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Study on the Organization of MP Force in Manchuria

July, 1931  
MP Headquarters

From the middle of the 9th sheet (back side) of the text of the Japanese original.

(1) The basis of determination of the number of MP force in Manchuria on the peace time footing will be as follows:

To satisfy the war-time requirement of men.

To cause no hindrance to the peace-time business of MP.

To maintain harmony between the peace-time (organization) and the war-time (organization), etc.

For the above purpose, we have prepared a plan of organization, the gist of which is as follows:

(Details are shown in Table III attached hereto)

Headquarters of MP in Manchuria (at Mukden)

<u>Kwantung MP Unit</u>	Port Arthur Section (	
	Dairen "	( approx. 200 men
	Tashichao "	( including chiefs.
	Yiukon "	(
<u>Mukden MP Unit</u>	Mukden Section (	
	Liaoyang "	( approx. 300 men
	Fushun "	( including chiefs.
	Lieushankuan "	(
	Antung "	(
<u>Chanchun MP Unit</u>	(At Chanchun)	
	Suupingai "	(
	Tielin "	( approx. 400 men
	Kungchuling "	( including chiefs.
	Chanchun "	(

Independent MP Battalion (at Mukden)

1st Section ( approx. 400 men  
2nd " ( including chiefs...

As to the Independent MP (B attalion) in this table, the men will be first enlisted in other branch services for about 6 months and then joined in the service (of MP) for about one year. The bilateral system of conscription and volunteering will be adopted, following the example of the Navy. After one year and half of enlistment, that is to say, at the time of release from the MP Battalion, a number of the men will be posted as corporals in the Section. In other words, the Battalion will become an educational organ of MP. The Units other than the Independent Battalion will be active service organs, the system of which is more or less similar to the present one.

(2) According to the (plan of) organization above-mentioned, we shall be able to command active MPs of approximately 400 men and educated MPs of approximately 400 men, the total of which will supply 1,100 MPs annually, although their quality may vary in some degree. Furthermore, the number of men released annually from each MP Unit will be recruited from the Independent Battalion, while the Independent Battalion will release those who are not sent to each Unit as recruits, thereby acquiring 400 MPs on reserve annually. After 10 years, approximately 4,700 MPs will be supplied by the total of 4,000 men, 400 multiplied by 10, (on reserve) and 700 men on active service. In the 11th year, approximately 5,000 men will be secured by adding 4,400 and 700. After 14 years, the number will reach about 7,000 men. Supposing that these men released from the Independent MP Battalion get the same limit of service years as ordinary conscripts, we shall be able to supply 7,000 MPs at all times during the period of 14 or 15 years of the first and second reserve services. Considering the rate of decrease therefrom

as 15% and the addition of NCOs (of MP) after the maturity of the second reserve service, the total number will not exceed 6,000 men.

(3) Thus, ten or more years are required to supply 5,000 MPs. In order to supplement MP force until then, we must, first of all, fill up the number of 1,100 of active service MPs by the proposed amendment of the organization and adopt the system of temporary transfer of branch services to recruit the annual deficiency. For such purpose and in case of need, temporary laws and regulations should be issued to cover the deficiency by means of the transfer of branch services.

(4) Omitted

(5) Omitted

We have, in the above, arrived at a plan of organization in peace-time by discussing the number of men required at war-time. Many aspects of the present condition of MP at home and abroad will not meet the demand of operation in future. The same will apply to MP Units in Korea and Japan proper. We must, therefore, make further study and investigation and prepare a satisfactory solution for the harmony between the peace-time (organization) and the war-time (organization).