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イハバスクし總領事館及びブラユエに在る自官

M-0115

0259

M 1.3.0.1-4

「ハバロフスク」總領事館及「ブラゴウエ
シチエンスク」領事館閉鎖
豫々「ソ」聯側ハ自方ガ神戸及小樽ノ二領事館ヲ閉鎖セルニ付所
謂同數主義ナルモノニ依リ在「ハバロフスク」及「ブラゴウエシ
チエンスク」ノ日本領事館閉鎖ヲ要求シ來リ兩國政府間ニ交渉中
ナリシニ不拘「ソ」側ハ四月十四日以後在「ハバロフスク」及「
ブラゴウエシチンスク」二領事館ノ職務執行ヲ困難ナラシメ八月
上旬ニ至リ右領事館館員ニ對シ急遽領事館ヲ閉鎖ノ上出國センコ
トヲ強要シ職務ノ執行竝ニ居住ヲ實際上不可能ナラシムルニ至ラ
シメタルニ因リ左記兩領事館員ハ已ムナク兩地ヲ一時引揚ケ同月
十三日歸國セリ

外務省

11.3

在ハバロフスク

總領事 島田 滋

在ブラゴウエシチエンスク

副領事 下村 未郎

外務書記生 田村 正太郎

雇 東根 三郎

外務省

11.3

M-0115

0270

「ハバロフスク」總領事館及「ブラゴブエシチエンスク」領事館閉鎖(三)開スル外務省情報部發表

在ハロフスリ

在少
島田 滋
萬村 末郎
田村 正太郎
常記堂

廣東根

日「ソ」領事館閉鎖問題ニ付テハ「ソ」側ハ昨年「ソ」聯自身ノ必要ニ基キ在東京、~~東京~~領事館ヲ閉鎖シタル後所謂同數主義ヲ主張シテ在「ノヴオシビルスク」及「オデツサ」帝國領事館閉鎖ヲ要求シ我方之ニ應セサリシモ種々ナル壓迫ヲ加ヘ甚タシキハ水道、電氣ノ供給ヲモ絶チ領事ノ職務執行ハ勿論、生活ヲサヘ不可能トセル爲遂ニ一時引揚クルノ餘儀ナキニ到ラシメタル處又々本年ニ至リ勝手ニ神戶、小樽二領事館ヲ閉鎖シタル後前回ト同様所謂同數主義ヲ主張シテ四月十五日限り在哈府總領事館及武市領事館ノ閉鎖方ヲ要求シ來レリ我方ハ之ニ對シ所謂同數主義ナルモノハ國際法上認メラレタル原則ニアラサルノミナラス特ニ從來帝國政府トシテ之ヲ認メタル事實モアラス帝國領事館ノ存廢ハ我方ノ意向ニ依リ決スヘキモノニシテ我方ノ同意ナクシテ閉鎖ヲ強制スルカ如キコトハ國際法ノ原則及國際禮讓ニ反スル旨ヲ主張シテ交渉シ來リ本問題ハ未解決ノ儘ニナ

外
務
省

リ居リタリ

然ルニ八月二日在哈府外交代表ハ同地島田總領事ニ對シ内務人民委員部ノ命ニ依リ貴館員（使用人タル支那人ヲ含ム）ニ對シ四十八時間以內ニ立退方竝旅行諸準備ニ付テハ便宜供與スヘキ旨通告セルニ付同總領事ハ理由明示ヲ求メ且詰問ノ必要アルニ付一回限り暗號ノ使用方要求セルモ何レモ應セス又四十八時間ハ短キニ過クル旨語レルニ對シ貴館ノ引揚ハ既ニ決定シ居ル事項ナリト答ヘ本省、莫斯科浦潮ヘノ平文電報ヲモ受運セサルノミナラス何故カ哈府浦潮間電話モ不通ナリキ更ニ電燈、水道、電話等ノ料金ノ清算ヲ要求シ家主ハ八月分家賃ヲ返還シ來ルト共ニ四日午後七時迄ニ家屋明渡方ヲ要求セル等言語ニ絶スル壓迫ヲ加ヘ居住ニ堪ヘサルニ至ラシメタルヲ以テ同總領事ハ四日館員ト共ニ一時同地ヲ引揚ケタリ一當支那人使用人ハ新疆省行ノ査證ニ非レハ出國査證ヲ下附セサル旨申渡サレタルモ島田總領事ヨリ浦潮經由査證發給方要求シ結局一行ト共ニ出國ス

