記録 外務省

自 年 月 日
至 年 月 日

復活

大東亜戦争関係一件
戦況
米機本邦空襲関係

第

門類項目号 A 7 1 1 9-17-1

自 年 月 日
至 年 月 日

復活

大東亜戦争関係一件
戦況
米機本邦空襲関係

第 巻

米機ノ那覇無差別爆撃ニ対スル抗議ノ件

昭和十九年十月十日米機ハ晝間五次二亘リ沖縄ヲ空襲セルガ其ノ一次乃至ノ三次攻撃ガ主トシテ軍事目標ニ対シ行ハレタルニ反シ第四次攻撃ニ於テハ九十機以外ノ五次攻撃ニ於テハ専ラ非軍事目標タル那覇市街其モノヲ目標シ之ヲ焦土ニ帰セシメ且此間低空ヨリ無差別ノ銃爆撃ヲ加ヘ無辜ノ非戦闘員多数ヲ殺傷スルノ非道ヲ敢テセリ

由来斯クノ如キ白爆ガ國際法規ニ違反セル非人道行為ナルハ論ヲマタズ正々堂々ノ戦闘手段ニヨリ輸贏ヲ決スルヲ以テ古来ノ傳統トスル帝國軍ノ断ジテ採ラザル所ナリ

而シテ我方ノ鹵獲セル資料ニヨレバ米軍ハ自国人ノ收容セラレアル俘虜收容所ニモ非戦闘員ニ対スル非爆撃目標

トシテ深甚ナル注意ヲ拂ヒアルニ反シ其ノ他ニ対シテハ無差別爆撃ヲ許與シ動クモノト見レバ一人一馬ヲ殘サズ之ヲ銃爆撃スベキヲ命ジアルハ利己的非道ト斷ゼザルヲ得ズ

米国政府ノ愛用スル戰爭法規、俘虜待遇條約ハ米国人ノ利益ノタメニノミ存スルモノニ非ルニヨリ帝国政府ハ茲ニ米国政府ニ対シ無差別爆撃ノ責任者トシテ其非ヲ追及スルトトモニ將来之ヲ繰返サザル如ク即時有効適切ナル措置ヲ採ラシコトヲ強ク要求ス

納山丸・京東

秘

敵機ノ國際法規違反狀況

非軍事目標ニ對スル盲銃（爆）撃狀況

敵機ハ主トシテ第四、第五次爆撃ニ於テ各學校、官衙、製糖工場、其ノ他ノ非軍事目標タル一般民家等ニ對シ燃弾、焼夷弾ヲ投下シ被空襲都市戸數ノ約三分ノ二ヲ焼失セシメ尚壕及屋外ニ行動スル非戰鬪員ニ對シテハ一人一馬ト雖モ執拗ナル銃撃ヲ加ヘタリ

細部ノ狀況左表ノ如シ

地域	主要目標	狀況
那覇市	各國民學校 那覇市第一中學校 那覇警察署其ノ他 （沖縄縣廳及武徳殿ヲ除ク）	各次ニ亘リ投弾セシモ特ニ第四次（一二、四〇―一三、四〇）第五次（一四、四五―一五、四五）ニ於テ燃弾、焼夷弾ヲ併用投下シ爲ニ那覇市内一〇、九二四戸（約九

陸軍

	一般民家全部	悉）ヲ焼失セシメタリ
國頭郡名護町	各國民學校其ノ他主要官衛	爆撃及一般地方人ヲ銃撃セリ
國頭郡渡久地	國民學校其ノ他一般民家	爆弾及焼夷弾ヲ投下シ非戦闘員ヲ銃撃シ渡久地ノ三分ノ二戸数ヲ焼失セリ
中頭郡小湾城間	一般民家同右	第一次空襲時爆弾投下民家数軒ヲ破壊セリ
同右小那覇	同右	第五次一般民家ニ対シ焼夷弾ヲ投下シ約七〇戸ヲ焼失セリ
同右牧港	揚水機一般民家	爆弾及焼夷弾ヲ投下シ附近一般民家数軒ヲ炎上セリ
島尻郡糸満	製糖工場及一般民家	爆弾及焼夷弾ヲ投下シ糸満約三分ノ二戸数焼失セリ

一、第五次（一四四五ー一五四五）那覇刑務所附近ヨリ西北地區ノ防空壕ニ避難中ノ老幼婦女子ニ対シ銃撃ヲ加ヘ十数多ノ死傷者ヲ生ゼシメタリ

二、第一次（〇七〇〇ー〇八二〇）敵機ハ那覇市ノ泉崎橋附近ニ爆弾ヲ投下シ非活動者四名ヲ死ニ至ラシム

右ハ那覇市ノ中央附近ニテ武装目標トハ遙カニ距リアリシモノナリ

三、第一次（〇七〇〇ー〇八二〇）敵機ハ「アブナイ、サワルナ」ト標記セル長サ約一〇糎ノ小型爆弾及紐附万年筆型爆弾ヲ小祿地區ニ投下シ老婦之ヲ拾得、何ニモ知ラズニ紐ヲ引キ右手首ヲ失ヒ、

小兒ニ大怪我ヲ負ハセシ事事實アリ、右ハ全クノ謀略資材ニシテ日本語ヲ以テ標記シアルハ實ヲ他ニ荷セシトスル惡逆非人道的行爲ト斷セザルヲ得ズ

陸軍

秘

敵機ノ國際法規違反狀況

非軍事目標ニ對スル盲銃（爆）擊狀況

敵機ハ主トシテ第四、第五次爆擊ニ於テ各學校、官衙、製糖工場、其ノ他ノ非軍事目標タル一般民家等ニ對シ燃彈、燒夷彈ヲ投下シ被空襲都市戶數ノ約三分ノ二ヲ燒失セシメ尙據及圍外ニ行動スル非戰鬪員ニ對シテハ一人一馬ト雖モ執拗ナル銃擊ヲ加ヘタリ

