

Doc. 2767 Evid.

Folder 13

(47)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.F.S. No. 2767-A-1-8

Page No. 1

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Walter Bossi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Government of Switzerland in the following capacity: Swiss Diplomatic Representative, and as such official I have custody of the documents, consisting of eight letters and notes, as listed on Exhibit A attached hereto and described as follows: True copy of letters and notes in French from the Minister of Switzerland addressed to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the original replies thereto of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Minister of Switzerland.

I further certify that the attached letters and notes are official records of the Swiss Legation in Japan and that they are a part of the official archives and files thereof.

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of December, 1946.

/s/ W. Bossi
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Max R. Joss

Swiss Diplomatic Representative
Official Capacity

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 Swiss Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of Dec., 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. US I
N.E.

Witness: Henry Shinjima (s)

Investigator, IFS
Official Capacity

EXHIBIT

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2767-1-1	Letter dated 5 July 1943 from the Swiss Minister to SHIGEMITSU (CC.1.3.6.-acu.)
2767-1-2	Letter dated 24 July 1943 from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 249/C.R.)
2767-1-3	Letter dated 30 August 1943 from the Swiss Minister to SHIGEMITSU (CC.1.3.6.-dbcu.)
2767-1-4	Letter dated 29 September 1943 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.3.6.-dazz. CC.1.5.2.)
2767-1-5	Letter dated 1 October 1943 from Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 376/C.R.)
2767-1-6	Note Verbale dated 20 October 1943 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 407/C.R.)
2767-1-7	Memorandum dated 6 April 1944 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.3.6.-Eaa)
2767-1-8	Note Verbale dated 20 July 1944 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 205/C.R.)

P.O.W.

Document No. 2767-A-1

Page 1

CC.1.3.6.-dcu

Tokyo 5 July 1943

I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of Your Excellency the following protest from the British Government to the Imperial Government:

"The British Government are receiving fragmentary reports that British prisoners of war in Thailand are being submitted to treatment so callous that many of them are seriously ill. Thus, a dependable source recently in Thailand tells of serious deficiencies in rations issued, lack of suitable clothing and shoes and complete lack of quinine and other medicines. It is also understood that prisoners of war have been put to heavy work on road and railway building which aggravates the conditions induced by deficiencies of their diet and by their lack of clothing and medicines.

As the Japanese Government continue (despite repeated requests that they honour their own undertaking to apply the terms of the Prisoners of War Convention) to withhold authority to representatives of protecting Power to visit their camps, these circumstantial reports provide the only information available to the British Government which must be acceptable to them as representing facts. They therefore enter the most formal and vigorous protest to the Japanese Government regarding the conditions under which British prisoners of war are held in Thailand and request in most insistent terms that the Swiss Consul at Bangkok be given every facility to carry out functions of representatives of the protecting Power under the Convention and in particular to visit camps and report upon conditions and to speak to camp representatives and to individual prisoners."

In asking your Excellency to consent to let me know the response of the Imperial Government to this protest of the British Government, I take this occasion, Mr. Minister, to renew the assurances of my highest esteem.

The Minister of Switzerland

His Excellency
Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Tokio

THE GAIJUSHO

TOKYO

Translation

24 July 1943

No. 249/C. R.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter No. CC.1.3.6.-deu., of 5th inst. concerning the treatment of prisoners of war in camps in Thailand, and ~~visit~~ to these camps.

The competent authorities, to whom the contents of the said letter were immediately communicated, have informed me that prisoners in camp in Thailand are equitably treated; all the sick have received proper medical treatment at a prisoner of war hospital. As regards a visit to the camp, permission will not be given for the present.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurances of my highest esteem.

(L.S.)

Mamoru SHIGEMITSU
Minister of Foreign Affairs

To His Excellency
M. Camille Gorges
Minister Extraordinary and
Envoy Plenipotentiary for
Switzerland

CC.1.3.6.-dbau.

Tokyo 30 August 1943

Referring to my letter of 5 July, I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of Your Excellency that according to recent information received by the Government of the United Kingdom, the condition of British prisoners of war continues to leave much to be desired.

Since their arrival in Thailand, the prisoners have been living in the jungle under conditions of extreme hardship with sanitary conditions very reduced. Food has been, for Europeans, insufficient and numerous diseases such as beri beri have been caused by under-nourishment. Further, the prisoners have become very weak through lack of meat, and they are suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea. Cases of malaria are also very numerous. The state of health of the prisoners is extremely critical and the number of deaths exceeds 3,000.

Also, prisoners are required to work long hours, without break, and they are short of clothes, especially trousers and boots. Recently, in order to speed up construction of a railway, they have been taken to work at all times and hours. A number of Hindus, Chinese and Malays have been living in proximity to British prisoners and they have been using the same water. Cholera broke out at many places on the line and many deaths occurred amongst British and Dutch prisoners. The doctors in the camps were very worried by this epidemic which spread rapidly.

The prisoners lack indispensable medicines, such as physiological saline, bismuth, kaolin, essential oils, potassium permanganate, to treat this dangerous disease; nurses who attended the sick were without protective coverings or antiseptics. The hospital did not have sufficient equipment.

In addition, the prisoners suffered from other diseases and there were no medicines to treat them properly.

In view of the foregoing, I would be greatly obliged if Your Excellency would intervene with the competent authorities so that the conditions of the British prisoners are ameliorated.

I also consider it to be of great importance that the Swiss Consul at Bangkok be authorized to visit, as soon as he can, prisoners of war camps in that country.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my highest esteem.

The Minister of Switzerland

His Excellency
Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

CC.1.3.6.-dozz

By letter of 30 August, the Swiss Minister had the honour to inform His Excellency, M. Shigemitsu, that according to information from the British Government, the condition of prisoners of war in Thailand continued to leave much to be desired. By note of the same date, the Swiss Legation informed the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs of another communication from the Government of the United Kingdom on this subject.

Without response to this day the Legation recalls this matter to the kind attention of the Ministry.

In the meantime the London Government has requested that the following be transmitted to the Japanese Government:

"His Majesty's Governments have received reliable information that officers detained at prisoner of war camps in Thailand and particularly at No. 2 Camp have been compelled to do work in breach of Article 27 of the Geneva Convention.

His Majesty's Governments therefore request that Japanese Government order an immediate investigation to establish the facts.

They take this opportunity to renew their previous demands that the Swiss Consul at Bangkok be immediately authorized to visit and inspect all prisoner of war camps in Thailand and to report upon conditions therein. Should investigations show that there is truth in the above report, His Majesty's Governments demand that instructions be immediately issued to the authorities in charge of the camp to release all officers from compulsory work and that those responsible for this breach of the Convention be suitably punished."

