

VII

終戦外交と降伏調印

一 人道的諸問題に関する対米抗議

937

昭和19年12月7日 重光外務大臣より
在スペイン須磨公使宛(電報)

那覇空襲に対する米國政府への抗議について

別電 昭和十九年十二月七日發重光外務大臣より在

スペイン須磨公使宛第三三五號

右抗議文

本省 12月7日後8時10分發

第三三四號

別電第三三五號ノ通米國政府ニ抗議方御取計相成度

尙右抗議米國政府ニ提出ノ日附御回電相成度

(別電)

本省 12月7日後8時10分發

第三三五號

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.

938 昭和20年3月22日 重光外務大臣より
在スペイン須磨公使宛(電報)

東京等への無差別空襲に対する米國政府への
抗議について

別電 昭和二十年三月二十二日發重光外務大臣より
在スペイン須磨公使宛第六二二号

右抗議文

本省 3月22日後4時發

第六一號(大至急)

別電第六二號ノ抗議米國政府ニ至急提出方御取計相成度ク
西班牙國政府竝ニ米國政府ニ提出ノ日附御回電相成度
本電別電ト共ニ參考トシテ瑞西ニ轉電アリ度

(別電)

本省 3月22日後4時發

第六二號(大至急)

The Japanese Government have called the attention of the United States Government to the indiscriminate bombing of Naha City carried out on 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 getting 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 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 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 relating to the matter, the Japanese Government demand of the United States Government their responsible reply.

939 昭和20年4月12日 東郷外務大臣より
在スイス加瀬公使宛(電報)

阿波丸撃沈当時の状況等につき米國政府から

の通報を要請について

付記 昭和二十年四月十日付通報

阿波丸撃沈に関する米國政府より日本政府宛

通報

本省 4月12日後7時発

第二〇八號(大至急)

四月五日敦賀ニ入港スヘキ豫定ナリシ阿波丸ハ十日ニ至ルモ入港セス極力其消息入手ニ努力セルモ成功セサリシ爲十日在京瑞西公使館通シ消息通報方米國政府ニ依頼スルト共ニ「ラデオ」ニ依リ米國政府ニ向ケ放送セル處四月十二日附米國政府公表ノ「ラデオ」放送ニヨレハ阿波丸ハ四月一日夜半米國潜水艦ニヨリ撃沈セラレタル由ニテ本件ニ關シ貴任國政府ヲ通シ我方ニ通告アルヘキ由ナルカ我方トシテハ同船撃沈當時ノ詳細ナル狀況、生存者ノ人數氏名並其所ニ在健康狀態及受ケ居ル待遇振等ニ關シ至急米國政府ヨリ通報ヲ得度ク且ツ生存者ハ出來得ル限り速ニ歸還ノ措置ヲ講

セラルルコトヲ希望スル旨不取敢十二日在京瑞西公使館ヲ
通シ米國政府ニ申入レタルカ急ヲ要スルニ付右貴方ヨリモ
至急責任國政府ニ申入レラレ結果回電相成度

(付記)

The U.S. Government's Communication
to the Japanese Government, dated April 10, 1945

(This communication was transmitted to the Japanese
Government by the Swiss Legation, Tokyo, under date of
April 17, 1945)

Information has been received that at about midnight on
April 1, East longitude date, a ship was sunk by submarine
action at a position approximately forty miles from the estimated
scheduled position of the Awa-maru. No lights or special
illumination were visible at any time. The ship sunk almost
immediately. One survivor has stated that the ship was the Awa-
maru.

If in fact the ship sunk was the Awa-maru, the Government
of the United States deeply regrets the occurrence and will
furnish the Japanese Government additional information as it
becomes available. As indicated above, a degree of uncertainty
will remain as to the actual identity of the ship. If the ship in fact
was the Awa-maru, the question of the primary responsibility for
this incident has not as yet been determined.

The Government of the United States assures the Japanese
Government that the investigation of this incident is proceeding
in all sincerity and good faith. It is hoped that there will be no
change in the plans of the Japanese Government to pick up in
the immediate future a further consignment of allied relief
supplies at Nakhodka.

