

(3)

那霸無差別爆撃手関係

REEL No. A-1082

昭和十九年五月十日米機ハ晝間五次ニ亘リ沖繩

條約局

再四

非上

非戦

昭和十九年五月十日米機ハ晝間五次ニ亘リ沖繩ヲ空襲セルガ其初一次乃至三次攻撃ガ主トシテ軍事目標ニ対シ行ハレタルニ及シテ四次攻撃ニ於テハ九十機内外ヲ五次攻撃ニ於テハ専ラ非軍事目標タル那覇市街其モヲ百機シ之ヲ島有ニ帰セシメ且此間低空ヨリ甚差別ノ銃爆撃ヲ加ヘ甚喜ノ非戦員多敷ヲ殺傷スルノ非道ヲ敢テセリ由未断ク如キ七日爆ガ國際法規ニ違反セル非人道行為ナルハ論ぜテ正々堂々ノ戦闘手段ニヨリ輸之輸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

而シテ我ガ國獲セル資料ニヨレバ米軍ハ自國人ノ收容セラレタル俘虜收容所^{非戦員收容所}ハミヲ非爆撃ノ目標トシテ深甚ナル注意ヲ拂ヒアルニ及シ其^{非戦員}他ニ対シテハ甚差別爆撃ヲ許シ興シ動クモノト見レバ一人一馬ヲ残サズ之ヲ銃爆撃スベキヲ命ジアルハ利己的非道ト断ジザルヲ得ズ

米不政府ノ愛用スル戦争法規 俘虜待遇條約ハ米不人ノ利益ノタメニ存スルモノニ非ルニヨリ米不政府ハ茲ニ米不政府ニ対シ甚差別爆撃ノ責任者トシテ其非ヲ追及スルトモニ將來之ヲ豫返サザル^{非戦員}如ク即時有効^{非戦員}切ナル措置ヲ採ラントテ強ク要求ス

結山丸・京康

秘

陸軍

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、官衛、製糖工場、其ノ他ノ非軍事目標タル一般民家等ニ對シ爆彈、焼夷彈ヲ投下シ被空襲都市戸數ノ約三分ノ二ヲ焼失セシメ尙壕及屋外ニ行動スル非戰鬥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（一二、四〇一三、四〇）第五次（一四、四五一一五、四五）ニ於テ爆彈、焼夷彈ヲ併用投下シ爲ニ那覇市内一〇、九二四戸（約九割）ヲ焼失セシメタリ
國頭郡 名護町	一般民家全部 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 爆彈及焼夷彈ヲ投下シ非戰鬥員ヲ銃撃シ渡久地ノ三分ノ二戸數ヲ焼失セリ
中頭郡 小灣郡 城間	一般民家 同右	第一次空襲時爆彈投下民家數軒ヲ破壊セリ
同 小那覇右	同右	第五次一般民家ニ對シ燒夷彈ヲ投下シ約七〇戸ヲ焼失セリ
同 牧港右	揚水樓 一般民家	爆彈及焼夷彈ヲ投下シ附近一般民家數軒ヲ炎上セリ
島尻郡 糸満郡	製糖工場 及一般民家	爆彈及焼夷彈ヲ投下シ糸満約三分ノ二戸數焼失セリ

東京小隊附

一、第五次（一四四五―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撃ヲ加ヘ十數多ノ死傷者ヲ生ゼシメタリ

ニ、第一次（〇七〇〇―〇八二〇）敵機ハ那覇市ノ泉崎橋附近ニ爆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装目標トハ遙カニ距リアリシモノナリ

一、第一次（〇七〇〇―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彈及紐附万年筆型爆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、

小兒ニ大怪我ヲ負ハセシ事實アリ、右ハ全クノ謀略資材ニシテ日本語ヲ以テ標記シアルハ責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

東京小祿

秘

陸軍

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 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、官衛、製糖工場、
 其ノ他ノ非軍事目標タル一般民家等ニ對シ爆彈、焼夷彈ヲ投下シ被
 空襲都市戸數ノ約三分ノ二ヲ焼失セシメ尙壕及屋外ニ行動スル非戰
 闘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
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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
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同 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
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東京小冊局

REEL No. A-1082

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三、第一次（〇七〇〇―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彈及紐附万年筆型爆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、

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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 condemns 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.

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山川 領内
鈴木 公使
井上 領事
以下 英文
送電

(分類)

電 信 案	電送第 17050 號	主管 條約局長
	昭和十九年十二月八日 午後八時十分發	主任 條約局長
外 務 省	件名 那霸空襲ニ関スル 対米抗議ノ件	宛 在西班牙 須磨公使
	記録件名	發 重光外務大臣
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 其ノ第一次乃至第三次ニ於テハ主トシテ軍事目標ニ對シ攻撃 ヲ行ヒタルニ及シ第四次(十二時四十分ヨリ十三時四十分迄)第五次		

電信課長
發電係
原田
英文
昭和十九年十一月二十五日起草
19.12.7.
受付

(日本標準規格Bの)

山川 領内
鈴木 公使
井上 領事

(分類)