13. 8

外務省

ルヲ得タリ

他方在武市下村領事代理ニ對シテモ八月四日内務人民委員部民警署ヨリ人ヲ派シ警面ヲ以テ六時迄ニ出頭方通告シ來レモ受運セス外交代表經由送附アリ度キ旨傳ヘ歸ラシメタル處折返シ同代表ヨリ政府ノ命ニヨリ四十八時間以內ニ立退方竝ニ離武ニ附シ便宜供與方ヲ電話越セルカ更ニ民警署ヨリ右期間内ニ出國方提言ストテ誓約書ニ署名方要求セルニ依リ日本領事トシテ署名ノ限リニ非ストテ之ヲ拒否シタルモ哈府同様ノ壓迫ニ依リ六日館員ト共ニ一時同地ヲ引揚ケタリ

13. 8

外務省

Blagoveschensk on August 6.

Locations of Japanese and Soviet Consulates.

1. Prior to the temporary closing of Japanese Consulates in
Novosibirsk and Odessa

Japanese Consulates	Soviet Consulates
Odessa	Tokyo
Novosibirsk	Yokohama
Vladivostok	Kobe
Habarovsk	Keijo
Alexandrovsk	Otaru
Oha	Tsuruga
Petropavlovsk	Dairen
<i>Blagoveschensk</i>	<i>Hakodate</i>

2. At the above closure (December 1937)

Vladivostok	Kobe
Habarovsk	Keijo
Oha	Otaru
Alexandrovsk	Hakodate
Petropavlovsk	Tsuruga
Blagoveschensk	Dairen

3.

3. After the temporary closing of Japanese Consulates at
Habarovsk and Blagoveschensk.

Vladivostok	Keijo
Alexandrovsk	Hakodate
Oha	Tsuruga
Petropavlovsk	Dairen

refused, contending that since the Soviet principle had no basis in international law nor had it ever been recognized by Japan, and the question of maintaining or closing of Japanese consulates was a matter to be decided solely by the Japanese Government, the Soviet demand was a violation of both law and courtesy of nations. The negotiations have since been pending.

Suddenly on August 2 Consul General Shimada at Habarovsk was served notice by the Foreign Commissariat representative of the city saying that he and his staff (including Chinese employees) were to evacuate within 48 hours and passports and facilities for travel would be provided to that end. The Consul General demanded explanations, and also made a request to be permitted to send a code message to Tokyo as he wanted to ask for instructions. His request was refused. He complained that the time limit of 48 hours was too brief, but he was told that the Soviet decision was irrevocable. The Soviet telegraph office refused to accept his plain-word message to the Tokyo Foreign Office, to Moscow and to Vladivostok. Moreover, he found it impossible to communicate with Vladivostok by telephone. Payments were demanded for electric light, water, telephone bills. The owner of the consular building returned

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the rent for August and asked for the evacuation of the premises by 7 o'clock p.m., August 4. It was under these circumstances that on that day the Consul General left Habarovsk, together with the members of his staff. (As for the Chinese employees, they were first told to the effect that they would not be permitted to leave the country unless the passports were visáed with Sinkiang as the destination. But through the demand made by Consul General Shimada, they were finally allowed to leave with the party via Vladivostok.

It was on August 4 also that Acting Consul Shimomura received a note by messenger from the Police, ordering him to come to the office by 6 o'clock p.m., that day. The consul refused to accept the note, and sent back the messenger telling him that message should come through the representative of the Foreign Commissariat. Soon the latter telephoned to the consul, demanding his withdrawal within 48 hours and adding that facilities for that would be duly extended. Besides, the police came to ask him to sign a pledge of his departure within the above time limit. This the consul refused to sign. But because of the intolerable pressure that was exerted, as in the Habarovsk case, our consul and his staff left

Blagoveschensk

Circumstances of the temporary closing
of the Japanese Consulates in Habarovsk
and Blagoveschensk.

Ever since the closing by the Soviet Union of her
consulates in Tokyo and ~~Yokohama~~ the Soviet Government have
insisted upon what they called "the equal numbers principle"
-- that is to say, the maintenance of an equal number of
consulates by Japan and the Soviet Union within each other's
territory. Although the aforementioned closure of the Soviet
consulates was carried out for reasons of their own, the
Soviet Government demanded Japan to close her consulates in
Novosibirsk and Odessa. Upon our rejection of this demand
they at once resorted to various oppressive measures. By
cutting off even the supply of water and electricity, they
made it absolutely impossible for our consular staffs to live,
to say nothing of executing their official duties, so that
they were withdrawn temporarily.

This year the Soviet Union closed her consulates at Kobe
and Otaru on her own account, and once more put forward her
"equal numbers principle," demanding our consulates at Habarovsk
and Blagoveschensk be closed as from April 15. Our Government
refused.