940 昭和二十年四月二十七日

東郷外務大臣より
在スイス加瀬公使宛(電報)

阿波丸撃沈に対する米國政府への抗議についで

別電 昭和二十年四月二十七日発東郷外務大臣より

在スイス加瀬公使宛第二四二号

右抗議文

本省 4月27日後3時発

第二四一號(緊急)

阿波丸撃沈事件ニ關シ

貴任國政府ニ對シ別電第二四二號帝國政府ノ抗議文ヲ米國政府ニ轉達方御要請相成度其ノ日附御回電請フ尙在京瑞西國公使ニ右抗議文寫ヲ送附シ置キタリ

右ハ在米我方利益保護國未決定ナルニ付便宜貴任國政府ニ依頼スル次第付右可然御取計請フ

別電ハ在瑞典公使及在「バチカン」公使ニ轉電シ「インフォメーション」トシテ夫々任國政府ニ通達方取計ハレタシ

但シ原田公使ハ右ノ主旨ヲ平文ニテ轉電アリタシ

尙壽府赤十字國際委員會ヘ「インフォメーション」トシテ右寫送附セラレタシ

(別電)

本省 4月27日後3時発

第二四二號(緊急)

1. The Japanese Government have received the communication of the United States Government concerning the sinking of the Awa Maru transmitted by a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo under date of the 17th April, which states "Information has been that about midnight on 1st April east longitude date a ship was sunk by submarine action at a position approximately ^(approximately 2) forty miles from estimated scheduled position of Awa Maru. No lights or special illumination were visible at any time. The ship sunk almost immediately. One survivor stated that ship was Awa Maru".

2. Prompted by the traditional humanitarian principles, the Japanese Government complied with the repeated earnest requests of the United States Government for assistance in transporting relief supplies to United States and Allied prisoners of war and internees in Japanese hands. During November, 1944, the Japanese Government took delivery of two thousand odd tons of relief supplies which had been sent from the United States to Soviet territory in East Asia, to forward the same to Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China, and southern areas. The

United States Government guaranteed to the Japanese Government by their communication transmitted by a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo under date of the 12th September, 1944, that the Allied Governments were prepared to accord safe-conduct to the Japanese ship to be employed in the transport of the goods between ports under Japanese administration and the Soviet port of transhipment, Nakhodka.

As notified by a Note Verbale addressed to the Swiss Legation in Tokyo under date of the 21st November, 1944, the Japanese Government, finding it impossible to dispatch ships for the particular purpose of transporting the relief supplies to China and southern areas, decided to make use of the spaces of ships actually plying in these areas, employing one ship for carrying them to Shanghai and Tsingtao and another to southern areas. The Japanese Government understood from the above-mentioned communication from the United States Government that these ships would, equally with the ship to be engaged in the transport between Nakhodka and Japan, be guaranteed not to be subjected to attack, visit, or any interference whatever by

United States and Allied forces either on their outward or homeward voyages, and in reply to the Japanese Government's request for confirmation of this understanding the United States Government, through a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo dated the 13th December, 1944, solemnly promised that "the two ships selected to transport the relief supplies will not be subjected to attack, visit, or any interference whatever by United States and Allied forces either on the outward or homeward voyages connected with the transportation of these supplies".

Again by their Note Verbale of the 30th January last addressed to the Swiss Legation in Tokyo, the Japanese Government notified the United States Government that, in accordance with the understanding reached between the Japanese and the United States Governments to utilize for the transport of relief supplies a ship plying between Japan and southern areas, the Japanese Government had decided to utilize the *Awa Maru* for the same purpose, and requested the United States Government to re-confirm that the same ship would not be subjected to attack, visit, or any interference whatever by the

United States and Allied forces either on her outward or homeward voyage. The United States Government through a Note Verbale of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo dated the 13th February fully confirmed the above-mentioned guarantee.

The Awa Maru sailed from Mozi on the 17th February, and after carrying the relief supplies to southern areas, started on her homeward voyage. Since the night of the 1st April, however, she was not heard of, and all efforts for her search proved futile. The Japanese Government inquired of the United States Government on the 10th April. The Japanese Government received the United States Government's communication ^(communication²⁾) referred to in paragraph 1 above. It has now become evident that the Awa Maru was sunk by a United States submarine in the Straits of Taiwan at midnight of the 1st April, and that one thousand and several hundred of her passengers and the cargoes shared her fate.

3. As stated above, the United States Government have thrice guaranteed the absolute safety of the voyage of the Awa Maru. The Japanese Government notified the United States

Government of her routes and schedule, and these were duly noted by the United States Government. She followed the same routes according to the same schedule, bore the marks which had been notified to and duly noted by the United States Government, and the marks were illuminated and the navigation lights were lighted at night. That the ship was at the scheduled position at the time of sinking is clear also from a communication received from her on the 1st April immediately before she was sunk. Therefore it cannot be but concluded that she was deliberately and wilfully attacked and sunk by the United States submarine. The responsibility for the disaster, therefore, unmistakably lies with the United States Government.

