

1956

Doc. No. 847F

Gairusho,

Tokyo.

29th January, 1942.

M. le Charge d'Affaires.

Following my letter dated 19th of this month, I have the honour to make known to you the attitude of the Imperial Government on the treatment of prisoners of war:-

1. The Imperial Government has not yet ratified the Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war of 27th July, 1929. It is, therefore, not bound by the said Convention. However, it will apply mutatis mutandis the provisions of the said Convention to English, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand prisoners of war in its hands.
2. As to the provision of food and clothing for prisoners of war, it will consider, on condition of reciprocity, the national and racial customs of the prisoners.

I would be obliged if you would bring the above-mentioned to the knowledge of the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Signed by the Minister.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 847-F

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Hayashi Kaoru, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 29 Jan., 1942, and described as follows: Statement concerning reply of Foreign Minister Togo to Argentine Charge d'Affairs in Tokyo on January 29, 1942.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
7th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
12th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME
Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Edward P. Monaghan

1957

On January 3, 1942 the British Government communicated through the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo the information that the British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Governments would declare their observance of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention of 1929 in respect of Japan and inquired whether the Imperial Government had any intention of making a similar declaration.

There was another communication on January 5th saying that they propose to take the national and racial manners and customs of the prisoners of war into consideration when applying articles 11 and 12 of the said agreement concerning the supply of provisions and clothing to the prisoners of war.

To the above we communicated the following to the various Governments mentioned above, through the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo on January 29th:

1. The Imperial Government has not ratified the agreement in question and therefore refuses to be bound in any way whatever by the agreement, but will apply the provisions of the said agreement to British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand prisoners of war within Japan's jurisdiction.
2. The Imperial Government will consider the national and racial manners and customs of the prisoners of war on a basis of reciprocity when supplying clothing and provisions to the prisoners of war.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W. D. C. No. _____

I. P. S. No. 1465-B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 pages, dated 29 January 1942, and described as follows: Statement concerning reply of Japanese Foreign Minister to Argentine Charge d' Affairs in Tokyo on January 29, 1942, one page of Japanese ext.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Signed at Tokyo on this
5 day of Sept, 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official
SFAL
Chief of Archives Section
Official Capacity

Witness: s/Nagaharu Odo

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
5 day of Sept., 1946

/s/ J. A. Curtis 2d Lt
NAME

Witness: /s/ R. H. Larsh

Investigator
Official Capacity

1958
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Central Liaison Office

No Records

TO: Mr. A. F. Mignone, Document Acquisition, IPS
FROM: Mr. Ohta, Central Liaison Office
SUBJECT: Production of Document Requested

18 April 1946

With reference to your check sheet dated 30 March, I wish to submit herewith the required document compiled by the First Demobilization Ministry.

/s/ S. Ohta

SUBJECT: "Record of Conference in War Ministry", May 6, 1942,
regarding decision not to apply the Geneva Convention,
and orders issued in consequence thereof.

There is no data to confirm whether or not there was held
any conference in the War Ministry on May 6, 1942. However, as re-
gards the matter of non-application of the Geneva Convention the
following decisions of the War Ministry may be cited:

1. The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs under date of
January 13, and 16, transmitted to the War Ministry
the inquiries of American, British and other govern-
ments. The Ministry, following several conferences,
reached a decision (Annex I) and communicated the
same to the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs on
January 23. However, there are no records of the
conferences.
2. On January 27, 1942, the Vice Minister for Foreign
Affairs sent an inquiry regarding the application of
the Prisoner of War Convention to non-combattant in-
ternees. As a result of a conference, the Ministry
reached a decision (Annex II). The same was communi-
cated by the Vice Minister of War to the Vice Minister
of Foreign Affairs under date of February 6, however,
there is no record of the conference.
3. The Foreign Office, under date of December 12, 1941,
transmitted to the War Ministry the communication of
the International Red Cross Committee Chairman, Max
Euder, concerning collection and transmission of in-
formation regarding prisoners of war. After a con-
ference, the Ministry reached a decision (Annex III),
which was communicated to the Foreign Office.
4. The above decisions being entirely in line with the
fundamental principles and policy, according to which
the War Ministry had always directed the conduct of
the affairs relating to prisoners of war, no orders
seem to have been issued in consequence of the decisions.
(Existing data have been examined, but it cannot be as-
certained whether any order was issued or not.)

Reply from Vice Minister of War to Vice Minister for
Foreign Affairs, January 23, 1942
(Translation)

"In answer to your inquiries in clear No. 52 and No. 53, dated January 13 and No. 85, dated January 16, the views of this Ministry are as follows:

I. Concerning No. 52:

1. In view of the fact that the Geneva Convention relating to prisoners of war was not ratified by His Majesty, we can hardly announce our observance of the same. But it would be safe to notify the world that we have no objection to acting in accordance with the Convention in the treatment of prisoners of war.
2. As regards providing prisoners of war with food and clothing, we have no objection to giving due consideration to the national or racial habits and customs of the prisoners.

II. Concerning No. 53 and No. 85, the above views will be applicable."

Application of the Prisoner of War Convention to
Non-Combattant Internees. (Army, Ordinary No. 753,
February 6, 1942) (Translation)

Referring to your communication, No. 149, dated January 27,
1942, on the above subject, the views of this ministry are as follows:

The 1929 Geneva Convention relating to Prisoners of
War has no binding power whatsoever on Japan. But this
ministry has no objection to applying the principles of
the Convention to non-combattant internees within such
limits as it is applicable, provided, however, that no
person be subjected to labor against his will.

Communication of the International Red Cross Committee
Chairman concerning collection and transmission of in-
formation regarding prisoners of war, dated December 28,
1941 (Army Ordinary 9392) (Translation)

Referring to your communication, No. 4585, dated
December 12, 1941, on the above subject, the views of this Ministry
are as follows:

The Ministry agrees to the proposal.

However,

- a. It is not that we "declare that we are prepared to
apply in practice" the provisions of the Prisoner
of War Convention of 1929, but that we "utilize them
for the convenience of transmission of information."
- b. Information is to be transmitted by telegram and
other means.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W. D. C. No. _____
I. P. S. No. 1465 A

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Yoza Miyama hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives and Document Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 5 pages, dated April 18, 1946, and described as follows: Report from Imperial Japanese Government Central Liaison Office Forwarded to IPS by letter dated April 18, 1946, with five pages of Japanese Text attached.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): 1st Demobilization Bureau.

Signed at Tokyo on this
6 day of September, 1946

/s/ Yoza Miyama
Signature of Official

SFAL

Chief of the Archives
and Documents Section
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Keiije Hashimoto

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John Curtis, 2d Lt., hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
6 day of September, 1946

/s/ J. A. Curtis 2d Lt.

Witness: /s/ Eric W. Fleisher

NAME
Investigator
Official Capacity

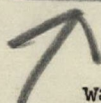
1960

The following is an excerpt from the part, concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, in War Minister TOJO's Instructions Delivered to the Commander of the Zentsuji Division, on his visit of inspection thereto on May 30, 1942:

5/30/42

"To this Division is attached a prisoner of war camp. Prisoners of war must be placed under strict discipline as far as it does not contravene the law of humanity. It is necessary to take care not to be obsessed with a mistaken idea of humanitarianism or swayed by personal feelings towards those prisoners of war which may grow in the long time of their imprisonment. The present situation of affairs in this country does not permit anyone to lie idle doing nothing but eating freely. With that in view, in dealing with the prisoners of war, too, I hope you will see that they may be usefully employed."

Tojo
Suspect



C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1547-A

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nakanishi, Sadayoshi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 pages, dated 30 May, 1942, and described as follows: Excerpt from the part, concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, in War Minister TOJO's instructions delivered to the Commander of the Zentsuji Division on his visit of inspection thereto on May 30, 1942. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Prisoner of War Information Bureau

Signed at Tokyo on this
4th day of September, 1946.

/s/ Nakanishi Sadayoshi
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Koji Yokoi

Acting Director
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
4th day of Sept., 1946

/s/ J. A. Curtis 2nd Lt. MI
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator
Official Capacity

1961

Notification from the Director of the Prisoner of
War Custody Division of the Ministry of War, to
Army Units Concerned

Subject: Labor Imposed upon Prisoner of War Officers and
Non-Commissioned Officers (POW No. 4-2, June 3, 1942)

Although the imposition of labor upon prisoner of war officers and non-commissioned officers is prohibited under Article 1 of the Prisoner of War Labor Regulations (Army Note No. 139, September 10, 1904), it is the policy of the Central Authorities, in view of the present condition of this country which does not allow anyone to lie idle and eat freely, and also with a view to maintaining the health of prisoners of war, to make such officers and non-commissioned officers volunteer to work in accordance with their respective status, intelligence, physical strength, etc. You are, therefore, desired to take proper steps accordingly. The following, it may be added, will be presumably fit lines of labor for such purposes:

1. Various kinds of work in which one's technical skill, learning, etc. may be employed to advantage.
2. Agricultural work.
3. The raising of domestic animals and fowls.
4. The directing of prisoners of war in general labor.
5. Assistance in the collection and compilation of war history materials.
6. Publicity affairs.
7. Miscellaneous, considered fit for the above-mentioned purposes.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1547-B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nakanishi, Sadayoshi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 3 June, 1942, and described as follows: Notification from the Director of the Prisoners of War Custody Division of the Ministry of War to Army Units concerned, POW No. 4-2, June 3, 1942.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Signed at Tokyo on this
4th day of September, 1946.

/s/ Nakanishi Sadayoshi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Koji Yokoi

Acting Director
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
4th day of September, 1946.

/s/ J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt. M.I.
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator
Official Capacity

Tojo

1962

War Minister's Address Delivered to the Newly Appointed
Chiefs of Prisoner of War Camps, at the Ministry of War,
on June 25, 1942

6/25/42

It gives me great pleasure that you have been appointed Chiefs of Prisoner of War Camps and are starting for your respective posts soon.

In Japan, we have our own ideology concerning prisoners of war, which should naturally make their treatment more or less different from that in Europe and America. In dealing with them, you should, of course, observe the various Regulations concerned, aim at an adequate application of them, and evince the fair and just attitude of the Empire vividly for abroad as well as at home. At the same time, however, you must place the prisoners under strict discipline and not allow them to lie idle doing nothing but eating freely for even a single day. Their labor and technical skill should be fully utilized for the replenishment of production, and contribution rendered toward the prosecution of the Greater East Asiatic War, for which no effort ought to be spared.

You are specially desired to take into consideration the characteristic nature of your places of appointment and make the local populace realize the superior traits of the Japanese nation through the correct treatment of prisoners of war, impressing upon their minds the unique privilege and honor of having been born as Japanese subjects under His Majesty's gracious reign.

Keeping these things in view, you will always be awake to the gravity of your responsibility, tighten your control of subordinates, and make every effort to fill your duty to perfection.

HIDEKI TOJO
Minister of War

June 25, 1942 (Showa 17)

Temo

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1630-B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nakanishi Sadayoshi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 25 June, 1942, and described as follows: War Minister's Address Delivered to the Newly Appointed Chiefs of Prisoner of War Camps

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Prisoner of War Information Bureau

Signed at Tokyo on this
4th day of September, 1946.

/s/ Nakanishi Sadayoshi

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Koji Yokoi

Acting Director
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, 2nd Lt., hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
4th day of September, 1946.

/s/ J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt. M.I.

Investigator
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Tojo

1963

Instructions of War Minister
Hideki TOJO to the Newly-Appointed Commanders of the
Prisoner of War Camps

"It is very pleasing to me to hear that you who have been newly-appointed as commanders of prisoner of war camps are going to leave for your respective new posts very soon.

Our country has a different conception of prisoners of war and consequently has different methods of treatment compared with those of American and European nations.

So, in treating the prisoners of war at home and abroad, you must abide by the laws and regulations and apply them fairly and properly so that it will enhance and exhibit the prestige of our Empire. But on the other hand, you must supervise them rigidly insofar as you do not become inhuman, and not let them remain idle even for a single day, so as to utilize most effectively their manpower and technical ability for the expansion of our industries and to contribute to the execution of the great Eastern Asia War.

Moreover, considering the characteristics of the various localities, you must make the local people recognize the superiority of the Japanese people through the treatment of prisoners of war as well as make the local people conceive it as the greatest honor that they are able to collaborate with the Imperial Army in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Considering the importance of the aforementioned points and your great responsibility, you must lead your subordinates strictly and properly and execute your duty to the utmost."

Hideki TOJO
Minister of War

July 7, 1942

7/7/42

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
 I.P.S. No. 1630 A

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Masanori Yotsumoto hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: former member of the War Prisoner Supervising Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 7 July, 1942, and described as follows: address of instructions given to the newly-appointed heads of PW camps by War Minister. I further certify that the above attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): _____
War Ministry

Signed at PW Information Bureau on this
2nd day of July, 1946.

/s/ Masanori Yotsumoto
 Signature of Official

Witness. S. Nakanishi/s/

SEAL

 Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
30 day of Aug., 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
 NAME

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis
2nd Lt., MI

Investigator, IPS
 Official Capacity

C E R T I F I C A T E

5 September 1946

I hereby certify the attached copies are the true extracted copies of official documents in the files of this Bureau.

/s/ S. Nakanishi
Sadayoshi Nakanishi

Acting Director,
POW Information Bureau

No. 1

EXTRACT FROM MONTHLY REPORT NO. 5 ON PRISONERS
OF WAR, POW INFORMATION BUREAU. (Vol. UA-1)

1. General Affairs.

- (3) On 25th and 26th June, necessary directives regarding POW matters (on the basis of the documents distributed at the meeting of the Chiefs of POW Camps held on 25 and 26 June) were given to the Chiefs and staff personnel (appointee Chiefs of the Branch Camps) of Korea and Taiwan POW Camps, at the POW Information Bureau.

EXTRACT FROM MONTHLY REPORT FOR JULY ON PRISONERS
OF WAR, POW INFORMATION BUREAU (Vol. UA-1)

1. Group Instruction regarding the treatment of Prisoners
of War.

(1) On 7th and 8th July, at the POW Information Bureau,
Group Instruction regarding the treatment of prisoners
of war was given to the chiefs and some of the staff
personnel of the Thailand, Malaya, Philippine Islands,
Java and Borneo POW Camps to be established in the
near future.

Ranks and names of the attendants, the curriculum
schedule, the address of instruction of the War
Minister and list of the documents distributed are
shown in attached appendices No. 1 - 4.

ATTENDANTS

<u>Name of Camp</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Thailand Prisoner of War Camp	Chief	Major General	SASSA, Makoto
	Staff	Lt. Colonel	ISHII, Tamie
	"	Lt. Colonel	YANAGIDA, Seiichi
	"	Lt. Colonel	NAGATOMO, Yoshitada
	"	Lt. Colonel	TEMODA, Sotomatsu

Malaya Prisoner of War Camp	Chief	Major General	FUKUE, Shimpie
	Staff	Lt. Colonel	MAKIMURA, Aizo
	"	Lt. Colonel	SAKANO, Hiroaki
	"	Major	MATSUDAIRA, Shoko

Philippine Island Prisoner of War Camp	Chief	Major General	MORIMOTO, Iichiro
	Staff	Major	IWANAKA, Yasuaki
	"	Major	MAEDA, Kazuo

Java Prisoner of War Camp	Chief	Major General	SAITO, Seiei
	Staff	Lt. Colonel	KAWAMURA, Hideo
	"	Lt. Colonel	KAWABE, Tadashi
	"	Major	MATSUNAGA, Masayoshi
	"	Major	EBIKO, Yoshitaro
	"	Major	ANAMI, Misoo
	"	Major	HAYASHI, Hisaichiro

Borneo Prisoner of War Camp	Chief	Major	SUGA, Tatsuji
	"	Lt. Colonel	SAKANO, Hiroaki
	"	Major	MATSUDAIRA, Shoko

Philippine Island Prisoner of War Camp	Chief	Major General	MORIMOTO, Iichiro

Curriculum Schedule

Date	Items to be Explained	Explainer
July 7	War Minister's Address of Instruction	Read by the Chief of Prisoner of War Administration Section
	Speech and explanation of Prisoners of War disposition by the Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently the Chief of the Prisoner of War Administration Section.	
	General situation regarding prisoners of war; various international regulations regarding prisoner of war; business regulations of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau; Prisoner of War Administration Section and Prisoner of War camp.	Colonel YAMAZAKI
	Prisoner of War labor Prisoner of War punishment	Lt. Colonel YASUDA
	Information regarding prisoners of war Various notices regarding prisoners of war Prisoner of war identification cards Prisoner of war sanitation	Major YAMAUCHI
July 8	Prisoner of War allowance Prisoner of War relief Prisoner of war abandoned and confiscated personal property Military internees	1st Lt. YOTSUMOTO
	Prisoner of war correspondence Information regarding enemy war dead	1st Lt. SAITO
	Round Table Conference	

War Minister's address of instruction given to the newly appointed chiefs of prisoner of war camps, at the War Ministry on July 7, 1942.

(This speech is known as Document No. 1630-A)

List of Distributed Documents

1. Curriculum schedule for the conference of the newly appointed chiefs of prisoner of war camps.
2. War Minister's address of instruction.
3. Gist of the Chief's speech.
4. Various regulations regarding the treatment of prisoners of war and some documents for reference.
5. Explanation of the principle of the disposition of prisoners of war.
6. Matters to be explained in connection with affairs concerning prisoners of war.
7. Matters regarding prisoners of war labor.
8. Matters regarding prisoners of war punishment.
9. Matters concerning the labor of prisoner of war officers and warrant officers.
10. Essentials regarding the transportation to Japan proper of prisoners of war who have excellent technical knowledge.
11. Regarding information.
12. Regarding notices concerning prisoners of war.
13. Regarding prisoners of war identification cards.
14. Regarding prisoners of war sanitation.
15. Matters pertaining to prisoners of war allowance.
16. Answers to questions regarding prisoners of war allowance and extracted documents for reference.
17. Matters regarding prisoners of war relief.
18. Matters regarding prisoners of war confiscated articles, personal belongings, abandoned property, and wills.
19. Matters regarding military internees.
20. Matters for reference in connection with the treatment of internees in the occupied area.
21. Questions and answers regarding the matters for reference pertaining to the affairs of prisoners of war.
22. Outline of the International Red Cross Commission and Japan Red Cross Prisoner of War Relief Committee.
23. Matters regarding prisoners of war communication.
24. Matters regarding the enemy war dead.
25. Chart showing the division of business in the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and the Prisoner of War Administrative Section.

Documents for reference:

- Prisoner of War Information No. 1 - No. 5.
- Example of Regulations for controlling prisoners of war at POW camps.
- Example of the standing orders of prisoner of war camps.
- Example of the service stipulation of prisoner of war camps.
- Example of regulations covering prisoners of war daily routine.
- Example of the C.Q. stipulations of prisoners of war camps.
- Example of the regulations regarding the guard at prisoner of war camps.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 1630-C

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, NAKANISHI, Sadayoshi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director POW Information Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 7 pages, and described as follows: Extract from Monthly Report for July on Prisoners of War, POW Information Bureau (The 25 documents listed in Appendix IV and reference documents referred to were burned)

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): POW Information Bureau.

Signed at Tokyo on this

18th day of December, 1946.

Witness: K. Yokoi /s/

_ /s/ _ S. NAKANISHI _ _ _ _
Signature of Official
SEAL

Acting Director
_ POW Information Bureau _ _
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Henry Shimojima, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

18th day of December, 1946.

Witness: /s/ R. E. Larsh

_ /s/ _ Henry Shimojima _ _ _ _
NAM

_ Investigator _ IPS _ _ _ _
Official Capacity

1965A

IPS Doc. 1303

Doc 10591

KI/KI

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETER SECTION

NOTE: Translation requested by Legal Section

LAWS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS
PERTAINING TO PRISONERS OF WAR

[Handwritten signature]

"Kokushu"

Memorandum

"The manner of War"
[Handwritten signature]

361
[Handwritten mark]

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Doc 10591

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KI/KI

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-1-
ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISONER OF WAR
INFORMATION BUREAU
(Imperial Ordinance No. 1846, 27 December 1941)

Article 1

The Prisoner of War Information Bureau shall be under the control of the Minister of War and shall manage the matters mentioned below:

1. The investigation of internments, removals, releases on parole, exchanges, escapes, admissions into hospitals, deaths of prisoners of war, and the maintenance of records for each prisoner.
2. The communications, correspondence, and information regarding the conditions of the prisoners of war.
3. The custody and the transmission to families and other persons interested, of objects, articles and wills of the prisoners of war who are released on parole, exchanged, or those who died at hospitals, medical dressing stations, or prisoner of war camps.
4. The forwarding of gifts to prisoners of war, and of money, objects, and articles sent by or to the prisoners of war.
5. Information obtained by the Army or the Navy from those killed or slain in battle, the handling of their objects and wills, and of objects found in the field of battle.
6. Investigations concerning persons who are prisoners of war in enemy countries and the facilitation of communication between those prisoners of war and their families residing in the Empire and any other persons interested.

Article 2

The Prisoner of War Information Bureau shall be situated in Tokyo.

Article 3

There shall be one director and four secretaries in the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. However, the number of secretaries may be increased if necessary.

The director shall be appointed from general grade officers and the secretaries shall be appointed from field grade officers, company grade officers, or corresponding naval officers, or high civil officials.

In addition to the secretaries mentioned in the first paragraph, other secretaries shall be appointed from officials in the ministries concerned upon the recommendation of the Minister of War.

In the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, there shall be a number of clerks, who shall be of Junior or minor rank.

Article 4

The director administers the affairs of the Bureau under the direction and supervision of the Minister of War.

Article 5

In regard to matters falling within his jurisdiction, the director may demand information from any military or naval unit concerned.

Article 6

The secretaries shall manage all affairs assigned to them under the supervision of the director.

Article 7

The clerks shall perform their duties under the supervision of their superior officers.

Additional Provision

This Ordinance shall become effective from the day of its promulgation.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR
(WAR MINISTRY NOTIFICATION ASIA, CONFIDENTIAL NO. 1034,
31 March 1942)

Article 1

All affairs in the Ministry of War relative to the treatment of prisoners of war shall be handled according to these regulations.

Article 2

The Prisoner of War Administration Division shall be established in the Ministry of War for the conduct of all affairs relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, and of civilian internees in the theatre of war.

In the Prisoner of War Administration Division, there shall be the division head, staff members, non-commissioned officers, and civil officials of Junior or minor rank.

Article 3

The division head, the staff members, non-commissioned officers, and civil officials of Junior or minor rank shall be selected from persons who simultaneously hold other official positions. The number of personnel shall be as prescribed below.

Article 4

The division head shall administer the affairs of the division under the orders of the Minister of War and the staff members shall carry out their duties under the orders of the division head.

Article 5

The non-commissioned officers and the civil officials of Junior or minor rank shall perform their duties under the orders of their superior officers.

Schedule

A list of the prescribed number of personnel of the Prisoner of War Administration Division;

The Division Head	Lieutenant general (or Major general)	1
The Staff Members	Field grade officers or Company grade officers	5
The Non-commissioned officers and Civil Officials of Junior or minor rank		5

Remarks.

1. In addition to the number of the personnel prescribed in the Schedule, a number of field grade officers and company grade officers, who already hold an official position, may be appointed to hold positions as staff members.

2. The non-commissioned officers and civil officials of Junior or minor rank may be substituted for junior clerks.

Article 1

A prisoner of war camp is any place for the internment of prisoners of war under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War.

Article 2

Prisoner of war camps shall be established whenever they are necessary. Their location, opening, and closing shall be determined by the Minister of War.

Article 3

Prisoner of war camps shall be administered by a commander of an army or a commander of a garrison under the general supervision of the Minister of War.

Article 4

In the prisoner of war camps shall be the following officers:

The commandant

The staff members

The non-commissioned officers and civil officials of junior or minor rank.

Article 5

The commandant shall be responsible to a commander of an army or to a commander of a garrison and he shall manage all the affairs of the camp.

Article 6

The staff members shall manage the affairs assigned to them by the commandant.

Article 7

The non-commissioned officers and civil officials of junior or minor rank shall perform their duties under the order of their superior officers.

Article 8

A commander of an army or a commander of a garrison may, whenever necessary, delegate his subordinates to assist in the management of a prisoner of war camp.