細部ノ狀況左表ノ如シ

地域	主要目標	狀況
那覇市	各國民學校 那覇市第一中學校 那覇警察署其ノ他 （沖繩縣廳及武德殿ヲ除ク）	各次ニ亘リ投彈セシモ特ニ第四次（一一二、四〇—一一三、四〇）第五次（一一四、四五—一一五、四五）ニ於テ燃彈、燒夷彈ヲ併用投下シ爲ニ那覇市內一〇、九二四戶（約九

	一般民家全部	悉）ヲ燒失セシメタリ
國頭郡名護町	各國民學校其ノ他主要官衙	燃彈及一般地方人ヲ銃擊セリ
國頭郡渡久地	國民學校其ノ他一般民家	燃彈及燒夷彈ヲ投下シ非戰鬪員ヲ銃擊シ渡久地ノ三分ノ二戸數ヲ燒失セリ
中頭郡小湾城間	一般民家同右	第一次空襲時燃彈投下民家數軒ヲ破壞セリ
同右小那覇	同右	第五次一般民家ニ對シ燒夷彈ヲ投下シ約七〇戸ヲ燒失セリ
同右牧港	揚水機一般民家	燃彈及燒夷彈ヲ投下シ附近一般民家數軒ヲ炎上セリ
島尻郡糸滿	製糖工場及一般民家	燃彈及燒夷彈ヲ投下シ糸滿約三分ノ二戸數燒失セリ

陸軍

附錄

一、第五次（一四四五ー一五四五）那覇刑務所附近ヨリ西北地區ノ防空壕ニ避難中ノ老幼婦女子ニ對シ銃擊ヲ加ヘ十數多ノ死傷者ヲ生ゼシメタリ

二、第一次（〇七〇〇ー〇八二〇）敵機ハ那覇市ノ泉崎橋附近ニ燃彈ヲ投下シ非活動者四名ヲ死ニ至ラシム

右ハ那覇市ノ中央附近ニテ武裝目標トハ遠カニ距リアリシモノナリ

三、第一次（〇七〇〇ー〇八二〇）敵機ハ「アブナイ、サワルナ」ト標記セル長サ約一〇糎ノ小型燃彈及紐附万年筆型燃彈ヲ小祿地區ニ投下シ老婦之ヲ拾得、何ニモ知ラズニ紐ヲ引キ右手首ヲ失ヒ、

東京小澤印刷

小兒ニ大怪我ヲ負ハセシ事事實アリ、右ハ全クノ謀略資材ニシテ日本語ヲ以テ標記シアルハ實ヲ他ニ衒セントスル惡逆非人道的行爲ト斷セザルヲ得ズ

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first, second and third raids aimed chiefly at military objectives. But in the fourth (from 12.40 till 13.40) and fifth (14.45 till 15.45) raids the American planes blindly attacked such non-military objectives as schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses in the streets of Naha City, and reduced them to ashes. At the same time they wounded and killed a large number of civilians by indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude.

The Japanese Government most emphatically condemn the above-mentioned deliberate attacks on non-military objectives and innocent civilians as the most serious violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law which govern the present day States. The Japanese Government, therefore, while solemnly declaring that they reserve all rights relating to this matter, demand from the United States Government an immediate reply setting forth their views as to whether such indiscriminate attacks as above mentioned, when carried out by airplanes, do not constitute a violation of international law.

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first, second and third raids aimed chiefly at military objectives. But in the fourth (from 12.40 till 13.40) and fifth (14.45 till 15.45) raids the American planes blindly attacked such non-military objectives as schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses in the streets of Naha City, and reduced them to ashes. At the same time they wounded and killed a large number of civilians by indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude.

The Japanese Government most emphatically condemn the above-mentioned deliberate attacks on non-military objectives and innocent civilians as the most serious violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law which govern the present day States. The Japanese Government, therefore, while solemnly declaring that they reserve all rights relating to this matter, demand from the United States Government an immediate reply setting forth their views as to whether such indiscriminate attacks as above mentioned, when carried out by airplanes, do not constitute a violation of international law.

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first, second and third raids aimed chiefly at military objectives. But in the fourth (from 12.40 till 13.40) and fifth (14.45 till 15.45) raids the American planes blindly attacked such non-military objectives as schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses in the streets of Naha City, and reduced them to ashes. At the same time they wounded and killed a large number of civilians by indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude.

The Japanese Government most emphatically condemn the above-mentioned deliberate attacks on non-military objectives and innocent civilians as the most serious violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law which govern the present day States. The Japanese Government, therefore, while solemnly declaring that they reserve all rights relating to this matter, demand from the United States Government an immediate reply setting forth their views as to whether such indiscriminate attacks as above mentioned, when carried out by airplanes, do not constitute a violation of international law.

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first, second and third raids aimed chiefly at military objectives. But in the fourth (from 12.40 till 13.40) and fifth (14.45 till 15.45) raids the American planes blindly attacked such non-military objectives as schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses in the streets of Naha City, and reduced them to ashes. At the same time they wounded and killed a large number of civilians by indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude.