4. In spite of the United States Government's malicious propaganda distorting the fact of the fair treatment accorded by the Japanese Government to the prisoners of war and civilian internees, the Japanese Government have unflinchingly continued their efforts for the humanitarian treatment of the prisoners of war and internees in their hands. The Awa Maru was selected to be employed in such humanitarian service in

order to comply with the United States Government's ardent desire and in the face of considerable difficulties. The United States force, in violation of the United States Government's solemn promise to give her safe-conduct, intercepted her on her return voyage and deliverately attacked and sunk her. This is the most outrageous act of treachery ^(unparalled-^a) in the world history of war. The United States Government are to be deemed to have abandoned their former desire relating to the treatment of the United States prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands. The Japanese Government most emphatically demand that the United States Government bear the whole responsibility for this disgraceful act committed in violation of the fundamental principles of humanity and international law.

The Japanese Government, as well as the Japanese people, are most profoundly indignant at the occurrence of this extremely outrageous incident. They will watch the United States Government's attitude concerning this matter with the most serious concern. They do hereby file the strongest protest with the United States Government, and declare that they

reserve all rights for taking any such measures as may prove necessary to cope with such perfidious act on the part of the United States Government.

26th April 1945.



941 昭和二十年五月十六日 東郷外務大臣より
在スイス加瀬公使宛(電報)

阿波丸撃沈に対し米國政府への謝罪や損害賠償等の要求について

別電 昭和二十年五月十六日發東郷外務大臣より在
スイス加瀬公使宛第二八二一三号
右要求事項

本省 五月十六日午後5時40分發

第二八二一號(緊急)

阿波丸事件ニ關スル別電第二八二號通牒ヲ米國政府ニ至急轉達方往電第二四一號ノ趣旨ニテ責任國政府ニ御依頼相成度御依頼ノ日附御回電相成度シ
尙別電ノ寫在京瑞西國公使ニ送付セリ
別電ト共ニ在瑞典公使及在「バチカン」公使ニ參考迄可然

轉讀アリタシ

(別電)

本 音 5月16日 午後5時40分發

第二八二號(緊要電)

WITH REFERENCE TO PROTEST WHICH JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT LODGED WITH UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT THROUGH SWISS GOVERNMENT
UNDER DATE OF 26TH APRIL AGAINST ATTACKING
AND SINKING OF AWA MARU JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT WHILE RESERVING ALL RIGHTS NOT
HEREBY EXERCISED TO TAKE ANY NECESSARY
ACTION TO COPE WITH THIS VIOLATION OF A
SOLEMN UNDERTAKING MAKE FOLLOWING
DEMANDS AND REQUEST UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT TO INFORM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
WITHOUT DELAY WHETHER THEY ARE PREPARED
PROMPTLY TO COMPLY WITH SAME NAMELY

(1) THAT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

APOLOGIZE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

(2) THAT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUNISH
PERSONS RESPONSIBLE AND INFORM JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT THEREFOR

(3) THAT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PAY
INDEMNITIES FOR LOSS OF LIVES OF CREW AND
PASSENGERS FOR INJURY DONE TO SURVIVORS AND
FOR LOSS OF VESSEL AND OF GOODS WHICH WERE
ON BOARD STOP

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BY THEIR NOTE OF
12TH APRIL ADDRESSED TO SWISS MINISTER IN
TOKYO REQUESTED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
TO INFORM THEM FULLY OF CIRCUMSTANCES IN
WHICH AWA MARU WAS ATTACKED AND SUNK AND
TO TAKE ADEQUATE MEASURES FOR REPATRIATION
OF SURVIVORS AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE STOP
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REQUEST AN EARLY REPLY
STOP

16TH MAY 1945

942 昭和20年5月24日 在スイス加瀬公使より
東郷外務大臣宛(電報)

阿波丸事件に対する日本側抗議への米国政府

回答について

別電 昭和二十年五月二十四日発在スイス加瀬公使

より東郷外務大臣宛第六二二二号

右回答

ベルン 5月24日後4時38分発

本省 5月25日後10時30分着

第六二二號(至急)

往電第五二六號ニ關シ

四月二十六日附帝國政府ノ抗議ニ對スル五月十八日附米國政府回答別電第六二二號ノ通り利益代表部ヨリ通知シ來レ
ルニ付原文其ノ儘電報ス

(別電)

ベルン 5月24日後4時48分発

本省 5月26日後2時00分着

第六二二號(至急)

The Japanese Government's protest concerning the Awa Maru incident has been received by the Government of the United States. As noted in previous communications concerning this incident all the facts and circumstances have not as yet been determined. An investigation is now in progress to assemble all relevant information and commander of the american submarine has been ordered tried by a general court martial to determine the question of primary responsibility for the disaster. In these circumstances, therefore the Government of the United States cannot accept prior to a judicial determination of the question of responsibility, the charge of the Japanese Government that responsibility for the disaster unmistakably lies with the Government of the United States. The Government of the United States categorically denies the Japanese Government's charge that the ship was deliberately and wilfully attacked and sunk. It is not the practice of the Government of the United States wilfully and deliberately to violate arrangements entered into with a foreign state. The Japanese Government may be assured that the Government of the United States likewise views this

incident with the most serious concern and is to ascertain the facts and to determine the question of responsibility. The Government of the United States will take such equitable measures either immediately or in the future as the dictates of justice of may indicate as the result of the investigation and court martial. While some question may exist as to the propriety of the utilisation of this ship as means of evacuating from zones of danger large number of Japanese nationals including government officials, the Government of the United States sincerely regrets that in these circumstances there was such a heavy loss of life and sympathize with the families of those who perished in this disaster.