Persons delegated according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be under the supervision and command of the commandant.

Additional Provisions

This ordinance shall become effective from the day of its promulgation.

REGULATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR
(War Ministry Notification, No. 22, 14 December 1904, as amended by the War Minister Notification No. 167, 1904, No. 7, 1905, No. 31, 1914 War Ministry Notification, Nos. 30 and 57, 1943)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1

A prisoner of war, as defined in these regulations, is any enemy combatant who has fallen into the power of the Empire or any other person who is to be accorded the treatment of a prisoner of war by virtue of international treaties and customs.

Article 2

A prisoner of war shall be humanely treated and in no case shall any insult or maltreatment be inflicted upon him.

Article 3

A prisoner of war shall be given appropriate treatment, according to his status or rank. However, this shall not apply to any persons who do not answer truthfully to interrogations regarding his name and rank or to any person who is guilty of other offences.

Article 4

A prisoner of war shall be controlled according to the regulations of the Imperial Army and he shall not otherwise be arbitrarily restrained.

Article 5

A prisoner of war shall enjoy freedom of religion and may participate in the religious ceremonies of his own denomination, in so far as military discipline and public morals are not prejudiced thereby.

Article 6

In case a prisoner of war is guilty of an act of insubordination, he shall be subject to imprisonment or arrest; and any other measures deemed necessary for the purposes of discipline may be added.

Troops may be used to halt an attempt at escape by prisoners of war and in case of necessity, may inflict injury or death upon them.

Article 7

A prisoner of war, not on parole, who is captured before he succeeds in escaping shall be subject to disciplinary punishment.

Said prisoner of war who initially succeeds in escaping and is again captured shall not be liable to any punishment for his previous escape.

Article 8

In addition to the disciplinary methods prescribed in the preceding Article the criminal offences of prisoners of war shall be tried by army court martial according to the Army Disciplinary Punishment Ordinance.

Chapter II

Capture and Evacuation of Prisoners of War

Article 9

Whenever persons who are to be prisoners of war are taken into custody, an immediate inspection shall be made of their personal belongings. Arms, ammunition, and other objects of military use shall be confiscated. All other articles shall be either left in the possession of the prisoners or received for deposit.

Article 10

Commissioned officers among the prisoners of war mentioned in the preceding Article upon whom it is deemed necessary to confer special honor may be authorized by the commander of an army or of an independent division to retain swords belonging to them in their possession.

In the case specified in the preceding paragraph the names of the officers together with the reasons for the action shall be reported to the Imperial Headquarters and the latter shall in turn notify the Minister of War of the matter. The swords retained by them shall be received for deposit, when they are taken in a prisoner of war camp.

Article 11

At the close of military engagement, the commander of an army or the commander of an independent division may, by an agreement with the enemy, repatriate or exchange the wounded or sick prisoners of war, and he may, if deemed expedient, set at liberty any prisoner of war; provided that said prisoner of war takes an oath that he will refrain from participating further in any military

engagements during the same war.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the rank, the number of prisoners of war, and the reasons for their release shall be reported to the Imperial Headquarters which in turn shall notify the Minister of War.

Article 12

Any unit which has captured prisoners of war shall interrogate each prisoner of war regarding his name, age, rank, place of origin, the unit to which he has been attached in his home country, and the date and the place at which he was sounde; and said unit shall prepare a roster of the prisoners of war, a prisoner of war journal, and a register of articles confiscated or received for deposit as prescribed in Article 9.

When prisoners of war have been repatriated, exchanged, or set at liberty on parole, such facts shall be stated in the roster of the prisoners of war.

Article 13

Prisoners of war shall be segregated into officers and personnel lower than warrant officer, and they shall be evacuated under guard to the nearest communication center or to a transportation and communication authority.

In the above case, objects received for deposit, the roster of prisoners of war, the prisoner of war journal, and the register of objects shall be sent along with the prisoners of war.

Article 14

Any unit, communication center, or transportation and communication authority which has made arrangements with a naval commander for the delivery of prisoners of war will get, along with the prisoners of war, objects kept for deposit, a roster of prisoners of war, a prisoners of war journal, and a register of objects.

Article 15

The commander of an army or the commander of an independent division shall promptly report the number of prisoners of war to be evacuated to the Imperial Headquarters, which shall notify the Ministry of War.

Article 16

When the Ministry of War has received the notice mentioned in the preceding article, it shall report to the Imperial Headquarters the port or other place at which the delivery of the prisoners of war is to be made, and the Imperial headquarters shall in turn notify the Ministry of War as to the time and date of the arrival of the prisoners of war at the said places.

The same procedure shall apply when the Ministry of War has received Notice regarding the delivery of naval prisoners of war.

Article 17

Any communication center or any transportation and communication authority which has received the delivery of prisoners of war in accordance with either Article 13 or 14 shall evacuate such prisoners under guard to the places mentioned in the preceding Article and then deliver them to the person authorized by the Ministry of War to receive them, together with the objects left for deposit, a roster of prisoners of war, a prisoner of war journal, and a register of objects.

Article 18

The "Imperial Headquarters" shall read the "General Staff," in case no Imperial Headquarters has been established.

chapter III

Imprisonment and Administration of Prisoner of War

Article 19

Repealed

Article 20

Army buildings, temples, and other buildings which are not detrimental to the honor and health of the prisoners of war and which are adequate enough to prevent their escape shall be assigned as prisoner of war camps.

Article 21

The commander of an army or the commander of a garrison who administers a prisoner of war camp (henceforth called the chief administrator of the prisoner of war camp) shall establish the standing orders of the prisoner of war camp and shall make a report thereof to the Minister of War and to the Director of Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

Articles 22-25

Repealed

Article 26

Inasmuch as all postal matter sent to or by prisoner of war are exempt from all postal charges by international agreement, the chief administrator of the prisoner of war camp shall provide for adequate postal procedures through arrangements with the post offices in the locality.

Article 27

The regulations for the administration of prisoners of war in prisoner of war camps shall be established by the chief administrator of the prisoner of war camp.

The regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be reported to the Minister of War and to the Director of Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

chapter IV

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 28

The enemy wounded and sick who, after having received medical treatment at a hospital or a medical dressing station, are deemed to be unfit for military service shall be repatriated if they make an oath that they shall not bear arms again during the same war. However, this article shall not apply to persons who might play an important part in the war.

Article 29

The personal effects of a prisoner of war which have been deposited with a government office shall be returned to him upon his release.

Article 30

Articles and money left by deceased prisoners of war shall be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau from the unit, government office, hospital, or medical dressing station which has jurisdiction over them. However, in cases where the nature of the article is such that they cannot be preserved, they shall be sold and the proceeds thereof shall be sent.

Article 31

The wills of prisoners of war shall be given the same treatment as that given to the wills of the members of the Imperial Army at any unit, government office, hospital, or medical dressing station which has jurisdiction over them, and they shall be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Article 32

repealed

Article 33

When an application has been made to administer direct relief to a prisoner of war by a relief society which has been duly established with a charitable purpose, permission may be granted therefore, provided that it shall not violate any of the rules for the administration of the prisoners of war.

Additional Provision (War Ministry Notification No. 57, 1943)
This notification shall become effective as of 1 August 1943.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry Notification No. 29, 21 April 1943, as amended by War Ministry Notification No. 58, 1943)

Article 1

These detailed regulations provide for matters relating to the treatment of prisoners of war at prisoner of war camps.

Article 1

The commander of an army or the commander of a garrison who administers prisoner of war camps (henceforth called the chief administrator of the prisoner of war camps) may, whenever necessary, establish temporary detachments of a prisoner of war camp or of a branch thereof.

Article 3

Warrant officers and commissioned officers shall be separated from non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the housing arrangement for prisoners of war and they shall be further sub-divided according to nationality, rank, and status, unless the imprisonment facilities do not permit such division.

Orderlies may be chosen from prisoners of war who are enlisted men (of non-commissioned officers, whenever necessary) to be attached to prisoners of war who are officers or warrant officers. However, the number of such orderlies shall ordinarily be one to every two or more officers.

The preceding paragraph shall apply to certain modifications to civil officials.

Article 5

As soon as prisoners of war have been imprisoned, they shall be administered an oath forbidding them from making an escape.

Prisoners of war who refuse to take the oath mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to have intentions of escaping and shall be placed under strict surveillance.

Article 6

The policing of prisoner of war camps shall ordinarily be done by employees attached to such camps. A few members of the guards may be posted when necessary.

Article 7

Extreme care and stringent rules shall be adopted for the purpose of taking all possible precautions against the danger of fire at prisoner of war camps.

Article 8

Prisoners of war shall not be allowed to drink alcoholic liquors or smoke without authorization.

Article 9

A number of qualified persons may be chosen from the prisoners of war according to the total number of prisoners of war, conditions of housing, etc., in order to assist in the transmission of orders, presentation of petitions, prevention of fires, and the administration of the prisoner of war camp.

Article 10

Prisoners of war, whenever necessary, may be allowed to go outside the camp accompanied by a custodian. However, care shall be taken as to the choice of the area and provisions made for their control, particularly in regard to the prevention of their escape and their relationships with the local population.

Article 11

Persons who desire to enter the prisoner of war camps shall obtain permission from the commandant of the camp. However, in the case of foreigners, such permission shall be granted by the Minister of War.

However, relatives of prisoners of war who reside outside of the Empire and who are not included in the preceding provision may obtain permission from the commandant of the camp according to the provisions made by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps.

Article 12

An inquiry shall be made as to the object, status, occupation, etc., of any person who desires to enter a prisoner of war camp, and extreme care shall be taken for controlling them and for preventing espionage, and not persons shall be allowed to enter unless it is necessary.

Article 13

When an interview with a prisoner of war has been authorized, necessary

restrictions regarding the place, time of interview, and the range within which the conversation may be conducted may be imposed for the purpose of control and a guard shall also be present at this interview.

Article 14

As soon as the prisoners of war have been interned, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall divide each nationality group of the prisoners of war into army, navy, air, and civilian personnel. With respect to the armed forces, a further division shall be made as to commissioned officers and enlisted men, including warrant officer, and the commandant shall send a report thereof to the Minister of War and to the Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. The same measures shall be taken, when the prisoners of war are released or transferred to another camp.

Article 15

After the internment of prisoners of war, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall immediately record the name, nationality, unit, rank or status, and state of health of the prisoners of war on the form shown in the appendix and make a report thereof to the Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Article 16

After the commandant of the prisoner of war camp has sent the report mentioned in the preceding article, he shall make an inquiry of the name, date of birth, nationality, rank or status, unit, place and date of capture, surnames of parents, place of origin, occupation, etc., and record them on individual record blanks to be supplied by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, and he shall keep one copy at the prisoner of war camp and send another copy to the Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Article 17

When a prisoner of war is removed from one prisoner of war camp to another, the individual record for said prisoner kept at the former camp shall be sent to the latter camp together with the prisoner.

In the case of the death of the prisoner of war the individual record for such prisoner shall be kept in safe custody until the prisoner of war camp has been closed. The same shall apply in cases where prisoners of war have been released.

When a war or an incident has terminated and a prisoner of war camp has been closed, all individual records in custody thereat shall be transmitted to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Article 18

At the end of each month the commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall collect all matters concerning internments, removals, releases, deaths, escapes, control, work, pay, correspondence, sanitation, relief, propaganda, crimes, punishments, etc., and prepare a monthly report which shall also include a list of the prisoners of war and he shall report the same to the Minister of War and to the Director of Prisoner of War Information Bureau. However, on urgent matters, this report shall be submitted whenever it is necessary.

Article 19

A journal shall be kept at each prisoner of war camp which shall record the administration, interviews, and other important items about the prisoners of war and which shall serve as material for future investigations.

Said journal shall be transmitted to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau when the prisoner of war camp is closed.

Article 20

An infirmary (including recreation room) shall be established for the examination and treatment of prisoners of war whose conditions do not necessitate hospital treatment.

Article 21

Hospital wards shall be attached to prisoner of war camps, in the event that they are found to be necessary, in which patients requiring admittance shall receive treatment.

Hospital wards shall be furnished with the necessary medical supplies, clothing, bedding, and other miscellaneous articles.

Medical services for the hospital wards mentioned in the preceding articles can be rendered by staff members of the nearest army hospital in addition to their other duties.

However, in cases of necessity, relief squads from the Japanese Red Cross Society may render medical services under the direction and supervision of a medical officer.

Article 22

Members of the enemy medical personnel may assist in the medical treatments to be rendered at the infirmaries and hospital wards mentioned in Articles 21 and 22 whenever necessary.

Article 24

Prisoner of war patients who require special medical treatments and patients having contagious diseases may be admitted to an army hospital after consultation with the commandant of the prisoner of war camp and the director of the nearest army hospital.

Article 25

The minister of war shall determine when the facilities for the handling of postal matter, postal money orders, and telegrams to be dispatched by the prisoners of war shall be open to them.

Article 26

The commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall be responsible for the censorship of postal matters, postal money orders, and telegrams sent by or to prisoners of war.

Article 27

All postal matters, postal money orders, and telegrams sent by or to prisoners of war shall be strictly censored, and if they are deemed to be prejudicial to the prevention of espionage or to the administration of the prisoners of war, they may be confiscated or prevented from being sent.

Article 28

At some easily visible place on the face of all postal matter and postal money order sent by or to prisoners of war shall be stamped a seal-impression which identifies the censoring officer and designates the prisoner of war camp and which attests to the fact that these items have been duly censored.

Article 29

All postal matter addressed by a prisoner of war to his home government, unit, government office, military school, or warship, and all postal matter addressed by the latter to prisoners of war, and all postal matter sent by or to any important prisoner of war shall, if deemed necessary, be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau for censorship.

Article 30

The number of postal matters to be dispatched by the prisoner of war, the paper to be used, and the instructions as to the contents, shall be determined by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp. Whenever possible, paper bearing the printed designation of the particular prisoner of war camp shall be used.

Article 31

Prisoners of war shall not be allowed to dispatch any postal matter or telegrams falling under the following heads, except those articles which fall under heads 1 and 2 and which have been specially approved by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.

1. Those which have as their object the communication of matters relative to military, political, financial, and economic affairs.
2. Those addressed to prisoners of war at another prisoner of war camp.
3. Those which employ any code or are suspected of employing any secret formulas.
4. Those which have as their object the communication of any matter prejudicial to the Empire relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, etc.,

Article 32

The commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall prescribe rules and regulations for the handling of postal matters, postal money order, and telegrams sent by or to prisoners of war, and he shall make report thereof to the Minister of War and to the Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Article 33

The commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall determine the maximum amount of cash which a prisoner of war may retain in his possession, taking into consideration his rank.

The maximum amount of cash mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be excessive, and the balance shall be kept for deposit in the custody of the finance officer at the prisoner of war camp.

Article 34

When other persons desire to make contributions of gifts and money to prisoners of war, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall inquire as to the contents and the reason for the contribution and if he deems it permissible from the standpoint of the administration of the prisoners of war, he shall grant permission therefor.

The same shall apply in cases where money and articles are sent by the prisoners of war.

Article 34 Part 2

Money given as contributions to prisoners of war and money left by prisoners of war who die during imprisonment shall be treated as cash not to be included in the annual revenues and expenditures.

The same shall apply to the proceeds from articles left by deceased prisoners of war which are sold in accordance with the proviso of Article 30 of the Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Article 35

With approval of the chief administrator of the prisoner of war camps, each prisoner of war camp shall be provided with a canteen.

Article 3

If a prisoner of war desires to purchase articles of luxury or of daily use at his own expense elsewhere than at the canteen in the prisoner of war camp, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp may allow this if he deems it to be unobjectionable from the standpoint of the administration of the prisoners.

Article 37

When a prisoner of war dies while in internment, a ceremony appropriate to his rank or status shall be conducted.

The corpse shall generally be buried in a proper place. However, it may be cremated after the will, the religion, and the wishes of the deceased's commander have been taken into consideration.

When the corpse has been cremated according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the ashes may either be buried in a proper place or be kept in safe custody.

Additional Provision

(War Ministry Notification No. 58, 1943)

This Notification shall come into effect on 1 August 1943.

Appendix

(TN: See attached for appendix)

REGULATIONS FOR PRISONER OF WAR ALLOWANCES

(War Ministry Notification No. 8, 20 February 1942, as amended by War Ministry Notification No. 73, 1943)

Article 1

The allowances for prisoners of war within the jurisdiction of the Army shall be granted according to these regulations.

Article 2

Prisoners of war who are officers shall receive the same salaries as that received by officers of equivalent rank in the Imperial Army; When there are several salaries for the same grade, the lowest salary.

War time allowances shall not be granted.

Article 3

Prisoners of war who are civil officials and military personnel not higher than warrant officers shall not receive salaries.

Article 4

The food for the prisoners of war who are officers shall be provided at their own expense. However, whenever it is necessary, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp (which term shall henceforth apply to any person occupying an equivalent position) shall designate the food ration or supply the articles of food mentioned in Article 5; the expenses to be defrayed by the officer.

Article 5

Rations issued to prisoners of war who are civil officials or military personnel not higher than warrant officer shall be within the limits of the basic food ration prescribed in Schedule No. 7 of the Detailed Regulations for Army Allowances in the Greater East Asia War (or if a boarding allowance is given, within the amount prescribed for that district); the amount to be determined by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp with due regard to the type of work and the condition of health of the prisoner of war, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed at cost.

In case that the number of the prisoners of war is so small that the provisions of the preceding paragraph cannot be applied, the actual expenses incurred shall be defrayed within the limits of the prices of food prescribed in Schedule No. 7 of the Detailed Regulations for Army Allowances in the Greater East Asia War.

Article 6

A prisoner of war shall use the clothing formerly worn by him; however the clothing mentioned below may be loaned to him:

1. Bedding (second-hand bedding; in case there is no second-hand bedding, then new bedding).

2. The clothing mentioned in Schedule No. 1, cases where the clothing worn by civil officials or military personnel not higher than warrant officers are unfit for wear or where they do not possess the dress of the season.

The clothing loaned to a prisoner of war may be given to him at the time of his release or death.

3. In cases where the clothing worn by officers has become unfit for wear or in cases where they do not possess the dress of the season, the clothing mentioned in Schedule No. 1 may be sold to him in accordance with of the provisions of Article 53 of the Army Accounts Regulations.

Article 7

The expenses for the repairing of clothing worn by prisoners of war who are civil officials or military personnel not higher than warrant officer shall be defrayed at cost within the limits of the rates prescribed in Schedule No. 2.

Article 8

Furniture for the barracks shall be loaned according to necessity.

The furniture mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be supplied from the stock in storage, and the expenses for its maintenance shall be defrayed at cost.

Article 9

The expenses of the fuel used for heating shall be defrayed at cost according to the standard rate set for infantry units (when no infantry units are found in the district, then any other units in the district.)

Article 10

The prisoners of war who are civil officials and officers not higher than warrant officer may be supplied with such articles of daily use as may be necessary within the limits of amount prescribed in Schedule No. 2.

Article 11

When it is necessary to have a prisoner of war make a journey, expenses incurred may be defrayed at cost within the limits of fixed amount prescribed in Schedule No. 4 of the Army Traveling Expenses Regulations. But when he is sent by himself under the escort of a guard, and the expenses cannot be defrayed according to the amounts specified in Schedule No. 4, the expenses incurred may be defrayed at cost within the limits of a fixed amount prescribed in Schedule No. 2 of the Army Travelling Expenses Regulations.

Article 12

The expenses incurred for the burial of prisoners of war shall be defrayed according to the following specifications:

- Officers and persons of equivalent status.....30 yen
- Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers,
enlisted men, and persons of equivalent status.....25 yen

Article 13

The pay to be given to a prisoner of war when he is employed at any government office shall be according to the following rates, however, when he is employed in any work requiring special skills, additional pay not exceeding 35 sen may be granted, taking into consideration his skill, type of work, hours of work, place of work, etc..

Warrant officers.....25 sen per day
 Non-commissioned officers.....15 sen per day
 Enlisted men.....10 sen per day

Article 14

The expenses for the medical treatment of prisoners of war of sickness shall be defrayed according to the actual expenses incurred.

Article 15

In the theatre of war the supreme commander of the locality shall determine the allowances to be granted to prisoners of war, applying the preceding articles with the necessary modification.

This notification shall come into effect on and after Jan. 15, 1942.
(TF: See attached sheet for Schedule Nos. 1 and 2)

REGULATIONS ON THE WORK OF PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry Order No. 22, 20 May 1943 as amended by Military of War Order No. 30, 1943)

Article 1

Prisoners of war (excluding prisoners of war who are officers) may be employed on work according to the provisions of this order; however, these provisions shall not apply in cases where the Prisoner of War Dispatch regulations are applicable.

The work mentioned in the above paragraph shall be determined according to the state of health, skill, status in the home country, etc., of the prisoner of war.

Prisoners of war who are officers may be allowed to be employed on work of their own choosing, in which case these regulations shall apply; however no pay shall be granted.

Article 2

The commandant of the prisoner of war camp can assign prisoners of war to labor details within the camp.

Article 3

The commander of an army or the commander of a garrison (hereinafter called the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps) may order prisoners of war to be employed on work at any military organization outside the prisoner of war camp. In such a case the authorization of the Minister of War must previously be obtained regarding the number of prisoners, place, description, hours of work, and period of work, etc., but no such authorization shall be necessary outside the Empire (which term shall herein after include Japan Proper, Chosen, and Taiwan).

When the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps intends to order prisoners of war to be employed on work at any army organization outside the Empire, he shall immediately transmit reports to the Minister of War regarding the number of prisoners, place, description, hours of work and period of work, etc..

Article 4

The pay in cases where prisoners are to be employed on work in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles shall be defrayed by the prisoner of war camp concerned.

Article 5

Persons who desire to employ prisoners of war outside of army units (except in cases outside the army units) shall apply to the Minister of War for an order.

areas outside the Empire) shall submit an application to the Minister of War for permission to employ prisoners of war and the same procedure shall apply to persons who desire to make any changes in the contents of the application or in the work permit approved by the Minister of War.

The procedure for submitting the application for permission to employ prisoners of war, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be given in a separate proclamation.

Article 6

When the Minister of War has granted permission for the application referred to in the preceding paragraph, he shall determine the number of prisoners of war, the place of work, type of work, hours, pay, period of work, etc., and shall so notify the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps.

Article 7

When the chief administrator of prisoner of war camp has received the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall make adequate provisions for the control of the prisoners of war and then shall proceed to set them at work.

Article 8

Persons who desire to employ prisoners of war outside an army unit after in any place outside the Empire shall submit an application for a work permit after the form shown in the appendix to the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps for his approval and the same procedure shall apply to persons who desire to make any changes in the contents of the application or in the work permit approved by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps.

Article 9

When the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps has approved the application mentioned in the preceding Article, he shall make adequate provisions for the administration of the prisoners of war and shall proceed to set them to work.

Article 10

When the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps has set the prisoners of war to work outside the army units, as mentioned in a preceding Article, he shall submit a report to the Minister of War stating the number of prisoners of war employed, place of work, type of work, pay, hours, period of work, etc..

Article 11

Applications for permission to employ prisoners of war by a public body or corporation shall be submitted by its representatives. (The application obviously must be submitted to the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps).

Article 12

Persons other than military personnel who have received permission to employ prisoners of war (hereafter called the employer of prisoners of war) shall offer the necessary number of guards to be determined by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp for the purpose of control during the period of employment. Said guards shall be under the direction of the commandant.

Article 13

The employer of prisoners of war shall assume the responsibility of directing the work of the prisoners of war under the supervision of the commandant of the prisoner of war camp. In directing the aforesaid work the employer may rely on use of guards mentioned in the preceding Article.

Article 14

The employer of prisoners of war shall deliver monthly on or before the date fixed by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp, the wages prescribed by the commandant.

Article 15

The employer of prisoners of war may offer donations of money or gifts to the

commandant of the prisoner of war camp to be distributed for purpose of encouraging the prisoners of war in their work or for mitigating their hardships.

When the commandant of the prisoner of war camp deems the contribution mentioned in the preceding paragraph to be unobjectionable from the standpoint of the administration of the prisoners of war, he may allow the contribution and distribute them to the prisoners of war as required.

