終戦外交と降伏調印
The Japanese Government, most emphatically concerned by the indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude, have necessarily employed the most deliberate attacks on non-military objectives. They have deliberately attacked such non-military objectives in the fourth (from 12.40 to 13.40) and fifth (14.45 to 15.45) phases of each raid. The Japanese Government has, however, been careful to avoid any damage to military objectives. But the American planes have, in every attack,偏偏地 attacked such non-military objectives.

On the 10th October, 1944, United States airplanes raided the Okinawa Islands five times in broad daylight. The first
The Japanese Government have not yet received any reply from the United States Government, and demanded from them an immediate reply to the United States have presented an emphatic protest to the United States Government, and demand that the Japanese Government have called the attention of the United States Government to the indiscriminate bombing of

The Japanese Government have failed to address the ever-increasing international law, which should now the United States Government are in view of the fundamental principles of humanity and the

and in particular to the deliberate, inhuman Oct 1944, and in particular to the deliberate, inhuman

9th City carried out on United States air raids on the 10th United States Government to the indiscriminate bombing of

which should now the United States Government have failed to address the ever-increasing international law.
The Japanese Government strongly concern these cruel attacks, which were simply shocking.

children, aged people, and scenes of disaster were presented, and reduced them to densely populated residential quarters, and reduced them to military objectives as shirines, temples, schools, hospitals, and

United States planes deliberately bombarded absolutely non-

By the United States government, in these attacks the

939
Information has been received that at about midnight on April 1, East Longitude date, a ship was sunk by submarine 

April 17, 1945

Government by the Swiss Legation, Tokyo, under date of

To the Japanese Government, dated April 10, 1945

The U.S. Government's Communication
1. The Japanese Government have received the

2. Prompted by the traditional humanitarian principles, the

3. survivor said that ship was Awa Maru.
be subjected to attack, will, or any interference whatever by the Swiss Government to confirm that the same ship would not be subjected to attack, will, or any interference whatever by
the transport between Nakhodka and Japan, by the Japanese Government and the United States, the Japanese Government had decided to utilize
transport or relief supplies a ship sailing between Japan and
Japan, and the United States Governments to utilize for the

transport with the understanding reached between the
countries when the United States Government that, in
addressed to the Swiss Legation in Tokyo, the Japanese
again by their Note Verbal of the 30th January last.

voyages connected with the transportation of these supplies,
shores and Allied forces either on the outward or homeward
voyages, and Allied forces either on the outward or homeward
subjects to attack, will, or any interference whatever by United

the two ships selected to transport the relief supplies will not be
Tokyo dated the 1st December, 1944, solemnly promised that
Government, through a Note Verbal of the Swiss Legation in
Government for confirmation of the understanding the United States
homed out voyages, and in reply to the Japanese Government’s
United States Government guaranteed to the Japanese

United States Government guaranteed to the Japanese

transport of the goods between ports under Japanese

administrative and the Soviet port of Nakhodka, and

transport of the goods between ports under Japanese

administrative and the Soviet port of Nakhodka, and
The Japanese Government notified the United States of the absolute safety of the voyage of the Awa Maru. The Japanese Government had guaranteed the absolute safety of the voyage of the Awa Maru; therefore, the United States Government have no knowledge of the disappearance of the Awa Maru.

As stated above, the United States Government have

several hundred of her passengers and the cargoes shipped to Taiwan at midnight of the 1st April, and that one thousand and

in the United States Government's communication referred to in Par. 1 above. It has now become evident that the Awa

United States Government's communication received the

Japanese Government informed of the United States Government were not heard of, and all efforts for her search proved futile. The

homeward voyage, since the midnight of the 1st April, however, the

after carrying the relief supplies to southern areas, started on her

The Awa Maru sailed from Moji on the 17th February, and

February fully confirmed the above-mentioned guarantee.

