact. (Russian)

Doc. No. 2373

Verbal note delivered on 13 Feb 33 by SUGESIDA by order of UCHIDA, of the Foreign Ministry to the Plenipotentiary.

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

Doc. Nos. 2369 to 2373 incl
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