

EXHIBIT NO. 3055

(11)

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REGULATIONS:

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

(Naval Ministerial Notification, No.33, 17 February 1904
Amended By Notification No.407, 1941)

Article 1.

The personal belongings of enemy combatants or of the persons who are to be accorded the treatment of prisoners-of-war by virtue of international treaties and customs shall be inspected forthwith upon their captivity.

Article 2.

Arms, ammunitions, and other articles of military use in the possession of a prisoner-of-war shall be confiscated. All other articles shall be either left in the possession of the prisoners for convenience or received for deposit.

The commanding officer of a naval unit is empowered to allow only those (prisoners-of-war) who are officers in rank and who are deemed especially necessary to keep their dignity to wear their own swords. In such cases their names and reasons for such special treatment shall be reported to the Navy Minister.

The swords permitted to be worn as mentioned above shall be retained at the prisoner-of-war Camp.

Article 3.

A prisoner-of-war, upon completion of the procedures prescribed in the preceding two articles shall be interrogated as to his name, age, status, rank, permanent domicile and affiliated vessel or office, and time and place of injury if any. Moreover a prisoner-of-war journal shall be kept daily and an inventory of the articles of prisoners-of-war confiscated or received for custody, shall be prepared.

Article 4.

Prisoners of war shall be classified into officers (including those of corresponding ranking) and enlisted men (non-military personnel shall be classified according to their status and work in which engaged). However, this shall not apply to any person who will not answer truthfully to interrogations regarding his name and rank, or to any person who is guilty of other offences.

Article 5.

In case a prisoner-of-war is guilty of an act of disobedience he

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may be subjected to confinement, binding or any other measures deemed necessary:

In case a prisoner-of-war attempts desertion, the force of arms may be used for its prevention, if necessary.

Article 5-- 2.

A prisoner-of-war who attempts desertion or performs undisciplined acts shall be subjected to disciplinary punishment.

The preceding punishment shall be effected according to the regulations stipulated in Naval Disciplinary Punishment Ordinance, Art. 10-14, Art. 22-24, and Art. 31-36.

The disciplinary punishment of a prisoner-of-war shall be enforced by the chief of the naval officials who is then in charge of the internment of the said prisoner-of-war.

Article 5 - 3.

When a prisoner-of-war has committed a crime, the Naval authorities who are then in charge of his internment shall examine the case in the capacity of proxy of a naval judicial police and after the examination, shall forward the case to the prosecutor of the nearest court-martial.

Article 6.

The naval commandant shall deliver prisoners-of-war with their roster, the prisoner-of-war journal, their articles kept under custody and the inventory of these articles to a naval station, minor naval station, or to the nearest naval authorities.

Should the prisoners of war die during the delivery, their roster, personal belongings, and all other documents and articles shall be delivered.

Article 7.

The commanding officer of a naval unit or the chief of other naval offices in the operational areas, when he considers it convenient, may deliver prisoners-of-war under his custody together with the prisoners-of-war roster, prisoners-of-war journal, prisoners-of-war articles and the inventories of the articles under his custody to such army units as combatant forces, quartermaster departments, or transportation and communication departments after due negotiation with these units.

In this case the number of prisoners-of-war, classified separately into officers (including those of corresponding rank) and enlisted men, shall be reported immediately to the Minister for the Navy.

Article 8.

The Commander-in-Chief of naval stations, naval minor stations or the chief of other naval authorities, on receiving the delivery of prisoners-of-war shall promptly report the number of the POWs delivered, divided into officers (including those of the corresponding rank) and men to the Minister for the Navy. The Minister on receiving the above report shall designate the place and date to deliver prisoner-of-war to the army authorities who are to receive those prisoners-of-war.

Article 9.

Naval stations minor stations or other naval authorities, on receiving the delivery of prisoners-of-war shall detain them in any temporary camp available which has adequate facilities to prevent them from desertion until such time as when transportation or redelivery is possible.

Article 10.

The place where prisoners-of-war are being interned shall be controlled and guarded by guards under the supervision of a naval officer.

Article 11.

When a prisoner-of-war requests the purchasing of his favorite edibles or daily necessities at his own expense, the supervisor shall afford him necessary convenience if the request is deemed unobjectionable.

Article 11 - 2.

When a prisoner-of-war is allowed to be interviewed by a visitor, some restrictions necessary from the standpoint of supervision, shall be imposed in the way of place, time, etc. and a guard shall be placed to be present at the interview.

Article 12.

Telegrams or mail sent or received by a prisoner-of-war, shall be examined beforehand by the supervising officer. Those found unobjectionable shall be permitted but the use of code messages and other suspicious correspondence shall be prohibited or seized.

Article 13.

In view of the fact that mails sent or received by a prisoner-of-war are exempted from postage dues by international treaty, naval authorities made responsible for the care of prisoners-of-war, shall negotiate with the post office in the locality on the required procedure so as to put this into effect.

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Article 13 - 2.

When prisoners-of-war are accommodated at a naval hospital or clinic, a list of the prisoners-of-war patients shall be made according to form.

Article 13 - 3.

The funeral for a prisoner-of-war shall be held with appropriate ceremony befitting his rank and position.

Article 14.

The will of a prisoner-of-war shall be handled in a manner not different from that of a member of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Article 14 - 2.

Articles or will left behind by a prisoner-of-war shall be forwarded by the official in charge to the prisoner-of-war Information Bureau in accordance with provisions set forth in Article 6. However, in case there are articles impossible of preservation, these shall be sold and the money forwarded instead.

When the forwarding is done as in the above paragraph, the fact shall be reported to the Minister of the Navy.

Article 15.

Commanders-in-chief of naval stations, Commanders-in-chief of minor naval stations or other naval authorities shall hand over at the place designated prisoners-of-war under their care together with the prisoners-of-war roster, prisoners-of-war journal, prisoners-of-war articles under custody, inventory of those articles and all other document to the army authorities who are to receive the Prisoners-of-war.

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, IMAMURA, Ryonosuke, who occupy the post of the Chief of Document Section of the 2nd Demobilization Bureau, Demobilization Board, certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 3 pages and entitled "The Treatment of Prisoners of War", is an exact and authorized copy of an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Former Ministers Secretariate.)

Certified At Tokyo,
on this 5 day of March, 1947

/S/ IMAMURA, Ryonosuke (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place, on this same date

Witness: /S/ SOMIYA, Shinji (seal)