The Japanese Government most emphatically condemn the above-mentioned deliberate attacks on non-military objectives and innocent civilians as the most serious violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law which govern the present day States. The Japanese Government, therefore, while solemnly declaring that they reserve all rights relating to this matter, demand from the United States Government an immediate reply setting forth their views as to whether such indiscriminate attacks as above mentioned, when carried out by airplanes, do not constitute a violation of international law.

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first, second and third raids aimed chiefly at military objectives. But in the fourth (from 12.40 till 13.40) and fifth (14.45 till 15.45) raids the American planes blindly attacked such non-military objectives as schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses in the streets of Naha City, and reduced them to ashes. At the same time they wounded and killed a large number of civilians by indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude.

The Japanese Government most emphatically condemn the above-mentioned deliberate attacks on non-military objectives and innocent civilians as the most serious violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law which govern the present day States. The Japanese Government, therefore, while solemnly declaring that they reserve all rights relating to this matter, demand from the United States Government an immediate reply setting forth their views as to whether such indiscriminate attacks as above mentioned, when carried out by airplanes, do not constitute a violation of international law.

(分類 ・・・)

電信案

外務省

電信課長

主管 條約局長

主任 條約局第二課長

昭和十九年十一月二十五日起草

電信課長

発電係

発 重光外務大臣

宛 在西班牙公使須磨公使

件名 那覇空襲ニ関スル対米抗議ノ件

記録件名

電送第 1703号

昭和19年12月7日 8時10分発

暗 平(略)

第 三三四 号

別電第三五五号ノ通米国政府ニ抗議方御取計相成度

尚右抗議米国政府ニ提出ノ日附御回電相成度

(日本標準規格B5)

山川欽岡

鈴木上席領事

御参使

1703

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first, second and third raids aimed chiefly at military objectives. But in the fourth (from 12.40 till 13.40) and fifth (14.45 till 15.45) raids the American planes blindly attacked such non-military objectives as schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses in the streets of Naha City, and reduced them to ashes. At the same time they wounded and killed a large number of civilians by indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude.

The Japanese Government most emphatically condemn the above-mentioned deliberate attacks on non-military objectives and innocent civilians as the most serious violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law which govern the present day States. The Japanese Government, therefore, while solemnly declaring that they reserve all rights relating to this matter, demand from the United States Government an immediate reply setting forth their views as to whether such indiscriminate attacks as above mentioned, when carried out by airplanes, do not constitute a violation of international law.

山川欽次

井上領事

電送第 17050 号

昭和19年12月7日 8時0分 発

宛 在西班牙須磨公使

発 重光外務大臣

件名 那覇空襲ニ関スル対米抗議ノ件

記録件名

第 三三五 号

昭和十九年十月十日米機ハ晝間五次ニ亘リ沖縄ヲ空襲シタル

処其ノ中一次乃至三次ニ於テハ主トシテ軍事目標ニ対シ攻撃(攻撃)

ヲ行ヒタルニ反シ中四次(十二時四十分ヨリ十三時四十分迄)ニ亦五次

以下英文

発電英文

昭和十九年十一月二十五日起草

主任 條約局第三課長

主管 條約局長

電信課長

電信係 原田

受付 19.12.7.

(日本標準規格B5)