Article 16

The employer of prisoners of war shall at the end of each month submit a report to the commandant of the prisoner of war camp in conformity to his specifications on the progress of the work of the prisoners of war.

Article 17

When any employer of prisoners of war has violated any of the provisions of the work permit approved either by the Minister of War or by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps pursuant to Article 5 or 8, or the regulations specified by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp for the administration of the prisoners of war pursuant to Article 7 or 9; the Minister of War (if outside the Empire, the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps) may cancel the authority to employ prisoners of war.

In addition to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of War can cancel the authority to employ prisoners of war whenever he deems it necessary.

In the case mentioned in paragraph 1, the employer of prisoners of war may not demand compensation for any damages caused by the revoking of such authorization.

Article 18

The employer of prisoners of war shall not perform any acts affecting the prisoners of war which are not provided for in this order unless special permission has been given by the Minister of War for the acts.

Article 19

The pay delivered by the employer of prisoners of war pursuant to Article 14 shall be kept in safe custody by a finance officer at the prisoner of war camp; however a part thereof shall be paid to the national treasury in the form of a supplement allowances to be granted to prisoners of war. The amount to be paid shall be specified in another Article.

The pay which is kept in safe custody by a finance officer at the prisoner of war camp as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be considered as cash not to be included in the annual revenues and expenditures.

Article 20

The money held in custody by a finance officer at the prisoner of war camp according to the previous Article shall be distributed together with the money mentioned in Article 4 to the prisoners of war concerned in a manner to be determined by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.

Additional Provision

This Order shall become effective on and after day of its promulgation.

Persons who have been employing prisoners of war outside army units according to the provisions heretofore in effect shall submit an application to the Minister of War for permission to employ prisoners of war in accordance with either Article 5 or 8 within thirty days (sixty days, if outside the Empire) after the date on which this order becomes effective.

Additional Provision

This order shall become effective on and after 1 August 1943.

Appendix

(TN;; See attached sheet for appendix)

APPENDIX

No. _____		Prisoner of War Camp	
NAME		James Robinson	
NATIONALITY		X U.S.A.	
UNIT		X U.S. Navy (Midway)	
RANK OR POSITION		X Lieutenant	
WELFARE			

Remarks:-

1. Blank column to be filled in by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.
2. X to be filled in by prisoner of war.

Appendix

Application for Permission to Employ Prisoners of War

Date.....

To Mr. _____, Minister of War (Commander of _____ Army or
Commander of _____ Garrison)

I hereby respectfully make an application for your permission to employ prisoners of war as follows:

Number of prisoners of war.....

Place at which prisoners of war are to be employed.....

Types of work of prisoners of war.....

Facilities for accommodation of prisoners of war.....

Guards for prisoners of war.....

Direction for the work of prisoners of war.....

Pay to prisoners of war.....

Hours of labor of prisoners of war.....

Length of employment of prisoners of war.....

Application for Permission to Employ Prisoners of War -2-

Address

Occupation

Name and Surname

Seal Impression

Date of birth

Remarks

1. The facilities for accommodation of prisoners of war need not be mentioned if they are outside the Empire.

2. The general rule on the facilities for the accommodation of prisoners of war is for the employer of prisoners of war to make use of existing buildings or to construct new ones.

In the above application a definite plan must be stated and the facilities must be completed immediately after permission has been given.

3. The pay allowed to prisoners of war shall be generally one yen, but the pay for persons having special skills may be increased up to 35 sen over that amount, depending upon the skill, type of work, hours, and the place of work.

Application for Authority to Dispatch Prisoners of War

Appendix

Application for Authority to Dispatch Prisoners of War

Date.....

To Mr. _____, Minister of War (Commander of _____ Army or
Commander of _____ Garrison)

I hereby respectfully make an application for permission for the dispatch of
prisoners of war as follows:

- Number of prisoners of war to be dispatched.....
- Place at which dispatched prisoners of war are to be employed...
- Types of work for dispatched prisoners of war.....
- Facilities for the accommodation of dispatched prisoners of war..
- Guards for dispatched prisoners of war.....
- Direction of the work of dispatched prisoners of war.....
- Allowances for dispatched prisoners of war:
 - Food.....
 - Bedding.....
 - Fuel for Heating.....
 - Travelling Expenses.....
 - Articles of Daily Use.....
 - Other Matters.....
- Pay for dispatched prisoners of war.....
- Canteen for dispatched prisoners of war.....
- Medical Treatment of dispatched prisoners of war.....
- Hours of labor of dispatched prisoners of war.....
- Period of employment of dispatched prisoners of war.....

Remarks:

1. The general rule on the facilities for the accommodation of dispatched
prisoners of war is for the employer of the dispatched prisoners of war to make use
of existing building or to construct new ones.

In the above application a definite plan must be stated and the facilities
must be completed immediately after permission has been given.

2. The pay for dispatched prisoners of war shall be on the basis of the
amounts specified in Article 13 of the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances
(including 35 sen increase), but if the employer of dispatched prisoners of war
cannot supply any of the allowances to be given to dispatched prisoners of war, an
addition shall be made to the pay mentioned above according to the following basis,
and the total pay shall include these additions.

Application for Permission to Employ Dispatched Prisoners of War

1. Food		
Main articles of diet (rice, barley, bread, etc.)		20 sen
Subsidiary articles of diet		40 sen
2. Bedding		5 sen
3. Fuel for heating		5 sen
4. Articles of daily use		10 sen

For all other allowances to be supplied by the employer, the appropriate deductions may be made from the pay, but this shall not apply to travelling expenses.

Date:

Address:

Occupation:

Name:

Seal-Impression:

Date of Birth:

Schedule No. 1,

A list of articles of clothing to be loaned to prisoner of war and their number	
Articles	Number
Khaki Cap	1
Winter Coat and Trousers	1
Summer Coat and Trousers	1
Winter Shirt and Drawers	1
Summer Shirt and Drawers	1
Military Boots	1
Neck-tie	1
Socks	1

Remarks

- Articles of clothing other than those mentioned in the above list may be loaned according to local conditions.
- Articles of clothing to be loaned are to be second-hand articles but if no second-hand articles are available, new ones may be loaned.

Schedule No. 2

The amounts fixed for repairs of clothing and monthly allowance for articles of daily use.			
Group	Rank	Monthly expenses of repairs for clothing	Monthly Allowance for articles of daily use
Military Personnel	Warrant officers	yen 2 000	5 000
	Non-commissioned officers	1 500	3 000
	Enlisted men		2 000
Civil Officials	Equivalent to general grade officers		15 000
	Equivalent to field grade officers		10 000
	Equivalent to company grade officers	2 000	7 000
	Equivalent to warrant officers		5 000
	Equivalent to non-commissioned officers	1 500	3 000
	Others		2 000

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REGULATION FOR THE DISPATCH OF PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry Order No. 38, 21 October 1942, as amended by War Ministry Order No. 23, 1943)

Article 1

To dispatch a prisoner of war, as used in this order, shall mean to send a prisoner of war to reside outside of the prisoner of war camp for the purpose of being employed. A dispatched prisoner of war shall be a prisoner of war so sent.

Article 2

Persons who desire to have prisoners of war dispatched to any place outside of an army unit (except any place outside the Empire--the Empire which henceforth shall mean Japan Proper, Chosen, and Taiwan) shall submit an application of the form shown in the appendix to the Minister of War for permission to dispatch prisoners of war and the same procedure shall apply to persons who desire to make any changes in the contents of the application or in the dispatch permit approved by the Minister of War.

The procedure for submitting the application for permission to dispatch prisoners of war as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be given in a separate proclamation.

Article 2 Part 2

When the Minister of War has approved the application mentioned in the preceding Article, he shall determine the number of prisoners of war to be dispatched, residence, administration, work (Place, type, hours, length etc.), allowances (pay and canteen service), medical treatment, etc., and shall notify the commander of an army or the commander of a garrison (henceforth to be called the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps) who administers the prisoner of war camp.

Article 2 Part 3

When the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps has received the notice mentioned in the preceding Article, he shall provide the necessary measures in conformance with the control for the administration of the prisoners of war and then he shall dispatch the prisoners of war.

Article 2 Part 4

Persons who desire to dispatch a prisoner of war outside of any army unit outside the Empire shall submit an application of the form shown on a separate sheet to the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps for permission to dispatch prisoners of war and the same procedure shall apply to persons who desire to make any change's in the contents of the applications or in the dispatch permit approved by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camp.

Article 2 Part 5

When the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps has approved the application mentioned in Part 4, he shall provide the necessary measures for the administration of the prisoners of war and then he shall dispatch the prisoners of war.

Article 2 Part 6

When the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps has dispatched the prisoners of war according to the provisions of the preceding Parts, he shall immediately report to the Minister of War concerning the number of prisoners of war dispatched, residences, administration, work (place, type, hours, length, etc.), allowances (pay and canteen service), medical treatment, etc..

Article 3

Applications for permission to dispatch prisoners of war by any public body or corporation shall be submitted by its representatives.

Article 4

Persons who have been authorized to have prisoners of war dispatched (hereinafter called the employer of dispatched prisoners) shall be subject to the direction of the Commandant of the prisoner of war camp who has dispatched the prisoners of war (hereinafter called the commandant of the prisoner of war camp), in relation to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this order or any of the particulars specified in the application for permission for the dispatch of prisoners of war for which permission has been granted by the Minister of War or by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps in pursuance of the provisions either of Article 2 or of Article 2 Part 4, or any of the provisions made for purposes of control by the chief administrator of prisoners of war camps in pursuance of the provisions either of Article 2 Part 3 or Article 2 Part 5.

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall, in regard to the enforcement mentioned in the preceding paragraph, be subject to inspection and examination by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camp.

Article 5

The employer of the dispatched prisoners of war can make various rules for the execution of the administrative measures determined by the chief administrative of prisoner of war camps pursuant to Part 3 and 5 of Article 2 and for the execution of the contents of the application for the dispatch permit approved by either the Minister of War or the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 and Part 4 of Article 2 respectively of these orders. Such rules and any changes to be made in such rules shall be subject to approval by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.

Article 6

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall establish and maintain facilities for the housing and administration of the dispatched prisoners of war. Such facilities shall generally be similar to the facilities at the prisoner of war camp.

Article 7

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall supply guards in such numbers as may be necessary for the purpose of controlling the dispatched prisoners of war.

The guards shall be under the direction of the supervisors who are sent out from the prisoner of war camp which dispatched the prisoners of war.

The number of guards mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall generally be one for every thirty dispatched prisoners.

Article 8

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall be responsible for the direction of the work of prisoners of war.

In directing the aforesaid work the employer may rely on the use of guards mentioned in the preceding Article.

Article 9

The food, bedding, fuel for heating, articles of daily use, travelling expenses (which include the expenses required for the dispatch and return of the prisoners of war) and other allowances shall wholly, or in part, be defrayed by the employer, and such allowances shall generally be similar to those given at the prisoner of war camp.

However, this shall not apply to salaries to be paid to dispatched prisoners of war who are officers or members of the enemy medical personnel or to articles of clothing which are loaned to dispatched prisoners of war whose clothing become unfit for wear.

Article 10

The Employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall deliver monthly on or before the date fixed by the commandant of the prisoners of war camp the prescribed wages to the commandant.

Article 10 Part 2

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall establish a canteen, according to the directions of the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.

Article 11

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall be responsible for the medical treatment to be given to dispatched prisoners of war.

However the medical treatment of those dispatched prisoners of war who require hospitalization shall be given according to the direction of the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.

Article 11 Part 2

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war may offer donations of money or gifts to the commandant of the prisoner of war camp to be distributed for the purpose of encouraging the prisoners of war in their work of for mitigating their hardships.

When the commandant of the prisoner of war camp deems the contribution mentioned in the preceding paragraph to be unobjectionable from the standpoint of the administration of the prisoners of war, he may allow the contributions and distribute them to the prisoners of war as required.

Article 12

When a dispatched prisoner of war dies, proceedings for his return to the prisoner of war camp shall be undertaken from the date of the death.

Article 13

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall keep a journal in which he shall enter all matters relevant to the prisoners of war as may be determined by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.

Article 14

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall report to the commandant of the prisoners of war camp in the manner specified by the commandant, conditions of the dispatched prisoners of war (the progress of work, health conditions, and other important matters) on the tenth, twentieth, and the end of each month.

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Article 15

When an employer of dispatched prisoners of war has violated any regulations or any of the provisions of the dispatch permit approved either by the Minister of War or by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps pursuant to Article 2 and Part 4 of Article 2, or the regulations specified by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp for the administration of the prisoners of war pursuant to Parts 3 and 5 of Article 2; the Minister of War (if outside the Empire, the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps) may cancel the authority to dispatch prisoners of war.

In addition to the preceding paragraph, the Minister of War may cancel the authority to dispatch prisoners of war whenever he deems it necessary.

All expenses required for the return of dispatched prisoners of war by such cancellation shall be defrayed by the employer of dispatched prisoners of war.

In the case mentioned in paragraph one of this Article, the employer of dispatched prisoners of war may not demand compensation for any damages caused by the cancellation of such authorization.

Article 16

The employer of dispatched prisoners of war shall not perform any acts affecting the prisoners of war which are not provided for in this order unless special permission has been given by the Minister of War for the acts.

Article 17

Repealed

Article 18

The provisions of the preceding Articles shall also apply, with certain modifications, in the case where prisoners of war are dispatched to any army unit outside the prisoner of war camp.

Additional Provision

This order shall become effective from the day of its promulgation.

Additional Provision

(ministry of War Order No. 23, 1943)

Persons who have had prisoners of war dispatched according to the provisions heretofore in effect shall submit an application to the Minister of War for permission to dispatch prisoners of war in accordance with either Article 2 or Part 4 of Article 2 within thirty days (sixty days, if outside the Empire) the date on which this order becomes effective.

Appendix

(TN: See attached sheet for forms)

PROCEDURE FOR PRESENTING REQUESTS FOR AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY

AND DISPATCH PRISONERS OF WAR

REGULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISPATCHED PRISONERS OF WAR

(Home Affairs Ministry Notice #1 to the Army, Navy, and the People,
20 May 1943)

When any person desires to employ or dispatch prisoners of war to the various factories and enterprises in Japan Proper, Chosen, and Taiwan as provided for in the Regulations on the Work of Prisoners of War and in the Regulations for the Dispatch of Prisoners of War, he shall in compliance with the following procedure, submit to the Minister of War requests (henceforth called petitions) for authority to employ and dispatch prisoners of war.

I. Factories and other enterprises managed or supervised by the Army (according to the Law on the Supervision of Military Munitions).

- a. The petition shall be submitted to the government supervisory office.
The government supervisory office shall attach its recommendations and forward the petition through channels to the War Ministry.
The other offices shall also attach their recommendations to the petition.

- b. A copy of the above petition shall be submitted according to the following procedure:

1. Japan Proper

The petition shall pass through the government office, municipal prefecture, or prefecture having jurisdiction over it and shall then be submitted to the Bureau for the Promotion of People's Welfare. When there are any of the recommendations mentioned above, the Bureau for the Promotion of People's Welfare shall report them to the War Ministry.

2. Chosen or Taiwan

The petition shall pass through the district, province, or office having jurisdiction over it or through the governor-general of Chosen or Taiwan and shall then be submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. (When these organizations have any recommendations they may attach them to the petition).

When there are any recommendations as aforesaid, the Ministry of Home Affairs shall report them to the War Ministry.

II. Factories and other enterprises managed or supervised by the Navy (according to the Law on the Supervision of Ship Building and Naval Ordnance).

- a. The petition shall be submitted to the government supervisory office. The government supervisory office shall attach its recommendation and forward the petition through channels to the Navy Ministry.

The other offices shall also attach their recommendations to the petition.

The Navy Ministry shall attach their recommendation and transmit the petition to the War Ministry.

- b. A copy of the above petition shall be submitted in accordance with the following procedure:

1. Japan Proper

The petition shall pass through the government office, municipal prefecture, or prefecture having jurisdiction over it and shall then be submitted to the Bureau for the Promotion of People's Welfare. (When these organizations have any recommendations, they may attach them to the petition.) When there are any of the above recommendations, the Bureau for the Promotion of People's Welfare shall report them to the War Ministry or to the Navy Ministry.

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2. Chosen or Taiwan

The petition shall pass through the district, province, or government office having jurisdiction over it, or through the governor-general of Chosen or Taiwan and shall then be submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. (When these organizations have any recommendations they may attach them to the petition.)

When there are any of the above recommendations, the Home Affairs Ministry shall report thereof to the War Ministry and to the Navy Ministry.

III. For factories and other enterprises managed or supervised jointly by the army and the navy (According to the Law on the Supervision of Military Munitions or to the Law on the Supervision of Ship Building and Naval Ordnance) the above two procedures will also apply. However, where there is joint supervision, it shall be so indicated at the end of the petition.

IV. Other factories and enterprises not covered in the first three regulations:

a. Japan Proper

The petition shall be submitted to the government office, municipal prefecture, or prefecture which has jurisdiction over it.

These agencies shall attach any recommendations and send the petition to the Bureau for the Promotion of People's Welfare. The bureau for the promotion of people's welfare shall attach its recommendations and send the petition to the War Ministry.

b. Chosen or Taiwan

The petition shall be submitted to the district, province, or government office having jurisdiction over it. These agencies shall attach their recommendations and then send the petition to either the governor-general of Chosen or Taiwan respectively who will transmit it to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The governor-generals of Chosen or Taiwan shall also attach their recommendations.

The Ministry of Home Affairs shall attach its recommendations and send the petition to the War Ministry.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISPATCHED PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry Notification No. 74, 21 October 1942 as amended by War Ministry Notification No. 41, 1943)

Article 1

The Regulations for the Dispatch of Prisoners of War, the Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the Detailed Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and other relevant regulations shall apply in the treatment of dispatched prisoners of war.

The provisions of Articles 1, 19, and 20 of the Prisoners of War Work Regulations shall also apply to dispatched prisoners of war.

Article 2

Repealed

Article 3

Unless otherwise provided for in the Regulations for the Dispatch of Prisoners of War and in the present order, the treatment of dispatched prisoners of war shall be determined by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp who dispatches them (henceforth called the commandant of the prisoner of war camp).

Article 4

Before a commandant of a prisoner of war camp dispatches prisoners of war, he shall endeavor to prevent escapes and unexpected disturbances investigating thoroughly the characters, mental attitudes, past histories, as well as the abilities of the prisoners of war, and in addition he shall administer a solemn oath on other matters of importance.

Article 5

In dispatching the prisoners of war, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall accompany them with some personnel, who take charge of supervising and watching them.

Article 6

The following shall apply to the administration of the dispatched prisoners of war:

1. The strictest control and precautions against the espionage and the prevention of escapes and disturbances.
2. Dispatched prisoners of war shall not be allowed to go out unless they have a special reason for so doing. In case they are allowed to go out, a guard shall always be assigned over them.
3. All telegrams and postal matters sent by and to dispatched prisoners of war shall be sent to the commandant of the prisoner of war camp for censorship.
4. Interviews with dispatched prisoners of war and inspection of the places to which prisoners of war have been sent shall not be allowed of any persons who have not been authorized by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.
5. When a dispatched prisoner of war desires to purchase articles of luxury or of daily use at any place other than the canteen furnished by the employer of dispatched prisoner of war, the commandant may grant permission to do so as he sees fit.
6. When any person desires to donate money or gifts to dispatched prisoners of war, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp may grant permission to do this as he sees fit.

Any money or articles sent out by the dispatched prisoner of war shall be sent first to the commandant of the prisoner of war camp for his inspection.

Article 7

The commandant of the prisoner of war camp shall make an inspection and examination of the dispatched prisoners of war whenever necessary.

Article 8

The chief administrator of prisoner of war camps may order an interchange of the dispatched prisoners of war whenever necessary.

DISCIPLINARY LAW FOR PRISONERS OF WAR
(Law No. 41 9 March 1943)

Article 1

This law applies to prisoners of war who have committed criminal offenses.

Article 2

The leader among a group of persons guilty of mob violence or mob intimidation shall be subject either to the death penalty, or to hard labor or imprisonment for life. The other persons involved shall be subject to either hard labor or confinement for life or for a minimum of one year.

Persons who have made preparations or conspired to commit the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to either hard labor or to confinement for a minimum of one year.

Article 3

Prisoners of war who kill a person supervising, guarding, or escorting them shall be subject to the death penalty.

Persons who have made preparations or conspired to commit the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to either hard labor or to confinement for a minimum of two years.

Article 4

Prisoners of war who inflict injury or commit any acts of violence or intimidation against any person supervising, guarding, and escorting them shall be subject to either the death penalty, or to hard labor or to imprisonment for life or for a minimum of two years.

The leader of a group of persons who have acted together in committing the offenses mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to the death penalty, or to hard labor or to imprisonment for life. The other persons involved shall be subject to either the death penalty or to hard labor or imprisonment for life or for a minimum of three years.

Persons who have caused death in committing the offenses mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be subject to the death penalty.

Article 5

Prisoners of war who defy or disobey the orders of persons supervising, guarding, or escorting them shall be subject to either the death penalty, or to hard labor or imprisonment for life or for a minimum of one year.

The leader of a group of persons who have acted together in committing the offenses mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to either the death penalty or to hard labor or to imprisonment for life. The other persons involved shall be subject to either the death penalty, or to hard labor or to imprisonment for life or for a minimum of two years.

Article 6

Prisoners of war who insult persons supervising, guarding, or escorting them either in their presence or publicly shall be subject to either hard labor or imprisonment for a maximum of five years.

Article 7

The leader of a group of persons who have acted together in effecting an escape shall be subject to either the death penalty, or to hard labor or to imprisonment for life or for a minimum of ten years. The other persons involved shall be subject to either the death penalty, or to hard labor or to imprisonment for life or for a minimum of one year.

Article 8

Any attempts to commit any of the offences mentioned in the first paragraphs of Articles 2, 3, and 4, the second paragraph of Article 4, and the preceding article shall be punishable.

Article 9

Persons on parole who break the parole shall be subject to either the death penalty, or hard labor, or imprisonment for life or for a minimum of seven years.

When the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph offer armed resistance, they shall be subject to the death penalty.

Article 10

Those persons who have taken an oath not to escape and who violate this oath shall be subject to either hard labor or imprisonment for a minimum of one year. Those persons who violate any other oaths shall be subject to a maximum of ten years.

Article 11

A person who, having the intention of committing a disobedient act, incites other persons shall be deemed as a leader and be subject to hard labor or confinement for a minimum of one year and a maximum of ten years. The other persons involved shall be subject to hard labor or confinement for a minimum of six months and a maximum of five years.

Article 12

The provisions of Article 7 shall not apply to any person, who has been made a prisoner of war for the second time, for any offences committed during his previous status as a prisoner of war.

Additional Provision

This law shall become effective from the day of its promulgation.

THE MANAGEMENT OF PLACES TO WHICH PRISONERS OF WAR ARE DISPATCHED

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 104E, 15 July 1943)

Communication from the Adjutant to the Units Concerned:

It is hereby ordered that sites authorized as places to which prisoners of war may be dispatched, according to the Regulations for the Dispatch of Prisoners of War, shall be managed in the same manner as branches or detachments of prisoner of war camps, except in matters treated otherwise by the afore-mentioned Regulations or the Regulations on the Treatment of Dispatched Prisoners of War.

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 1456, 6 May 1942)

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 1404, 2 May 1942)

(Communication and Transportation Report No. 434, 5 May 1942)

Summary of the Disposal of Prisoners of War

Objective

1. Prisoners of war who are white persons shall be imprisoned in Chosen, Taiwan, Manchuria, and China successively to be employed in the expansion of our production and on work connected with military affairs.

If the above objective cannot be attained at present, these prisoners of war shall be imprisoned immediately in prisoner of war camps to be established in their present localities.

2. Prisoners of war who are not white persons and who do not necessitate imprisonment shall immediately be released on parole and made to work in their present localities.

3. A part of the prisoners of war who are white persons and who are now residing in Shonan shall be imprisoned in Chosen, Taiwan, etc., by the end of August of this year, in such numbers to be determined later.

The prisoners of war who are to be imprisoned in Taiwan, except those who are considered essential in their present localities, shall include highly skilled technicians and high ranking officers (above colonel).