In asking the Ministry to kindly make known as soon as possible the response of the Imperial Government to these British demands, the Legation takes this occasion to renew assurances of its highest esteem.

Tokyo, 29 September 1943

To the Imperial Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Tokio

THE GAIJUSHO

TOKYO

Translation

No. 376 /C. R.

1 October 1943

Mr. Minister,

Referring to the letter No. CC. 1. 3. 6.-dbeu and the Swiss Legation's note, No. CC. 1. 3. 6.-dbu, both dated 30 August last, dealing now with the subject of the treatment of British prisoners of war in Thailand, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency as follows:

Regarding the treatment of British prisoners of war in Thailand, I add to the communication addressed to Your Excellency on 24 July last, which gives full particulars, that the Imperial Government accords to prisoners of war the same treatment as to Japanese soldiers stationed in Thailand.

The names of prisoners and deceased prisoners are sent as soon as possible through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Imperial Government is forced to the conclusion that the attitude of the British Government which is based on information from unreliable sources, has been assumed for the purpose of making a protest by inventing such information, or for the purpose of trying to obtain, by exaggerating information with little foundation, a permit to visit prisoners of war camps, which for military reasons cannot yet be given. The Imperial Government requests that when representations of this nature are made, the source of such information be clearly stated.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurances of my high esteem.

/s/Mamoru SHIGEMITSU SEAL
(L.S.) Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To His Excellency
M. Camille Gorges
Minister Extraordinary and
Envoy Plenipotentiary for
Switzerland

THE GAIMUSHO
TOKYO

Translation

No. 407 /Kyo Futsu

Note Verbal

The Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the note verbal of the Swiss Legation in Japan No. CC 1.3.6. DEZZ/CC 1.5.2. dated September 29th, by which the Legation communicated to the Imperial Ministry a protest note of the British Government which was based on an information that officers who were taken prisoners of war are being forced to labour at the internment camp for P.O.W. in Thailand.

The Imperial Ministry have the honour to reply to the Legation, as the result of reference of the case to the authorities concerned, that there is no such facts referred to above and request to forward the communication to the British Government.

October 20th, 1943.

CC. 1.3.6. -Eia

Memorandum

Last month the Japanese Ambassador at Bangkok verbally informed the Swiss Consul at Bangkok *inter alia*, as follows:

1. The Commandant of prisoner of war camps in Thailand, agreeing with the Prisoners of War Information Bureau at Tokio, does not recognize the Swiss Consulate's mandate to protect American and British interests in Thailand. In consequence, the Swiss Consul is not allowed to make gifts of necessaries and money to prisoners of war, except in his private capacity.

2. The receipts for goods and funds are only signed by the Japanese authorities, to the exclusion of all intervention of the representatives of the P.O.W.'s (confidential men of business).

As regards point 1, the Swiss Legation considers it important to know the reasons for this action. One cannot see why the Swiss cannot carry out the duty of protecting power in a country such as Thailand, which appears to be in the position of an occupied country.

As to point 2, the British Government and also the Swiss Government cannot understand why prisoners of war for whom goods and money are despatched, should be prevented from establishing by receipts signed by themselves, that they have actually received the goods which have been sent. The British Government observes that this attitude by the Japanese authorities is in complete contradiction to the Geneva Convention. (As the activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross is also paralyzed by the Japanese authorities, the London Government considers, in particular, that there is a violation of Article 78 of the Prisoner of War Code which Japan has agreed to apply *mutatis mutandis*.)

It is elementary, it seems, that the Japanese authorities permit those receiving goods to give a receipt for them. If they continue to refuse a request so natural and to keep to themselves the book relating to the disposition of goods and money sent by the Swiss Consulate, the British Government will be obliged to deliver a formal protest against such acts. As, in this matter, humanitarian considerations are above all others, necessaries and money will continue to be sent as in the past, but under protest.

The Swiss Legation, in conformity with the request of the British Government, reserves the right to make a formal protest against the incomprehensible attitude of the Commandant of Prisoner of War Camps in Thailand. The hope is expressed that in the meantime, the Imperial Government will order the Japanese authorities in Thailand to modify their attitude which does not appear to be consistent with international practice.

Tokio, 6 April 1944

THE GIMUSHO

TOKYO

Translation

NOTE VERBALE

By memorandum No. CC. 1. 3. 6.-E.A. of 6 April last the Swiss Legation informed the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Commandant of Prisoner of War Camps in Thailand would not recognize the representation by the Swiss of British and American interests in Thailand and that he refuses to allow prisoners of war to sign receipts themselves for goods received.

The Minister has the honour to inform the Legation as follows:

As to the first subject of the said memorandum, if the Thai Government has recognized Swiss representation of British and American interests in Thailand, the Imperial Government has no concern therewith. It would be a mistake to assume that the right of such representation to visit prisoner of war camps under the control of the Imperial Army is established by such recognition.

As to the second point, the Imperial Government as a matter of policy gives to the sender of goods, receipts duly signed by the Japanese authorities in charge of the prisoners of war. It is convinced that it is no breach of Article 78 of the Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. It cannot understand why the British Government doubts the receipts delivered by the Imperial authorities. It is always possible, as a gesture of goodwill, to have the receipts signed by the prisoners' representatives.

20 July 1944

SYNOPSIS OF DOCUMENT NO. 2767-A-(1)-(8)

- 5 July 1943 (A-1) Swiss Minister to Foreign Minister (Shigemitsu)
Forwards protest from the British Government that reports indicate that British prisoners of war in Thailand are being ill-treated through lack of food, clothing, and medicines and condition aggravated by heavy work on railroads and road building. Requested authority be given Swiss Consul at Bangkok to visit camps and report upon conditions.
- 24 July 1943 (A-2) Minister of Foreign Affairs (Shigemitsu) to Swiss Minister answering letter of 5 July 1943 states that prisoners of war in Thailand are equitably treated; all sick have received proper medical treatment at prisoners of war hospital. Denies permission to visit the camps.
- 30 Aug 1943 (A-3) Minister of Switzerland to Foreign Minister (Shigemitsu)
Forwards further protest from United Kingdom re treatment of British prisoners of war in Thailand; states that they have been living in the jungle under extreme hardship, insufficient food, numerous diseases such as beri beri, dysentery, diarrhea, malaria and cholera; with deaths in excess of 3000; with no proper medicines. Swiss Minister requests Foreign Minister to help ameliorate the conditions.
- 29 Sept 1943 (A-4) Swiss Minister to Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Shigemitsu). Forwards protest by British against prisoners of war being employed in Thailand in violation of Article 27 of Geneva Convention and again demanded authority to visit prisoners of war camp in Thailand be granted Swiss Consul at Bangkok.
- 1 Oct 1943 (A-5) Minister of Foreign Affairs (Shigemitsu) to Swiss Minister. States that British prisoners of war received same treatment as Japanese soldiers in Thailand; further states that Japanese government believes that British attitude is based on information from unreliable sources. Permission to visit prisoner of war camps for military reasons can not yet be given.
- 20 Oct 1943 (A-6) Imperial Ministry (Shigemitsu) to Swiss Legation. Answering protest forwarded Sept 29 states that there is no such fact as referred to in the protest.