The heavy death all resulted in part from the refusal of survivors to accept life lines thrown to them from the submarine which remained on the scene making every effort to rescue survivors. There is no valid connection between this disaster and the matter of treatment to be accorded prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese custody. The Government of the United States intends to continue to accord to Japanese nationals

in its custody the same high standard of care and treatment as heretofore and expects that there will be no international deterioration in the treatment of allied nationals in Japanese custody. The Japanese Government is hereby put on notice that any retaliatory acts against allied nationals in Japanese custody will be a matter of the gravest concern to the Government of the United States and any persons issuing or executing orders in this connection will be severely dealt with at the appropriate time. All the information concerning this disaster which is presently available to the American authorities at Washington has already been forwarded to the Government of Switzerland for transmittal to the Japanese Government. Additional information will be forwarded as it becomes available.

943 昭和二十年七月五日
在スイス加瀬公使より
東郷外務大臣宛(電報)

阿波丸事件に対する日本側抗議への第二次米
国政府回答について

別電 昭和二十年七月五日発在スイス加瀬公使より

東郷外務大臣宛第七四九号

右回答

ベルン 7月5日後7時30分発

本省 7月8日前8時00分着

第七四八號(大至急)

往電第六二二號ニ關シ

七月五日附ヲ以テ利益代表部ヨリ阿波丸撃沈事件ニ關スル
米國政府ノ回答別電第七四九號ノ通り通知アリタルニ付原
文其ノ儘電報ス

(別電)

ベルン 7月5日後7時34分発

本省 7月8日後8時20分着

第七四九號

The Japanese Government's further communication date
May 16 concerning the sinking of the Awa Maru has been
received by the United States' Government which makes these
following responses to the points raised therein: 1. The United
States' Government in its communications forwarded through

the Swiss Government dated April 10 and May 18, 1945, has
already officially expressed its deep regret that this incident has
occurred and that was such a heavy loss of life in connection
therewith. The official investigation into this disaster has now
been concluded. It has been established that at the time the ship
was sunk she was proceeding at night in a fog. There is,
however, evidence that she was showing the prescribed light. It
appears that the ship was about eight miles off the course
previously announced and was about thirty two miles ahead of
her predicted position. However, the difference between the
ship's predicted position and the scene of the disaster is not
^(same 2)
considered unreasonable. The commanding officer of the
submarine did not see the Awa Maru prior to or after she had
been torpedoed. The attack having been made by means other
than visual which fact of itself disproved the charge that the
attack was willful and deliberate. However, since it appears that
the Awa Maru was complying substantially with the conditions
of the safe conduct agreement the burden of establishing identity
was that of the Commander of The American Submarine and in

view of his failure to do so, the United State's Government acknowledges responsibility for the sinking of the vessel 2. Disciplinary action is being taken as respects to the Commander of The American Submarine concerned. 3. Because of the United State's Government will be prepared at that time to discuss all phases of the question of indemnity and will approach the question with an attitude of complete fairness and without regard to the political situation then existing. The survivor of the sinking who is now being cared for by American Authorities will be repatriated to Japan as soon as arrangements are perfected for further exchanges of nationals between Japan and the Allies.

944

昭和20年7月12日

東郷外務大臣より
在スイス加瀬公使宛(電報)

東京等への無差別空襲に対する米国政府への

抗議につきスイス政府へ伝達依頼方訓令

別電 昭和二十年七月十二日発東郷外務大臣より在

スイス加瀬公使宛第三五七号

右抗議文の修正事項

本省 7月12日後5時00分発

第三五六號(大至急)

本大臣發西班牙宛第六一號及第六二號ニ關シ西班牙政府カ帝國ノ利益代表ヲ拒絶セル結果末タ本件抗議ヲ米國政府ニ提出シ居ラザル處其後米國機ニ依ル本土空襲ハ益々暴虐熾烈トナリ居ル次第ニ付瑞西政府ニ於テ人道的見地ヨリ不取敢本件抗議ヲ(本文別電第三五七號ノ通り修正ノ上)米國政府ニ傳達方特ニ取計ハルル様致度右可然御交渉ノ上結果回電アリタシ

別電ト共ニ西班牙へ轉電アリタシ

(別電)