電 信 案	電送第 17030 號	主管 條約局長
	昭和十九年十二月八日 午後八時十分發	主任 條約局長
外 務 省	件名 那霸空襲ニ関スル 対米抗議ノ件	宛 在西班牙 須磨公使
	記録件名	發 重光外務大臣
別電才三五号、通米公政府ニ抗議方御取計相成度 尙右抗議米公政府ニ提出ノ日附御回電相成度		

電信課長
發電係
原田
昭和十九年十一月二十五日起草
19.12.7.
受付

(日本標準規格Bの)

REEL No. A-1082

削除

（十四時四十五分ヨリ十五時四十五分迄）ニ於テハ專ラ非軍事目標
 タル那覇市街殊ニ学校、病院、寺院、民家等ヲ盲目爆撃之ヲ
 烏有ニ帰セシメ且此ノ間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。

本軍團ハ本時テ「標記セシムル爆撃」
 及「他ノ小規模爆撃」
 及「細附島本營型爆撃」
 等ノ種々ノ爆撃ヲ行ハシメテ

電信案

外務省

（日本標準規格 B5）

△ Condemned
 △ 絶
 △ 絶
 △ 絶

南軍ハ政府ハ斯ノ如キ故意ニ依リ無辜ノ平和的人民ノ殺傷致シ
 學校、病院、寺院、民家等 非軍事目標ノ改裝ハ今日諸
 国家ヲ規律スル人道的原則ニ違反セラルトシテ飽
 虐之ヲ加ヘテ彈撃スルハ其ノ不法且殘虐ナル無差別爆撃ニ
 対シテ南軍ハ其ノ一切ノ權利ヲ留保スルニ旨茲ニ嚴正
 宣言スル次第ナリ

南軍ハ政府ハ有テ最モ確實ニ情報ヲ依リテ本軍ハ

電信案

外務省

（日本標準規格 B5）

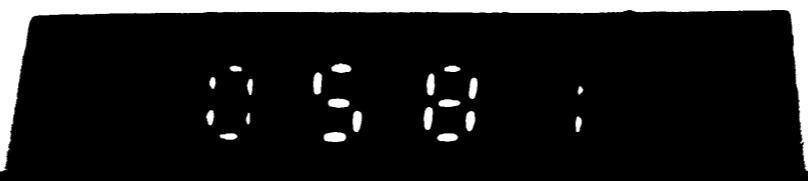
此之ヲ乱彈シ斯ル不法且殘虐ナル無差別爆撃ニ對シ其ノ
 一切ノ權利ヲ留保スルモノナル旨茲ニ嚴正ニ宣ハスルト同時ニ
 米ニ政府ニ於テハ斯クノ如キ行方カ航空機ニ依リテ行ハルル
 限リ之ヲ國際法ニ違反スルモノト認メサルモノナリヤ至急其ノ見
 解ノ明示ヲ要求スルモノナリ。

電、信、案

外務省

(日本標準規格 B 5)

REEL No. A-1082



赤い飛行機
の
向
途
は
何
れ
か

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~~ 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 ~~useful~~ 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-

課長

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. ^{Therefore, while,} The Japanese Government, ~~also~~ solemnly
declaring that they reserve all rights relating to ^{this matter,} ~~the above~~
~~mentioned indiscriminate, ~~which~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~carried~~ ~~out~~~~
~~unlawful and cruel bombing,~~ demand from the United
States Government an immediate reply setting forth
their views as to whether such indiscriminate
^{as above mentioned, when} attacks, ~~as far as they are~~ carried out by airplanes,
do not constitute a violation of international law.

冬
特報
中山君

秘
電信寫

生

昭和19 一八五五一 哈

馬德里 十二月十三日二二〇〇 居、係
本 省 十五日二二〇〇 着

外務省

重元外務大臣

第一三〇七號 王意

本國記者ノ「サイパン」及「レイテ」島報告
(記事ニ關シ不國政府ニ要求及抗議ノ件並ニ那
朝空襲ニ關スル對米抗議ノ件)

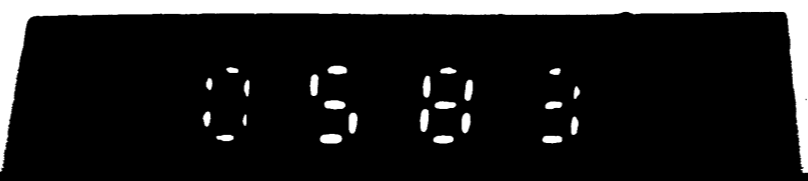
真電第三三〇號第三三三號及第三三四號ニ關シ

任米西班才大使ヨリ

十一日週傍有ニ送山片シ

(一)