- 6 April 1944 (A-7) Swiss Legation to Foreign Ministry (Shigemitsu)
States that Japanese Ambassador at Bangkok informed Swiss Consul at Bangkok that:
1. Commandant of prisoner of war camps in Thailand does not recognize the Swiss Consulate's mandate to protect American and British interests in Thailand. In consequence, the Swiss Consul is not allowed to make gifts of necessaries and money to prisoners of war.
 2. The receipts for goods and funds are only signed by the Japanese authorities.
- As to (1) the Swiss Legation stated it could not see why it should not act as protecting power in Thailand and occupied countries. As to (2) observes that the Japanese authorities in preventing the signing of receipts by prisoners of war for goods sent them, as such attitude is in violation of the Geneva Convention. The Swiss Legation reserves the right to make a formal protest against "the incomprehensible attitude of the commandant of the prisoners of war camps in Thailand.
- 20 July 1944 (A-8) Japanese Minister (Shigemitsu) answering memorandum 6 April 1944. States as to the first subject of said memorandum that it would be a mistake to assume that the right of Swiss to visit prisoners of war camps was established by the recognition of the Thailand government of the Swiss as protecting power. As to the second point that "it is always possible, as a gesture of goodwill to have the receipts signed by the prisoners' representatives.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2767

10 Dec 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Eight Letters Exchanged between Swiss Minister and Japanese Foreign Ministry Re Ill-treatment of POWs

Date: 5 Jul 1943- Original () Copy (x) Language: English
20 Jul 1944 French

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Swiss Legation, Tokyo

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Swiss Legation, Tokyo

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

- 2767-A-1 Note of 5 Jul 1943, Swiss Minister to SHIGEMITSU, Japanese Foreign Minister, forwarding protest from the British Govt re ill-treatment of British prisoners in Thailand and requesting that the Swiss Consul at Bangkok be allowed to visit Japanese camps in accordance with Provisions of Geneva Convention.
- 2767-A-2 Note of 24 Jul 1943, Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss Minister, stating that competent Japanese authorities have found the POWs in Thailand "equitably treated" and refusing permission to Swiss to visit the camp.
- 2767-A-3 Note of 30 Aug 1943, Swiss Minister to Japanese Foreign Minister, forwarding further information and protest received by the British Govt on conditions of British POWs in Thailand.

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- 2767-A-4 Note of 29 Sep 1943, Swiss Minister to the Japanese Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, forwarding further urgent protests by the British Govt re POW camps in Thailand and renewing British demands to have camps investigated by Swiss Consul at Bangkok.
- 2767-A-5 Note of 1 Oct 1943, Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss Minister, stating that the Japanese Govt accords to POWs the same treatment as to Japanese soldiers in Thailand, refuses permission to visit POW camps, and requests that source of British information be given.
- 2767-A-6 Note of 20 Oct 1943, Japanese Foreign Ministry to Swiss Legation, giving an official denial to protests of British Govt.
- 2767-A-7 Note of 6 Apr 1944, Swiss Legation to Japanese Foreign Ministry, stating objections to refusal of Japanese to give receipts for Red Cross and POW relief supplies.
- 2767-A-8 Note of 20 Jul 1944, Japanese Foreign Ministry to Swiss Minister, reply to foregoing representation.

- 2767-A-1 Note of 5 Jul 1943, Swiss Minister to SHIGEMITSU, Jap Foreign Minister, forwarding protest from the British Govt re ill-treatment of British prisoners in Thailand and requesting that the Swiss Consul at Bangkok be allowed to visit Japanese camps in accordance with Provisions of Geneva Convention.
- 2767-A-2 Note of 24 Jul 1943, Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss Minister, stating that competent Japanese authorities have found the POWs in Thailand "equitably treated" and refusing permission to Swiss to visit the camp.
- 2767-A-3 Note of 30 Aug 1943, Swiss Minister to Japanese Foreign Minister, forwarding further information and protest received by the British Govt on conditions of British POWs in Thailand

- 2767-A-4 Note of 29 Sep 1943, Swiss Minister to the Japanese Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, forwarding further urgent protests by the British Govt re POW camps in Thailand and renewing British demands to have camps investigated by Swiss Consul at Bangkok.
- 2767-A-5 Note of 1 Oct 1943, Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss Minister, stating that the Japanese Govt accords to POWs the same treatment as to Japanese soldiers in Thailand, refuses permission to visit POW camps, and requests that source of British information be given.
- 2767-A-6 Note of 20 Oct 1943, Japanese Foreign Ministry to Swiss Legation, giving an official denial to protests of British Govt.
- 2767-A-7 Note of 6 Apr 1944, Swiss Legation to Japanese Foreign Ministry, stating objections to refusal of Japanese to give receipts for Red Cross and POW relief supplies.
- 2767-A-8 Note of 20 Jul 1944, Japanese Foreign Ministry to Swiss Minister, reply to foregoing representation.

checked by T. MINOWA.