本省 7月12日後5時00分発

第三五七號(大至急)

本大臣發西班牙宛第六二號本文中段 on Tokyo ヨリ respectively 迄ヲ左ノ通り修正ス
on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Yokkaichi and many other cities since the 25th February this year

昭和20年8月7日

在スイス加瀬公使より
東郷外務大臣宛(電報)

無差別空襲に対する米國政府への抗議の実施

状況について

ベルン 8月7日午後7時16分發

本省 8月10日午前7時00分着

第八五九號

貴電第三五六號ニ關シ

本件米機空襲ニ對スル抗議ハ貴電接到後直ニ當國政府ニ申入レタル處當時當國政府ハ米國ノ利益保護引受ヲ決定米國政府ノ意嚮問合中ナリシ爲右正式決定次第華盛頓ニテ申入ルル方確實ナルヘシトノ申出アリ右ニ從ヒ客月二十五日當國政府ハ在米公使館ヲ經テ米國政府ニ本件抗議提出方電報セル趣ナリ提出ノ上ハ在米公使館ヨリ當國政府ニ其ノ旨電報アル筈ニテ更ニ追電スヘキモ右不取敢

昭和20年8月8日

在スイス加瀬公使より
東郷外務大臣宛(電報)

原子爆彈使用の非人道性を訴える宣伝の必要

性につき意見具申

ベルン 8月8日午後10時30分發

本省 8月10日午後8時15分着

第八六〇號(至急)

瑞西情報第二七三號ニ關シ

「アトム」爆彈ニ關シテ大々的ニ「プレスカンペーン」ヲ繼續シ米國ノ今日迄ノ非人道的殘忍行爲ヲ暴露攻撃スルコト當面緊急ノ必要ナリト思惟ス英米ハ今日迄日本ノ殘忍行爲ノミヲ誇大ニ傳ヘ此ノ點恰モ「ナチス」ト同様ナルカ如ク世界ヲシテ信セシメ居レルカ故ニ今回ノ事實ニ基キ當ニ第三國ノミナラス敵國ノ人心ニ訴フルコトハ今後ノ爲有利ナル情勢ヲ作ル一要素トナリ得ヘシ

而シテ右爆彈ハ且下歐洲ニ於テモ異常ノ「センセーション」ヲ捲起シ居ルノミナラス一般歐洲人ハ勿論敵側自身一種ノ恐怖ト自己疑惑ニ陥リツツアリ(冒頭往電參照)特ニ英米人ハ蘇聯カ既ニ同様ノモノヲ所有シ居ルニ非サヤトノ疑念ヲ眞先ニ抱キタルモノノ如ク英側ニ於テハ「アトリー」ノ宣言ハ「チャーチル」ノ作成シ置キタルモノヲ其ノ儘發表セラルニ過キスト報シ政府自身サヘ本件ニ關スル責任ノ重大ナ

ルヲ自覺シ今ヨリ責任ヲ輕減シ置カントシ居ルヤニ觀察セラルル茲ニ今回ノ事實ヲ通シテ米國ノ非人道的殘忍ヲ暴露スルコトハ世界ノ同感ヲ呼フニ絶好ノ機會ニシテ蘇聯モ亦内心ハ之ヲ支持スルノ態度ニ出スル可能性アリ

特ニ目下敵側ハ世界ノ非難ヲ豫見シ此ノ爆彈ノ明白ナル非人道性ヲ蔽ハントシテ米ハ英ト共同宣傳ヲナシ新發見ノ科學的工業的側面ノミヲ強調シ世ノ視聽ヲ其ノ方面ニ逸シ之カ合理化ノ爲盛ナル宣傳ヲ開始シ居ルカ故ニ右ハ一層重要ナリ我方ニ於テハ政府聲明ノ形式ヲ以テ對米抗議茲ニ世界ノ輿論ニ訴フルノ意味ヲ兼ネテ堂々ト之ヲ行ハレ度同時ニ各新聞ヲシテ之ノ趣旨ヲ書カシメ即刻「ラデオ」竝ニ同盟電トシテ出來得ル限り工夫ヲ凝ラシ數回ニ亘リ海外ニ出サシメラレ度シ其ノ際廣島ノ慘情ヲ書キ添フルコトハ中立國新聞等ヲシテ取上ケシムル爲ニ是非共必要ノ要件ナリ尙本問題ノ對内宣傳ト對外宣傳トハ判然ト區別セララルヘキコト申ス迄モナク對内的ニハ徒ニ國民ノ興奮ヲ唆リ今後ノ支障トナルカ如キ事態ヲ招來セシメサル様對外宣傳トハ寧ロ反對ノ方針ヲ執ラルルコト然ル可シ敵ハ多少ノ間ヲ置キテ必ス第二ノ「アトム」爆彈ヲ投スルニ相違ナク當地ヨリ見た