Note Verbal of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo dated the 13th

homeward voyage, the United States Government through a

United States and Allied forces either on her outward or
The Japanese Government, as well as the Japanese people, 

The fundamental principles of humanity and international law.

responsible for this disgraceful act committed in violation of 

demand that the United States Government bear the whole 

Japanese hands. The Japanese Government most emphatically 
of the United States prisoners of war and civilian internees in 

in order to have abandoned their former desire relating to the treatment 

history of war. The United States Government are to be deemed 

most outrageous act of treachery unparalleled in the world 

remain unscathed and deliberately attacked and sunk her. This is the 

solemn promise to give her self-condemned, intercepted her in her 

States force in violation of the United States Government's 

necessary to cope with such pernicious act on the part of the 

reserve all rights for taking any such measures as may prove 

26th April 1945.

United States Government

with the United States Government, and declare that they 

most serious concern. They do hereby the strongest protest 

States, and in the face of considerable difficulties. The United

(September)
16TH MAY 1945

Stop

Japanese Government requests an early reply

that United States Government

promise to comply with same namely

without delay whether they are prepared
government to inform Japanese Government

demands and requests United States

tokyo requested United States Government

17TH APRIL addressed to Swiss minister in

Japanese government by their note of

on board stop

for loss of vessel and of goods which were

passengers for injury done to survivors and

indemnities for loss of lives of crew and

therefore government responsible and inform Japanese

Government that United States Government pay

(1) that United States Government

(2) that United States Government punish

(3) government lodged with United States

with reference to protest which Japanese

Merchant Marine

(Translation)
that the Government of the United States likewise views this
with a foreign state. The Japanese Government may be assured
wholly and deliberately to violate arrangements entered into
is not the practice of the Government of the United States.
that the ship was deliberately and wholly attacked and sunk. It
States categorically denies the Japanese Government’s charge
Government of the United States. The Government of the United
responsibility for the disaster instanminisarily. The Government of the
responsibility, the charge of the Japanese Government that
cannot accept prior to a judicial determination of the question of
circumstances, therefore the Government of the United States
the question of primary responsibility for the disaster. In these
has been ordered issued by a general court martial to determine
relevant information and commands of the American submaring
investigation is now in progress to assemble all
determined. An investigation is now in progress to assemble all
this incident all the facts and circumstances have not as yet been
United States. As noted in previous communications consern
when incident has been received by the Government of the
The Japanese Government’s protest concerning the Awa
United States' friends in continue to accord to Japanese nationals civil obligations in Japanese customs: The government of the United States had in the matter of treatment to be accorded persons of war and survivors. There is no valid connection between this disaster and
survivors in accord with those known to them from the submarine
service. The heavy death all resulted in part from the refusal of
persons in this disaster.

shockingly refers to the whereabouts, circumstances, there was such a

(continued on)

The Japanese government is hereby put on notice that

(continued on)

justice of may incident as the result of the investigation and
demands which immediately of the future as the details of
Government of the United States will take such equitable
funds in with the most serious concern and so ascertain the

(continued on)
was that of the Commander of the American Submarine and in
the safe conduct of her mission. The Commander of the Submarine
the above mentioned officer, was accordingly substituted. The
attack was deliberate. However, since it appears that
there was a visual error of itself disproved the charge that the
attack was deliberate. The attack having been made by means other
been incorrect. The attack having been made by other
in the American Submarine did not see the Awa Maru prior to or after the
commanding officer of the
considered unreasonable. The commanding officer of the
ship's predicted position and the actual position of the
difference between the
previous announcement and was about thirty two miles ahead of
appears that the ship was about eight miles off the course
however, evidence that she was showing the prescribed light. It
was sunk she was proceeding at night in a fog. There is
been concluded. It has been established that at the time the ship
investigation into this disaster has now
occurred and there was such a heavy loss of life in connection
already officially expressed its deep regret that this incident has
the Swiss Government dated April 10 and May 18, 1945, has
States' Government in its communications forwarded through
following response to the points raised thereon: 1. The limited
May 16 concerning the sinking of the Awa Maru has been
The Japanese Government's further communication date

日比見始詰

同

(翻訳)

満洲国亡者

満洲国亡者

(翻訳)

満洲国亡者

満洲国亡者

(翻訳)

満洲国亡者

満洲国亡者

(翻訳)
Cities since the 25th February this year
on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and many other
respective cities. The authorities will be requested to Japan as soon as arrangements
are perfected for further exchanges of national between Japan
and the Allies.

