

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 particular provisions 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 administrator 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 number of guards mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the commandant of the prisoner of war camp.

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 these 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 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 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.

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 Monday following promulgation.

Additional Provision

(Ministry of War Order No. 21, 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

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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 30 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 by 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 attempt 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. 1042, 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.

DISPATCH 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

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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 Chosen 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. 1562, 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.

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TRANS-PORTATION 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 expedited 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, administrative matters, the transit, facilities to be provided at ports of call, supply of clothing, etc.

ASSIGNMENT OF FACILITIES FOR THE INTERMENT
OF PRISONERS OF WAR

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 5253, 28 December 1942)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Manchuria:

Prisoners 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, now in charge of house groups which furnished such camps to the Army without compensation. However, it is hereby notified that for the sake of security the maintenance 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 (the prisoners of war who have been interned in a prisoner of war camp designated 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. 1667, 20 July 1943)
Communication from the Adjutant to the Armies in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Manchuria:

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, "Central" Group, and the Office of the Governor General of the Houghong 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. 73, 1942, shall ipso facto cease to have effect.

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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: 33 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 Arzies 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	370 grams "

However, an increase of 20 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 said 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 Ministry 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.R. 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 expenditures and revenue account by the 15th of the following month.

3. The commandant 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. 107, 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 9 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. 200, 16 April 1942)

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 Order 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 service 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 9 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. 949, 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, purser, and doctors shall be regarded as officers.

ALLOWANCES FOR THE SPECIAL LABOR UNIT

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 1438, 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 British troops, aside from the Regulations for the Prisoner of War Allowances, War Ministry, Notification No. 8, 1942, may be increased up to 20 yen above the amount prescribed in Article 12 whether or not he is engaged in work. The pay of the personnel in this organization who are engaged in night duties which were 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 part 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 the camp is organized.

ALLOWANCES FOR EMPLOYEES OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

(War Ministry, Asia, Confidential Report No. 495, 21 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 XI and 40 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 these 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 Formosa, excluding the amount which is received in those 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. 192, 1943 (Payment of Wages to Military Personnel and Civilians Employed 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. In 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 provision.

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

(War Ministry, Asia, ordinary report no. 1310, 20 Sept. 1943)
Communication from the Adjutant of the Armies in Japan Proper and in
Swantung.

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 3 in the enclosure shall apply in particular.

(This order shall become effective on 1 October 1943 and War Ministry, Asia, ordinary report no. 244, 1938 shall ipso facto cease to have effect.) Note: above statement in parenthesis applies only to Japan Proper.

Enclosure

ALLOWANCES FOR DISABLED MILITARY PERSONNEL EMPLOYED 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, 1943.

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

Classification

Monthly Salary

Guards

Initial Salary up to 80 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 1944 as amended by Ministry of War, Manchuria, Report No. 4707, 1946)

The following articles in the custody of the government shall be treated according to the provisions of Article 13 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. 4773, 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 be carried out in 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 stories 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 Army Sanitary Personnel may be allowed to assist in the examination, treatment, and the care of patients, according to Army Communication No. 107, 20 January 1942.

REGULATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF ARMY INTERNEES

(Per 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.

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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 15 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 allowed 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 infirmary 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 23 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 to 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 spend their money too much nor 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. 15, 3 March 1914)

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 parcels collected 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 2

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 as or by persons in charge of the government office in which interned or detained was said prisoners of war.

REGULATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR POSTAL MATTER

(Communications Ministry Public Notification No. 201, 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. 404, 1914, and No. 481 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 7

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 Post 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.

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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 POLICIERES DE GUYANE

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 or the two.
Summer coats and trousers	set	1	
Fatigue dress (Coat and trousers)	set	2	one piece only or may be replaced one by one
Overcoat	piece	1	
Raincoat	piece	1	only one of the four may be supplied
Winter shirt and drawer	set	1	
Summer shirt and drawer	set	2	
Rubber-soled tavi	pair	2	
Mess tin	piece	1	
Canteen	piece	1	
Hacktie	piece	1	
Socks	set	2	
Gloves	set	1	its use may be allowed only in special cases of cold
Second-hand or gassed cloth blanket	sheet	1	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 corners	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		
Articles 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.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 1576 H

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Takashi Yamazaki, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary, House of Representatives, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated Feb. 17, 1945, and described as follows: KIMURA's explanation to Dist 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

/s/ Takashi Yamazaki

Signature of Official

2nd day of October, 1945.

SEAL

Witness: /s/ H. Ikawa

Secretariat, House of Representatives

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard W. 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

/s/ Richard W. Larsh

NAME

2nd day of October, 1945.

Witness: /s/ T/4 Tokio Toguchi

Investigator, IIS

Official Capacity

EXTRACT FROM THE IMPERIAL DIET PROCEEDINGS
OF FEBRUARY 27, 1943
CONCERNING THE DRAFT OF REVISION OF A PART OF
MILITARY SERVICE LAW AND THREE OTHER MATTERS.

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 not 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. 235 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 mode 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 conveys 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.

War Ministry Receipt File No.