Doc. No. 2767-B

Transcribed by
Magnum's Transcribers

書類 2767号 (A-1) ヨリ (A-8) マデノ大略
第二七七七 (A-1) (2) (8) 書類ノ要略

一九四三年七月五日 (A-1) スウス公使ヨリ (重光) 外務大臣ハ

英国政府カチノ抗議ヲ提^ステ^ス友邦国ニケル英国俘虜ハ

糧類 食料、衣服、藥品ノ不足。 依ル屋待ハ更ニ 欽道ヤ道路江^クノ重労働言

ツテ一層悪化セリ。 状況ノ大^キレ^キ 甚チメカ^レル^ル 井^ルト^ルキ^キヲ

依テ船隻台駐在^ス 状況^ニ 且^チ 状況ニ

統テ 報^スル 権能^ヲ ア^リテ^ス 欲^キト 要^スル^ル

一九四三年七月二十四日 (A-1) (重光) 外務大臣ヨリ スウス公使^ノ 上^リテ

一九四三年七月五日 手紙ニ答ヘテモ^ト 才^キ 泰^クノ 俘虜ハ 平^クニ

取扱由ハ^レテ 居^ル 即^チ 患^者 停^止 俘虜病院^ヲ 通^ス 切^リ

治療ヲ受ケテ居ル者
述ベキ事ハソノモトニ
收容所中 訪見許可
同二箇ニル

絶ニタ

粟ハルヲ拒ミキル

一九四三年八月三十日 (A-13) スイス領事ヨリ (重光) 外務大臣宛 英國

内ニ於テレ英國人

吾等 泰國 于オキル 俘虜ノ 待遇 ニ関スル 一層ノ 抗議ヲ 提出

シテ 英口人 俘虜カハ 食糧 不足 ヤ 脚氣

下痢病

ヤ 赤痢 ヤ マラリヤ コラノ 如キ 病氣ニ 悩マセ 三千人以上

ノ 死者ヲ 出シ 適當ナル 藥ヲ 用リ 密林 中ニ 留メシテ キタ

述ベキ事ハ スイス公使ハ 外務大臣ニ 状況改善ニ カラシク

カヲ 建議 サレンコトヲ

要ヲ シテ キル

一九四三年九月二十九日 (A-14) スイス公使ヨリ (重光) 帝國外務大臣宛

ジュネーブ協約ノ 第三十七箇條ニ 違反シテ 俘虜ガ 泰 國

使役^レテナルコトニ対スル英国ノ抗議ヲ提出スルソシテノ^{盤谷}

ノ多ク又領^口ヲニ夫れ^内人^内待處方收容所ヲ訪^問スル權能^カヲ

レ^ル様^レ重^テ要^トボ^シテ^ス

一九四三年十月一日(A-15)重光外務大臣ヨリスウズ又公使宛

泰和国^社ニ^テ英^人國^人待處方ハ日本兵ト同^一待遇ヲ^受テ^ル

ト^述ヘ^ル尚^且英國ノ態度^ハ信用ノオケ又情報ニ^基シ^テモ^ト

ヲ^テル^ト思^フト^述ヘ^ル軍^事上^ノ理由^ニ依^リテ^モ待處方收容所

ヲ^テル^ル許可^ハマ^タ知^ラズ^ナイ[。]

一九四三年十月二十日(A-16)重光(重光)帝國大臣ヨリスウズ又公使館^宛

九月二十九日^附提^出ス^ル抗議^ニ答^ヘル^コト^中ニ^述バ^ラレ^ル如^キ

ソ^ノ實^ハ一^ツツ^モ言^明シ^テナ^ル

一九四四年 四月六日 (A-17) スイス公使館ヨリ (重光) 外務大臣宛

報告ニ於ケル

日本大使ハ同地ノスイス領事ニ以下ノコトヲ

報告シタルニ即チ

1. 長水国ニイケル 停戦後收容所ノ司令官ハスイス領事カ泰

内ニ於ケル半口及英口人ノ利益ヲ擁護スル事ヲ認メタリ。

國ヲ對スルヤナキカ、イヤリスノ関心ニ對シテ 異議ヲ申サズ

其ノ結果

尹中士トイフ命令ヲ認メナイ。ソレヲソノ結果 スイス領事

ハ停戦後力ニ對シハ必要ヤ中人金ヲ贈ルコトヲ許サレナイ。

2. 物ヤ金錢ノ受取 日本当局ニヨリ署名セルル

テアル

前記

(1) ニ関シテハスイス公使館が長水国中ノ他、古領諸國ニ

保護者

シタイケナイノカ了解シ難イト

オイテ 防衛カトシテ 行動スルハ 我カチオカチオイ 述ベタ

(2) 二國ニテハ日本当局ハ停産力ニ送^リリ
リ福ク^クキ^キ品物ノ受^取

停産力

斯ノ如キ

申ニ対シテ^一停産力ノ署名ヲ妨ケテ中ル^中見テシ^コノ^コトナ^ナ

定ニ対スル

述ハテオ^ル

能度ハシユネ^一ノ協^約ノ違反示アルトキ^キ中^中ル^ルスウ^ス

館

公使ハ^一本^本國ニオケル停産力収定所司令官ノ不可解ナル^能

後日

スル權利ヲ保留スルト述ハテ^申ル^ル

度ニ対シテ^一正式抗議ヲ^一呈^呈スル^ル事^事ト^トキ^キル^ル

一九四四年七月二十三日(A-18)重光(日本大臣)ヨリ一九四四年四月

六日^附附見書ニ対スル^返答^答

当該

前記覚書ノ中^一ノ問題ニツイテハ停産力収定所^一ヲ^一指^指ス

因

政府

國權^國護^護國

スルスウ^スス^スノ權利が本國^一カ^一スウ^スス^スヲ^一所^一守^守ル^ルコ^トト^ト認^認ム

メ之ヲ

スル^一エ^一ト^一ニ依^依テ^テ成^成立^立スル^ルモ^モト^ト思^思フ^フハ^ハ誤^誤リ

コト^一キ^一キ^一リ^一是^一認^一サ^一ル^一モ^一ト^一キ^一ル^一ト^一相^一違^一線^一ス^一ル^一コ^トト^トハ^ハ同^同達^達ニ^一テ^一ア^ア

〇^一ラ^一ウ^一ト^一ホ^一ベ^一キ^一ル^一カ^一ニ^一ノ^一問^一題^一ニ^一関^一ス^一ル^一事^一ハ^ハ停^一産^一力^一ノ^一収^一定^一者^一ニ^一カ^一

借取書ニサインヲスルマドハ好考
ヲホス能心
能度トシテ

コト受付トリニ由者名サセルマドハ始末カラキマ
能度トシテ

普通三ツ能ノミトデアルト述ベテ井ル。

イモヤリヤルコトホアルトイハキヤル

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2767

Date 9 December 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Eight Letters exchanged between Swiss minister and Japanese Foreign Ministry Re ill-treatment of POW's

Date: 5 July 1943 Original () Copy (X) Language: English
20 July 1944 French

Has it been translated? Yes () No (X)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Swiss Legation, Tokyo

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Swiss Legation, Tokyo

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

A-1. note of 5 July 1943, Swiss Minister to SHIGEMITSU, Japanese Foreign Minister, forwarding protest from the British Government re ill-treatment of British prisoners in Thailand and requesting that the Swiss Consul at Bangkok be allowed to visit Japanese camps in accordance with ^{provisions of} Geneva Conventions.

A-2. note of 24 July 1943, Japanese ^{foreign} Minister to Swiss Minister, stating that competent Japanese authorities have found the POW's in Thailand "equitably treated" and refusing permission to ^{Swiss to} visit the camps.

Analyst:

E.T. Gardner

Doc. No. 2767

A-8. Note of 20 July 44,
Japanese Foreign Ministry to
Swiss Minister, reply to foregoing
representation.