4. The remainder of the prisoners of war are to be immediately interned in prisoner of war camps to be organized and established in their present localities.

5. Special units arranged beforehand comprised of Koreans and Formosans shall be assigned for the purposes of guarding and administering the prisoners of war.

Prisoner of war camps shall be organized under one command for each army so that they can be divided according to any manner that each army deems proper.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR ON THE COUNTRY'S RAILROADS
(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 1188, 31 July 1943)
Communication From the Adjutant to the Units Concerned

It is hereby ordered that the transportation of prisoners of war on railroads (including electric cars and ferry steamers) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Railways shall be provided in accordance with the regulations outlined below for the time being from Aug. 8 until further notice.

Summarized Provisions for the Transportation of Prisoners of War on Railroads Under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Railways:

1. Allowances for the Transportation Management Section, Expenditures and Disbursement Section, transportation charges, and allowances given in transit shall be determined according to the War Ministry Notification, China, Confidential Report No. 1362, 1937.

Because of the shipment of prisoners of war is a special type of shipment, priority may be given to it depending upon the plans of the army and in compliance with the law on the Common Use of Railways by the Army.

2. When using military shipping tickets, types A, B, or C, the word "prisoner" shall be written (or stamped) in red in the center of the top margin on both sides of the tickets. The fare shall be paid later at ordinary passenger rates.

3. The preceding provisions shall also apply to trips made on the rails of a private company which join with a railway which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Railways.

Dec. 10591

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 1504, 10 Dec. 1942)
Communication from the Vice Minister of War to the units concerned:

Recently during the transportation of the prisoners of war to Japan many of them have been taken ill (or have died) and quite a few of them have been incapacitated for further work due to the treatment on the way which at times was inadequate.

Your unit is, therefore, instructed to enforce more rigidly the rules regarding the selection of prisoners of war to be sent to Japan proper, medical examinations, distribution of the medical personnel, the medicine necessary during the transit, the preparation of provisions, administration during the transit, facilities to be provided at ports of call, supply of clothing, etc.

MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES FOR THE IMPRISONMENT
OF PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 5353, 28 December 1942)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Kwantung:

Prisoner of war camps which were formerly established and furnished under the supervision of the Army by the prefectures, public bodies, and private individuals for the purpose of employing prisoners of war were, as a general rule, left in charge of these groups which furnished such camps to the Army without compensation. However, it is hereby notified that for the sake of security the continuance and maintenance of such camps shall hereafter be in charge of the Army.

INITIAL GRANT OF ALLOWANCES FOR OFFICER PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 262, 21 April 1942)
Communication from the Adjutant to the units concerned:

It has been decided that the allowances for prisoners of war who are officers, Article 2 of the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances, War Ministry Communication No. 8 Feb. 1943, shall temporarily be granted from the day on which they are interned in any prisoner of war camp (for prisoners of war who have been interned in a prisoner of war camp established by order of the Ministry of War and who later have been transferred to another camp, the former camp).

ALLOWANCES FOR OFFICER PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 1967, 20 July 1943)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Kwantung:

This order hereby gives notice that the allowances for prisoners of war who are officers shall be granted as shown in the Appendix.

This order shall become effective as of the first of August 1943

Communication from the Adjutant to the Southern Army, China, Expeditionary Force, "Watari" Group, and the Office of the Governor General of the Hengkong Occupied Area.

Whereas provisions for allowances to be granted prisoners of war in Japan Proper, Chosen, and Manchuria, who are officers, have been made as shown in the Appendix, it is ordered that the commander in chief in the zone of operations shall make the corresponding provisions.

It is hereby added that War Ministry Communication No. 78, 1942, shall ipso facto cease to have effect.

Doc. 10591

Appendix

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 of the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances, the following amounts shall be deducted from the salaries provided for in that article: 35 yen for general grade officers, 30 yen for field grade officers, and 27 yen for company grade officers.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances, food for prisoners of war who are officers shall be granted according to the provisions of Article 5 of the same Regulations.

3. All repairs of clothing worn by prisoners of war who are officers (Which includes clothing sold by the government to prisoners of war who are officers pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances) shall be made at the prisoner of war camp.

4. Articles of daily use shall generally be granted to prisoners of war who are officers on the basis shown below:

General grade officers	15 yen
Field grade officers	10 yen
Company grade officers	7 yen

5. Matters which are not provided for in the preceding Articles shall be governed by the provisions in the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances and other relevant regulations.

BASIC FOOD ALLOWANCES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 4190, 29 October 1942)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Kwantung.

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of the Regulations of Prisoner of War Allowances, the commandant of the prisoner of war camp is to determine the food allowances within the limits prescribed in Schedule 9 of the Army Allowance Order with due regard to the type of work and the condition of health of the prisoner of war, in view of the supply and demand of rice and barley in the country, and especially in view of the consumption of rice and barley by workers in heavy industries in Japan engaged in the same type of work as the prisoners of war, you are hereby requested by this Order to grant the allowances as shown below:

Officers and civil officials	420 grams rice 8 barley
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men	570 grams "

However, an increase of 220 grams per day may be granted, according to the work and condition of health of the prisoners of war. Note: In January, 1944, the allowance for officers not engaged in physical work was reduced to 390 grams, and in January, 1945, it was again revised so that the officers not engaged in physical work were allowed 500 grams.

Fixed amount of main articles revised by Army Confidential Report No. 5511, 19 June 1944

Officers and equivalent	390 grams
Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men	570 grams

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SUPPLY OF CLOTHING FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 1497, 15 December 1942)

Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Kwantung.

Outline for the Supply of Clothing for Prisoners of War

1. The clothing and bed-clothes to be loaned to prisoners of war shall be supplied from the stock of clothing (of inferior quality) held for the non-commissioned officer and enlisted men in each unit.

If the provisions of the preceding paragraph cannot be met, a requisition shall be sent to the Ministry of War stating the reasons for the requisition.

2. Schedule No. 1 shown in the Appendix shall be the basis for the supply and all supply shall be in conformity to this schedule.

3. The clothing issued by each unit for the purpose of such supply shall be replaced by articles of better quality.

The clothing necessary for the replacement mentioned in the previous paragraph may be requisitioned from the Minister of War, in which case the description, number, and size of clothing shall be clearly stated.

4. At the end of April in each year, each unit shall take an inventory of the supply, and shall report to the Ministry of War the condition of such supply on Form 2 shown in the Appendix.

5. The minimum amount of materials necessary for the repair of clothing shall be supplied out of the stores of each unit, and at the end of each financial year a requisition shall be submitted to the Ministry of War for articles (ready made) which are equivalent in value to the cost of the repairs. Such articles shall be set aside for the replenishment of the stock after they have been delivered from the Ministry of War.

(T.N. See Appendix for Schedules 1 and 2.)

THE HANDLING OF MONEY PAID BY PRISONERS OF WAR TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY
(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 715, 4 June 1943)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Units Concerned.

It is hereby ordered that the following regulations apply to the handling of payments to the National Treasury in Compliance with the regulation set forth in Article 19 of the Regulation on the Work of the Prisoners of War.

It is hereby ordered that War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 272, 1942 (the handling of money given to the National Treasury prescribed in Article 6 of the Regulation on the Work of the Prisoners of War) shall ipso facto cease to be effective.

1. Money received in payment of work done by prisoners of war outside of army units that exceeds the pay (this includes the increase in pay as set forth in Article 13 for those persons doing highly skilled work) as set forth in Articles 13 and 15 of the Regulations for the Prisoner of War Allowances, shall be deposited in the National Treasury.

2. Amount of money deposited in the National Treasury as set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be balanced at the end of each month. The disbursing officer at the prisoner of war camp shall deposit the money into the military expenditure and revenue account by the 15th of the following month.

3. The commander of the prisoner of war camp may increase or decrease the amount of deposit by obtaining permission from the Minister of War through regular channels when cases arise that are not covered by the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR (T.M. MEDICAL PERSONNEL)
(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 187, 22 January 1942)

Communication from the Adjutant to the Units Concerned:

It is hereby ordered that the following treatment shall be accorded to the members of the enemy medical personnel who have fallen into our power:

1. All persons who do not possess the insignia and the identification papers provided for in Article 21 of the Red Cross Convention, 1927, shall not be regarded as belonging to the enemy medical personnel.

2. If a person wearing the insignia mentioned above commits any hostile act other than those provided for in Article 8 of the Convention mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall be made a prisoner of war. However, in such cases a protocol stating the facts involved together with the individuals' records shall be submitted to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

3. Persons who cannot be regarded as prisoners of war under the preceding two paragraphs shall be interned in the camp and shall be employed in the care of the sick and the wounded. Their treatment shall be the same as that given to prisoners of war.

ALLOWANCES FOR ENEMY MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND CHAPLAINS
(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 500, 16 April 1943)

Communication from the Adjutant to the Units Concerned:

It is hereby ordered that allowances for members of the enemy medical personnel and chaplains be granted according to the following provisions.

It is hereby ordered that War Ministry Communication No. 1299, 1941, shall ipso facto cease to be effective.

1. This order applies to allowances to be granted to persons described in Articles 9 to 11 inclusive of Treaty No. 1 (The Red Cross Convention) made in the tenth year of Showa (1935), regarding the alleviation of the wounded and sick persons in the armies at the front, who possess the insignia and identification papers mentioned in Article 21 of the same Convention, and who have not committed any hostile acts other than those provided for in Article 8 of the same Convention. (Such persons shall henceforth be referred to as enemy medical personnel and chaplains.)

The Regulations for the Prisoner of War Allowances shall govern in cases where no provisions have been provided for in this order.

2. The allowances to be granted to members of the enemy medical personnel and chaplains who are warrant officers shall be on the same basis as that of the prisoners of war who are officers. However, the salaries to be paid them pursuant to Article 2 of the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances shall be the same as the salary received by a second lieutenant of the Imperial Army. (War time allowances shall not be granted.)

3. Non-commissioned officers in the enemy medical personnel and chaplains shall, according to their ranks, be paid the peacetime salaries received by non-commissioned officers in the Imperial Army. (If there are different salaries payable in the same rank, the lowest salary shall be paid, and no wartime allowances shall be included.) They shall defray the expenses of articles of daily use; however, the government may furnish these articles upon the payment of fixed sums.

The prices of the articles of daily use mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps, taking into consideration that paid by the prisoners of war who are officers.

4. Members of the enemy medical personnel and chaplains who are civilians, shall be given a rank designation, according to their status, which corresponds to that held by members of the Imperial Army for the purposes of treatment and salaries. Pay to be given them shall be on the basis of Article 2 of the Regulations for Prisoner of War Allowances and the preceding two Articles. Allowances to be given them shall be on the same basis as that given to members of the enemy sanitary personnel and chaplains in respect to their designated ranks.

The ranks for the purposes of treatment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the chief administrator of prisoners of war camps, subject to the approval of the Minister of War.

TREATMENT OF THE CREW OF ENEMY SHIPS

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 999, 9 July 1943)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Units Concerned.

It is hereby ordered that in the treatment of the crew of enemy ships, the ship captain shall ordinarily be given the same treatment as that given to civil officials with the designated rank of field grade officers; the ship officers, the same treatment given to civil officials with the designated rank of company grade officers; and the crew, the same treatment as that given to prisoners of war who are enlisted men. It is hereby called to your attention that an armed merchant ship which has been attached to the enemy fleet and has participated in battle operations shall not be regarded as an enemy ship, and that the higher ranking members of the crew such as mates, engineers, pursers, and doctors shall be regarded as officers.

ALLOWANCES FOR THE SPECIAL LABOR UNIT

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 1038, 2 April 1942)
Communication from the adjutant to the Southern Army.

It is hereby ordered that the allowances for the special labor unit comprised of Indian troops, aside from the Regulations for the Prisoner of War Allowance, War Ministry Notification No. 8, 1942, may be increased up to 20 sen above the amount prescribed in Article 13 whether or not he is engaged in work. The pay of the personnel in this organization who are engaged in highly skilled work below the rank of warrant officer are excluded from the above.

It is hereby ordered that expenditures necessary for the above labor unit shall be considered as a cost in the operation of prisoner of war camps and shall be paid out of the prisoner of war camp fund (wages of special labor unit shall be defrayed from miscellaneous internment account) from the day POW camp is organized.

ALLOWANCES FOR EMPLOYEES OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 495, 20 May 1942)
Communication from the Adjutant to Chosen Army and Taiwan Army.
Allowances for prisoner of war guards are established as follows:

1. They will be billeted in government housing, clothing will be loaned, and provisions will be supplied by the government. Wartime pay shall be included in their salary.

Monthly pay for all beginners in Chosen or Taiwan shall be 30 yen, for those persons working in the theater of war, 50 yen.

2. In addition, allowances for the employees in the entire area shall be the same, however surplus food and clothing shall not be distributed.

3. Subsequent increases in pay shall be given in separate regulation.

ALLOWANCES FOR EMPLOYEES OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 715, 4 August 1942 as amended by War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 851, 1943)
Communication from the Adjutant to Units Concerned:

It is hereby ordered that the allowance given to workers who supplement the regular prisoner of war camp employees (henceforth called supplementary workers) according to Schedule 41 and 45 of War Ministry, Army Order A, 1942 shall be as follows:

This regulation shall become effective 1 July 1943. It is further added that the increased allowance authorized by Amendment 1 shall be considered as an increase in wage until otherwise ordered.

1. Wages shall be on a monthly basis, the initial wage being 36 yen.
 2. The respective commanders of the Chosen Army and the Taiwan Army may determine their wage scale on the basis of the record made by the supplementary workers at the end of their military training period and may increase the wage set forth in the preceding Amendment. The increase shall not surpass 5 yen per month and be within the limit of 1 yen average for all the workers.
 3. The commanding officer of the army having jurisdiction over a prisoner of war camp may annually increase the regular monthly wage of an individual up to 2 yen of persons who have been working as supplementary workers at a prisoner of war camp for over a year.
 4. Persons attached to prisoner of war camps who are not included in any of the preceding articles shall be given increases in foreign service allowances, substantial wartime allowances, and family allowances under the Army Regulations on the Payment of Emergency Family Allowances. However, persons who are natives of Chosen and Taiwan attached to prisoner of war camps in those countries shall not receive any increases in foreign service allowances.
 5. The wages of persons attached to prisoner of war camps in Thailand, Malay, Java, and Borneo, excluding the amount which is received in these localities as determined by the respective commanding officers of these districts, may be assigned to persons designated by the wage earner. In this case, the procedure to be followed shall be found in War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 172, 1943 (Payment of Wages to Military Personnel and Civilian Employees by proxy).
- The wages earned by persons attached to prisoner of war camps in Chosen and Taiwan shall be treated in accordance to the preceding regulations and shall be sent to the homes of these persons by an official in charge of accounts.
6. Supplies shall generally be issued by the government. However, employees attached to prisoner of war camps in Chosen and Taiwan must live in barracks or other corresponding quarters and provisions shall be issued by the government. Over time allowance for refreshments shall not be issued.
 7. Clothing which is necessary shall be loaned or issued to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men under the provisions of Schedule No. 3 of the Detailed Regulations for the Wartime Army Allowances.
 8. On matters concerning these employees which are not covered by the preceding paragraphs, the regulations concerning employees in general shall be applied.

9. The commanding officer of the army having jurisdiction over a prisoner of war camp may in his discretion settle any of the details concerning the preceding provisions.

ALLOWANCES FOR DISABLED MILITARY PERSONNEL EMPLOYED AS PRISONER OF WAR
CAMP GUARDS AND LABORERS

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 1518, 28 Sept. 1943)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in Japan Proper and in
Kwantung.

It is hereby ordered that the allowances for disabled military personnel employed as prisoner of war camp guards and laborers shall be as prescribed in the enclosure.

While the provisions governing the allowances of employees in general shall apply when persons other than disabled military personnel are employed. Article 5 in the enclosure shall apply in particular.

(This order shall become effective on 1 October 1943 and War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 1244, 1922 shall ipso facto cease to have effect.) Note; Above statement in parenthesis applies only to Japan Proper.

Enclosure

ALLOWANCES FOR DISABLED MILITARY PERSONNEL EMPLOYER AS PRISONER OF WAR
CAMP GUARDS AND LABORERS

Article 1

The classification of disabled military personnel employed as prisoner of war camp guards and laborers shall be as follows:

Guards	Non-commissioned officers and above
Laborers	Enlisted men

Among the laborers not covered in the preceding classification, persons with more than two years of continuous service and persons with outstanding employment records may become guards.

Article 2

The pay of the guards shall be in accordance with the appendix.

Article 3

For guards who have been given permission to reside outside the prisoner of war camp, a monthly allowance of 25 yen plus lodging will be given for the period of such residence.

Article 4

Food allowance for guards shall be given according to the following points:

1. Food for persons residing within the prisoner of war camp shall be supplied by the government. The amount shall be within the limits of the basic food rations prescribed in Schedule No. 7 of the Detailed Regulations for Army Allowances in the Greater East Asia War (or if a boarding allowance is given, within the amount prescribed for that district).
2. Guards given permission to reside outside of the prisoner of war camp shall pay for their own food.

Those persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be given surplus food and clothing in strict accordance to the provisions set forth in Articles 8 and 9 of War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 5779, 1945.

Article 5

Clothing shall be loaned to guards from the stock provided for the prisoner of war camp which the commandant of the prisoner of war camp deems is necessary and which is within the limits prescribed in Schedule No. 6 of the Detailed Regulations for Army Allowances in the Greater East Asia War.

The repair of clothing mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be defrayed by the government.

Article 6

On matters not covered in any of the preceding articles, the provisions governing the allowances for employees in general shall be applied.

Appendix

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Monthly Salary</u>
Guards	Initial Salary up to 50 Yen
Laborers	Initial Salary up to 40 Yen

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CUSTODY OF MONEY DONATIONS TO PRISONERS OF WAR

(Imperial Ordinance No. 619, 27 July 1943)

The Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy may receive, disburse, and keep in custody any money given as a contribution to prisoners of war, any money left by enemy personnel who die in battle or otherwise, and the pay receivable by the prisoners of war (except the pay receivable from the Army).

Additional Provision

This Ordinance shall become effective from the day of its promulgation.

TREATMENT OF OBJECTS LEFT BY DECEASED PRISONERS OF WAR AND BY BATTLE CASUALTIES

(War Ministry, Asia, Ordinary Report No. 7391, 29 July 1904 as amended by Ministry of War, Manchuria, Report No. 4707, 1905)

The following articles in the custody of the government shall be treated according to the provisions of Article 10 of the Regulations of the Army Stores Accounts.

1. Articles left on deposit at either the Prisoner of War Information Bureau or at the prisoner of war camp by prisoners of war who die while in internment.
2. Articles left on deposit at the Prisoner of War Information Bureau by enemy battle casualties.
3. Articles left at prisoner of war camps by prisoners of war.
4. Gifts sent to prisoners of war and articles dispatched by prisoners of war.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ARE PATIENTS

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report, No. 4779, 1 December 1942)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in General.

In the treatment of prisoners of war who are patients, the following regulations are to be followed in addition to the provisions of the Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Detailed Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Regulations on the Prisoner of War Allowances, and the Regulations on the Dispatch of Prisoners of War.

1. The medical treatment of prisoners of war who are patients (henceforth called patients) shall as a general rule be rendered at an infirmary established at the prisoner of war camp (henceforth called the camp).

Those prisoners of war patients requiring special treatment or suffering from contagious diseases may be admitted to an army hospital by an arrangement made between the commandant of the camp and the director of the nearest army hospital.

2. If for any reason the preceding paragraph cannot be complied with, such treatment may be in the care of any civilian physician in the locality.

3. When the patients have been admitted to an army hospital, they shall be separated from the other patients, and the director of the army hospital shall request the commandant of the prisoner of war camp to send the necessary number of guards.

4. The expenses required for the admission and treatment of the patients shall be defrayed according to provisions to be made elsewhere.

5. The supplies required for medical treatment within the camp shall be delivered and distributed according to Article 43 of the Regulations for Handling Medical Supplies and the medical apparatus necessary for the number of prisoners of war interned shall be determined according to Schedule No. 1 of the aforementioned Regulations.

6. Articles of clothing and bedding may be loaned to patients who are admitted to army hospitals.

7. The Regulations on the Internal Administration of the Army and the Regulations on the Internal Discipline of Army Hospitals shall apply in the control of the patients who are admitted to army hospitals.

8. Documents for evidence such as clinical diaries and death certificates shall be prepared in the same manner as that prescribed for the Army and they shall be kept in safe custody.

9. Members of the enemy sanitary personnel may be allowed to assist in the examination, treatment, and the care of patients, according to Army Communication No. 187, 20 January 1942.

REGULATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF ARMY INTERNEES

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 7391, 7 November 1943)
Communication by the Minister to the Armies in General:

Article 1

The term "intern," as used in these Regulations, shall mean the detaining of enemy nationals or neutrals at a specified place with the purpose of restricting their activities and of extending protection to them; the term "army internee" shall mean any enemy national or neutral interned; and the term "internment camp" shall mean any such place in which an army internee is interned.

Article 2

When the commander of an army (which term shall herein and hereinafter include persons of the equivalent status as a commander of an army) has interned enemy nationals or neutrals at the front, he shall establish an army internment camp as soon as possible.

The commander of an army that establishes the army internment camp shall administer the same.

Article 3

Army internees shall be treated according to these regulations; however, in the cases which have not been provided for in these regulations, other relevant provisions shall be applied.

In the latter cases mentioned in the previous paragraph, the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps mentioned in the various provisions relevant to the treatment of prisoners of war shall be read as the chief administrator of army internment camps (which term shall herein and hereinafter mean the commander of an army who administers an army internment camp), and the commandant of the prisoner of war camp and the prisoner of war camp shall be read as the commandant of an army internment camp and the army internment camp respectively.

Article 4

The chief administrator of army internment camps may, whenever necessary, establish branches of an army internment camp.

Article 5

Army internees shall be treated with justice, taking into consideration their customs and manners, and no insults or maltreatment shall be imposed upon them.

Article 6

As a general rule, all army internees shall be treated equally without making any distinctions as to their former status.

Article 7

The army internment camp shall be housed in buildings which are adequate enough to prevent the escape or mischief of army internees and which are adequate for the maintenance of their health.

Article 8

The quarters for the army internees shall be separated as much as possible into those for men, and for women and children (which term herein and hereinafter refers to those under 10 years of age). A further separation shall be made according to nationality, age, etc.

Notwithstanding provisions of the preceding paragraph, members of the same family may be allowed to live together.

Article 10

When army internees have been interned, the commandant of the army internment camp shall immediately divide each nationality group into two groups, men, and women and children, and he shall report thereof to the Minister of War and to the director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. The same procedure shall apply when army internees have been released.

Article 11

After the internment of army internees, the commandant of the army internment camp shall record the name, sex, nationality, and the state of health of the said internees on the form shown in the Appendix and he shall report thereof to the Director of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

Article 12

After the commandant of the army internment camp has sent the report mentioned in the preceding Article, he shall make an inquiry of the name, sex, date of birth, nationality, parents' name, country of origin, status, occupation, etc. of each internee and record them on individual record blanks to be supplied by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, and he shall keep one copy at the army internment camp and send another copy to the director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. However, this shall not apply to internees, the control of whom have been committed by another army internment camp.

Article 13

When an army internee is transferred from one army internment camp to another, the individual record for said internee kept at the former camp shall be sent to the latter camp together with the internee.

Article 14

Army internees shall be put to practical use as possible by giving them suitable work. However, they shall not be compelled to work except on work connected with administration, internal organization, and the maintenance of the camp. They shall be so guided as to work according to their own suggestion.

Article 15

The provisions of the first paragraph of Article 19 of the Regulations on the work of Prisoners of War shall not apply to the pay received by army internees.

Article 16

As a general rule, the pay of army internees shall be the same as that received by prisoners of war who are non-commissioned officers. However, the chief administrator of army internment camps may, with the approval of the Minister of War, raise the pay higher than that received by prisoners of war who are warrant officers, whenever he deems it necessary.

Article 17

The medical treatment of army internees shall be rendered at the army internment camp and for this purpose adequate medical supplies shall be furnished to the army internment camp. However, if there is a prisoner of war camp or a branch thereof in the vicinity, the medical treatment can be given at the infirmaries of these places.