ル所ニ依レハ本件對外宣傳中ニ左ノ諸點ヲ盛ラルルコト適當ト存ス

(イ)先ツ「アトム」爆彈ヲ投下サレタル廣島ノ慘狀ヲ大イニ書立テルコト

(ロ)米國ハ今日迄相手方ノ戰爭遂行ニ付屢々「殘忍行爲」ナリトシテ非難シ來リ居ルモ最近ニ至ル迄ノ日本爆撃ハ決シテ軍事施設軍需産業施設ヲ目指セルモノニアラスシテ日本ノ全都市ニ向ヒ無差別無遠慮ノ爆撃ヲ爲シツツアリ凡ソ戰爭トハ無關係ノ一般市民ノ鑿殺ヲ意圖セルコト無智厚顔ニモ彼等自ラ語ルモノニシテ近代科學ノ名ヲ以テ其ノ組織的ナル大仕掛ノ殘忍行爲ヲセルニ過キサルハ何人モ否定シ得サルコト

(ハ)今回ノ「アトム」爆撃ニ至リテハ其ノ非人道性ハ將ニ其ノ極ニ達シ右ヲ國際的ニ容認セラルル戰鬥行爲ニアラサルハ勿論惡魔ニ等シキ米國指導者ノ殘忍性ヲ明白ニ暴露然モ將來米國ヲ含ム全世界ノ平和ニ對スル脅威ヲ現出セルモノニシテ全世界カ之ニ對シテ何等ノ發言ヲ爲ササルハ唯英米ノ勢力ニ對シテ後日ノ難ヲ惧レタルカ故ニ過キス毒瓦斯ノ使用スラ國際的ニ認めラレ居ラス病院船ノ撃

沈スラ非人道的トシテ容認セラレ居ラサルニ當リ而モ我方カ何等スル種類ノ手段ニ訴ヘサルニ當ニ非戦闘員ト云ハス平和ナル大都市ニ靜カナル生活ヲ營メル無辜ノ市民老人婦人小兒ニ至ル迄生存スルモノノ一切ヲ擧ケテ一擧ニ之ヲ塵殺セルコト

(二)獨逸ノ收容所ノ殘忍ニ當リテハ吾人之ニ與セス之ヲ憎ムコト決シテ人後ニ落チサルモノナルカ米國モ之カ殘忍性ヲ世界ニ向ツテ吹聴シ居ルニ拘ラス今回ノ手段ニ至リテハ實ニ罪ナキ三十萬ノ市民ノ全部ヲ擧ケテ之ヲ地獄ニ投ス夫ハ「ナチス」ノ殘忍ニ數倍スルモノニシテ史上曾テ斯カル人道ニ背ク慘虐ノ行動ナキコト

(三)「キリスト」教國民ヲ以テ自ラ任シ人道ヲ説ク所ノ米國民ハ此ノ單ニ近代科學ノ假面ヲ被ルニ過キサル非人道非人間ノ極致ヲ果シテ何ト見ルヤ思フニ今ヤ心驕レル米國ハ新發見ノ爆彈ノ效果ヲ試ン爲ニ廣島市民ヲ海軍根據地ナリトノ事實無根ノ名ニ於テ之ヲ其ノ實驗臺ニ用ヒ之ヲ以テ同時ニ彼等カ將來ノ敵ニ對スル威嚇ノ具ニ供シタルハ明カニシテ以テ如何ニ米國指導者カ人面ヲ被リタル惡魔ニ等シキカヲ證スルニ足ルコト

(一)自己ノ行フコトハ總テ人道的ニシテ相手方ノ行フコトハ總テ殘忍ナリト宣傳シ來リタル米ノ虛偽ハ今ヤ世界ニ暴露サレテ餘ス所ナキコト

(二)吾人ハ此ノ爆彈ノ使用ヲ計畫シタル米國ノ指導者コソ眞ノ意味ノ戰爭犯罪者タルコトヲ世界ニ向ツテ言フヲ憚ラサルコト

尙新聞論説等ニハ次ノ如キ調子ヲ附加スルモ適當ナルヘシ即チ「日本ハ斯ル無謀ナル殘忍行爲ニ脅威サレテ屈スルモノニアラス之ニ對シテハ日本國民ハ唯殉教者ノ死ヲ以テ世界ノ人心ト人類ノ正義ニ向ヒ米英國國民ノ非道ヲ訴ヘテ歴史ニ銘シテ長ク世ノ批判ヲ仰カン」
右御如才ナキコト乍ラ御參考迄

947 昭和20年8月9日

東郷外務大臣より
在スイス加瀬公使宛(電報)

米軍機による原子爆彈投下に対する抗議について

付記 昭和二十年八月八日付、作成局課不明

右抗議文

本省 8月9日午後11時55分發

第三九九號(大至急)