- A-3 note of 30 August 1943, Swiss minister to Japanese Foreign Minister, forwarding further information ^{and photo} received by the ~~the~~ British government on conditions of British POW's in Thailand.
- A-4 note of 29 September 1943, Swiss minister to ^{the} Japanese Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, forwarding further urgent protests by the British government re POW camps in Thailand and renewing British demands to have camps inspected by Swiss Consul at Bangkok.
- A-5 note of 1 October 1943, Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss Minister, stating that the Japanese government accords to POW's the same treatment as to Japanese soldiers in Thailand, and requests that source of British information be given.
- refuses permission to visit POW camps
- A-6 note of 30 October 1943, Japanese Foreign Ministry to Swiss Legation, giving an official denial to protests of British government.
- A-7 note of 6 April 1944, Swiss Legation to Japanese Foreign Ministry, stating objections to refusal of Japanese to give receipts for Red Cross + POW relief supplies.

一九四三年七月五日(A11)スウイス公使ヨリ
重光)外務大臣宛。英國政府ヨリノ抗議ヲ提出ス。
即チ泰國ニ於ケル英國俘虜ハ食糧、衣類、藥品ノ不
足。ニ依ル虐待ハ更ニ鐵道ヤ道路工事ノ重労働ニヨ
ツテ一層悪化セシメタ。依テ盤谷在ノスウイス領
事ヲシテ收容所ヲ視察シ且ツ此ノ狀況ニ就テ報告ス
ベキ機能ヲ與ヘラレンコトヲ要求シタ。

一九四三年七月二十四日(A12)(重光)外務大臣
ヨリスウイス公使宛一九四三年七月五日附書信ニ對
シ泰國内ノ俘虜ハ平等ニ取扱ハレテ居ル事、即チ患
費凡テ俘虜病院ニ於テ適切ナル治療ヲ受ケテ居ル旨
ヲ述ベ俘虜收容所訪問ニ付スル許可ヲ拒絕シタ。

一九四三年八月三十日(A13)スウイス領事ヨリ
(重光)外務大臣宛泰國内ニ於ケル英國人俘虜ノ待
遇ニ付シ英國ヨリノ抗議ヲ重ホテ提出シタ。即チ英
國人俘虜ハ食糧不足ヤ脚氣ヤ赤痢ヤ下痢病ヤ「マラ
リヤ」「コレラ」ノ如キ幾多ノ惡病ニ悩マサレツ、
密林中ニ暮シテキタ。三千人以上ノ死者ヲ出シタ、
適當ナル醫藥モナイイスウイス公使ハ外務大臣ニ對シ
「~~英領事館~~」ニツキカヲ盡サレンコトヲ要求シテ
キル。

一九四三年九月二十九日（A-14）スウイス公使ヨリ（重光）帝國外務大臣宛ジュネーブ協定ノ第二十七條ニ違反シテ俘虜カ泰國內テ使役サレテキルコトニ對スル英國ノ抗議ヲ提出スルソシテ盤谷ノスウイス國領事ニ泰國內ノ俘虜收容所ヲ訪問スル權能ヲ與ヘテレル極重ネテ要求シタ。

一九四三年十月一日（A-15）（重光）外務大臣ヨリスウイス公使宛泰國ニ於ケル英國人俘虜ハ日本兵ト同一ノ待遇ヲ受ケラレキルト述べ尙日本政府ハ英國ノ態度ヲ信用ノオケヌ情報ニ基クモノト思フト述べ、軍事的理由ニ依リ俘虜收容所ヲ訪レル許可證ハマダ出ナイ。

一九四三年十月二十日（A-16）（重光）帝國大臣ヨリスウイス公使館宛九月二十九日附ノ抗議ニ答へ、ソノ中ニ述べラレタル如キ事實ハ一ツモナイト言明シテキル。

一九四四年四月六日（A-17）スウイス公使館ヨリ（重光）外務大臣宛盤谷ニ於ケル日本大使ハ同地ノスウイス領事ニ以下ノコトヲ報告シタト記述シテキル即チ

1、泰國ニ於ケル俘虜收容所ノ司令官ハスウイス領事カ泰國内ニ於ケル米國人及英國人ノ利益ヲ擁

護スル様委任サレテオルクトヲ認メナイ。其ノ結果スウイス領事ハ俘虜ニ對シ必需品ヤ金錢ヲ贈ルコトヲ許可サレナイ。

2、物品ヤ金錢ノ受領證ハ日本當局ニヨリ署名サレルノミテアル。

前記(1)ニ關シテハスウイス公使館カ何故泰國ノ他ノ占領地諸國ニオイテ保證者トシテ行動シテイケナイノカ了解シ難イト述べタ。

(2)ニ關シテハ日本當局ハ俘虜ニ送リ居ケタ品物ノ受取ニ對シテ俘虜連ノ署名ヲ妨ゲテキル。斯ノ如キ態度ハジュネーブ協定ニ對スル違反テアルト述べテオル。スウイス公使館ハ泰國ニオケル俘虜收容所司令官ノ不可解ナル態度ニ對シテ後日正式抗議ヲスル權利ヲ保留スルト述べテキル。

一九四四年七月二十日(A18)日本大臣(重光)ヨリ一九四四年四月六日附覺書ニ對スル回答。

當該覺書ノ第一ノ問題ニツイテハ俘虜收容所ヲ訪問スルスウイス國ノ權利カ泰國政府カスウイス國ヲ擁護國トシテ認メ之ヲ是認スルコトニ依テ成立スルモノト思フノハ誤リテアラウト述べ、第二ノ問題ニ就

4.

Doc 2767B

テハ俘虜ノ代表者ガ領收書ニサインヲスルコトハ好
意ヲ示ス態度トシテ普通ニ可能ノコトデアルト述べ
テキル。

RECEIVED
10 OCT 1951
OFFICE OF THE
PROSECUTOR
GENERAL
WASHINGTON
D.C.

Ex. 2023

證 明 書

國際檢察部第二七六七—A—一八號

典據及ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余「ウォルター・ボシー」ハ余ガ下記ノ資
 格ニ於テ、即チ瑞西外交代表トシテ、瑞西政
 府ト公的關係ニ正ルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官
 吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル下記題名、
 即チ「瑞西公使ヨリ日本外務省宛ノ佛文書翰
 及ビ通牒ノ真正ナル寫シ竝ニ瑞西公使宛日本
 外務省ノ右ニ對スル回答原文」ノ證據書類A
 ニ表トシテ載セラレタル八通ノ書翰及ビ通牒
 ヨリ成ル文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證
 明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ書翰及ビ通牒ガ駐日瑞西公
 使館ノ公式記録ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ同公使館
 ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。