Article 18

As a general rule, army internee patients who require hospitalization shall be received either in a hospital in the district, a hospital attached to a prisoner of war camp, or a hospital at a branch of a prisoner of war camp.

However, a person who is regarded as requiring watch for espionage activities shall be admitted into an army hospital by an arrangement made with the director of the nearest army hospital.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the above paragraph, the chief administrator of army internment camps may, whenever he deems it necessary, attach hospital wards to army internment camps like the hospital wards mentioned in Article 21 of the Detailed Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War in which he may give treatment to army internee patients who may require hospitalization.

Article 19

Postal matter sent to or by army internees shall be handled in the same manner as postal matter sent to or by prisoners of war.

Article 20

Army internees in an army internment camp shall be subject to Paragraph 3, Item I, Article 1 of the Court Martial Law and shall be tried by court martial for committing any crimes.

Article 21

Money or articles of army internees or the proceeds from the sale of articles which cannot be preserved shall be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Money or articles left by army internees (when articles cannot be preserved, the proceeds from the sale thereof) shall be sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. However, if the persons entitled to receive the money or the goods left by army internees are in the army internment camp or in the vicinity thereof, those may be delivered to them.

Article 22

Money left by army internees shall be treated as cash not to be included in the annual revenues and expenditures.

The same provision shall apply to proceeds from articles sold pursuant to the preceding Article.

Article 23

Articles left by army internees or articles given as a donation to army internees shall be in the custody of the government and shall be handled according to Article 16 of the Regulations on the Army Stores Accounts.

Article 24

At the end of each month the commandant of an army internment camp shall collect all data relating to the internment, transfer, release, exchange, death, escape, control, work, allowance, correspondence, health, relief, propaganda, crime, punishment, etc. of the army internees and shall prepare a monthly report together with a list of the army internees, and he shall submit them to the Minister of War and the Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. However, all urgent matters shall be reported as soon as the necessity arises.
(T.N. See Attached Sheet for Appendix.)

ADDITIONAL USE OF THE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP STAFF FOR ADMINISTERING ARMY
INTERMENT CAMP

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 7853, 24 November 1943)
Communication from the Vice Minister of War to Units Concerned

As for enemy aliens having difficulties in making a living, the communication entitled "The Disposal of Enemy Aliens in Distress" (Home Affairs Ministry dated 25 March 1942) in the appendix shall be referred to in dealing with the disposal of such persons.

Appendix

THE DISPOSAL OF ENEMY ALIENS IN DISTRESS

To assist enemy aliens who are having difficulties in making a living, the government shall take the following measures:

1. In regard to enemy aliens who seek assistance from the government, the district heads shall give assistance only to the persons whom they deem to be entitled thereto. The amount of the expenses for assistance shall be limited to that required for the minimum living expenses and for medical expenses.

2. The money required for the assistance mentioned in the preceding provision shall be transmitted from the Yokohama Specie Bank's special property holdings to the Japanese Red Cross Society's Prisoner of War Relief Committee which will distribute the money the enemy aliens concerned through the office of the district heads.

3. The details for the report of the investigation to be made by the district heads and the assistance to be granted by the Japanese Red Cross Society's Prisoner of War Relief Committee shall be determined at a special conference.

4. Enemy aliens, in addition to each of the preceding paragraphs, shall be helped to do private work in order to support themselves and not to expend their money too much not expect any great assistance from the government.

5. In cases of necessity, distressed persons shall be subject to be interned and guarded as a group in a designated place.

6. In regard to people in distress among the populace, private assistance from relatives, employer-employees, and friends may be given providing that it does not infringe upon any of the existing regulations on this matter.

7. Donations of money and articles for the relief of enemy aliens in the populace may be allowed providing they do not infringe upon any of the existing regulations on this matter.

8. Assistance and relief given on one's own accord to persons who will benefit thereby shall be allowed.

PRISONER OF WAR POSTAL REGULATIONS

(Communications Ministry Order No. 13, 3 March 1904)

Article 1

Prisoner of war postal matter, as used in these regulations, shall mean any postal matter pertaining to the affairs of the prisoners of war sent by or to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau or any postal matter sent by or to prisoners of war.

Any postal matter sent out from a prisoner of war camp, although it may pertain to the affairs of the prisoners of war, shall not be treated as prisoner of war postal matter unless it is addressed to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau or to a prisoner of war. (Communications No. 5202, 1914)

Article 2

To all matters pertaining to prisoner of war postal matter not covered by these regulations, the general postal regulations shall apply.

Article 3

The sender of prisoner of war postal matter shall write on the cover of the postal matter the words "furyo yubin" or "Service des Prisonniers de Guerre."

Article 4

All prisoner of war postal matter shall be exempt from postal charges.

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However, this provision shall not apply to postal matter marked collect on delivery, to charges for air mail delivery, or to charges for the handling of telegrams. (As amended by Communications Ministry Order No. 13, 1942)

Article 5

Receipts for registered mail, ordinary mail for which the contents have been declared, and parcel post (except ordinary domestic parcel post) sent by or to prisoners of war shall be delivered to or by persons in charge of the government office in which interned or detained the said prisoners of war.

REGULATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF PRISONER OF WAR POSTAL MATTER

(Communications Ministry Public Notification No. 261, 4 March 1904)

Article 1

This Proclamation provides for the manner of handling the postal matters mentioned in the Prisoner of War Postal Regulations. However, in all matters not covered by this proclamation, the general postal regulations shall apply. (As amended by Notification No. 474, 1914)

Inasmuch as the importation of tobacco addressed to prisoners of war in Japan Proper is permitted of a person with a charitable purpose, when such a person sends tobacco by parcel post, the parcel shall be accepted after an inquiry has been made as to the purpose of the sender.

If any ordinary postal matter sent from a foreign country addressed to prisoners of war is found to contain tobacco, it shall be dealt with as follows:

If it is regarded as having been donated with a charitable purpose, it shall be delivered in compliance with the procedure of such delivery to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau or to the prisoner of war camp concerned, otherwise, it shall be sent back to the country from which it was sent, as prescribed by law.

If it is sent back after delivery to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau or to the prisoner of war camp concerned as its importation has not been permitted, it shall be sent back to the country from which it was sent, according to the preced paragraph.

Article 2

Before any prisoner of war postal matter is accepted for delivery, an investigation shall be made as to whether it can be sent as prisoner of war postal matter and as to whether it is exempt from postal charges, and when it does not meet these requirements, it shall be handled in the same manner as ordinary postal matter.

However, postal matters to be sent to foreign countries which cannot be reached shall be returned to the sender. (as amended by Public Proclamation No. 83, 1942)

Article 3

Of the postal matter sent out by prisoners of war, only that which has been collected and certified that it is prisoner of war postal matter by the persons in charge of the government office which interned or detained the said prisoners of war can be accepted. (as amended by No. 474, 1914, and No. 42, 1917)

Receipts for any registered mail, ordinary mail for which the contents have been declared, parcel post (except ordinary domestic parcel post) shall be delivered to the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph or to their representatives.

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Article 4

When the Foreign Post Exchange Office does not find any foreign words on the postal matter received by it, or forwarded to it by the regular post office handling foreign mail, indicating that it is prisoner of war postal matter, the seal-impression shown in Schedule No. 1 of the Appendix shall be stamped upon it.

Article 5

All postal matter addressed to prisoners of war shall be delivered to the persons in charge of the government office which interned or detained said prisoners of war or to their representatives, and the receipts for the registered mail, ordinary mail for which the contents have been declared, and parcel post (except domestic parcel post) shall be given by the said persons or by their representatives. (As amended by No. 474, 1914, and No. 421 1917)

Article 6

When any postal matter addressed to prisoners of war cannot be forwarded due to discrepancies in the address, and inquiry shall be made of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau as to the place to which it can be delivered.

Article

Repealed

Article 8

When the Foreign Post Exchange Office is to send registered mail, ordinary mail for which the contents have been declared, or parcel post to any foreign country, a seal-impression as shown in Schedule No. 1 of the Appendix shall be stamped on the appropriate list and on the remarks column of the account book.

In regard to the delivery of parcel post for which cash cannot be collected, it is not necessary to take any steps to calculate the charges. (As amended by Public Notification No. 83, 1942)

Article 9

On any prisoner of war postal matter which has arrived from a foreign country, the Foreign Postal Exchange Office shall stamp the seal-impression as shown in Schedule No. 2 in the Appendix, and any notations that the charges are unpaid or not fully paid shall be erased.

However, this provision shall not apply to postal matter marked collect on delivery or to charges for air mail delivery. (As amended by Public Notification No. 83, 1942)

(T.N. Appendix shown on attached sheet)

PAY FOR WORK WITHIN THE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

Communication No. 5 or 6 by the Prisoner of War Administration Division (19 March 1943)
Communication from the Division Head of the Prisoner of War Administration Division to the Units Concerned.

Whereas some doubts seem to have arisen in connection with the pay for prisoners of war employed in the prisoner of war camp, it is hereby declared that the work mentioned below shall generally be considered to be equivalent to the work in government offices mentioned in Article 13 of the Regulations for Prisoners of War Allowances and pay shall be granted accordingly.

10591

1. Persons employed in kitchen work
2. Shoemakers
3. Carpenters
4. Other persons of a definite skill who are employed continuously at the above types of work in the camp and who are not employed elsewhere outside of the camp.

No pay is to be given to orderlies who are attached to prisoners of war and who are officers; instead they shall receive tips from such officers in amounts which correspond to the pay for their work.

In case any questions arise as to the pay for work within the camp, it is hereby requested that they shall be referred to our Division.

APPENDIX

Models for Seal Impression.

Schedule No. 1 (size free)

SERVICE DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE

Schedule No. 2 (size free)

Schedule No. 1

The Basis for the Supply of Clothing for Prisoners of War

Articles	Unit	Number to replaced per person	Remarks
Khaki cap	piece	1	
Winter coats and trousers	set	1	Either one of the two
Summer coats and trousers	set	1	
Fatigue dress (Coat and trouser)	set	2	one piece only or may be supplied one by one
Overcoat	piece	1	Only one of the four may be supplied
Raincoat	piece	2	
Winter shirt and drawer	set	2	
Summer shirt and drawer	set	2	
Rubber-soled <u>tabi</u>	set	2	Shoes or substitute shoes may be supplied
Mess tin	piece	1	Substitute articles of wooden or earthen ware make on the market, one only may be given for several persons
Canteen	piece	1	
Necktie	piece	2	Its use may not be allowed
Socks	set	2	Only during the winter season
Gloves	set	1	Its use may be allowed only in special types of work
Second-hand or gassed cloth blanket	sheet	5	In localities where winter blankets are supplied, one piece may be added during the winter season
Bed cloth	sheet	2	
Pillow cloth with cover	piece	1	
Mosquito net	four persons	1	

Schedule No. 2

A Survey of the Conditions of the Supply of Articles
of Clothing for Prisoners of War

Distinction		Conditions of supply during the current year	
Articles, Grades, and Sub-divisions	Number in stock	Number delivered up by each unit	Number received from the Ministry
	New		
Khaki	3-A and above		
Cap	3-B and below		
	TOTAL		
	New		
Article so and so	3-A and above		
	3-B and below		
	TOTAL		

Remarks

1. The number of prisoners of war interned as of the first of April in each year shall also be stated.
2. Under the heading "number in stock" must be stated the number of articles in stock during the month that the inventory was made.
Under the heading "number delivered up by each unit" must be stated the total number of articles delivered up by the unit for the supply during the current year.
Under the heading "number received from the Ministry" must be stated the number of articles received from the Ministry for the purpose of supplying the difference found in the number of articles replenished and the number of articles delivered up by the unit for the supply.
3. This schedule shall serve as a basis for calculating the total amount of the expenses for the internment of prisoners of war.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
 I.P.S. No. 1303

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Okikazu Arao hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the General Affairs Division, 1st Demobilization Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document, from which the document hereto attached in original Japanese as undermentioned consisting of 106 pages, dated August 22nd, 1946, referred to in the memorandum dated July 30th, 1946, issued by IPS, is excerpted. LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PRISONERS OF WAR. I also certify that the English translation of the above-mentioned excerpt hereto attached consisting of 51 pages, dated August 22nd, 1946, prepared by ATIS, their No. 10,591, was examined and corrected in some parts by the Translation Division of the 1st Demobilization Office. It is added that in case doubtful points are found in the English translation, the original Japanese Document shall be construed as just and proper. I further certify that the attached record and document is an excerpt of an official document of the Japanese Government which is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): War Prisoners Information Bureau.

Signed at 1st Demobilization Office on this
 22nd day of August, 1946.

/s/ Okikazu Arao
 Signature of Official

Witness. /s/ Yoshio Kozuki

Chief of the 1st Demobilization
 Office

 Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
 26th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
 NAME

Witness: /s/ Eric W. Fleisher
 2d Lt. A.U.S. M.I.

Investigator, IPS
 Official Capacity

C E R T I F I C A T E

1966

I.P.S. No. 1576 F1

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Takashi, Yamazaki, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretariat, House of Representatives, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated Feb. 17, 1943, and described as follows: KIMURA's explanation to Diet of War Prisoner Punishment Act (Reasons for Amendment of Act). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): House of Representatives.

Signed at Tokyo on this
2nd day of October, 1946.

/s/ Takashi Yamazaki
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ R. Ikawa

Secretariat, House of Representatives
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
2nd day of October, 1946.

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Witness: /s/ T/4 Takao Toguchi

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

EXTRACT FROM THE IMPERIAL DIET PROCEEDINGS
OF FEBRUARY 17, 1943
CONCERNING THE DRAFT OF REVISION OF A PART OF
MILITARY SERVICE LAW AND THREE OTHER MATTERS.

2-17-43

KIMURA, Hyotaro, Government Committee: -

I should like to explain the reason of the proposal of the draft of revised law concerning War Prisoners Punishment Act, being the Act No. 38 of 1905. When a prisoner committed a crime against the criminal law or other laws and ordinances in the Japanese homeland, in the occupied area of the Japanese forces or in the stationed area of the same, the laws and ordinances concerned may be applied to him respectively, so the War Prisoners Punishment Act may be said to be complete from the point of view of maintenance of peace and order in general or preservation of security of military forces; but if we observe this act from the standpoint of the special standing as prisoners and also special necessity of their control and supervision, it leaves much to be desired. During the Russo-Japanese War, some Russian prisoners showed disobedience by resisting the guards, or by escaping together in a large number, or behaving violently or beating the members of the POW camp, and the Government authorities regretted it from the standpoint of control and finally an urgent Imperial Ordinance No. 225 of 1904 was promulgated and in the following year, 1905, War Prisoners Punishment Act was enacted as the Law No. 38 of 1905. This is the law actually in force. This was, however, enacted under the old punishment system before the enactment of the penal law actually in force, and consequently the items of punishment, the name of punishment, the term of imprisonment, and other rules in general are inadequate. On the other hand, since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the number of war prisoners seized by the Japanese has amounted to three hundred thousand and their nationalities and qualities are very different and complicated, and until today a large number of them frequently escaped and showed disobedience. And in the case of supervision of war prisoners, it is of urgent need of controlling so as to be able to intern a large number of war prisoners in safety and tranquility by a small number of members of the camp. Therefore, the Government expects to carry out the supervision and control of the present war prisoners most satisfactorily by adding necessary rules to the War Prisoners Punishment Act actually in force or by rearranging it. I am, herewith, going to explain the contents of the draft article by article.

Article I is the regulation which elucidates that the object of application of the present law is the prisoner of war, by which the explanation in each article was omitted that the subject of offense is the prisoner of war.

Article II is the regulation of punishment of riotous action of the prisoner of war. The mass assembling and riotous action of prisoners of war may be said most disobedient and must be avoided from the standpoint of supervision and control of the prisoner of war; therefore, it is quite necessary to punish the perpetrators with a reasonable penalty and also the provisionary conspiracy in order to nip the evil in the bud.

Articles III and IV are the regulations to control severely the conduct of killing, wounding, violence and threats against the superintendent of prisoners of war, who takes charge of supervision, guards or convoys of prisoners of war. It is needless to say that it is necessary to warn all the prisoners by severely punishing those who will carry out such riotous action against the superintendent of prisoners of war, especially when they venture to resist by conspiring together. And as for the murder of the superintendent of prisoners of war, the provisional plot shall also be punished. Although regulations for violence are enacted in the law actually in force, in this draft it is projected to enlarge the scope of the penalty and to leave the room to take proper steps to deal either leniently or severely with the concrete examples.

Article V is the rearrangement of the regulations actually in force which aims to control those who oppose or disobey the order of the superintendent of the prisoners of war and its gist is the same as explained in Articles III and IV.

Article VI is a regulation to control the conduct of insult for the superintendent of the prisoners of war. Such conduct does not only impair the dignity of the sufferer, but also is the expression of a spirit of insubordination; therefore, we cannot neglect it from the standpoint of control as disobedient conduct. According to the former experience of the internment of prisoners of war, there were some who acted as explained just now, for whom the regulation of insult crime of the penal law is incomplete.

Article VII is a regulation of punishment of those who escape by conspiring together and is nothing other than the rearrangement of the regulation actually in force.

Article VIII is a regulation of punishment of unconsummated crimes of violence and threat of mass assembly, murder, wounding, violence, threat to the superintendent of prisoners of war and the attempted escape by conspiring together.

Article IX and Article X are the regulations for the punishment of the violation of word of honor and is nothing other than the rearrangement of the regulations actually in force. Among various kinds of oaths, the so-called release by oath is strictest in its character, so specially a regulation is enacted for it and heavy penalty is to be imposed; the oath not to escape is next to this. And further as for other oaths, regulations are to be rearranged to punish violation according to the degree of importance respectively.

Article XI is to punish the action of conspiring together. That is to say, to conspire together with the aim of disobedience is a violation of negative resistance and will be a hotbed of riotous and insubordinate action; therefore, its control cannot be neglected. This regulation may be quite essential for preventing riotous action as well as for the maintenance of discipline.

Article XII is a regulation not to apply the penalty regulation of escape by conspiring together violated before to those prisoners who had escaped and reached their own troops or were seized as prisoners of war again after having left the area occupied by the Japanese forces and this is a re-arrangement of the regulation actually in force.

Furthermore, in Article VII of the law actually in force, a regulation is drawn up concerning the trial of the crime of prisoners of war; but in consequence of regulations drawn up with the same gist in both the army court-martial law and the navy court-martial law enacted after the enactment of the law actually in force, it became unnecessary and it has been omitted in this case.

1968

Confidential. Decoded Telegram
Dispatched: 1600, September 1
Arrived: 1715, September 1
Addressed to: Minister
Sender: Commander of the Taiwan (Formosa) Army
Telegram Number: Taiwan (Formosa) Telegram No. 220.

1. Three Hundred ninety-nine prisoners of war, including Lt. General Percival, 6 Major-Generals, or Rear Admirals, 27 Brigadier-Generals, or Commodores, 25 Colonels, or Captains, 130 officers of the rank of Lt. Colonel, or Commander, or below, and 210 non-commissioned or Petty Officers, together with 6 civil officials, who had been transferred from Tomi Group, were interned, on August 31, in the Third Branch of the Taiwan (Formosa) POW Camp (Heito).
2. At first, Lt. General Percival and the others refused to make an oath, but finally all but 3 (1 Brigadier-General, 1 Navy Captain and 1 Engineering Lieutenant, junior grade) signed their names. After that, they became obedient.

NOTE: The following seals appear on the document:

- SEAL 1. Received by the War Ministry
Doc. No. : Army, Asia, General Document, Received, No. 5124.
 - SEAL 2. Received by the Ministerial Secretariat, the War Ministry, in the forenoon, September 2, 1942.
 - SEAL 3. Received by the War Affairs Section, the War Ministry, on September 2, 1942.
 - SEAL 4. Received by the POW Control Department, the War Ministry, on September 9, 1942.
 - SEAL 5. Inspected.
 - SEAL 6. UEMURA (or KAMIMURA)
 - SEAL 7. War Affairs.
- P

SEAL 8. IIO (?)

SEAL 9. POW Control

SEAL 10. Finished (or 1st character of the name "Yuuki")

SEAL 11. September 19th.

SEAL 12. MAKI.

SEAL 13. Yoshihiro NASU

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 978-E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kaneo Ishibashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Corresponding Secretary, 1st Demobilization Bureau, and that as such official I had custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 1 September, 1942, and described as follows: A telegram from the Commander of Taiwan to the War Minister. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files) : 1st Demobilization Bureau (War Ministry)

Signed at Tokyo on this
20 day of September, 1946.

/s/ Kaneo Ishibashi

SEAL

Witness: s/Shinaji Kobayashi

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
20 day of September, 1946

/s/ J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt.

Investigator
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ T/4 Toguchi

1974A

In regard to the delivery of prisoners of war to the Formosan Army and the Korean Army, Receipt No. Rikua Mitsu Uke No. 4502, Originating Section, War Affairs Section (of Military Affairs Bureau) to the Commander in Chief of the Southern Area Army.

Draft of Notice to the Commander in Chief of
the Southern Area Army -- Rikua Mitsuden No.
481 - 16 May 1942

Between May and August the white prisoners of war at Singapore should be handed over as follows:

1. About 2,400 prisoners of war should be handed over at Takeo to the Formosan Army. The following prisoners should be handed over:

High ranking officers whom it is not suitable to keep locally.

Skilled technicians who are not needed locally.

Ordinary troops and some low ranking officers to supervise them.

2. About 1,100 prisoners of war should be handed over at Fusan to the Korean Army. The following prisoners should be handed over:

Ordinary troops and some low ranking officers to supervise them.

With respect to their transportation, consult with the Commander of Shipping Transportation who has been confidentially notified already.

(Translator's Note: - The above bears seal of Vice-Minister of War KIMURA, among others).

Draft of Notice to the Commanders in Chief of
the Formosan Army and the Korean Army, Rikua
Mitsu No. 1631, 16 May 1942

Between May and August you will receive the follow-
ing white prisoners of war now interned at Singapore.

The organization of the prisoner of war camps will be
decreed shortly. We shall, accordingly, give you separate
instructions regarding their internment.

Particulars

To the Formosan Army - about 2,400
To the Korean Army - about 1,100

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
 I.P.S. No. 977

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kento Ishibashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Corresponding Secretary 1st Demobilization and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of _____ pages, dated _____, 19____, and described as follows: Miscellaneous documents concerning prisoners of war. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): 1st Demobilization (Former War Ministry).

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Aug., 1946.

/s/ Kento Ishibashi
 Signature of Official
 SEAL

Witness: Shinaji Kobayashi

Corresponding Secretary
 Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard F. Lersh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Aug., 1946

/s/ Richard F. Lersh
 NAME

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis 2d Lt. M.I.

Investigator
 Official Capacity

REPORT FROM CHIEF OF STAFF, KOREAN ARMY, 1942

Strictly Confidential

Riku-a-Mitsu ju (Army-Asia Confidential, received) No. 10133.
 Received: Army Secretariat, a.m., 18 August 1942.
 Received: Army Service Section, War Ministry, 20 August 1942, Receipt No. 629.
 Received: Military Affairs Section, War Ministry, 19 August 1942, Receipt No. 1042.
 Received: Information Department, War Ministry, 22 August 1942, Receipt No. 454.
 Received: War Prisoners Supervision Department, 27 August 1942.

Cho-san-Mitsu (Korean Army Operations Department) No. 2029

Subject: Reactions Among the general public following internment of British prisoners of war.

From: Chief of Staff of the Korean Army, IBARA, Junjiro - 13 August 1942.

To: Vice-Minister of War, KIMURA, Hyotaro.

Subject matter submitted as per separate sheets.

Submitted to: Army General Staff Headquarters and the War Ministry (Two copies respectively)

Reactions Among the General Public Following Internment of British Prisoners of War

1. The General View

The arrival of 998 prisoners captured in Malaya had so great an effect upon the people in general, especially upon the Koreans, that about 120,000 Koreans and 57,000 Japanese by-standers lined the roads of Fusan, Seoul and Jinsen to see the prisoners of war being transported.