電信課

電信係

主任

主管

昭和十九年十一月二十五日起草

電送第 17053 号

昭和19年12月7日 8時0分 発

宛 在西班牙須磨公使

発 重光外務大臣

件名 那覇空襲ニ関スル対米抗議ノ件

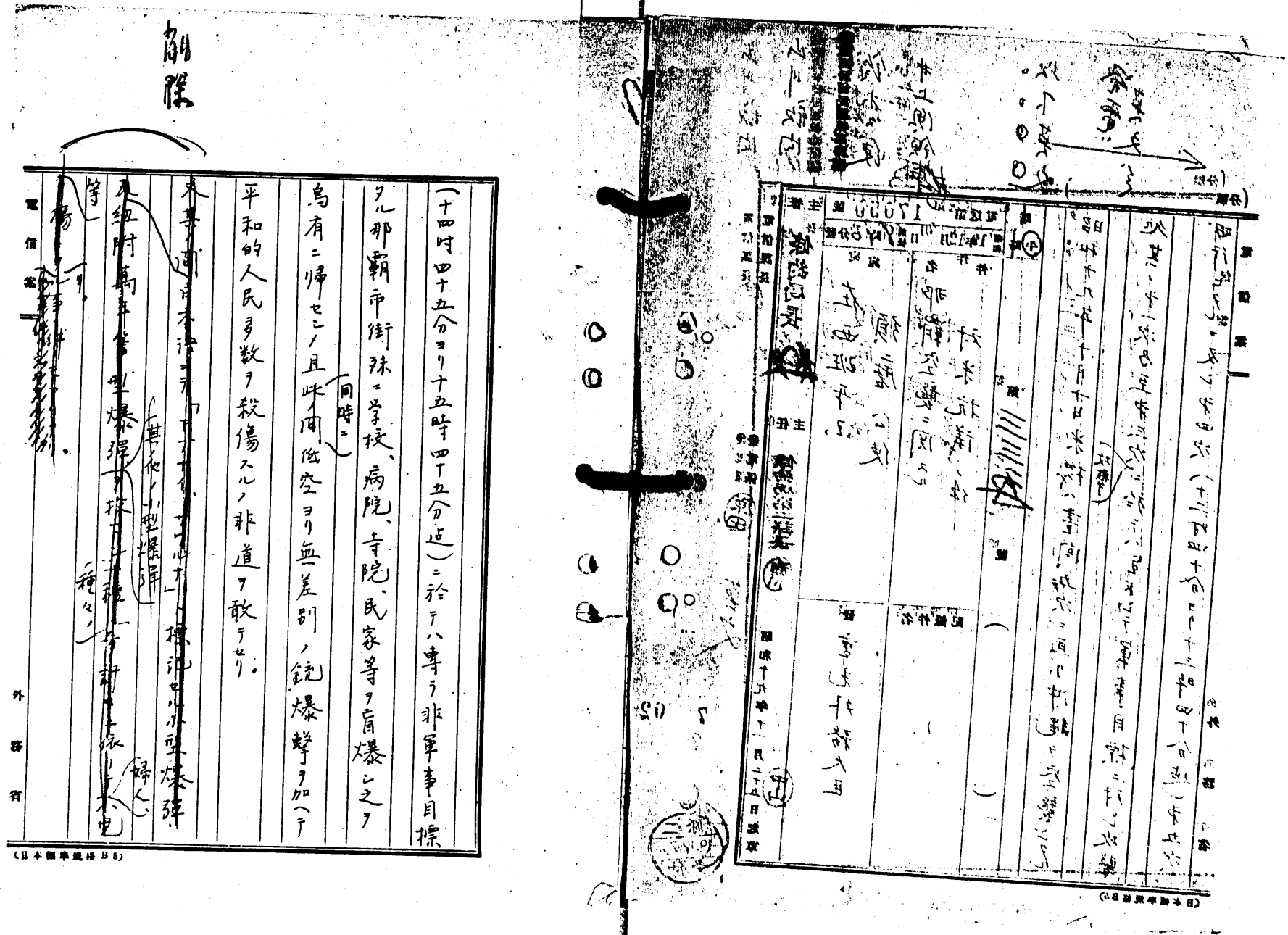
記録件名

第 三三五 号

受付 19.12.7.

(日本標準規格B5)

7 02



電信案

電送第 17050 號

昭和19年10月[illegible]日[illegible]時[illegible]分發

件名 対米抗議ノ件（那覇空襲ニ関スル）

宛 在瑞西 加瀬 公使

發 重光 外務大臣

主管 條約局長

昭和十九年十一月二十五日起草

[illegible]午前六時四十分ヨリ（十二時四十分ニ至ル）十二時四十分ヨリ（一回）[illegible]

其ノ中心タル那覇市ニ對シテハ[illegible]

昭和十九年十月十日米機ハ南西諸島ニ亘リ（攻撃）[illegible]

朝隈

（十四時四十五分ヨリ十五時四十五分迄）ニ於テハ専ラ非軍事目標タル那覇市街殊ニ学校、病院、寺院、民家等ヲ盲爆シ之ヲ烏有ニ帰セシメ且此間（同時ニ）低空ヨリ無差別ノ銃爆撃ヲ加ヘテ平和的人民多数ヲ殺傷スルノ非道ヲ敢テセリ。

~~本事件ニ[illegible]標記セル小型爆弾~~（其他ノ小型爆弾）~~紐附萬年筆型爆弾ヲ投下シ[illegible]~~婦人（種々ノ）等~~傷[illegible]~~

帝国政府ハ斯ノ如キ故意ニ依ル無辜ノ平和的人民ノ殺傷並ニ
学校、病院、寺院、民家等非軍事目標ノ攻撃ハ今日諸
国家ヲ規律シ人道的原則並ニ国際法ニ違反スルモノトシテ飽
迄之ヲ糾弾スルト共ニ斯ル不法且残虐ナル無差別爆撃ニ
対シ帝国政府其ノ一切ノ権利ヲ留保スル旨茲ニ厳粛
ニ宣言スル次第ナリ

Condemn

南京ノ政府ハ有力ナル情報ニ依ル者ノ確実ナル情報ニ依ル者ノ事件

仏

逆之ヲ乱弾シ斯ル不法且残虐ナル無差別爆撃ニ対シ其ノ一切ノ権利ヲ留保スルモノナル旨茲ニ厳粛ニ宣言スルト同時ニ米国政府ニ於テハ斯ノ如キ行為カ航空機ニ依リテ行ハルル限リ之ヲ国際法ニ違反スルモノト認メサルモノナリヤ至急其ノ見解ノ明示ヲ要求スルモノナリ。

above-mentioned deliberate attacks on ~~wounding and killing of innocent~~ ~~civilians and indiscriminate attacking of~~ non-military objectives and innocent civilians ~~including schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses~~ as the most serious violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law which govern the present day States. The Japanese Government, therefore, while ~~also~~ solemnly declare that they reserve all rights relating to this matter, ~~the above mentioned indiscriminate, ... carried out unlawfully and cruelly bombing~~, demand from the United States Government an immediate reply setting forth their views as to whether such indiscriminate attacks, as above mentioned, when ~~as far as they are~~ carried out by airplanes, do not constitute a violation of international law.

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first, second and third raids aimed chiefly at military objectives. But in the fourth (from 12.40 till 13.40) and ~~the~~ fifth (14.45 till 15.45) raids the american planes blindly attacked ~~actually~~ such non-military objectives as schools, hospitals, temples and dwelling houses in the streets of Naha City, and reduced them to ashes. At the same time they ~~carried out~~ indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from low altitude. ~~and~~ wounded and killed large number of ~~peaceful~~ civilians, by

~~During these raids the american planes also dropped fountain-pen shaped bombs and other small sized bombs, by such and other tricks many women and children were injured.~~

The Japanese Government most emphatically condemn the above-

電信寫

秘

特扱

昭和19 一八五五一 番

屬電里 十二月十三日二三〇〇發

本省 十五日二二〇〇着

屬元外務大臣

第一三〇七號 至急

貴電第二二〇號第三三三號及第三三四號ニ關シ

在本西班牙大使ヨリ

十一日國際電信ニ依リ同様ノ抗議ヲ申入ル

(了)