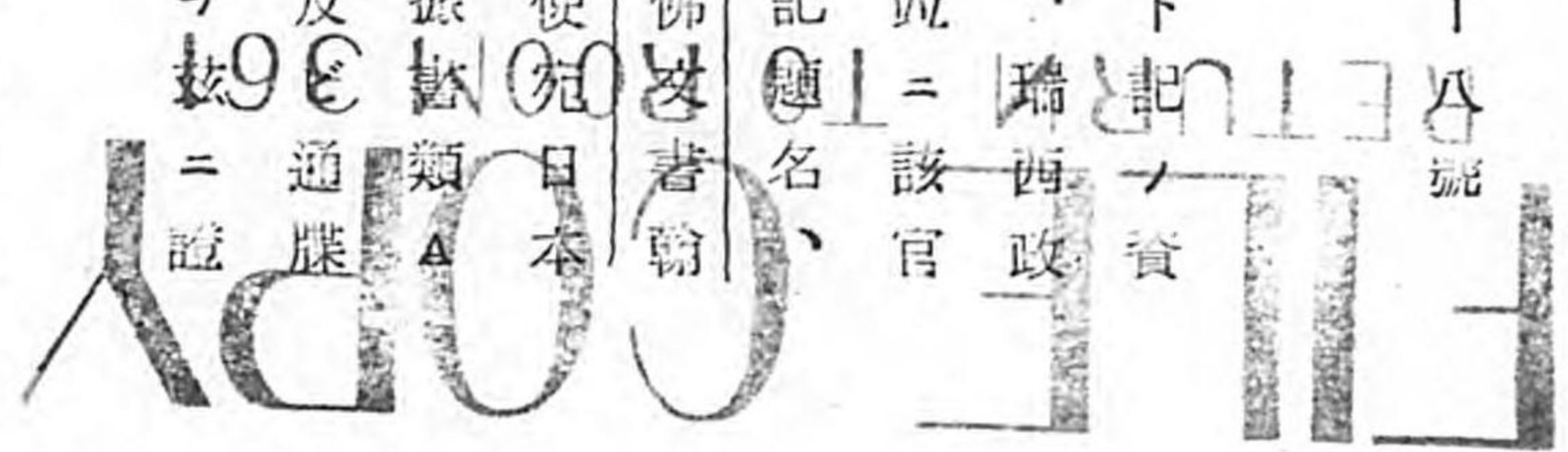
千九百四十六年十二月十日、東京ニ於テ署名
 當該官吏署名欄ノ署名ノダブリユー・ボシ

11

右ノ者ノ公的資格 瑞西外交代表

證 人ノ署名ノ マツクス・アール・ジヨス

Doc 2767 A1-8 (cont.)



Doc 2767 A1-8 (cont.)

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、少尉「エリツク・ダブリユー・フライジャー」ハ余ガ
聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコ
ト、竝ニ上記ノ證明書ハ余ガ公務上、瑞西政府ノ
上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ
證明ス。

千九百四十六年本月十日、東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄	署名ノエリツク・ダブリユー・
右ノ者ノ公的資格	フライジャー陸軍少尉
證人	國際檢察部調査官
	ヘンリー・下島 (音譯) 署名ノ

檢察部第一七六七號ノA一、八

證 明 書

證 據 書 類 A

書 證 番 號

摘 要

二七六七一A一、 一九四三年七月五日附瑞西公使發ヨリ重光宛書翰 (CC.1.3.6-1d.c.u.)

二七六七一A一二、 一九四三年七月二十四日附日本外務大臣發瑞西公使宛書翰 (249/O.R.)

二七六七一A一三、 一九四三年八月三十日附瑞西公使發重光宛書翰 (CC.1.3.6-1d.p.u.)

二七六七一A一四、 一九四三年九月二十九日附瑞西公使發日本外務省宛書翰 (CC.1.3.6-1d.e22 CC.1.5.2)

二七六七一A一五、 一九四三年十月一日附日本外務大臣發瑞西公使宛書翰 (376/O.R.)

二七六七一A一六、 一九四三年十月二十日附日本外務省發瑞西公使宛口上書 (407/O.R.)

二七六七一A一七、 一九四四年四月六日附瑞西公使發日本外務省宛宛書 (CC.1.3.6-1E.Aa)

二七六七一A一八、 一九四四年七月二十日附日本外務省發瑞西公使宛口上書 (205/O.R.)

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Doc 2767A-1

書類第二七六七號ノA-1

CC-1-3-6-1DCU

一九四三年七月五日 東京

余ハ英國政府ガ瑞西政府ニ對シ帝國政府ニ對スル左記抗議ヲ傳達スルヤウ要請セシ旨ニ御報告申上グル光榮ヲ有ス

「英國政府ハ泰ニ在ル英國俘虜ガ極メテ冷遇ヲ受ケテ居リ、爲ニ其ノ多クハ疾病ニ罹リ居ル事實ノ断片的報告ヲ入手シツツアリ。カクシテ、泰ニ於ケル最近ノ信ズベキ筋ノ傳ヘル所ニ依レバ、糧食給與ハ頗ル不備ニシテ適當ナル衣服、靴モ亦不足シ「キニーネ」其ノ他ノ藥品ハ完全ニ缺乏セル由ナリ。又俘虜ハ、道路及ビ鐵道建設ノ重労働ニ就カセラレ、其ノ事實ハ、食物不足並ニ衣料及ビ藥品ノ缺乏ノ結果齎ラサレタル諸事情ヲ一層惡化セシメル事モ了承スル所ナリ。

日本政府ハ（俘虜協約ノ條項ヲ適用セントスル日本政府自身ノ企圖ヲ尊重スベキナリトスル屢次ニ亘ル要求ニモ拘ラズ）利益保護國代表ニ對シ、泰ノ收容所訪問ノ許可ヲ留保シ居ル故是等ノ狀況報告ガ英國政府ニ對シ、事實ヲ表示スルモノトシテ容レラルベキ唯一ノ情報ヲ提供ス

Doc 2767A-1

2.

ルモノナリ故ニ同政府ハ日本政府ニ對シ英日條
約ガ泰ニ抑習セラレテキル諸情況ニ關シ最モ形
式的ナ強イ抗議ヲ奏進シ最モ頑固ナル言辭ヲ以
テ前記協約ニ則リ盤谷駐在瑞西領事ガ利益保護
ヲ代表トシテノ諸機能ヲ遂行シ特ニ收容所ヲ訪
問、情況報告ヲナシ又、收容所代表及ビ個々ノ
俘虜ト談合スル凡ニル便宜ヲ與ヘラルベキ事ヲ
要求スルモノナリ。