Authorities will be requested to Japan as soon as arrangements
are perfected for further exchanges of national between Japan
and the Allies.

The Allied States' Government will be prepared at all time to
discuss all phases of the question with an attitude of complete fairness and
will approach the question with an attitude of complete fairness and will
acknowledge responsibility for the sinking of the vessel.


(Barber)
人道的諸問題に関する対米抗議

ルソ自覚シ今ヨリ責任ヲ軽減シ置カントシ居ルヤヲ観察セ
ルズニ今回ノ事実ヲ通セメテ米国ノ非人道的残忍ヲ暴露ス
ルコトハ世界ノ同感ヲ呼フニ絶好ノ機会ニシテ蘇聯ヲ亦内
心ハヲ支持スルノ態度ヲ出スル可能性アリ

特ニ下敵側ハ世界ヲ非難ヲ豫見シ此ノ爆弾ヲ明白ナル非
人道性ヲ嚴ハントシテ米ハ英ト共同宣伝ヲナシ新発見ノ科
学的工業的側面ハノムヲ強調シセルノ視聴ヲニ方面ニ逸シ之

トソテ出来得ル限りヲ凝ラシ数国ヲ巨経海外ニ出サ
新進等ヶ月テ其ノ際グサノ惨情ヲ書キ添フルコトハ中立国

新聞ヲ対内宣伝ヲ對外宣伝ヲ判然ト区別セラルヒコト
破るヲコノヲ執ヲラルコト然ヲ可ヲ敵ヲ多少ノ間ヲ置キテ必

對方ヲ何ノヲ置カル如キ事態ヲ招来セシメサル様対外宣傳ヲハ寛口反

トナシメテモソ内即ハニテニ共ノ民ヲ興奮ヲ唆リ今ノ支障

問題ヲ内宣傳ヲ対外宣傳ヲ判然ト区別セラルヒコト

書立テルコト

爆弾ヲ投下サレタル廣島ノ惨状ヲ大イニ

書立テルコト

爆弾ヲ投スルニ相違ナク當地ヨリ見タ

ルソニ依レハ本件於宣傳中ニヲ著點ヲ盛ダルコト適

(イ)先ツアトムニ爆弾ヲ投下サレタル廣島ノ惨状ヲ大イニ

爆弾ヲ投スルニ相違ナク當地ヨリ見タ

(ロ)米国ハ今日迄相手ヲ Ops戦争遂行ニ付属々ニ「残忍行為ニハ

戦争トハ無関係ニ一般市民ヲ襲击杀意圖セルモノニラスシテ

何ノ組織的ナル大仕掛ニ残忍行為ヲスル過キハ何

(ハ)今回ノアトムニ爆弾ヲ投リテハ其ノ非人道性ヲハ将ニ其

ノ極ニ達シ右ヲ國際的ニ容認セラル戦闘行為ニアラ

ルハ勿論悪戦ニ等シキ米国指導者ニ残忍性ヲ明白ニ暴露ス

ルノシテ全世界カノニ對シテ後日ニ難ヲ懸レタルカ故ニ過キ

ハ唯英米ノ勢力ニ對シテ後日ニ難ヲ懸レタルカ故ニ過キ
April and the Demand dated the 16th May of the Japanese
Upon studying the Reports of the United States Government

1692

98
3. As regards the question of the indemnities for the loss of

point

Government will thoroughly investigate as to the validity of this

The Japanese Government also expect that the United States

the commander of the submarine has not been definitely given.