六日米國飛行機數機廣島市ニ來襲新型爆彈ヲ投下セル爲市民多數ニ死傷者ヲ出シ家屋モ亦大半倒壞又ハ燒失セリ詳細目下調査中ナルモ其ノ被害ノ甚大ナルハ到底從來ノ爆彈ニ比較シ得サルモノナリ依テ帝國政府ハ別電第三四〇號ノ如キ抗議ヲ米國政府ニ提出致度ニ付責任國政府ニ對シ右抗議大至急傳達方取計相成度尙赤十字國際委員會ニモ右趣旨御説明アリタシ

本電別電ト共ニ在瑞典公使ニ轉電アリタシ

(付記)

米機ノ新型爆彈ニ依ル攻撃ニ對スル抗議文

昭和二十年八月八日

本月六日米國航空機ハ廣島市ノ市街地區ニ對シ新型爆彈ヲ投下シ瞬時ニシテ多數ノ市民ヲ殺傷シ同市ノ大半ヲ壞滅セシメタリ。廣島市ハ何等特殊ノ軍事防備乃至施設ヲ施シ居ラサル普通ノ一地方都市ニシテ同市全体トシテ一ノ軍事目標タルノ性質ヲ有スルモノニ非ス。本件爆彈ニ關スル聲明ニ於テ米國大統領「トルーマン」ハ我等ハ船渠、工場及

交通施設ヲ破壞スヘシト言ヒ居ルモ本件爆彈ハ落下傘ヲ附シテ投下セラレ空中ニ於テ炸裂シ極メテ廣キ範圍ニ破壞的效力ヲ及ホスモノナルヲ以テ之ニ依ル攻撃ノ效果ヲ右ノ如キ特定目標ニ限定スルコトハ技術的ニ全然不可能ナルコト明瞭ニシテ右ノ如キ本件爆彈ノ性能ニ付テハ米國側ニ於テモ既ニ承知シ居ル所ナリ。又實際ノ被害狀況ニ徴スルモ被害地域ハ廣範圍ニ亘リ右地域内ニ在ルモノハ交戦者非交戦者ノ別ナク又男女老幼ヲ問ハス總テ爆風及輻射熱ニ依リ無差別ニ殺傷セラレ其ノ被害範圍ノ一般的ニシテ且甚大ナルノミナラス個々ノ傷害狀況ヨリ見ルモ未タ見サル殘虐ナルモノト言フヘキナリ。

抑々交戦者ハ害敵手段ノ選擇ニ付無制限ノ權利ヲ有スルモノニ非サルコト及不必要ノ苦痛ヲ與フヘキ兵器、投射物其ノ他ノ物質ヲ使用スヘカラサルコトハ戰時國際法ノ根本原則ニシテ夫々陸戰ノ法規慣例ニ關スル條約附屬書陸戰ノ法規慣例ニ關スル規則第二十二條及第二十三條(※)號ニ明定セラルル所ナリ。米國政府ハ今次世界ノ戰亂勃發以來再三ニ亘リ毒瓦斯乃至其ノ他ノ非人道的戰爭方法ノ使用ハ文明社會ノ輿論ニ依リ不法トセラレ居レリトシ對手國側ニ於テ先

ツ之ヲ使用セサル限り之ヲ使用スルコトナカルヘキ旨聲明シタルカ米國カ今回使用シタル本件爆彈ハ其ノ性能ノ無差別且殘虐性ニ於テ從來スル性能ヲ有スルカ故ニ使用ヲ禁止セラレ居ル毒瓦斯其ノ他ノ兵器ヲ遙ニ凌駕シ居レリ。

米國ハ國際法及人道ノ根本原則ヲ無視シテ既ニ廣範圍ニ亘リ帝國ノ諸都市ニ對シテ無差別爆撃ヲ實施シ來リ多數ノ老幼婦女子ヲ殺傷シ神社、佛閣、學校、病院、一般民家等ヲ倒壞又ハ燒失セシメタリ。而シテ今ヤ新規ニシテ且從來ノ如何ナル兵器、投射物ニモ比シ得サル無差別性、殘酷性ヲ有スル本件爆彈ヲ使用セルハ人類文化ニ對スル新ナル罪惡ナリ。

帝國政府ハ茲ニ自ラノ名ニ於テ且又全人類及文明ノ名ニ於テ米國政府ヲ糺彈スルト共ニ即時スル非人道的兵器ノ使用ヲ放棄スヘキコトヲ嚴重ニ要求ス。

編注 昭和二十年八月十五日發在スイス加瀨公使より東郷外

務大臣宛電報第八八六号により、本件抗議は八月十一日に米国内務省に通過を了した旨利益代表部より通報があったことが報告された。

948

昭和二十年八月十四日

東郷外務大臣より
在スイス加瀨公使宛(電報)