閣下ガ英國政府ノ此ノ抗議ニ對スル帝國政府
ノ御回答ヲ余ニ御通告下サルヤウ稟請シ此ノ機
ニ際シ敢メテ余ノ最高ノ敬意ヲ奏スルモノナリ。

瑞 西 公 使

東京、外務大臣 重光、葵閣下

Ex 2023

Doc 2767A-2

居普通第二四九號

以警斡啓上以候陳者七月五日第CC。一。三。六
。DCu號貴翰ヲ以テ泰國所在俘虜收容所ノ待遇
及同收容所訪問許可方ニ關シ御申越相成敬承
致候

早速關係當局ニ照會致置候處泰國ニ於ケル俘
虜ハ我方ノ公正ナル取扱ヲ受ケ特ニ患者ハ俘
虜病院ニ於テ手厚キ看護治療ヲ受ケ居ル旨及
同地俘虜收容所ノ訪問ハ目下ノトコロ許可セ
ラレサル旨回答アリタルニ付左様御承知相成
度候

右申進旁々本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬
意ヲ表シ候

昭和十八年七月二十四日

外務大臣 重 光

葵



瑞西國特命全權公使

「カミローユ、ゴルジニ」 閣下

BEIJING JOHNSON
FILE COPY

Doc 2767A-3

SA 2023

書類第二七六七號ノA一三

CC、一三六―adbeu

東京、一九四三年八月三十日

七月五日附余ノ書簡ニ關シ、聯合王國政府ノ受ケタル最近ノ情報ニ依レバ、英人俘虜ノ待遇ハ未ダ遺憾ノ點多々アル旨、閣下ニ御報告スルノ榮譽ヲ有スルモノナリ。

泰國ニ到着以來、俘虜ハ密林中ニ衛生状態甚シク悪ク極メテ困難ナル境遇ノ下ニ生活シアリ、食物モ歐洲人トシテハ不充分ニテ、栄養不足ノ爲脚氣等、種々ノ疾病發生シ、更ニ、肉不足ノ爲、俘虜ハ非常に衰弱シ、赤痢ヤ下痢ニ罹リ居ル次第ナリ。「マラリヤ」患者モ非常に多數ニノボレリ。俘虜ノ健康状態ハマサニ危機ニ遭遇シ、死亡者數三千ヲ越ユ。

尙、俘虜ハ被服、靴ニ「ズボン」及ビ靴ニ不足セルニモ拘ラズ休息モ無ク長時間勞役ヲ強ヒラレアリ。最近ハ、鐵道建設ヲ急グ爲、絶エズ、又時ヲ構ハズ勞働ニ使役サルル次第ナリ。多數ノ「ヒンヅ」人中國人、馬來人ガ英人俘虜ノ近クニ居住シ、同一ノ水ヲ使用ス、「コレラ」ガ此ノ方面ノ各所ニ發生シ英人、蘭人俘虜中ニモ多數ノ死亡者ヲ出セリ、遠クニ傳染セル此ノ傳染病ノ爲、收容所ノ醫師ハ非常に憂慮セリ。

俘虜ハ此ノ危険ナ疾病ヲ治療スルニ缺クベカラザ

Doc 2767A-3

ル藥品、即チ含鹽下劑、蒼鉛、「ケオリン」、精油
カリウム、過滿俺酸鹽等ニ缺乏シ、病人ニ附添ツタ
看護人ハ何等ノ保護被服又ハ防腐劑ヲモ有セザリキ。

病院ハ充分ナル設備ヲ有セザリキ。
加フルニ俘虜ハ其ノ他ノ疾病ニカカレルモ、適當
ニ之ヲ療治スル藥品モ有セザリキ。

前述事情ヨリ見テ若シ閣下ガ泰國ニ於ケル英人俘
虜ノ状態ガ改善セラルルヤウ關係當局ニ御轉旋下サ
ラバ幸甚ノ至リナリ。

余ハ又在「バンコック」瑞西領事ガ同國內俘虜收
容所ノ遲滯ナキ訪問ヲ許可サルルコトヲ重要視スル
モノナリ。

大臣閣下ニ余ノ最上ノ敬意ヲ捧グ。

瑞西公使

東京、外務大臣

重光葵閣下

Doc 2767A-4

OC. 一・三・六・Idez

八月三十日附書翰ヲ以テ、瑞西公使ハ重光閣下ニ對シ、英國政府ノ傳フル所ニ依レバ、泰國ニ於ケル俘虜ノ状態ハ今尙遺憾ナ點多シトスル旨ヲ通告スルノ光榮ヲ有シタリ。同日附ノ通牒ニ依リ、瑞西公使館ハ本件ニ關スル英聯合王國政府ノ他ノ通牒ヲ外務省ニ通達セリ。

本日ニ至ルモ回答之無キニ付キ、本公使館ハ本件ニ對シ貴省ノ好意アル御注意ヲ喚起スルモノナリ。

一方倫敦政府ハ左記事項ヲ日本政府ニ傳達サルルヤウ要請セリ。

「英吉利政府ハ、泰國ニ於ケル俘虜收容所特ニ第二收容所ニ抑留セラレ居ル士官等ハ「ジエネバ」條約第二十七條ニ違反セル作業ニ從事セシメラレタル旨ノ信ズベキ報道ヲ入手セリ。

故ニ英吉利政府ハ、日本政府ガ直チニ本事實ヲ確證スベク調査ヲ命ゼラルベキコトヲ要請ス

此ノ機會ヲ以テ本政府ハ、盤谷駐在ノ瑞西公使^{領事}ニ、泰國ニ於ケル全俘虜收容所ヲ訪問、視察シ、所内ノ状態ニ付報告スベキ權限ヲ即時賦與サルベシトノ從前ノ要求ヲ更メテ提起スルモノナリ。調査ノ結果前記報告ニシテ眞實ナル事判明セバ、

Doc 2767A-4

英吉利政府ハ全士官ヲ強制労働ヨリ解放スル指令
ガ收容所管理當局ニ對シ直チニ發セラルベキコト
及ビ、本條約違反ノ責任者ハ、適宜處罰セラルベ
キコトヲ要求スルモノナリ。

是等英國ノ要求ニ對スル帝國政府ノ回答ヲ可及
的速カニ御報知下サルヤウ外務省ニ要請シ、本公
使館ハ此ノ機會ニ於テ更メテ敬意ヲ表スルモノナ
リ

一九四三年九月二十九日、東京

東京帝國外務省宛

Doc 2767A-5

居普通第三七六號

以書翰啓上致候陳者八月三十日附第CC・一・三・

六・^{DBEU}號賞勳及第CC・一・三・六・^{DBU}號賞公使館

口上書ヲ以テ「タイ」國所在英國俘虜ノ待遇ニ關
シ重ネテ御申越相成敬承致候

本件ニ關シテハ帝國政府ハ七月二十四日附居普通
第二四九號拙翰ヲ以テ貴公使宛申進置キタル通ニ
テ「タイ」國ニ於ケル俘虜ハ同國ニ進駐ノ日本兵
ト同等ノ待遇ヲ受ケ居ル旨附加致候

俘虜氏名及死亡俘虜ニ付テハ遂次赤十字國際委員
會ヲ通シ通報致居リ候

帝國政府ハ英國政府カ出所不明確ナル情報ヲ云爲
スルハ抗議ヲ爲サンカ爲ニ斯ル情報ヲ捏造セルカ
又ハ薄弱ナル情報ヲ誇張シ以テ作戰ノ關係上未タ
我方ノ許容シ得サル收容所訪問ヲ僥倖セムトスル
モノト斷セサルヲ得ス從テ此種申越ニハ情報ノ出
所ヲ具体的ニ明示セラレシコトヲ要請致候

右回答旁本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表

2.