Many of them sneered at the disgraceful behavior and utter indifference of the British displayed before their very eyes by the prisoners and thought it quite natural that an army so lacking in patriotism should be defeated by the Imperial Army, and realized afresh the victory gained by the Imperial Army. They also expressed their feeling that any ideas of admiration for the British and Americans must be thoroughly swept away. Many of them confessed their happiness of being subjects of the Empire and expressed their resolve to carry through the Greater East Asia War.

Worthy of special mention is the fact that the Koreans clearly recognized the fact that they are directly participating in the Greater East Asia War when they saw the Korean guards. As a whole, it seems that the idea was very successful in driving all admiration for the British and Americans out of their minds and in driving into them an understanding of the situation.

The most conspicuous part of their speech and actions were as follows, and, as the effect of propaganda gradually tells upon them when the prisoners are put to labor, we may expect much greater results which will contribute greatly toward ruling Korea.

NOTE: For the time being reports, etc. concerning the prisoners of war will not be permitted for publication in newspapers in accordance with the policies of the central authorities.

2. Speech and Actions of the By-standers which were most conspicuous:

(1) The Koreans:

- a. "When I saw young Korean soldiers, members of the Imperial Army, guarding the prisoners, I shed tears of joy. -I was so moved by the sight that I almost felt like shouting to those who were not aware of the fact: 'Look! Peninsula Youths are guarding the British prisoners!'"
- b. "Although those who are concerned with Christianity have not been able to drive out completely their admiration for foreign ideas due to the fact that their leaders have been British or Americans, yet when they saw the prisoners they felt pride in being Japanese and were strongly moved by the idea that they must establish a Japanese Christianity"
- c. "We must not be defeated; even if we have to live on water. When I saw the prisoners, I felt happiness and pride in being a Japanese"
- d. "It seems like a dream to see the British and Americans, who used to make light of us and thought us an inferior people, as prisoners. Koreans, too, have felt pride in being Japanese. Their feelings have completely changed."

- e. "It is easy to see that they lack patriotism just by watching them whistling so indifferently. They are absolutely slovenly."
- f. "When we look at their frail and unsteady appearance, it is no wonder that they lost to the Japanese forces."
- g. "When I saw the prisoners right in front of my eyes, I felt that we must win the war. Instead of sneering at them, we should be making more effort ourselves."
- h. "I used heartily and see the victories gained by the Imperial Forces through the newspapers and newsreels, but with some feeling of doubt. When I saw the prisoners I realized that the reports were not false."
- i. "I wish every Korean were given the opportunity to see the prisoners so that can really feel the happiness of being a Japanese"
- j. "The war is being prolonged on their account. They should be worked to death."
- k. "Thanks to our soldiers we are able to lead life so leisurely compared to the wretched state of the prisoners."

(2) The Japanese:

- a. "Their spiritual state is pitiful. They feel no shame in being exposed to public show. Nothing is more pitiful to see than a people with no sense of shame"
- b. "When we observe the disgraceful behavior of the prisoners we feel keenly the happiness of being a Japanese and also that we must win the war. We should not complain of such trifles as shortage of goods."
- c. "We can still find something arrogant in their attitude. We must treat them with the firmness of a victorious nation."
- d. "Some of the Koreans entertained misgivings regarding the true night as well as the victories of our Empire, but they can have no such doubts now after they have seen the defeated prisoners."

- e. "We can never afford to be defeated. We must fight to victory. We shall fight to the last"

(3) The Chinese:

- a. "When I actually saw the true might of Japan, my confidence in her became greater. Thanks to Japan we are able to get along comfortably and engage in our business peacefully."
- b. "The miserable figures of the prisoners themselves symbolize the fall of Britain. We Chinese should place further confidence in Japan and work harder to set up a new East Asia."

(4) The French:

- a. "It makes us feel ashamed to see the prisoners being sent to Korea, for they are westerners, the same as us. Japan's might is truly astonishing:"
- b. "If there are any among them from the British Isles, I believe they must be ashamed of themselves. I feel sorry for them."

(5) The Germans:

- a. "We have been returning inhumanity for British and American inhumanity thus far. We hope you will be cruel to them."

(6) The White Russians:

- a. "They whistle and don't seem to care a bit. It seems that being a prisoner of war is no disgrace to them. The clothes that they wear are ragged and not uniform and their physique is poor. That is why they are losing the war."

3. The Speech and Actions of the Prisoners.

It looks as though they have all resigned themselves to fate. They are as a whole submissive. They observe the rules and regulations well and are grateful for the fair treatment they are receiving in the hands of the Japanese Army. Some of them are astonished at the superiority of the Japanese forces.

Immediately after arrival, we succeeded in making them all take oath. But for all that, we can still see arrogance in their attitude and some of them openly say that final victory remains with Britain. Some of them make a show of themselves by claiming that being a prisoner is an honor which a subject can do to his fatherland. All of them believe that the United States will help them gain final victory. Unaware of the great victories of the Imperial Forces, they blindly believe in the material power of the United States and from the bottom of their hearts they are waiting for the victory of their fatherland.

Brit

REPORT FROM CHIEF OF STAFF, KOREAN ARMY, 1942

Strictly Confidential

Riku-a-Mitsu ju (Army-Asia Confidential, received) No. 10133.
Received: Army Secretariat, a.m., 18 August 1942.
Received: Army Service Section, War Ministry, 20 August 1942, Receipt No. 629.
Received: Military Affairs Section, War Ministry, 19 August 1942, Receipt No. 1042.
Received: Information Department, War Ministry, 22 August 1942, Receipt No. 454.
Received: War Prisoners Supervision Department, 27 August 1942.

Cho-san-Mitsu (Korean Army Operations Department) No. 2029

Subject: Reactions Among the general public following internment of British prisoners of war.

From: Chief of Staff of the Korean Army, IBARA, Junjiro - 13 August 1942.

To: Vice-Minister of War, KIMURA, Hyotaro.

Subject matter submitted as per separate sheets.

Submitted to: Army General Staff Headquarters and the War Ministry (Two copies respectively)

Reactions Among the General Public Following Internment of British Prisoners of War

1. The General View

The arrival of 998 prisoners captured in Malaya had so great an effect upon the people in general, especially upon the Koreans, that about 120,000 Koreans and 57,000 Japanese by-standers lined the roads of Fusan, Seoul and Jinsen to see the prisoners of war being transported.

Many of them sneered at the disgraceful behavior and utter indifference of the British displayed before their very eyes by the prisoners and thought it quite natural that an army so lacking in patriotism should be defeated by the Imperial Army, and realized afresh the victory gained by the Imperial Army. They also expressed their feeling that any ideas of admiration for the British and Americans must be thoroughly swept away. Many of them confessed their happiness of being subjects of the Empire and expressed their resolve to carry through the Greater East Asia War.

Worthy of special mention is the fact that the Koreans clearly recognized the fact that they are directly participating in the Greater East Asia War when they saw the Korean guards. As a whole, it seems that the idea was very successful in driving all admiration for the British and Americans out of their minds and in driving into them an understanding of the situation.

The most conspicuous part of their speech and actions were as follows, and, as the effect of propaganda gradually tells upon them when the prisoners are put to labor, we may expect much greater results which will contribute greatly toward ruling Korea.

NOTE: For the time being reports, etc. concerning the prisoners of war will not be permitted for publication in newspapers in accordance with the policies of the central authorities.

2. Speech and Actions of the By-standers which were most conspicuous:

(1) The Koreans:

- a. "When I saw young Korean soldiers, members of the Imperial Army, guarding the prisoners, I shed tears of joy. I was so moved by the sight that I almost felt like shouting to those who were not aware of the fact: 'Look! Peninsula Youths are guarding the British prisoners!'"
- b. "Although those who are concerned with Christianity have not been able to drive out completely their admiration for foreign ideas due to the fact that their leaders have been British or Americans, yet when they saw the prisoners they felt pride in being Japanese and were strongly moved by the idea that they must establish a Japanese Christianity"
- c. "We must not be defeated; even if we have to live on water. When I saw the prisoners, I felt happiness and pride in being a Japanese"
- d. "It seems like a dream to see the British and Americans, who used to make light of us and thought us an inferior people, as prisoners. Koreans, too, have felt pride in being Japanese. Their feelings have completely changed."

- e. "It is easy to see that they lack patriotism just by watching them whistling so indifferently. They are absolutely slovenly."
- f. "When we look at their frail and unsteady appearance, it is no wonder that they lost to the Japanese forces."
- g. "When I saw the prisoners right in front of my eyes, I felt that we must win the war. Instead of sneering at them, we should be making more effort ourselves."
- h. "I used heartabout and see the victories gained by the Imperial Forces through the newspapers and newsreels, but with some feeling of doubt. When I saw the prisoners I realized that the reports were not false."
- i. "I wish every Korean were given the opportunity to see the prisoners so that can really feel the happiness of being a Japanese"
- j. "The war is being prolonged on their account. They should be worked to death."
- k. "Thanks to our soldiers we are able to lead life so leisurely compared to the wretched state of the prisoners."

(2) The Japanese:

- a. "Their spiritual state is pitiful. They feel no shame in being exposed to public show. Nothing is more pitiful to see than a people with nonsense of shame"
- b. "When we observe the disgraceful behavior of the prisoners we feel keenly the happiness fo being a Japanese and also that we must win the war. We should not complain of such trifles as shortage of goods."
- c. "We can still find something arrogant in their attitude. We must treat them with the firmness of a victorious nation."
- d. "Some of the Koreans entertained misgivings regarding the true might as well as the victories of our Empire, but they can have no such doubts now after thay have seen the defeated prisoners."

- e. "We can never afford to be defeated. We must fight to victory. We shall fight to the last"

(3) The Chinese:

- a. "When I actually saw the true might of Japan, my confidence in her became greater. Thanks to Japan we are able to get along comfortably and engage in our business peacefully."
- b. "The miserable figures of the prisoners themselves symbolize the fall of Britain. We Chinese should place further confidence in Japan and work harder to set up a new East Asia."

(4) The French:

- a. "It makes us feel ashamed to see the prisoners being sent to Korea, for they are westerners, the same as us. Japan's might is truly astonishing."
- b. "If there are any among them from the British Isles, I believe they must be ashamed of themselves. I feel sorry for them."

(5) The Germans:

- a. "We have been returning inhumanity for British and American inhumanity thus far. We hope you will be cruel to them."

(6) The White Russians:

- a. "They whistle and don't seem to care a bit. It seems that being a prisoner of war is no disgrace to them. The clothes that they wear are ragged and not uniform and their physique is poor. That is why they are losing the war."

3. The Speech and Actions of the Prisoners.

It looks as though they have all resigned themselves to fate. They are as a whole submissive. They observe the rules and regulations well and are grateful for the fair treatment they are receiving in the hands of the Japanese Army. Some of them are astonished at the superiority of the Japanese forces.

Immediately after arrival, we succeeded in making them all take oath. But for all that, we can still see arrogance in their attitude and some of them openly say that final victory remains with Britain. Some of them make a show of themselves by claiming that being a prisoner is an honor which a subject can do to his fatherland. All of them believe that the United States will help them gain final victory. Unaware of the great victories of the Imperial Forces, they blindly believe in the material power of the United States and from the bottom of their hearts they are waiting for the victory of their fatherland.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 650-A

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kameo Ishibashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Corresponding Secretary 1st Demobilization Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 8 pages, dated 13 October, 1942, and described as follows: Report from Chief of Staff of the Korean Army - 1942. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): War Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

/s/ Kameo Ishibashi
Signature of Official

3rd day of October, 1946.

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Torakichi Nakamura

Corresponding Secretary
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, C-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. AUS
NAME

3rd day of October, 1946.

Witness: /s/ Henry Shimajima

Investigation Division IPS
Official Capacity

BA-84

Army Report No. 1374

917
Control of Press
re

Revision and Adjustment of Cautions on Censorship

20 December 1943

From: Chief of Information Bureau, War Ministry

We wish to inform you that as of 20 December 1943 the above is revised and adjusted as follows:

Instructions on news regarding two-grade promotions for officers and enlisted men is omitted.

Precautionary Matters in Censorship of News of Prisoners of War

Domestic reports concerning POW's should be made mainly to contribute to the raising of the fighting spirit of the people and to increase and bolster production; care should be taken to avoid issuing twisted reports of our fair attitude which might give the enemy food for evil propaganda and bring harm to our interned brothers. For this reason, any reports (including photographs, pictures, etc.) which come under the following categories are prohibited:

1. Anything which gives the impression that POW's are too well treated or are cruelly treated.

Example: Any information giving an impression that POW's receive good food without working, or that labor conditions are extraordinarily good. Any reports which give an impression of cruel treatment, such as prisoners being punished or being made to labor without clothing.

2. Any concrete information concerning facilities, supplies, sanitary conditions, or other matters pertaining to living conditions within POW camps.
3. Any information giving the names of any location of POW's other than the following, or indicating their location:

HAKODATE
TOKYO
OSAKA
ZENTSUJI

FUKUOKA
FORMOSA
KOREA
MUKDEN

PHILIPPINES
MALAY
JAVA
BORNEO

4. Any report which tells about POW's who are not yet duly processed into POW camps, especially their names, military units and places of birth (captured officers and men of the Chungking Army are excluded). Example: Any news of the POW expressing his feeling about the bravery of the Imperial Army immediately after capture is good, but any information which describes conditions under which POW investigations are made or which state the names, birth places, etc. of POW's and which might tend to adversely affect (?) is not good.
5. Any reports indicating the capture of Orientals and the use of them for labor.
6. Any report indicating utilization of POW's for purposes other than common labor.
7. All statements by or impressions from high ranking POW's (except those specifically authorized by the War Ministry).

(The rest is omitted)

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 2733

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nakanishi Sadayoshi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director POW Information Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 20 December, 1943, and described as follows: Certified copy of instructions on censorship of information re POW's.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): POW Information Bureau BA 84

Signed at Tokyo on this

25th day of October, 1946.

/s/ Nakanishi Sadayoshi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ K. Yokoi

Acting Director POW
Information Bureau
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

25th day of October, 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. AUSMI
NAME

Investigation Division IPS
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Henry T. Omachi
2nd Lt. Inf.

1978

Regarding the outline for the disposal of Prisoners of War according to the change of situation, a notification, Army-Asia-Secret No. 2257, was made on March 17, by the Vice War Minister, as follows:

N O T E

As the war situation has become very critical, I have been ordered to notify you not to make any blunders in the treatment of Prisoners of War based upon the attached "Outline for the Disposal of Prisoners of War According to the Change of Situation," when the havocs of war make themselves felt in our Imperial Homeland and in Manchukuo.

(This sheet is from the Monthly Report on Information of Prisoners of War (UA 4))

3/11/45

VG

Kill all on
event of
Landing

OUTLINE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR
ACCORDING TO THE CHANGE OF SITUATION

Policy

1. Prisoners of War must be prevented by all possible means from falling into enemy hands. For this reason, the location of Prisoner of War Camps shall be changed.
2. In the event of an enemy attack which leaves no alternative, prisoners of war may be set free.

Outline

1. Strengthening of guards for prisoner of war camps (including branch and detached camps - the same hereinafter). Prisoner of war administrative officers shall do their best to strengthen the powers for guarding prisoner of war camps by expanding and completing their facilities to conform with the defense program for their respective districts, and shall also dispatch guards to, or increase guards in, the branch and detached camps when necessary, or designate reinforcement squads, etc.

The commandants of the camps and their subordinates shall not depend only on external facilities, but shall progressively stimulate the morale of the prisoners, and at the same time acquire a profound grasp of their psychology and an insight into their behavior and supervise them so that nothing untoward will occur in case of emergencies.

2. Transference of Prisoners of War. Judging from conditions such as the intensifying of enemy air-raids on major points, and enemy landings on our Empire, both of which will follow the developments of the war situation, consideration shall be given to the overall location of prisoners of war, who, from the viewpoint of defense, shall be transferred or concentrated at the proper moment.

A. Transfer Programme

1. The camps to be transferred, and the destination, order and time of transference, etc. shall be planned by the central authorities, with due consideration to the opinions of the Army District Commanders.

2. The time for transference shall be notified by the Central Authorities, but in case of a sudden change in the situation, transference may be executed at the discretion of the respective Army District Commanders.

3. As such transference of prisoners of war is likely to excite the general public, great care shall be taken in regard to the time and method of transference.

B. Regarding Transference and the Utilization of Labor.

1. As the call for prisoner of war laborers is increasingly great, even under the present situation, the destination of the transference shall be decided only after due consideration of this fact.

2. Prisoners of war may be employed for maintaining communication lines, so their location at the proper places is also to be considered.

3. Even in districts where the enemy are likely to intensify their air-raids or effect landing operations, the prisoner of war camps will be left till the last if prisoner of war labor is absolutely necessary in that area to maintain our fighting power.

The areas in which the camps will remain to the last will be notified by the central authorities with due consideration to the opinion of the Army District Commanders. Even in such areas, however, if attacked by the enemy, the location of the camps will be changed as much as possible, and we shall not let prisoners of war fall into enemy hands until we have got some results from them.

NOTE

C. Concentration of Prisoners of War

Prisoners of war who are dispersed at various places for work or working at distant places must be properly brought together to avoid unexpected disaster.

3. In case the situation becomes urgent and there is no time to execute the transference mentioned above, and if it is really unavoidable, prisoners of war may be set free. Even in this extremity, measures shall be taken to transfer all officers and those who are healthy and strong enough to work. However, emergency measures shall be taken without delay against those of antagonistic attitudes, and we shall hope for nothing regrettable by taking proper measures to suit the occasion.

TO
KILL
ALL

4. Utmost care shall be taken that no harm is inflicted upon the general public by freeing the prisoners of war.

5. In case emergency measures are to be taken to suppress plots, riots, revolts, etc. by the prisoners of war, care shall be taken that they are not utilized for enemy propoganda or give the enemy an excuse for resorting to measures of retaliation.

6. Especially nothing shall be left to be desired in the procurement and supply of food in this plan for disposal of the prisoners of war. Every effort shall be made to maintain the minimum amount of food necessary to sustain the lives of the prisoners of war, even when transportation is cut off.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1114-B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Sadayoshi Nakanishi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director Japanese Government Prisoner of War Information Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 11 March, 1945, and described as follows: Order from the War Ministry regarding the movement of prisoners of war.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Signed at Tokyo on this
23rd day of September, 1946.

/s/ S. Nakanishi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Acting Director, Japanese Gov't.
Prisoner of War Information Bureau
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Koji Yokoi

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23rd day of September, 1946

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt.
NAME of AUSMI

Investigator IPS

Witness: /s/ Henry T. Omachi
2nd Lt. Inf.

Official Capacity

BA-98

Military Secret

Telegram Translation

Place of Dispatch: Kanburi

Sent: 12:10 a.m. (p.m.) on September 3, 1943

Arrived: 9:00 a.m. (p.m.) on September 4, 1943

From: POW Camps Commandant in Thailand

To: Chief of POW Information Bureau

Telegram No. Tai-Fu-Shu-Den 715

The gist of the monthly report for August is as follows(?):

1. Prisoners of War - 40,314 (including 7,329 enroute (?) to Japan Proper).
2. Sick prisoners: 15,064 (6 words under inquiry) main diseases are malaria, malnutrition, "gaihi" disease, beri-beri, etc.
3. Thirty-seven have died, thirteen of them from malaria, four from beri-beri, three from pneumonia (?), three from pellagra, and fourteen from other diseases.
4. The number of prisoners who were engaged in indoor (?) work was 12,361 (?) a day on the average.
Work directly collaborating with the railroad - 1,395 men.
Work collaborating with the unit - 4,772 men.
5. Special labor corps (?) - 814 men (patients - 88; average number of laborers per day - 734) no death.
6. POW mail - 90,427 received. No dispatch. Four messages addressed to POW's.
7. No relief money (?) or goods for POW's received.
8. Strict precautions are being made and also, concentration principle was taken to intensify the collaboration between the railroad unit. Five divisions and three detachments were organized.
9. Both POW's and special laborers are quiet.
10. 2,800 POW's waiting at Singapore are scheduled to get on board on the 5th of September.

Telegram sent to: "I"; POW Information Bureau.

Telegram received: POW Information Bureau - 5 September 1943.
SEAL FUJIKURA No. 10.

EA-98
Military Secret
Telegram Translation
Place of Dispatch: Kanburi
Sent 2350 (11:50 p.m.) on September 7, 1943
Arrived: 2000 (8:00 p.m.) on September 8, 1943
From: POW Camps Commandant in Thailand
To: Chief of POW Information Bureau
No. 1.

We request you to insert the following in the obscure part of the main sentence in Telegram No. Tai-Fu-Shu-Den 715, distributed on September 5th:

"Ratio to the total number - 37.06%."

NOTE: * The sick POW's are reported to be 15,064 (ratio for the total number is 37.06%), but 37,06% of the total number 40,314 is 14,940. There seems to be some mistake in the calculation of the ratio to the total number. However, this figure has not been calculated by the POW Information Bureau; the figures in the original document from the actual place have been copied as they stand.

* (T.N. Added in ink on original document).

Received POW Information Bureau 11 September 1943.
SEAL FUJIKURA No. 33

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 2732

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nakanishi Sadoyoshi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director POW Information Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages dated 3 September, 1943, and described as follows: "Outline of August Monthly Report Thailand POW Camp Telegram No. 715 is as follows"

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): POW Information Bureau Vol. BA 93.

Signed at Tokyo on this

25th day of October, 1946.

/s/ Nakanishi Sadoyoshi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: K. Yokoi /s/

Acting Director POW
Information Bureau
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, O-93500, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

25th day of October, 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher
NAME

Witness: /s/ Henry T. Omachi
2nd Lt. Inf.

Investigation Division IPS
Official Capacity

1989

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

men war

VICE ~~Chief~~

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)
- AGAINST -)
ARAKI, SADA0, et al.)

A F F I D A V I T

from 7/18/45 to 11/1/45
54 English

Gen

Chief of Staff

I, WAKAMATSU, Tadakazu, do swear on my conscience that the following is true:

Hunter

On December 8, 1941 I was the head of the General Affairs Section of the General Staff. I continued as such until December, 1942, when I was appointed head of the Third Section of the General Staff, the functions of which were transportation and communications, and I served as such until October, 1943. During the summer of 1942 the decision to construct the Burma-Siam Railroad was made by the Imperial General Headquarters in response to a request from the Southern Army. There were three purposes for the construction of this railroad, (1) to have overland communication between Siam and Burma, (2) to provide a necessary supply line for the Japanese armies operating in Burma, and (3) the exploitation of tungsten deposits along the route, which were needed in munitions manufacture.

Submarine and air attacks had made water communication very difficult and there were no other means of communication between Siam and Burma. The decision to use prisoner of war labor on this railroad was made by the Chief of Staff, SUGIYAMA; the Minister of War, TOJO; and the Vice-Minister of War KIMURA, (the last named through his official position, though not basically responsible).

361

I made one inspection of the Burma-Siam area about the end of July or the beginning of August, 1943. I visited Rangoon, Bangkok, and a portion of the railroad from the Siam end. It was during the rainy season and the work was not progressing satisfactorily. I made this inspection because I had been receiving reports from time to time which showed that progress of the work was not satisfactory. The reports also contained information that the physical condition of the prisoners of war working on the railroad was poor, and that the death rate was very high. I had heard that cholera was epidemic and that caused me considerable worry. I observed the laborers at work on the railroad and saw many cases of dysentery and beri-beri amongst them. I also inspected the feeding of the prisoners of war,

NAOKI-11

and it was not satisfactory, the quantity and quality being below the required standard. I orally reported the results of my inspection to the Chief of Staff, General SUGIYAMA and the Vice Chief of Staff, Lt. General HATA, in Tokyo, and recommended a two months' extension of the deadline for the completion of the railroad. The original plan of the road had called for completion date as of December, 1943, and during March 1943, orders were given by the Chief of Staff to complete the road over a higher grading, doing away with cuts, which would be less useful but which would result in the road being completed by August, 1943. I recommended, after having taken this trip, that a two months' extension to October be granted. Upon my return to Tokyo, I recommended that Major General ISHIDA, Eiguma be placed in charge of the railway construction outfit, as I considered that he knew railway construction, and was thoroughly familiar with the rear echelon function of supply.