either by the United States Government or the superior officer to

order, referring to the strict observance of safe conduct, issued

after she had been torpedoed. If so, it appears as though the

officer of the submarine did not see the "Awa Maru", prior to or

request to be informed thereof. It is said that the "Commanding

officer and superiors", have also been punished, and

for the incident, such as those who were in a position to give

Government expect that all those persons who were responsible

mode of his punishment and in execution. The Japanese

the name and rank of the commander of the submarine, the

the commander of the American submarine, and in view of this

agreement the burden of establishing identically was on the

Government. Substantially with the conditions of the safe conduct

concluded, it has been established that as the Awa Maru was

of the official investigation into the incident which has now been

1. The United States Government also agree as the result

Japanese Government hereby communicate to the United States

Government concerning the sinking of the Awa Maru, the

only states that a disciplinary action is being taken with respect

responsible. The United States Government’s reply, however,

In view of the seriousness of the incident the Japanese

therewith

occurred and there was such a heavy loss of lives in connection

officially expressed their deep regret that this incident has

United States Government also state that they have already

responsibility for the attacking and sinking of the vessel. The

refuse to do so the United States Government hereby acknowledge their

commander of the American submarine, and in view of this

Japanese Government in pursuance of their demand

responsible for the occurrence of the incident.

The Japanese Government in pursuance of their demand

Government views regarding the same as follows:

Awa Maru, the

Government concerning the sinking of the Awa Maru, the

3. As regards the question of the indemnities for the loss of
been under the impression that several persons had survived the
announcement of the incident, the Japanese Government had
England at the time of the United States Government's
4. Gathering from the radio news broadcasts from America

claimants. That the United States Government will frankly admit their
simple basis in order to facilitate the settlement, and it is hoped
The calculation of those claims has been made on a fair and
presentation to the United States Government a statement of claims,
men's demand made in their note of the 16th May, separately
finishing indemnities in accordance with the Japanese Govern-
without waiting for the conclusion of the war, immediately
therefore, insisting that the United States Government will
indirectly suffered from the incident. The Japanese Government,
Government but also those who have directly or
ordinary inhabitants of the nation, in the Japanese
injuries without waiting for the conclusion of the incident, an immediate payment of
the United States Government have acknowledged their

simple and clear. The Japanese Government hold that, now that
Government. If is a unique case, and the issue is absolutely
conduct undertaken during the war by the United States
circumstances was attacked and sunk in disregard of the safe
difficulties. The avaricious war which made voyages in such special
United States Government and in spite of various considerations,
the avaricious man in compliance with the respect due to the
promised them to carry out the transfer of the rebel supplies by
Government, who are constantly anxious to accord humane
it was the humanitarian consideration on the part of the Japanese
As has been pointed out to the United States Government,

and simple and these exist nothing so complicated.
question of indemnities in respect of this incident is quite clear
Government. But the Japanese Government consider that the
the matter of indemnity be deferred until the conclusion of
the ground of the complex nature of the question that
goods which were on the vessel, the United States Government
the lives of the passengers and the loss of the vessel and the
Ships Government promptly to repatriate Mr. Shimoda.

different nature. The Japanese Government request the United
civilian interference, these two propositions being of an entirely
is in no way related to the exchange of prisoners of war or
The repatriation of the only survivor, Mr. Kaneto Shimoda,

Government of is result

investigation in this respect and inform the Japanese
Government request the United States Government to make a re-
rescue other persons than Mr. Kaneto Shimoda. The Japanese
can hardly be maintained that the submarine made efforts to
identify of the Awa Maru either before or after attacking her. It

commander of the American submarine failed to establish the

United States Government, reply to the effect that the
United States Government is ready to the rescue. In view of the statement in the
the submarine which remained on the scene making every effort
relief of survivors to accept the life lines thrown to them from
their Note that the heavy death Roll resulted in part from the

was only one survivor. The United States Government state in
incident, but were deeply disappointed to be informed that there