Doc 2767A-5

シ
候

昭和十八年十月一日

外務大臣 重 光

瑞西國特命全權公使

「カミーユ、ゴルジエ」閣下

葵



敬
具

Doc 2767A-6

啓普通第四〇七號

口 上 書

帝國外務省ハ在本邦端西國公使館ヨリ九月二十
十九日附第CC、一、三、六、六、DEZZ、CC、一、五
二號口上書ヲ以テ在「タイ」國仔勝收容所ニ
於テ仔勝タル將校カ強制労働ニ服セシメラレ
居ルトノ情報ニ基ク英國政府ノ抗議通報越ノ
越ヲ了承シ關係當局ニ照會ノ結果石塚ノ事實
無キ旨茲ニ同公使館ニ回答シ英國政府ニ轉達
アリ度旨要請スルノ光榮ヲ有ス

昭和十八年十月二十日

覚書

昨日「バンコック」日本大使館へ同地瑞西領事ニ對シ、就中左ノ通口頭テ通告シタ。

「一、泰國ノ俘虜收容所司令官ハ、東京ノ俘虜情報局ノ同意ノ下ニ瑞西領事ノ泰國ニ於ケル米英ノ利益保護ノ委任ヲ認メナイ、從ツテ瑞西領事ハ俘虜ニ對シ個人ノ資格ニ於ケル以外ニハ物品ヤ金錢ノ贈與ヲ爲スコトヲ許サレナイ。

ニ救恤品及ビ送金ノ受領證ハ唯日本百意ニ依ツテノミ署名サレ、俘虜ノ代表者（信任ツレタ者）ノ干渉ハ一切許サレナイ。」

第一項ニ關シテハ瑞西公使館ハ此ノ趣旨ノ理由ヲ知ルコトガ重要ト考ヘル、瑞西四國ガ占領國ノ地位ニアルト思ハレル泰國ノ如キ國ニ於テ利益保護國ノ義務ヲ遂行シ得ナイト云フ理由ハ誰モ了解シ得ナイ。

第二項ニ關シテハ、英國政府モ瑞西政府モ、何故金品ヲ送ラレタ俘虜ガ實際彼等ニ送ラレタ救恤品ヲ受領シタコトヲ彼等自身受領證ヲ作成スルコトニ依ツテ立證スルコトヲ妨ゲラレネバアライカ了解シ得ナイ、英國政府ハ斯ル日本當局ノ態度ハ「ジエネバ」條約ニ完全ニ背馳スルモノト考ヘル、（赤十字國際委員會ノ活動モ亦日本當局ニ依ツテ不能ナラシメラ

EX 20 23

Doc 2767A-7

1.

Doc 2767A-7

レルコトカラ倫敦政府ハ特ニ日本ガ準備ヲ同意シタ
俘虜規約ノ第七八條ノ違反デアルト考ヘル。)

日本當局ガ救恤品ヲ送ラレタ者ニ其ノ受領證ヲ出ス
コトヲ許スコトガ基本的要件ト思ハレル、若シ日本
當局ガ斯カル當然ノ要求ヲ拒否シ續ケ、瑞西領事ノ
送ツタ金品ヲ自由ニ處分スルコトヲ止メナイナラバ
英國政府ハ斯カル行爲ニ對シ正式ノ抗議ヲ提出シナ
ケレバナラヌデアラウ、此ノ問題ニ於テハ、人道的
考慮ガ何ヨリモ先立ツ故ニ、必需品及金錢ハ過去ニ
於ケルト同様將來モ抗議提出ノ下ニ、繼續シテ送ラ
レルデアラウ。

瑞西公使館ハ英國政府ノ要求ニ從ツテ、泰國ニ於ケ
ル俘虜收容所司令官ノ不可解ナル態度ニ對シ最モ正
式ナル抗議ヲ提出スルコトヲ留保スル、差向ノ處日
本政府ガ泰國ノ日本官憲ニ、國際慣行ニ一致スルト
思ハレナイ、其ノ態度ヲ變ヘル豫命令スルコトヲ希
望スル。

東京ニ於テ、一九四四年四月六日

Doc 2767A-8



居普通第二〇五號

回 出 書 上 書

帝國外務省ハ在京瑞西國公使館ヨリ本年四月
 六日附覺書ヲ以テ在泰日本陸軍俘虜收容所長
 ハ一、瑞西國ニ依ル泰國ニ於ケル英米ノ利益代表ヲ認メサ
 ルコトニ在泰俘虜ニ對スル救恤金品ノ領收證
 ニ俘虜自身カ署名ヲナスコトヲ拒否シ居ルコ
 トノ二點ニ關シ照會アリタルニ對シ左ノ通回
 答スルノ光榮ヲ有ス

昭和十九年七月二十日

記

一ノ點ニ關シテハ泰國カ同國ニ於ケル英米ノ利
 利益代表ヲ瑞西國ニ對シ認メタリトスルモ右
 ハ帝國政府ノ關知スル所ニアラスシテ右事實
 ニ基キ泰國內ニ於テ帝國陸軍ノ管理スル俘虜
 收容所ニ對シ在泰瑞西國領事カ米英ノ利益代
 表ヲ主張スルハ誤ナリ

二ノ點ニ關シテハ帝國政府ハ俘虜ニ對スル救
 恤金品ノ領收證ハ俘虜ヲ管理スル日本官憲カ
 發給スル方針トナシ居リ右カ俘虜ニ關スル條
 約第卅八條ニ違背スルモノニアラサルコトヲ

2.

Doc 2767A-8

確信スルモノニシテ英國政府カ何故ニ帝國官憲ノ
發給スル領收證ニ對シ異議ヲ有スルヤ了解ニ苦シ
ム所ナルモ特ニ好意的ニ俘虜ノ代表者ノ署名アル
領收證ヲ差出サシムル様取計フコトハ可能ナリ

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 10 Dec

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 2767
TRIAL BRIEF _____
EXHIBIT NO. _____
BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____
FILE NO. _____
PRESS TRANS. _____
U.S.S.D.S. _____

Court Exhibit 2023

*Exerpts used
in Court -*

Signature *sgm*
Recm # 878