Many deaths of prisoners of war resulted from the building of this road. The causes were epidemic diseases and unfavorable weather. The construction outfit did not have a proper commissary service. There were not enough trucks, and the truck road which was built in April parallel to the railroad, suffered bridge wash-outs and could not be used for some time. It was intended to be used during the rainy season, but this proved to be difficult and prisoners and other workers had a very difficult time as a result. Because there were not enough trucks, it was thought necessary to employ more personnel, and because more personnel were employed, the food situation became more difficult. I recommended to the Commander of the Southern Army that more trucks be used and fewer men.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Tokyo,
Japan this 31st day of October, 1946.

/s/ T. WAKAMATSU
Tadakazu WAKAMATSU

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher 2nd Lt. AUSMI
Investigator IPS

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Eric W. Fleisher, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages and that I truly and correctly translated from English into Japanese and from Japanese into English the oath administered to WAKAMATSU, Tadakazu, the nature and purpose of which oath was fully understood by the said affiant.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher
2nd Lt. AUSMI
Investigator IPS

1990

MA

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)
 - AGAINST -) *RR*
 ARAKI, SADA0, et al.) *Swam*) A F F I D A V I T.

I, Eiguma ISHIDA, do swear on my conscience that the following is true:

I reside at KAGOSHIMA-SHI, NAGOYOSHI-CHO, No. 599 MATSUMOTO, KATA.

I began my military service in 1912. I graduated from the Army War College in 1926. At the outbreak of World War II, I as Major-General was in command of transportation in INDO-CHINA on the HANOI - SAIGON Railway. After the outbreak of the war I went to BANGKOK and was in command of the 3rd Field Railroad HQ, transporting supplies to the railroad of THAILAND, MALAYA and FRENCH INDO-CHINA. In early August of 1943 I received the order to command the 2nd Railway Department and 4th Special Railway Construction Command from the War Minister in TOKYO. At the time I received the order, I was at KUALA LUMPUR 400 kilometres north of SINGAPORE. I went to the Headquarters of the railroad at a place called KANCHANABURI, about 100 kilometers north of BAMPONG; about the middle of August, 1943, where I remained until the 4th of September 1943 when I went to KONQUITA to personally command the construction. The orders from the War Ministry put me in command of three departments; namely; the 2nd Railway Department; the 4th Special Railway Construction Command for the construction of the BURMA-THAILAND Railway and the 3rd Field Railway HQ. I was told the length of the railroad was 415 kilometers and upon completion it was used for the transportation of supplies to the Japanese troops in BURMA.

The prisoners of war employed were mainly British, Australian and Dutch. In July, 1943, before I became commander of this railway, Lieut-General WAKAMATSU and Colonel KATO visited the construction work while I was in command. Lieut General NAKAMURA, Aketo, who was the commander at BANGKOK, was in command of the Supply Depot for the supply of food etc. provided to the prisoners. The BURMA-THAILAND railroad was constructed principally by the labor of prisoners of war and coolies. The railroad was completed on the 17th of October, 1943. The direct and chief cause for the speedy construction of the BURMA-THAILAND railroad was principally a tactical operation. The fact remains that ther

was a necessity for land transportation between BURMA and THAILAND as no such route existed. The necessity for its constructions at the time and for the haste in its construction was caused by the difficulty of transportation by water due to attacks of Japanese shipping by submarines and from the air. As a result of the fact that Japanese troops in BURMA were starving and the completion of the railroad meant that they would receive supplies from SINGAPORE and BANGKOK.

After the construction was completed I was still in charge of the transportation over the BURMA-THAILAND Railroad and there were still a small number of prisoners of war kept employed for the maintenance of work in connection with transportation. I was continuously at the scene of construction from September 5th until October 17, 1943, and I knew that the sick and death rate amongst the prisoners was very high. When I arrived at KANCHANABURI, the scene of the construction of the railroad, in August, I received reports from various officers under my command and I learned of the fact that prisoners and workers in the railroad were dying as a result of very severe conditions. I worked for the betterment of conditions. On my inspection trip to the hospital, I saw that a number of prisoners were sick. When I was in KUALA LUMPUR in the middle of 1944 I heard that the South Army had received complaints from the British and Dutch Governments concerning the treatment of prisoners of war employed on the BURMA-THAILAND Railroad. The authorization for the employment of prisoners of war on the BURMA-THAILAND Railroad must have come from the General Staff in TOKYO. I remained in charge of the supervision of the BURMA-THAILAND Railway, which was under the command of the 4th Special Railway Construction HQ until May 1945.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
at CHANGI GAOL, SINGAPORE,
this day 9th of November 1946.
/s/ K.S. Kalsi Major

Eiguma ISHIDA.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, MIZUTA, Shigetoshi, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages and that I truly and correctly translated from English to Japanese and from Japanese into English the oath administered to Eiguma ISHIDA, the nature and purpose of which oath was fully understood by the said affiant.

Mizuta, Shigetoshi (signed)

REGULATIONS FOR PUNISHMENT OF ENEMY AIR CREWS.

(Secret)

Military Ordinance /"Gunrei"/ No. 4 of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

The military regulations /"Gunritsu"/ for the punishment of enemy flyers are hereby established as follows:

13 August 1942 (Showa 17)

Shunroku HATA,

Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in China.

Military Regulations for the Punishment of Enemy Flyers.

Article 1.

These military regulations shall be applicable to enemy flyers who have raided Japanese territories, Manchukuo, or our operational areas and have come within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Article 2.

Those who have committed the following acts shall be liable to military punishment:

- (1) Bombing, strafing, and other attacks with the object of threatening or killing and injuring ordinary people.
- (2) Bombing, strafing, and other attacks with the object of destroying or damaging private property of a non-military nature.
- (3) Bombing, strafing, and other attacks against objects other than military objectives, except those carried out under unavoidable circumstances.
- (4) Violations of wartime international law.

The same shall be applicable to those who, with the object of carrying out the acts enumerated in the preceding paragraph, have come to raid Japanese territories, Manchukuo, or our operational areas and have come within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China before accomplishing this object.

Article 3.

Death shall be the military punishment. However, life imprisonment or more than ten years confinement may be substituted for it according to extenuating circumstances.

Article 4.

Death shall be by shooting.

Confinement shall be effected in a detention place and prescribed labor imposed.

Article 5.

Under special circumstances the execution of military punishment shall be remitted.

Article 6.

In respect to confinement, the provisions of the criminal law concerning penal servitude shall be correspondingly applicable, in addition to the provisions of these military regulations.

Supplementary Regulations.

These military regulations shall be enforced from 13 August 1942 (Showa 17).

These military regulations shall be applicable also to the acts committed previous to their enforcement.

Proclamation.

Appendix.

Enemy flyers who have raided Japanese territories, Manchukuo, or our operational areas, come within our jurisdiction, and violated wartime international law shall be tried by court martial and sentenced to either death or heavy punishment as important war criminals.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W. D. C. No. _____
I. P. S. No. 626

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kaneo Ishibashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Corresponding Secretary 1st Demobilization and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of _____ pages, dated _____, 19____, and described as follows: Military regulations for punishment of enemy fliers.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): 1st Demobilization Bureau (former War Ministry)

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Aug., 1946

/s/ Kaneo Ishibashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Shinaji Volayashi

Corresponding Secretary
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Aug, 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Investigator

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis, 3d Lt. MI

Official Capacity

1992

Communication (Army Secret No. 2190)

Dispatched from: Vice War Minister KIMURA, Heitaro

To : Each Chief of Staff Stationed in Japan
and Outside Japan.

Re : Treatment of Enemy Air Crew Members

Dated : 28 July 1942

I request you to take note and understand that the following decision was made in regard to the treatment of enemy air crew members who entered our jurisdiction with the object of raiding Japanese territory, Manchukuo and our regions of operation:

1. Those who do not violate the war-time international law shall have to be treated as POWs and those who showed actions of violating the said law shall be treated as war-time capital criminals.
2. Defense Commander-in-Chief of various places (including troops stationed in Japanese territory, outside Japan and the Governor of occupied HONG KONG) shall send for Court Martial such enemy air crew members, who entered the respective jurisdiction and are suspected of deserving treatment as war-time capital criminals. In regard to the above courts martial, the provisions of the Specially Established Court Martial stated in the Army Court Martial Law shall be applied.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1681

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, OYAMA, Ayao, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 28 July, 1942, and described as follows: Army Secret No. 2190, re Treatment of Enemy Air Crew Members

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Legal Affairs Investigation Section, First Demobilization Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this
18th day of November, 1946.

/s/ OYAMA, Ayao
Signature of Official

SEAL

Chief of Legal Research Division
1st Demobilization Bureau
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Kinsuke Kaneko

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
19th day of November, 1946.

/s/ J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt.
NAME

Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Marian A. Linhart

1993

~~Part Facts~~

Imperial Headquarters, Army Section
Staff, Secret, No. 1 of No. 383

Notification of Matters Pertaining to the Treatment of
Crew Members of Raiding Enemy Planes

July 28, 1942

Seimu TANABE
Deputy Chief of Staff

TO: Mr. Jun ATOMIYA
Chief of Staff, China Expeditionary Force

7/4/42

Directions in regard to the treatment of crew members of raiding enemy planes have already been given by Army Secret No. 2190 of July, 1942, but in regard to the proclamation and publication of the articles of war and the date of execution of punishment against the crew members of the recent raiding American planes, it is desired that they be deferred until a date to be specified later. (Expected to be during the middle of August.)

Furthermore, since the announcement pertaining to the execution of the offense of the crew members of the recent raiding American planes will be made by the Imperial Headquarters, I have been ordered to notify you that the decision for the aforementioned be reported to the Chief of General Staff as soon as possible.

In closing, please refer to the annexed draft in regard to the Articles of War and the text of the proclamation of the Articles of War.

Annexed Reference Sheet

Articles of War of OO Army (Draft)

Article 1. These articles of war shall be applicable to the crew members of enemy planes raiding our Imperial Domain, Manchoukuo, or our zone of operations and falling into the powers of OO Army.

Article 2. Those having committed the acts listed below shall be subjected to military punishment:

1. To bomb, strafe and conduct other types of attacks for the purpose of threatening and wounding or killing the ordinary populace.
2. To bomb, strafe and conduct other types of attacks for the purpose of destroying or ruining private properties possessing no military characteristics.
3. To bomb, strafe and conduct other types of attacks against targets other than military targets unless inevitable.
4. To conduct outrageous and inhuman acts ignoring humanity, besides the aforementioned three paragraphs.

This is also applicable to those coming to attack our Imperial Domain, Manchoukuo, or our zone of operations with the purpose of committing the acts mentioned in the above paragraphs, but having fallen into the powers of OO Army prior to having accomplished them.

Article 3. The military punishment shall be death. However, depending on the situation, it may be changed to life or imprisonment of over ten years.

Article 4. Death shall be by a firing squad. Imprisonment shall be at a place to be designated later, and they shall be subjected to prescribed labor.

Article 5. When specific reasons exist, the execution of military punishment shall be suspended.

Article 6. In regard to imprisonment, regulations pertaining to penal servitude of the criminal law shall be applicable, besides those stipulated in these articles of war.

Supplementary Provisions

These articles of war shall become effective as of _____ day
of _____ month of _____ year.

These articles of war shall be applicable against de post facto
acts.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1793-B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Ayao OYAMA, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau and that as such official I have custody of a copy of the document hereto attached consisting of 4 pages, dated 28 July, 1942, and described as follows: Concerning the treatment of the crews of enemy aircraft that participated in air raid

I further certify that the attached record and document is a copy of an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files:) War Ministry (1st Demobilization Bureau)

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Ayao OYAMA
Signature of Official
SEAL
Chief of Legal Research Division
of the 1st Demobilization Bureau

Witness: /s/ Torakichi Nakamura

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. AUSMI
NAME
Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Henry Shimajima

1994

REPORT ON THE COURT MARTIAL FOR ALLIED AIRCRAFT CREWS
CAPTURED IN THE TOKAI DISTRICT ARMY AREA

I. This report was prepared according to a report made by the Tokai Demobilization Bureau.

II. Substance:

There were eleven men captured in a raid on Nagoya on the 14th of May, 1945 who were executed after trial by court martial.

III. Facts of the Court Martial:

1. The accused:

	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Identification No.</u>
(1)	2nd Lt.	Kyme	Unknown
(2)	2nd Lt.	Carrier	Unknown
(3)	Corporal	Classety	12240110
(4)	Corporal	Shelton	Unknown
(5)	Corporal	Pritchard	23540378
(6)	Lieutenant	Sherman	O-737484
(7)	2nd Lt.	Solomon	O-708948
(8)	Corporal	Howell	Unknown
(9)	Corporal	Manson	Unknown
(10)	Corporal	Gentry	14071549
(11)	Corporal	Johnson	14135602

2. Date of taking in charge:

Taken in charge from the Kempei Tai Hq. at Tokai at the end of May, and imprisoned on the same day.

3. Place of imprisonment:

District Army Headquarters.

4. Investigation:

After investigation at the Tokai Kempei Tai Hq., these men were committed for court martial at the end of May on suspicion of having violated the Articles of War. Investigation by the prosecutor at the court martial produced enough evidence to prove that they had violated the Articles of War.

5. Place and date of judgment:

Court of the Tokai District Army Headquarters, 11 July 1945.

6. Date of Execution:

July 12, 1945.

7. Place of Execution:

At the Obatagahara rifle range (in the suburbs of Nagoya.)

8. Disposal of the corpses:

Originally buried in the Obatagahara rifle range, they were disinterred later and cremated, and the remains have been enshrined at the Koseiji Temple at Yagoto, Showa Ward, Nagoya.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1793-C

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Ayao OYAMA, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, and described as follows: The Report of the Military Discipline Council in regard to the Captured Allied Warplane Crews in the Military Controlled Area of Tokai (East Coast of Japan)

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau

Signed at Tokyo on this
12th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Ayao OYAMA
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Keishi Hashimoto

Chief Legal Research Division
1st Demobilization Bureau
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
14th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt.
NAME

Witness: /s/ R. H. Lersh

Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

A REPORT ON THE COURT MARTIAL FOR ALLIED AIRCRAFT CREWS
CAPTURED IN THE CENTRAL JAPAN DISTRICT ARML AREA

I. This report is based on reports from the Central Japan Demobilization Bureau.

II. Substance:

The men who were executed after trial by court martial were Nelson and Augnus, who were both captured after incendiary raids on Tokyo on the night of March 9th, 1945, Osaka on the night of March 14th, 1945, and Kobe on the night of March 19th, 1945, respectively.

III. Facts of the Court Martial:

1. The Accused:

Second Lieutenant Robert Warson Nelson, U.S.A.
Sergeant Algy Stanley Augnus, U.S.A.

2. Date of taking in charge:

Taken in charge from the Central Japan Kempei Tai HQ the first part of May, 1945, and imprisoned on the same day.

3. Place of imprisonment:

Detention ward of the Musunoki 12490 Butai (inside Osaka Military Prison).

4. Investigation:

The investigation ended May 31st, after detailed investigation by the prosecutor for two days on the basis of the reports from the Kempei Tai HQ. Under investigation, the accused frankly stated the facts.

5. Place and Date of Judgment:

Court of the Central Japan District Army Headquarters. Sentenced to death on July 18th, 1945.

6. Date of Execution:

4:00 p.m., July 18th, 1945.

7. Place of Execution:

At the Army Manoeuver Grounds in Yokoyama-Mura, Senhoku-Gun, Osaka Prefecture.

8. Disposal of Corpses.

Buried on the same day (temporary burial). Cremated at the same place on August 24th. The formal funeral took place at the Sanadayama Army Cemetery on the 25th of the same month.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1793-D

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Ayao OYAMA, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, and described as follows: Record of the Military Discipline Council in regard to the crews of the captured Allied aircraft in the Central Military Jurisdiction Area.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau

Signed at Tokyo on this

14th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Ayao OYAMA
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Keishi Hashimoto

Chief, Legal Research Division
1st Demobilization Bureau
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

14th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt.
NAME

Witness: /s/ R. H. Larsh

Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

1996

Army Secret No. 1437
(Army, Secret Wire No. 5715)

15 August 1945

Matters Pertaining to Cases of Defendants Against the
Articles of War

Vice Minister

TO: The 1st, the Entire Army (2nd), the respective area Army
(5th), (17th), (10th)
Respective Chiefs of Staff (Kwantung Army) (China Expedition-
ary Force) (The entire Southern Army)

Hereafter defer dealing with cases of violators of the Articles
of War under your Army's command. By order.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1793-E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Ayao OYAMA, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau and that as such official I have custody of a copy of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated 15 Aug., 1945 and described as follows: Pertaining to the defendant's of Military Court Martial

I further certify that the attached record and document is a copy of an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): 1st Demobilization Bureau

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Ayao OYAMA
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Torakichi Nakamura

Chief of Legal Research Division
of the 1st Demobilization Bureau
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th day of November, 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. AUSMI
NAME

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Henry Shimajima

1997

Army, Secret No. 5776
Army, Secret Wire No. 1484

Matters Pertaining to the Releasing of POWs

August 23, 1945

Vice-Minister

TO: The Chiefs of Staff of the Respective Military Districts

Direct the carrying out of probationary release, suspension of execution of sentence and cancellation of detention of convicted and unconvicted prisoners of war who are in prison. By order.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1793-F

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Ayao OYAMA, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Legal Research Division of the 1st Demobilization Bureau and that as such official I have custody of a copy of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated 23 Aug., 1946, and described as follows: Concerning the release of POW's

I further certify that the attached record and document is a copy of an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives of files): 1st Demobilization Bureau.

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th day of November, 1946.

/s/ Ayao OYAMA
Signature of Official
SFAL

Witness: /s/ Torakichi Nakamura

Chief of Legal Research Division
of the 1st Demobilization Bureau
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th day of November, 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. AUSMI
NAME

Witness: /s/ Henry Shimajima

Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

LIST OF THE POWS PUNISHED BY MILITARY COURT MARTIAL DURING
THE PERIOD, DECEMBER 8, 1941 -- AUGUST 15, 1945

Division	Date	Ground	Kind	Nationality	Rank	Name
Korean Army Court Martial	March 25, 1943	Outrage on overseers of POWs.	3 years' impris.	Brit.	Private	Romasney David
"	Aug. 19, 1943	Circulation of rumour	"	"	1st Lieut.	Roger Barton Pigott.
"	Sept. 22, 1943	Violation of law of punishing POWs (violation of oath)	8 years' impris.	"	"	John Rawson Moore
"	"	"	6 years' impris.	"	Sergeant (Army)	Christopher Bosworth
"	"	"	2 years' impris.	"	Captain (Army)	Denis S. Carshaw
"	"	"	"	"	"	George Bryan Collinson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Francis Allan Jacob
"	"	"	"	"	2nd Lieut.	Alfred Edward Wood
"	"	"	"	"	"	Walter V. Butler
"	"	"	3 years' impris.	"	"	Lindsay C. Marrison
Korean Army Temp. Court Martial	Aug. 5, 1944	Wartime theft and violation of law of punishing POWs (vio- lation of oath)	6 years' impris. w. labor	"	Sergeant (Army)	Griffice John Henry
"	"	"	5 years' impris. w. lab.	"	Army regular private	Broton John George

8561

Kwantong Army temporary Court Martial	July 30, 1943	Theft, Murder, attempted murder	Death	U.S.	Sergeant	Joe Bill Chestine
"	"	"	"	"	3rd warrant officer (Navy)	Ferdinand E. Melingoro
"	"	Murder, attempted murder	"	"	Corporal	Victor Balioty
"	June 6, 1944	Violation of law of punishing POWs (violation of oath)	7 years' impris. w. lab.	"	Sergeant (Amer. Marine)	William J. Lynch
Nobori 733 ⁰ Unit tem. Court Martial	June 2, 1942	"	10 years' impris.	"	Commander (Navy)	Winfield Scott Cunningham
"	"	"	"	"	"	John Blackland Wooley
"	"	"	"	"	Lieut. Com. (Navy)	Columbus Darwin Smith
"	"	"	2 years' impris.	"	Engineer	Natan Dunne Titters
"	June 29, 1942	"	years' impris.	"	Corp. (Navy)	Charles Walton Brimmer
"	"	"	4 years' impris.	"	"	Gerald Beace Stockoo

Nobori. 7330 Unit Temp. Court-Martial	June 29, '42	Violation of law of Punishing POW (Breaking Parole)	4 yy Impris.	U.S.	Nav. Corp.	Connie Geenbattles
"	"	"	"	"	Nav. Lce. Col.	Charles Albert Steward
"	July 15, '43	Violation of Law of Punishing POW: Injury	2 yy Im- pris. w.lab.	"		Hearnd Patt Howard
"	May 12, '44	Violation of Law of Punishing POW (Breaking Parole)	2 yy Impris.	"	Nav. San P.O. 2nd class	Brewer Ardest Travis
"	"	"	"	"	Mari. Sergt.	Coolson Reymond Leonard
"	Aug. 31, '42	Rape	1 y 6 mm Im- pris. w. lab.	Brit.	Army Corp	Thorendle Barsin
"	Sept. 19, '42	Injury	3 mm Im- pris. w. lab.	"	Army Transp. Sergt.	Thomas Patrick Chakkson
"	Dec. 1, '43	Espionage: Aiding & Instigation of Espionage	Death	"	Army Colonel	L. A. Newnam
"	"	Instigation of Espionage	15 yy Im- pris. w. lab.	"	Nav. Sub. Lt.	J. R. Hadock
"	"	"	Death	"	Army Capt.	G. Ford
"	"	Espionage: & Insti- gation of Espionage	"	"	Army Lt.	H. Beegray
"	"	Instigation of Espionage	15 yy Im- pris. w. lab.	"	Army Sergt.	R. J. Hardy
"	"	"	"	"	"	R. J. Routredge

Oka Unit Temp. Court-Martial	Aug. 18, '42	Violation of Law of Punishing POW (Breaking Parole)	5 yy Impris.	British	Army Corp.	Joseph Percy Smart
"	"	"	4 yy 6 mm Impris.	"	"	Edward Hedley Armstrong
"	"	"	"	"	Army Sub. Pte.	John Sharp
"	Sept. 22, '42	"	5 yy Impris.	"	Army Sergt.	Peter John Yapp
"	"	"	4 yy 6 mm impris.	"	Civ. Employee	Arthur William Merricks
"	Oct. 22, '42	"	5 yy Impris.	"	Pte.	Charles Henry Brown
"	"	"	4 yy Impris.	"	"	George Laying Heins
"	"	"	4 yy 6 mm Impris.	"	"	Henry Moran
Oka Group Temp. Court-Martial	Nov. 7, '44	Spreading a rumour	4 yy Impris. w. lab.	"	Civ. Engineer	Walter S. von Curtis
"	"	"	6 yy Impris. w. lab.	"	Gov. Official	Robert Heatley Scott
"	Nov. 25, '44	Espionage; Instigation of Espionage; Spreading a rumour	Death	U.S.	Clerk	John Sparee Long
Osamu 1602 Unit Temp. Court-Martial	Oct. 31, '42	Violence to warders	15 yy Impris.	Dut.	Army Corp.	Van Earlsen
Osamu 1602 Unit Court-Martial	April 6, '43	Violation of Law of Punishing POW (Breaking Parole)	1 y Impris.	"	Army 2nd Pte.	Van El Sale
"	July 12, '43	"	2 yy Impris.	" (Menado)	Army Sergt.	Yeapay Lempen
"	June 12, '44	Violation of Law of Punishing POW (Listening in on foreign wire-less); Larceny	10 yy Impris. w. lab.	Dut.	POW	A.P. Adama Farce Heltmann
"	"	"	8 yy Impris. w. lab.	"	"	A. Vander Sande