外務省

朝日新聞

昭和十九年十月十六日

那覇殆ど灰燼に帰す

盲爆で沖縄の死傷二百

去る十日沖縄[illegible]那覇市を中心とし西南諸島一帯にわたつて來襲した敵機の空襲状況ならびに我が方の被害の状況については十五日までに各方面から所轄部に[illegible]した[illegible]報によりその詳細が明かにされた、今回の空襲に際して特に注目すべきは第一に那覇市を目標とする無差別爆撃としては大東亜戦争で始めて見る大規模なものであつた点である、[illegible]を[illegible]する敵は那覇の[illegible]住宅を[illegible]なく[illegible]し、[illegible]するのが同時に[illegible]に[illegible]に上る死傷者を出したのであつた、[illegible]の日から僅か数日を出ずして[illegible]にねらつた大規模[illegible]撃退の[illegible]は[illegible]この[illegible]のれましたものであるとはいへ、我が[illegible]の大[illegible]を迎ふ時の[illegible]に対しては県民の一人一人がさらに一層の[illegible]を固めねばならないのである、十日の敵空襲は[illegible]合の大[illegible]をもつて[illegible]の[illegible]前に[illegible]に亙つて[illegible]攻撃をもつて来たのである

第一波は午前七時から八時三十分までに二百三十六機、第二波は同九時二十分から十時十五分までに二百十機、第三波は同十一時四十五分から午後零時半までに百九十六機、第四波は同[illegible]時四十分から一時四十分までに九十一機、第五波は同二時四十五分から三時四十五分までに[illegible]三十六機をもつて攻撃し来つたのであつて、[illegible]に[illegible]八時間にわたり延べ八百三十機の敵が那覇一帯に集中来襲したのである、第一波は[illegible]のみであつたが、第二波[illegible]は有力な[illegible]が加はり、その主[illegible]は[illegible]では[illegible]、[illegible]、[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]し、[illegible]を[illegible]とした[illegible]により市民の生命を[illegible]

一方市内の[illegible]は[illegible]を[illegible]んで[illegible]し、以下の[illegible]から[illegible]に[illegible]を加へ、[illegible]の[illegible]を投下したため市内各所に火災が起つた、[illegible]の消火活動にもかかはらず、消火は[illegible]ず、[illegible]の[illegible]に[illegible]られて火焔は全市を[illegible]ふに至り、[illegible]、[illegible]および[illegible]の住宅の一部、[illegible]外[illegible]して全市は[illegible]し、[illegible]七千八百[illegible]、[illegible]十戸[illegible]する[illegible]、[illegible]者[illegible]十二名、[illegible]十二名あしたのである

また[illegible]では[illegible]にも[illegible]の[illegible]を受けたが、[illegible]、[illegible]、石垣島、大東島には大被害はなく、[illegible]も[illegible]であつて、[illegible]の[illegible]は[illegible]のみで[illegible]百名に上る[illegible]のみである

航空機搭乗[illegible]

大臣

大臣
次官
政務局長
政務局第一課長

山川顧問
弘報部長
調査三課長

電信課長

電信課後電係

主管 條約局長

主任 條約局第一課長

昭和二〇年三月一七日起草

電報第 4531 號

昭和 20年3. 26 日 時 分

宛 在西班牙国 須磨公使

発 重光外務大臣

件 米機ノ無差別爆撃ニ対スル抗議ニ関スル件

記名件録

第一一一號 (至急)

別電第六二号ノ抗議半国政府ニ提出方御取計相成度

西班牙国政府並半国政府ニ

右ノ提出ノ日附御回電相成度

本電別電ト共ニ参考ニテ瑞西ニ轉電アリ度

電信課後電係

外務書記官

22 32

特情

第

服部

中山

空襲

政務

保護

LISBON NO.5174 Sent 19.12.12. Rec'd 19.12.161

U.S. TO USE GAS AGAINST JAPS?