阿波丸事件に関する米國側回答に対する日本

側見解について

別電 昭和二十年八月十四日發東郷外務大臣より在

スイス加瀨公使宛第三四八号

右見解

本省 8月14日後3時發

第三四七號(大至急)

貴電第七四八號ニ關シ

別電第三四八號(第一)及第三四九號(第二)八月十日附ヲ以

テ直ニ貴任國政府ヲ通シ米國政府ニ申入レラレタシ

(別電)

本省 8月14日後4時發

第三四八號(大至急)

Upon studying the replies of the United States Government

dated the 18th May and the 5th July to the Protest dated the 26th

April and the Demand dated the 16th May of the Japanese

Government concerning the sinking of the Awa Maru, the Japanese Government hereby communicate to the United States Government their views regarding the same as follows:-

1. The United States Government affirm that as the result of the official investigation into the incident which has now been concluded, it has been established that as the Awa Maru was complying substantially with the conditions of the safe conduct agreement the burden of establishing identity was on the commander of the American submarine, and in view of his failure to do so the United States Government acknowledge their responsibility for the attacking and sinking of the vessel. The United States Government also state that they have already officially expressed their deep regret that this incident has occurred and there was such a heavy loss of lives in connection therewith.

2. In view of the seriousness of the incident the Japanese Government expect a severe punishment of the persons responsible. The United States Government's reply, however, only states that a disciplinary action is being taken with respect

to the commander of the American submarine who is directly responsible for the occurrence of the incident.

The Japanese Government, in pursuance of their demand made in their Note of the 16th May, request to be informed of the name and rank of the commander of the submarine, the mode of his punishment and its execution. The Japanese Government expect that all those persons who were responsible for the incident, such as those who were in a position to give orders to and supervise him, have also been punished, and request to be informed thereof. It is said that the "Commanding officer of the submarine did not see the "Awa Maru" prior to or after she had been torpedoed". If so, it appears as though the order, relating to the strict observance of safe conduct, issued either by the United States Government or the superior officer to the commander of the submarine has not been definitely given. The Japanese Government also expect that the United States Government will thoroughly investigate as to the validity of this point.

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

the lives of the passengers and the loss of the vessel and the goods which were on the vessel, the United States Government propose on the ground of the complex nature of the question that the matter of indemnity be deferred until the termination of hostilities. But the Japanese Government consider that the question of indemnities in respect of this incident is quite clear and simple and there exists nothing so complicate.

As has been pointed out to the United States Government, it was the humanitarian consideration on the part of the Japanese Government, who are constantly anxious to accord humane treatment to prisoners of war and civilian internees, that has prompted them to carry out the transport of the relief supplies by the Awa Maru in compliance with the repeated desire of the United States Government and in spite of various considerable difficulties. The Awa Maru which made voyages in such special circumstances was attacked and sunk in disregard of the safe conduct undertaking thrice entered into by the United States Government. It is a unique case, and the issue is absolutely simple and clear. The Japanese Government hold that, now that

the United States Government have acknowledged their responsibility for the incident, an immediate payment of indemnities without waiting for the cessation of hostilities is not only the United States Government's obligation to the Japanese Government but also their duty to those who have directly or indirectly suffered from the incident. The Japanese Government, therefore, trusting that the United States Government will, without waiting for the conclusion of the war, immediately furnish indemnities in accordance with the Japanese Government's demand made in their Note of the 16th May, separately present to the United States Government a statement of claims. The calculation of those claims have been made on a fair and simple basis in order to facilitate the settlement, and it is hoped that the United States Government will frankly admit their fairness.

4. Gathering from the radio news broadcast from America and England at the time of the United States Government's announcement of the incident, the Japanese Government had been under the impression that several persons had survived the

incident, but were deeply disappointed to be informed that there was only one survivor. The United States Government state in their Note that the heavy death toll resulted in part from the refusal of survivors to accept the life lines thrown to them from the submarine which remained on the scene making every effort to rescue the survivors. But in view of the statement in the United States Government's reply to the effect that the commander of the American submarine failed to establish the identity of the Awa Maru either before or after attacking her, it can hardly be maintained that the submarine made efforts to rescue other persons than Mr Kantaro Shimoda. The Japanese Government request the United States Government to make a re-investigation in this respect and inform the Japanese Government of its result.

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

Furthermore, the Japanese Government have received and are studying the United States' proposition as regards the transfer of a vessel, not as indemnification but as a replacement for the Awa Maru, to be used for the purposes as specified in the recent American note. However, it is the intention of the Japanese Government to consider the proposition as a separate matter, upon the United States acceptance of the demands above presented to them by the Japanese Government.