Temporary Court Marshal "gi" Group	Oct. 5, 1943	Theft	1 year hard labour	Britain	Private	James Smith
"	"	"	"	"	"	Roberts Arthur
"	"	"	6 months hard labour	"	"	Martin William
"	Oct. 13, 1943	Instigation	not guilty of murder	"	Major	Micael Robert
"	"	Murdur	"	"	1st Sub- Lieute- nant	Yen Primrose
"	Oct. 13, 1943	Theft	6 months hard labour	"	Private	Evans William
"	Nov. 18, 1943	Violation of P.W. Penal Law (violation of oath)	life imprisonment	"	Sergeant	Iron Obfin Poston Bradley
"	"	"	"	"	"	Peter Richard Jackson
"	"	"	"	"	Leading Private	Bernard Bradley
"	"	"	"	"	Private	Frederick John Urad
"	"	"	"	"	Corporal	Jack Ivoh Evans
"	"	"	"	"	Leading Private	William Henry Dogens
"	Dec. 22, 1943	Circulation of rumour, theft and embezzlement of lost articles	10 years impri. w. lab.	"	Warrant Officer	Charles Lancelot Arthur Jew
"	"	"	"	"	Sergeant	Frederick John Smith
"	"	Circulation of Rumour	5 years impri. W. labour	"	Major	William George Smith
"	"	"	"	"	"	James McDonald Slater
"	"	"	"	"	"	Harry Knight

Temporary Court Marshal "gi" Group	Dec. 22, 1943	Circulation of Rumour	5 years impri. W. labour	Britain	Lieut.	Eliex Sadran Dromax
"	"	"	"	"	"	Alexander Morton Mackey
"	June 19, 1944	Violation of P.W. Penal Law (Violation of oath)	"	"	Private	James Cockholl
"	July 3, 1944	"	life impri.	Dutch	Sergeant	Rorof Pekel
"	Sept. 18, 1944	Violation of P.W. Penal Law	5 year impri. W. labour	Brit.	Sergeant Major	Beach Earnest Edward
"	"	Violation of P.W. Penal Law (Violation of oath)	1 and half year impri. W. lab.	Aust.	Private	Smith George Hawood
"	Sept. 25, 1944	"	life impri.	Dutch	Captain	Van Heemelt
"	"	"	15 years impri. with labour	"	Private	Hendril Schkruman
"	"	"	"	"	"	Alnas Polteel
"	"	"	"	"	Sergeant	Scheek Nustaal
"	Oct. 30, 1944	"	2 years impri. W. lab.	Aust.	Private	Collin Edward Batlet
"	Mar. 3, 1945	Violation of P.W. Penal Law	"	Brit.	Captain Air Force	Henry Elis Ishidoll Philips
"	"	"	"	"	"	Adrian Mikael Umgran Mc Darmot
"	"	"	"	"	Lieut.	William Sedamo Michel
"	"	"	"	"	"	Sitel William Pianon
"	"	"	"	Dutch	"	Albert Jacob Lancedolt
"	"	"	"	"	Serg.	Myer Trap

Temporary Court Marshal "gi" Group	Mar. 3, 1945	Violation of P.W. Penal Law	2 years impri. W.lab.	Dutch	Seig.	Lenson Alexander Feder
"	"	"	"	"	Corporal	Peter Johans Wilember
"	"	"	"	Brit.	Private	Cliford Henry Field
"	"	"	"	Dutch	"	Adrian Alex Johan Dyker
"	"	"	"	"	"	Christian Deling
Temporary Court Marshal, "Tomi" 8990	Jan. 30, 1943	Violation of P.W. Penal Law (Violation of oath)	10 years impri- sonment	Aust.	"	Arthur Rose
"	"	"	"	"	"	M. R. Hues
"	"	"	8 years impri- sonment	"	"	H. Roller Soshi
"	Apr. 4, 1943	"	20 years impri.W.lab.	"	Major	John William Kadwill Wyatt
"	"	"	"	"	Honourable Lieut.Col.	William Edward Robert
"	"	"	"	"	Lieut.	John Loyal Makalister
"	Feb. 29, 1944	Violation of P.W. Penal Law (Outrage on a guard)	3 years impri.W. lab.	Brit.	Corporal Air Force	Chary Sundas
"	June 24, 1944	Attempted espionage Circulation of Rumour	14 years impri.W.lab.	Dutch	Priv.	Johanes Marines Dehalt
"	Oct. 24, 1944	Intrigue of espionage	6 years impri.W.lab.	"	Lieut.	H.T.W. Fisel

Tomi 8990 Unit Temp. Court Martial	Oct. 24, 1944	Preparation for Treason	5 yy impris. w. labour	Dutch	Lieut.	G. A. Bekarin
"	"	Spreading a rumour	3 yy impris. w. labour	"	Pte.	Von Wezaal
"	"	Violation of POW Punish- ment Law(Breaking Parole)	1 y 4 mm impris.	"	"	Tony Keynel
"	"	Plotting Treason	10 yy impris. w. labour	"	Lieut. Col.	John Herman Monacobloch
"	Jan. 9, 1945	Instigation of espionage, of Preparation for Treason, Plotting Treason, Instigation of Breaking Military Secret Protec- tion Law.	Death	Brit.	Maj. Gen.	R.D. Opfel Rekkel
"	"	Re-instigation of Prep. for Treason; Re-insti- gation of espionage.	"	"	Col.	G.F. Veho Censon
Shobu Group Temp. Court Martial		Violation of POW Punish- ment Law.(Injuring warder)	"	U.S.	Marine 1st Pte.	Lee Daniel Barker
Nada 9801 Unit Temp. Court Martial	Feb. 3, 1944	Spreading a rumour; (Violation of POW Punish- ment Law.)	3 yy impris. w. labour	Austr.	Pte.	Francis Games Martin
"	"	Violation of POW Punish- ment Law.	2 yy 6 mm impris. w. labour	"	Sergt.	Joseph Henry James
"	"	"	"	"	"	Adea MacChrister Brven

Nada 9801 Unit Temp. Court Martial	Feb. 3, 1944	Violation of POW Punish- ment Law	1 y 6 mm impris.	Brit.	Corp.	Craham Thomas Chilesby
"	"	"	"	"	Pte.	Roy Daves
"	"	(Breaking Parole)	2 yy impris w. labour	Austr.	"	Collin Edward Bartlette
"	Feb. 29, 1944	Spreading a rumour, violation of POW Punish- ment Law.	6 yy impris w. labour	Brit.	W.O.	James Licards
"	"	Instigation of spreading a rumour; violation of POW Punishment Law.	2 yy impris. w. labour	Austr.	Corp.	Sylil Charles Mills
"	"	"	1 y 6 mm im- pris.w. labour	"	"	Arnold Lesley small
"	"	"	6 mm impris. w. labour	"	Sergt.	William Joseph MacDoughner
"	"	Violation of POW Punishment Law.	4 yy impris. w. labour	"	Pte.	Donald John Marshal
"	"	"	2 yy impris. w. labour	"	"	Carl Edgar Zensen
"	"	"	"	"	"	Stanley George Davies
"	"	"	1 y 6 mm im- pris.w. labour	"	Sergt.	Robert Beed Holley
"	"	"	6 mm impris. w. labour	Austr.	Pte.	Thomas Henry Ramble

Nada 9801 Unit Temp. Court Martial	Feb. 29, 1944	Spreading a rumour; Violation of POW Punish- ment Law.	10 yy impris w. labour	Austr.	Lieut.	Alexander Gordon Weington
"	Mar. 2, 1944	Espionage; Plotting Treason Violation of POW Punishment Law; Spread- ing a rumour.	Death	"	Capt.	Lionel Collin Mathews
"	"	Spreading a rumour; Violation of POW Punishment Law.	12 yy impris. w. labour	"	Lieut.	Roderick Graham Wells
"	"	"	5 yy impris. w. labour	"	Serget.	Aefred Stevens
"	"	Violation of POW Punish- ment Law.	1 y 6 mm im- pris. w. labour	"	Corp.	Gohn Allan McMillan
"	"	"	"	"	"	Walter Geoffrey Loffy
Shin Unit Temp. Court Martial	Jan. 9, 1945	Larcency	4 mm impris. w. labour	Brit.	Pte	David Richard Thomas
"	"	"	"	"	"	Welfred Lawson Crackson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Lance Homady Allice
"	"	"	"	"	"	Lebis Gunter

N.B.----The spelling of the names may be inaccurate, as they were transcribed from Japanesed Roman Letter.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Ayao OYAMA, officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Judicial Section, 1st Demobilization do hereby certify that the attached International Prosecution Section Document No. 2483, consisting of eighteen (18) pages in English and Japanese and described as "List of POWs Punished by Military Court Martial During the Period December 8, 1941 - August 15, 1945," was made up from the official records of the First Demobilization Bureau.

Signed at Tokyo, Japan on
this 1st day of Nov. 1946.

/s/ Ayao OYAMA
NAME

Chief of the Judicial Section
1st Demobilization Bureau
OFFICIAL CAPACITY

Witness: M. INOUYE /s/

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
1st day of November, 1946.

/s/ J. A. Curtis 2nd Lt.
NAME

Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

BA-84

Fujo/POW-Information/ No. 20, Part 51

27 July 1943

Re: Supplement to Name List of POW Already Punished

From: Commanding Officer of POW Information Bureau

To: Chiefs of POW Camps.

Since there have been some questions in regard to the above mentioned subject, we inform you for your reference that management of this matter be conducted as follows:

1. Punishments of POW to be recorded in the supplement column of the POW's name list shall be limited to those who have been tried by court martial or at the martial law council.
2. Those cases in which the disciplinary punishment of Article 6 in the POW Treatment Regulation and the disciplinary law of Article 8 in the said Regulation were applied correspondingly shall be arranged and kept separately as records; and shall be reported monthly as usual by means of monthly reports.

attached

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 2734

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nakanishi Sadayoshi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Acting Director POW Information Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated 27 July, 1946, and described as follows: Matters concerning processing of record cards of POW's who received punishment

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): POW Information Bureau Vol. BA-84

Signed at Tokyo on this
25th day of October, 1946.

/s/ Nakanishi Sadayoshi
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ K. Yokoi

Acting Director POW
Information Bureau
Official Capacity

SEAL

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
25th day of October, 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher 2nd Lt. AUSMI
NAME

Witness: Henry T. Omachi /s/
2nd Lt. Inf.

Investigation Division IPS
Official Capacity

2000

CERTIFICATE

August 5, 1946

The undersigned does hereby certify that a notification was issued by the name of the Adjutant General under the order of the War Minister on August 14, 1945, to all Army troops to the effect that "the confidential documents held by every troop should be destroyed by fire immediately."

The above notification was given by telephone to the troops in Tokyo and by telegram to other troops. This telegram and its draft were also destroyed by fire.

/s/ Yozo Miyama

Chief of
Correspondence Section,
1st Demobilization Bureau.

FAGAWA-WAS at atangi 7W
Intro-anto to am-
tran rypnw. ~~del~~ - about 30 - + Rovep. - gave girl to spile - that thousands of for
5 day ryp. here - rypnw way -
Bygd enttlen (Had rypnw with it)
In H-oddhank + "was killed at Feb 15 under another name -
Raid did not send elist - It was a cover rypnw prevent another G2 outfit
who really had something on him -
smash - gold -
Still Dnw -
Krow

Document No. 2688

(Continued as Exhibit "A" in Doc. No. 2687)

2003

TO: Chief of Staff Taiwan Army

FROM: Chief P.O.W. Control Bureau
(Coded) Radio #2 of 4
5th June 1942

V R

Although the working of prisoner of war officers and warrant officers is forbidden by Article One of "Rules for the Working of POW's" (10 September 1903, Ministry of War Instruction 139), the policy of the control authorities is that under the situation of our country where not one person now eats without working and considering the preservation of health of the POW's, they want them to set to work, voluntarily; conforming to rank, capabilities and physical condition. It is desired you give proper orders on this. Accordingly, work which is considered suitable is given as follows for your reference:

1. Work which uses technical skills and science.
2. Agriculture.
3. The raising of domestic animals and fowl.
4. The protection and supervision of the general working POW's.
5. The recording of materials for a history of the war.
6. Propaganda duties.
7. Other work which is considered suitable.

Addressees:

Zentsuji, Osaka, Korean Army, Taiwan Army, Nobori (Shanghai) Unit of China Expeditionary Army, and HongKong - each Chief of Staff.

Chopped by:

TANAKA, HIGUCHI, YOKOTA and HIRAI.

I hereby certify that this is a true translation from Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning Prisoners of War, entry No. 16.

Signed Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "A" referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P.A.L. Vine
Major, R.M.

Document No. 2690
(Certified as Exhibit "C" in Doc. No. 2687)

2005
Bent

TO: Chief of POW Information Office, Tokyo

FROM: Taiwan Army Chief of Staff
Radio #854
2 April 1942

Reference Radio #165.

Reply to POW Information Office Radio #165

We will use the POW's principally as laboring power for Taiwan agricultural production and on another hand as material for education and guidance of local islanders. For this we would like for the time being about two or three thousand British and American POW's. Moreover, informal consultation has been completed on this matter with the Hong Kong Governor-Generalship.

Chopped by:

C. of S. HIGUCHI and Chief-of-Section-in-Charge, TANAKA and for the staff section by HIRAI. Checked by or for the C. G.

(Translator's note: On the margin is written, "The Taiwan Governor-Generalship also concurs").

I hereby certify that this is a true translation of a radio on page 2 of Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's Vol. 1, 2 April 1942 to 24 August 1942.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "C" referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAN CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

Major, R. M. Vine

Bret
5006

Document No. 2691

(Certified as Exhibit "D" in Doc. No. 2687)

TO: Chief of Staff of the Hong Kong Governor Generalship

FROM: Taiwan Army Chief of Staff.
Radio #852
2 April 1942

We confer with you on the fact that we want to use British POW's in Hong Kong, principally as agricultural labor in Taiwan and as material for instruction and guidance of local islanders. We want to get about two or three thousand in Taiwan. Moreover, we have an inquiry from the Chief of the POW Information Office on the use of POW's in Taiwan and have answered them that we have informally conferred with you on it. For your reference.

Chopped by: HIGUCHI, TANAKA and HIRAI.

I hereby certify that this is a true translation of a radio, page 3 of Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's, Vol. 1, 2 April 1942 to 24 August 1942.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "D", referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

Major, R. M.

2007 Best

Document No. 2692
(Certified as Exhibit "E" in Doc. No. 2687)

TO: Taiwan Army Chief of Staff

FROM: Chief of Staff HongKong
Governor Generalship
Radio #146
3 April 1942

As far as this department is concerned, the request of the Taiwan Army that two or three thousand British POW in HongKong be transferred to the Formosan Army to supplement labor and for the guidance of Taiwan islanders meets no objection. We would like a directive one way or another.

Chopped by: HIGUCHI, HIRAI, TANAKA, YOKODA.
(Army Staff) (Taiwan Army reference)

- - - - -

I hereby certify that this is a true translation of a radio entry No. 4 from Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's, Vol. 1.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

- - - - -

This is Exhibit Marked "E" referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ F. A. L. Vine

Major, R. M.

TO: Taiwan Army Chief of Staff HIGUCHI
FROM: Vice Minister of War KAWABARA Naoichi
Riku A Mitsu 1456 Secret.
6 May 1942

You are notified by order of the decisions made concerning the arrangements for Prisoners of War which are in the attached sheet.

Inclosure.

Top Secret.

Summary of the arrangements for POW's.

The Policy:

1. So that they can be used for the enlargement of our production and as military labor, white POW's will be confined successively in Korea, Formosa and Manchuria. Those who are not suitable for this purpose will be confined in Prisoner of War Camps which will be built immediately on the spot.
2. As for other than white POW's, those for whom there is no necessity for internment will as much as possible be put to practical use on the spot after they have been released on oath.

The Outline:

3. First, by the end of August, this year, a part of the white POW's in Singapore will be confined in Korea, Formosa and other places. The number will be fixed separately.

Other than those necessary on the spot, superior technicians and high ranking officers (Colonels and above) will be included among the POW's confined in Formosa.

4. The remainder will immediately be confined in POW camps organized and built on the spot.
5. For the purposes of control and security in the POW camp organization, it is planned to assign special units organized of Koreans and Formosans. Moreover, the POW camps will be a lumped organization in each army and each army will consider the proper division it can make.

First sheet chopped by: HIGUCHI, TANAKA, Checked for C.G.

I hereby certify that this is a true translation from Taiwan Army Hq Staff Files concerning Prisoners of War, Vol. 1, entry No. 15.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

- - - - -

This is Exhibit marked "H", referred to in the Affidavit of
JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

Major, R. M.

Document No. 2696
(Certified as Exhibit "I" in Doc. No. 2687)

2010

The Instructions of the Chief of Staff to the Commander of
Taiwan POW Camps

(Undated, but occurs among entries of early July, 1942)
(An excerpt)

1. Regarding effects on the Taiwan administration.

Although the white prisoners of war on this island will of course be used as labor for the expansion of production, the effect they will have on the governing of Formosa will be even greater than has been instructed previously. Namely, in spite of forty-seven years of administration the accomplishment of forming Japanese citizens of these people has been as yet incomplete. Moreover, with a certain delinquent group, it is a regrettable fact the victory of the Chiang Kai Shek regime is secretly desired and under these circumstances in order to make them realize the true power of Japan we must let them see with their own eyes the fact that we are able to use white people. In the use of the guards also, this must be observed. Moreover, care must be taken to plan methods for the fulfillment of this objective at every opportunity, for the general public and at times for Japanese.

Chopped by: ANDO, HIGUCHI, TANAKA, YOKOTA.

I hereby certify that this is a true translation from Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's. Vol. 1, entry 46.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "I", referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September, 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

Major, R. M.

Mich J Levin - represent all Def = asked for 30 day recess
to prepare defense case - on grounds that starting
the rec. on 9th in interest of fair trial stop.

~~pointing out~~ that admitting that trial for 10 days
trial for st. for Adam 140 days vs 160 days
for Nuremberg and amount of case so far total
about 4 million words vs 4500000 for Nurem
staid more time needed to adequately prep

One - that one month is of no moment
in trial of the historical importance stop
other defenses argued that shortage of ~~help~~
Personnel of transportation + food had slowed
up of defense stop Will ~~eat~~ send
trib would take under advisement

Levin for the Def

TO: Chief of Taiwan POW Camps

FROM: Chief of Staff Taiwan Military Jurisdiction
Taiwan Mil. Juris. H.Q., POW Sec. Top Secret #4.

NOTIFICATION ON DEALING WITH PRISONERS OF WAR

This is to inform you that on the above subject we have a notification of which the enclosure is a copy and on which you are to give the fitting instructions. Preparations are steadily being made on methods of dealing which will conform to transitions in the forthcoming situation, but if further there are things which need urgent settlement, send us your suggestions.

Chopped by: Chief of Staff and HARATA,

I hereby certify that this is a true translation from an order filed in the Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's. Vol. VII, 2 January 1945 to 22 August 1945.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "K", referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

MAJOR R.M.

(Certified as Exhibit "L" in Doc. No. 2687)

TO: Chief of Staff Taiwan Military Jurisdiction

FROM: The Vice Minister of War
Riku A. Mitsu #2687 Secret
17 March 1945

NOTIFICATION ON SUMMARY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN CONFORMITY WITH TRANSITIONS IN THE SITUATION.

The handling of Prisoners of War in these times when the state of things is becoming more and more pressing and the evils of war extend to the Imperial Domain, Manchuria and other places, is in the enclosed Summary of Arrangements for Prisoners of War in Conformity with Transitions in the Situation. We hope you follow it making no mistakes. Notified by order.

(Chopped by the Vice Minister of War, General ANDO, HARADA,
General ISAYAMA, UGAKI, HARADA, ENDO.

(Also stamped as received in Taiwan. 27 March 1945).
(This and enclosure are original, chopped documents sent from Tokyo)

I hereby certify that this is a true translation from an order filed in the Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's. Vol. VII. 2 January 1945 to 22 August 1945.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "L", referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

MAJOR R.M.

4013

Enclosure

SUMMARY OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR POW'S IN CONFORM-
ANCE WITH TRANSITION IN THE SITUATION

THE POLICY.

1. With the greatest efforts prevent the prisoners of war falling into the hands of the enemy.

Further for this purpose carry out a transfer of the place of confinement for those prisoners of war for whom it is necessary.

2. When attacked by the enemy and when because of the situation it is really unavoidable, the prisoners may be set free.

THE OUTLINE.

1. Strengthen the guard at the prisoner of war camps. (This includes detached camps and lesser ones). The commanding officer controlling prisoners of war will plan the strengthening of the guarding of prisoner of war camps by enlarging and strengthening the installations in the body of the camp and by dispatching or increasing guards to the necessary detached camps, or by assigning reinforcements - all in such a way as to conform to the defence plan of the area.

Moreover, the prisoner of war camp commander is to direct his subordinates to not only preserve simply outward installations, but to more and more make evident high morale, to have at the same time a hold on the minds of the prisoners, to observe their tendencies, and at all times to keep awake.

2. Transfer of the location of the camps.

As the situation of the war progresses an increase in the severity of the enemy's air attacks on vital points and an invasion of the Imperial Domain are to be expected. Careful judgment must be made on the general distribution of prisoners of war and from the point of view of defence, a transfer or concentration of prisoners of war is to be carried out, thus keeping ahead of the enemy.

(a) Plan of transfer.

- (i) The central authorities considering the opinion of the Commanding General of the Military Jurisdiction, will plan the individual places which require transfer, the destination of the transfer, the order of the transfer and the time of the transfer.

(Certified as Exhibit "M" in Doc. No. 2687)

(ii) Although the central authorities will direct the time of transfer, each Military Jurisdiction Commanding General will carry out necessary transfers on his own decision with any rapid change in the situation.

(iii) Considering the fact that this movement can easily excite the general public, be cautious of the time and methods.

(b) Concerning practical use of the transfer with labor.

(i) Considering that even in the present situation the demand for the work of prisoners of war is greater and greater, the destination of transfer should be chosen with a careful eye to the prisoner's work.

(ii) Since there may be occasions where the prisoners of war may be used in the maintenance of communication lines, consider in distributing them to the proper places.

(iii) Even in places which consider an increase in severity of enemy air attacks and a landing, prisoners may be left in the places till the very end when the work of the prisoners of war is absolutely essential to the preservation of a fighting power.

The central authorities will decide each place for where they will remain till the end, considering the opinion of the Commanding General of the Military Jurisdiction.

However, in such places, when an enemy attack is received, every effort will be made to carry out a transfer of location and keep the prisoners of war safe from the enemy.

(iv) The user of the prisoners of war at the transfer destination will immediately commence on the camp installations.

(c) Concentration of the prisoners.

Unforeseen disasters are to be prevented by planning a proper concentration of the prisoners in camps where they are scattered around doing labor or working in distant places.

(Certified as Exhibit "M" in Doc. No. 2687)

3. Where it is not possible, because of an urgent situation, to carry out the above transfers, and where there is really no help for it, the prisoners may be set free.

Even in this situation, prisoners of war whose health can stand the work, and officers, should as much as possible be moved.

well | However, take thorough emergency steps and extreme measures unhesitatingly against those who display resistant action.

4. Pay very close attention that prisoners of war set free do not endanger the general population.
5. Take care when the necessary extreme measures are used to suppress plots, uprisings or resistance among the prisoners, that you do not give the enemy any tools for propaganda or excuses to make reprisals.
6. Along with the above arrangement, take very thorough care about the provisioning of food and even if transportation is stopped, strive to maintain at least the minimum amount to sustain the prisoners' lives.

I hereby certify that this is a true statement from Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's. Vol. 1, 2 January 1945 to 22 August 1945.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "M", referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS.

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

MAJOR R.M.

5014

(Certified as Exhibit "N" in Doc. No. 2687)

TO: Chief of Staff Taiwan Military Jurisdiction

FROM: War Ministry Adjutant
Riku A. Tn #281 Routine
16 March 1945

NOTIFICATION CONCERNING WORK OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Up to now there have been directives from the Central Authorities on the duty hours of Prisoners of War each time the latter were dispatched, but in view of the fact that the demands of the situation more and more make necessary a display of the highest degree of efficiency in the prisoners' service, from now on the duty hours of Prisoners of War will conform to the actual situation on the spot (the type of work, the relative difficulty of the work, the urgency of the labor, the season of the year, the health of the prisoners and the working hours of local laborers) and you will direct the commander, POW Camps to decide or change these hours on his own suitable discretion and thus maintain elasticity in this matter of the working hours of Prisoners of War. Notified by order.

Chopped by: ANDO, HIGUCHI, TANAKA, YKOTO.

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I hereby certify that this is a true translation from Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's. Vol. 1, entry 46.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

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This is Exhibit marked "N", referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMLAH CROSS.

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

MAJOR R.M.