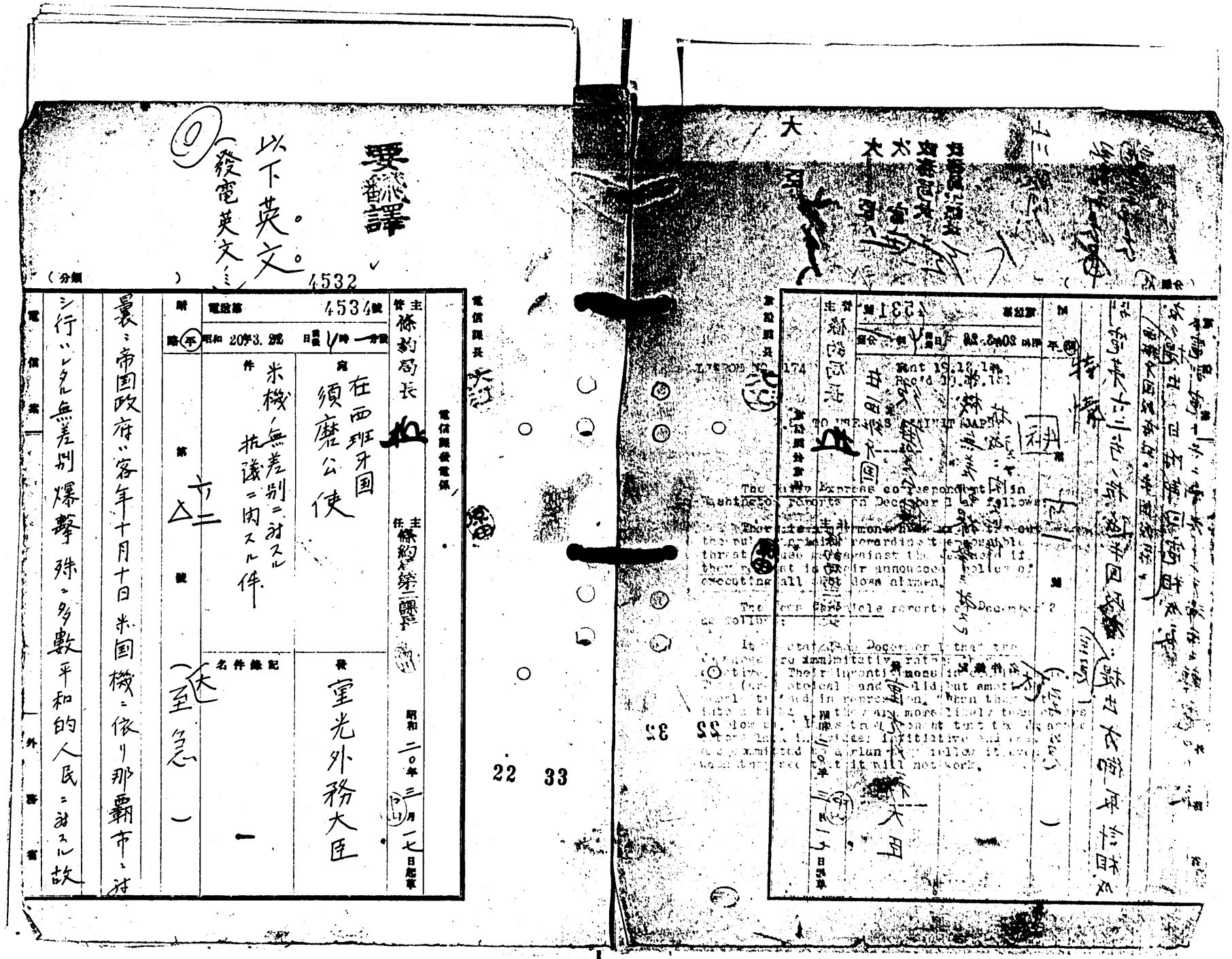
秘

The Daily Express correspondent in Washington reports on December 1 as follows:

There is a movement here to try out the public opinion regarding the possible threat to use gas against the Japanese if they persist in their announced policy of executing all shot down airmen.

The News Chronicle reports on December 2 as follows:

It is stated on December 1 that the Japanese are imimitative rather than creative. Their inventiveness is considerable. They (are) stoical and stolid but emotional people trained in repression. When they get into a tight ... they are more likely than others to blow up. It is true thought that the Japanese troops lack individual initiative and that if one committed to a plan they follow it even when they see that it will not work.



要番號譯

以下英文。

（發電英文ミ）

4532

（分類　　）

電信課長

電信課受電係

主管 條約局長

主任 條約局第二課長

電報第 4534號

昭和 20年3月 2日 1時 一分發

略(平)

宛 在西班牙国 須磨公使

件 米機ノ無差別ニ対スル抗議ニ関スル件

第 六二 號

（至急）

名件錄記

昭和 二〇年 三月 一七日起草

發 宇光外務大臣

曩ニ帝国政府ハ客年十月十日米国機ニ依リ那覇市ニ対シ行ハレタル無差別爆撃殊ニ多數平和的人民ニ対スル故

22 33

電信課長

電信課受電係

主管 條約局

主任 條約局第二課

電報第 4131號

昭和 20年3月 2日 1時 一分發

略(平)

宛 在西班牙国 須磨公使

件 米機ノ無差別ニ対スル抗議ニ関スル件

第 六二 號

（至急）

名件錄記

昭和 二〇年 三月 一七日起草

發 宇光外務大臣

曩ニ帝国政府ハ客年十月十日米国機ニ依リ那覇市ニ対シ行ハレタル無差別爆撃殊ニ多數平和的人民ニ対スル故

TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE

The United Express correspondent in Washington reports on December 2 as follows:

[illegible]

The Jerusalem Post reports on December 2 as follows:

[illegible]

22 32

意且~~無益~~非道ノ攻撃殺傷ハ仮令戦時ト雖モ遵守セラルベキ人道ノ根本原則並ニ国際法ノ指導的理念ニ鑑ミ米国政府ニ対シ厳重抗議シ且斯ノ如キ無差別爆撃ニ対スル同政府ノ見解ヲ照会シタルモ米国政府ヨリ未ダ何等ノ回答ニ接シ居ラザル次第ナリ。

而モ其ノ後米国機ハ其ノ後帝国本土空襲ニ当リ益々非軍事目標ニ対スル爆撃ヲ熾烈化シテ何等反省ノ跡ナク殊

（日本標準規格Ｂ５）

（発電英文ニ）

六本英文。

4532

（分類　　　）

電信案

ソ件ニ付スイス[illegible]

[illegible]帝国政府[illegible]十一月十日米国機[illegible]

略	平
号	第　六二　号
発電	昭和20年3月　日　　時　　分
電信課	4533号
件名	米機[illegible]
宛	在西班牙国　須磨公使
発	重光外務大臣
主管	条約局
起草	二〇年三月　日