REEL No. A-1082



紙の枚数を数えたい

那覇殆ど灰燼に歸す

盲爆で沖繩の死傷二百

【那覇二十一日電】那覇市は昨日午後二時、米機による盲爆に遭い、殆ど灰燼に歸す。死者は二百、重傷者は五十、軽傷者は五十、行方不明者は五十、家屋は全壊した。米機は、那覇市を襲撃し、市街に落下爆弾を投じた。爆撃の結果、市街の大部分が灰燼に歸し、死者は二百、重傷者は五十、軽傷者は五十、行方不明者は五十、家屋は全壊した。米機は、那覇市を襲撃し、市街に落下爆弾を投じた。爆撃の結果、市街の大部分が灰燼に歸し、死者は二百、重傷者は五十、軽傷者は五十、行方不明者は五十、家屋は全壊した。

【那覇二十一日電】那覇市は昨日午後二時、米機による盲爆に遭い、殆ど灰燼に歸す。死者は二百、重傷者は五十、軽傷者は五十、行方不明者は五十、家屋は全壊した。米機は、那覇市を襲撃し、市街に落下爆弾を投じた。爆撃の結果、市街の大部分が灰燼に歸し、死者は二百、重傷者は五十、軽傷者は五十、行方不明者は五十、家屋は全壊した。

朝日新聞

昭和十九年十月十九日



LITSON NO. 5174

Sent 19.12.12.
Rec'd 19.12.12

特情

U.S. TO USE GAS AGAINST JAPS?

和

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

There is a movement here ~~to~~ 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 imitative 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.

REEL No. A-1082

0505

大臣

次官
政務局長
政務局課長

山川顧問

弘報部長
調査三部長

(分類)

電信課長

電信課發電係

主條約局長

任主條約局長

昭和二〇年三月一七日起草

電送第 4531 號
昭和 20 年 3 月 22 日 午後 4 時 一分發

宛 在西班牙國
須磨公使
件 米機、無差別爆撃ニ対スル
抗議ニ関スル件

發 重光外務大臣
名件録記

第 一六一 號

至急

別電第六二二号、抗議半國政府、提出方御取計相成

友、提出日、附御回電相成、友、本電、別電、案、上、共、二、案、考、り、半、國、政、府、に、轉、電、す、外、務、省

省

22 33

要譯

以下英文

發電英文

4532

(分類)

電信課長

電信課發電係

主條約局長

任主條約局長

昭和二〇年三月一七日起草

電送第 4534 號
昭和 20 年 3 月 22 日 午後 4 時 一分發

宛 在西班牙國
須磨公使
件 米機、無差別ニ対スル
抗議ニ関スル件

發 重光外務大臣
名件録記

第 一六一 號

至急

最、帝國政府、客年十月十日米國機、依リ那霸市、対

シ行、シタル無差別爆撃殊ニ多數平和的人民ニ対スル故

電信案

外務省

意且無益、^(非道)攻撃殺傷ニ在戰時ト雖之遵守セラルベキ人道
 根本原則竝ニ國際法ノ指導的理念ニ鑑ミ半國政府、
 對シ最重抗議シ且斯ノ如キ無差別爆撃ニ對シ同政府ノ見
 解ヲ照會シタモ半國政府ヨリ未ダ何等ノ回答ニ接シ居ラズル
 次第ナリ。
 而シ其ノ後半國機、其ノ帝國本土空襲、當リ益々非軍
 事目標ニ對シ爆撃ヲ熾烈化シテ何等及者ノ跡ナク殊

(日本標準規格 B 5)

外務省

電信案

最近ニ於テ、二月二十五日、三月十日、三月十二日、三月
 十三日、東京、名古屋、大阪等ニ來襲セル半國機、依
 リ攻撃ニ故意ニ無辜ノ平和的人民ヲ殺傷スル方法ヲ
 採リタモト斷スル外ナク軍事施設ト何等關係ナク
 神社、寺院、學校、病院、住宅地區等、專ラ攻撃ノ
 砲火ヲ集中シテ之ヲ爲有ニ歸セシメ、^(就中平和的人民ノ密集地ニ對シテ大規模且集約的ニ)無數ノ老幼婦女
 子ヲ殺戮シテ酸鼻ノ狀目ヲサ敵ニシムルモノアリ。

(日本標準規格 B 5)

外務省

電信案

電信案

外務省

帝國政府
 米國機ニ依ル所ノ如キ殘虐非法ナル無差別爆撃
 人道的原則並ニ國際法ニ違反セルモノトシテ飽ク迄之ヲ
 亂彈スベキモノト認メ茲ニ帝國政府最嚴肅ニ米國
 政府ニ抗議スルト共之ニ對シ米國政府ノ責任ヲ回答
 要求シ同時ニ米國機ノ斯ノ如キ所行ニ對シ一切ノ權
 利ヲ留保スルモノトシテ明白ニ宣言スル所ナリ。

(日本標準規格 B 5)

REEL No. A-1082

0500

アジア歴史資料センター

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 ~~presented~~ ^{were presented} scenes of disaster 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.

文書課長

條約局
第二課長
生



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.

REEL No. A-1082

0590

アジア歴史資料センター

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 non-combatants 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-

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 Gov-

ernment 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.

日本タイムス

昭和二十年三月二十九日

日本
タイムズ
新聞
昭和二十年三月二十九日

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 Undersecretary 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.