Hikua-Su Ju No. 6011

Togunshoku No. 41

Date: 2 October, Showa 17 (1942)

From: TAISUMI, Yeiichi
Chief of General Staff of the Eastern District Army

To: TOJO, Hideki, Minister of War

In accordance with Article 5 of the Prisoners of War Labor Regulations, we request your sanction of the employment of the war prisoners interned in the Tokyo Prisoner of War Camp for the under-mentioned works.

We wish to include the employment of the war prisoners interned in the Kawasaki Prisoner of War Camp, which has already been applied for and sanctioned, in that of the Tokyo Prisoner of War Camp. Please sanction this also at the same time.

1. Kinds of labor:

Loading and unloading of cargo at harbour.
Industrial labor for the expansion of productive power.
Construction of canals.

2. Place of labor:

- a. Longshoremen's work at Shibaure area in Tokyo-Yokohama harbor.
- b. Longshoremen's work in the lower stretches of the Suzida River, from the Eitai bridge downward.
- c. Longshoremen's work in Yokohama harbor.
- d. Longshoremen's work along the wharves of Yokohama harbor.
 - 1st working place - Shizuka wharf
 - 2nd working place - Omate Takashima-Cho Station
 - 3rd working place - Yamaguchi-Cho Warehouse
 - 4th working place - Senwaka-Cho Warehouse
 - 5th working place - Moriya-Cho Warehouse
 - 6th working place - Ebisu-Cho Warehouse
 - 7th working place - other transportation
 - 8th working place - Munitions factories for expanding production
- e. Construction of a canal between Tokyo and Yokohama
- f. Loading and unloading railway cargo in the premises of Kawasaki Station.

3. Working hours:

Seven hours will be the daily standard working hours, but it may be extended if necessity requires.

On Sundays or on any other day considered necessary by the chief of the Prisoner of War Camp, rest will be given.

4. Wages:

One Yen a day will be the standard wage, but this may be increased or decreased according to their abilities and diligence.

5. Period:

From 1 October of Showa 17 (1942) to 31 March of Showa 18 (1943).

War Ministry Receipt File No. Rikuo-Fu-Ju No. 3011

Item: Matter regarding labor to be assigned to prisoners of war

Proposer: The Eastern District Army Headquarters

Date: 2 October Showa 17 (1942)

Draft of the War Minister's Instruction to the Commander of
the Eastern District Army:

Your application, "Togunshoku" No. 11, dated 2 October
Showa 17 (1942), is approved as requested.

Rikuo-Fu No. 1100, dated 22 October Showa 17 (1942).

(Translator's Note: At the top of Page 1 of this document there
appears the seal of the Military Affairs Section, and in the right
hand margin of the same page appears a stamp showing receipt of the
War Ministry, Military Affairs Section, October 3, 1942.

At the top of page 3 of this document appears the following:

Period of Retention: Permanent

Approving Authority: Vice-Minister of War

Disposing Authority: KAWAHARA (indicated by seal.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 978-A

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 5 pages, dated Oct. 2, 1942, and described as follows: letter from General Yelichi Tetsuzi, Chief of General Staff of the Eastern District Army to Minister of War, Hideki Tojo. 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

18 day of Sept., 1946.

/s/ Kaneo Ishibashi

Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Koji Yokoi

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, 2nd Lt., M.I., 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 Sept., 1946

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

Investigator
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ William C. Prout

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Document No. 978-5

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 310 non-commissioned or Petty Officers, together with 5 civil officials, who had been transferred from Toni Group, were interned, on August 31, in the Third Branch of the Taiwan (Formosa) POW Camp (Keito).
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:

- L 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. UENURA (or KAMIMURA)
- SEAL 7. War Affairs.

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SEAL 8. IIO (?)

SEAL 9. POW Control

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

SEAL 11. September 19th.

SEAL 12. MAMI.

SEAL 13. Yoshihiro NASU

C E R T I F I C A T E

N.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 978-2

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kenzo 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, 1943, 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/ Kenzo Ishibashi

SEAL

Witness: Shinji 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/ I/A Toguchi

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E.A.A. Employment No. 47

Report on P.W. Labor Condition

To War Ministry

Oct. 21, Showa 17/1942/

We are reporting to you that we have been notified as per enclosure on the above matter.

Headquarters, Eastern Area Army.

SEAL

* * * * *

17 Employment, No. 1170

To Kotaro NAKAMURA, Esq.,
Eastern Area Army Commander.

Oct. 7, Showa 17 /1942/

Concerning P.W. labor condition, I wish to inform you that I have reported to the ministers of Home Affairs and the Welfare on the above matter as per enclosure.

Kaitaro KONDO,
Governor of KANAGAWA
Prefecture

* * * * *

To Ministers of Welfare
and Home Affairs

Oct. 6, Showa 17 /1942/

Kaitaro KONDO,
Governor of KANAGAWA
Prefecture.

Concerning the P.W. labor condition regarding the above matter, I report that, making necessary arrangements in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Welfare and the Army and after consultation with the commanders of the P.W. camps, we have started using P.W. labor at KAWASAKI and YOKOHAMA Camps from September 23 and 30, SHOWA 17 /1942/ respectively, in the transportation work at harbors, etc., and are getting good results as follows:

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