22

33

電信案

ニ最近ニ於テハ二月二十五日、三月十日、三月十二日、三月十三日、（三月十四日、）東京、名古屋、大阪等ニ來襲セル米國機ニ依ル攻擊ハ故意ニ無辜ノ平和的人民ヲ殺傷スル方法ヲ採リタルモノト斷ズルノ外ナク軍事施設ト何等關係ナキ神社、寺院、學校、病院、住宅地區等ヲ（就中平和的人民ノ密集セル地域ニ對スル大規模且集約的ナル爆擊、）專ラ攻擊ノ砲火ヲ集中シテ之ヲ烏有ニ歸セシメ無數ノ老幼婦女子ヲ殺戮シテ酸鼻ノ状目ヲ蔽ハシムルモノアリ。

外務省

電信案

米國機ハ[illegible]爆擊ト[illegible]ヲ[illegible]

[illegible]其ノ後米國機ハ其ノ帝國本土空襲ニ當リ益々[illegible]

[illegible]ナリ。

[illegible]照會ヲ[illegible]米國政府ヨリ未タ何等ノ回答ニ接セス[illegible]

[illegible]爆擊ヲ[illegible]無差別爆擊ヲ[illegible]帝國政府ハ

根本原則ニ反スル國際法[illegible]米國政府ニ

[illegible]攻擊[illegible]

外務省

中ニ[illegible]ヲ[illegible]、[illegible]、横浜[illegible]。

[illegible]入ニ[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]攻撃ニ[illegible]

（三月十三日）

十三日東京、名古屋、大阪、神戸ニ来襲セル米国機ハ[illegible]

[illegible]ハ三月十日、三月十一日、三月十二日、三月

電信案

（帝国政府ハ）米国機ニ依ル斯ノ如キ残虐非法ナル無差別爆撃ハ人道的原則並ニ国際法ニ違反セルモノトシテ飽ク迄之ヲ糺弾スベキモノト認メ茲ニ~~帝国政府ハ~~厳粛ニ米国政府ニ抗議スルト共ニ之ニ対スル米国政府ノ責任アル回答ヲ要求シ同時ニ米国機ノ斯ノ如キ所行ニ対シ一切ノ権利ヲ留保スル旨~~ナルコトヲ~~明白ニ宣言スル~~次第~~モノナリ。

外務省

（日本標準規格B5）

residential quarters, and reduced them to ashes. They slaughtered an innumerable number of women, children, and aged people, and ~~presented~~ scenes of disaster were presented which were simply shocking.

The Japanese Government strongly condemn these cruel, inhuman indiscriminate bombings carried out by the United States airplanes as violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law, and solemnly protest against the same to the United States Government. While reserving all rights and freedom of action relating to the matter, the Japanese Government demand of the United States Government their responsible reply.

No sign of any serious attention on the part of the United States Government to the above-mentioned Japanese protest is seen, but on the contrary in the subsequent air-raids on Japan Proper the United States air force has concentrated its attacks on non-military objectives. Especially the attacks made by the United States airplanes on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, etc., on the 25th February and the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th March respectively, when judged from the method of attack, could not but be regarded as having been exclusively aimed at the wounding and killing of innocent civilians. In these attacks the United States planes deliberately bombed such absolutely non-military objectives as shrines, temples, schools, hospitals, and densely populated

毎日新聞

昭和二十年三月二十九日

米機の暴虐に抗議

[illegible]

條約局
第二課長
文書課長

The Japanese Government have called the attention of the United States Government to the indiscriminate bombing of Naha City carried out by United States airplanes on the 10th October, 1944, and in particular to the deliberate, inhuman wounding and killing of a large number of innocent civilians. And in view of the fundamental principles of humanity and the guiding principles of international law, which should none the less be adhered to even in time of war, the Japanese Government have presented an emphatic protest to the United States Government, and demanded from them an immediate reply setting forth their views regarding such indiscriminate bombing. The Japanese Government have not yet received any reply from the United States Government.

日本タイムス 新聞 昭和十年三月十九日

tional law attempts to lay down some rules in the interests of decency. With regard to civilian populations, the ethics of warfare are particularly clear. Although not formally adopted in a treaty, the Draft Rules of Aerial Warfare drawn up at The Hague in 1923 by a Commission of Jurists for the Revision of the Rules of Warfare, definitely stipulate that:

1. Aerial bombardment for the purpose of terrorizing the civilian population, of destroying or damaging private property not of military character, or of injuring non-combatants is prohibited.

2. Aerial bombardment is legitimate only when directed exclusively at a military objective.

3. The bombardment of cities, towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings not in the immediate neighborhood of the operations of land forces is prohibited. In cases where military objectives are so situated that they cannot be bombarded without indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population, aircraft must abstain from bombardment.

It is significant that in the drafting of these rules, the American delegate, who was none other than the famous John Bassett Moore, played a most prominent part and argued most strongly in favor of every possible means for the protection of non-combatants.

It is also significant that in September, 1937, Joseph C. Grew, at that time the American Ambassador to Tokyo and now Under-secretary of State, delivered a note to the Japanese Government which stated: "This Government (i.e. the American Government) holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein there resides a large population engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to the principles of law and humanity." Then at the time of the opening of the European war in September of 1939, President Roosevelt appealed to each of the belligerent Powers to affirm that "its armed forces shall in no event, and under no circumstances, undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations".

What has happened to these earlier American strictures against the bombing of civilians? Of course, in view of her long record of perfidy and hypocrisy, it is not surprising that the United States should have completely repudiated her pious pretensions. It is not surprising that the United States should feel no compunctions about contradicting in deed the insincere words of her lying statesmen. But even if international rules and the statements of her officials meant nothing to her, a country which has any pretensions at all to being civilized might have been expected to have some respect for common decency and consideration for humanity.

The Americans have shown, however, that they are utterly lacking in any ability to understand the principles of humanity. Whatever may be the state of their material civilization, they are nothing but lawless savages in spirit who are ruled by fiendish passions and unrestrained lust for blood. Against such enemies of decency and humanity, the civilized world must rise in protest and back up that protest with punitive force. Only through the complete chastisement of such barbarians can the world be made safe for civilization.

日本タイムス新聞

昭和二十年三月二十九日

A Protest Against Barbarism

The Japanese Government, it has been revealed, has formally protested through appropriate channels to the United States Government against the recent indiscriminate American bombings of the civilian population of Japan's most congested cities. In view of the incorrigibly immoral character of the American enemy as proved by his many atrocities since the war began, it is hardly to be expected that the Japanese protest will have any deterrent effect on future American conduct. Moral force being beyond American comprehension, American conduct will have to be restrained by armed might, which is the only force lawless savages, such as the Americans have proved themselves to be, can be expected to understand. But, for the sake of the record before the civilized peoples of the world, it is appropriate that the Japanese Government has taken steps to register a formal protest.

The facts of the case are plain for everyone to see, and as indeed neutral observers of unquestioned integrity have seen and testified. They are that the American air raiders have wantonly rained explosives and incendiaries on the most crowded residential and commercial sections of the Japanese cities in an obvious attempt at the mass murder of the innocent civilian population. If the motive of the Americans was to weaken the Japanese morale through terrorization, they have not succeeded, for the spirit of the Japanese, far from being broken, has only been fired to a new pitch of intensity by these assaults. But in so far as the physical effects are concerned, the American raiders have succeeded to the extent that they have devastated vast areas of civilian dwelling quarters and have burned to death an appalling multitude of helpless women, children, and the aged who had no chance of escape. In the magnitude of the sheer horror and torture inflicted on civilian populations, there is nothing in the experience of Europe during the past five years of war or in the whole history of the world, for that matter, which approaches what has been done in the recent American raids on Japanese cities.

The heinous nature of the American crime is all the more inexcusable in view of the fact that this wholesale butchery of innocent civilians could have had no conceivable military object. These attacks were not directed against military installations nor against industrial plants. There is not even the excuse that the damage to the civilian population was unavoidably incidental to attacks on neighboring legitimate targets. The American bombs, strewn methodically over wide areas in which a large population of noncombatants was known to be thickly massed together, could have only been intended for the deliberate mass massacre of civilians. Even the lame alibi that home industries are a factor in Japan's war production cannot hold up in view of the fact that the American attacks were not confined to the industrialized areas but were spread indiscriminately over tremendous areas. This is most emphatically not war, but mere attempt at the terrorization of the civilian populace through the most horrible means ever conceived by a fiendish mind.

No one expects war to be anything but a nasty bloody business, but civilized countries make reasonable attempts to spare at least innocent civilians from as much needless barbarity as possible. Not only with respect to the sparing of civilians but even with respect to methods of warfare between combatant forces, interna-

日本タイムス

昭和二十年三月二十九日

FIRM PROTEST SENT U.S. ON INHUMAN AIR ATTACKS

Japanese Government Strongly Denounces Terror Raids on Non-Military Objectives

The Japanese Government has filed a strong protest with the United States Government against the terror attacks conducted by the United States air forces against non-military objectives, such as the strictly civilian sections of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday.

The protest, which was made last week, pointed out that the United States Government had not replied to an earlier protest regarding the indiscriminate United States attack on the city of Naha, and demanded serious self-reflection on the part of the enemy government. The Japanese protest declared that the Japanese Government would reserve all rights and freedom of action relative to the matter.

The Japanese Government's protest reads:

"The Japanese Government have called attention of the United States Government to the indiscriminate bombing of Naha City carried out by United States airplanes on October 10, 1944, and in particular to the deliberate, inhuman wounding and killing of a large number of innocent civilians. And in view of the fundamental principles of humanity and the guiding principles of international law, which should none the less be adhered to even in time of war, the Japanese Government have presented an emphatic protest to the United States Government, and demanded from them an immediate reply setting forth their views regarding such indiscriminate bombing. The Japanese Government have not yet received any reply from the United States Government.

"No sign of any serious attention on the part of the United States Government to the above-mentioned Japanese protest is seen, but on the contrary in the subsequent air-raids on Japan Proper the United States air-force has concentrated its attacks on non-military objectives. Especially the attacks made by the United States airplanes on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, etc. on February 25, and March 10, 12, 13 and 14 respectively, when judged from the method of attack, could not but be regarded as having been exclusively aimed at the wounding and killing of innocent civilians. In these attacks the United States planes deliberately bombed such absolutely non-military objectives as shrines, temples, schools, hospitals, and densely populated residential quarters and reduced them to ashes. They slaughtered an innumerable number of women, children and aged people, and scenes of disaster were presented which were simply shocking.

"The Japanese Government strongly condemn these cruel, inhuman indiscriminate bombings carried out by the United States airplanes as violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law, and solemnly protest against the same to the United States Government. While reserving all rights and freedom of action relative to the matter, the Japanese Government demand of the United States Government their responsible reply."

During the same press conference, the Spokesman touched on the statement by the Argentine Foreign Minister that a state of war exists between his country and Japan and Germany and remarked, "It is a pity that another country has fallen victim to Anglo-American pressure." Mr. Iguchi said that the move did not affect the general situation in the least because "we have been prepared for it."

Referring to an AP dispatch from Los Angeles revealing that 24 graves bearing Japanese and German names were desecrated by vandals at the Mountain View cemetery in California, the Spokesman observed that it was another incident which graphically illustrated the brutal nature of American psychology.