

Ex 2013

Enclosure

SUMMARY OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR POW'S IN CONFORM-
ANCE WITH TRANSITION IN THE SITUATION

THE POLICY.

1. With the greatest efforts prevent the prisoners of war falling into the hands of the enemy.

Further for this purpose carry out a transfer of the place of confinement for those prisoners of war for whom it is necessary.

2. When attacked by the enemy and when because of the situation it is really unavoidable, the prisoners may be set free.

THE OUTLINE.

1. Strengthen the guard at the prisoner of war camps. (This includes detached camps and lesser ones). The commanding officer controlling prisoners of war will plan the strengthening of the guarding of prisoner of war camps by enlarging and strengthening the installations in the body of the camp and by dispatching or increasing guards to the necessary detached camps, or by assigning reinforcements - all in such a way as to conform to the defence plan of the area.

Moreover, the prisoner of war camp commander is to direct his subordinates to not only preserve simply outward installations, but to more and more make evident high morale, to have at the same time a hold on the minds of the prisoners, to observe their tendencies, and at all times to keep awake.

2. Transfer of the location of the camps.

As the situation of the war progresses an increase in the severity of the enemy's air attacks on vital points and an invasion of the Imperial Domain are to be expected. Careful judgment must be made on the general distribution of prisoners of war and from the point of view of defence, a transfer or concentration of prisoners of war is to be carried out, thus keeping ahead of the enemy.

- (a) Plan of transfer.

- (i) The central authorities considering the opinion of the Commanding General of the Military Jurisdiction, will plan the individual places which require transfer, the destination of the transfer, the order of the transfer and the time of the transfer.

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(Certified as Exhibit "M" in Doc. No. 2687)

(ii) Although the central authorities will direct the time of transfer, each Military Jurisdiction Commanding General will carry out necessary transfers on his own decision with any rapid change in the situation.

(iii) Considering the fact that this movement can easily excite the general public, be cautious of the time and methods.

(b) Concerning practical use of the transfer with labor.

(i) Considering that even in the present situation the demand for the work of prisoners of war is greater and greater, the destination of transfer should be chosen with a careful eye to the prisoner's work.

(ii) Since there may be occasions where the prisoners of war may be used in the maintenance of communication lines, consider in distributing them to the proper places.

(iii) Even in places which consider an increase in severity of enemy air attacks and a landing, prisoners may be left in the places till the very end when the work of the prisoners of war is absolutely essential to the preservation of a fighting power.

The central authorities will decide each place for where they will remain till the end, considering the opinion of the Commanding General of the Military Jurisdiction.

However, in such places, when an enemy attack is received, every effort will be made to carry out a transfer of location and keep the prisoners of war safe from the enemy.

(iv) The use of the prisoners of war at the transfer destination will immediately commence on the camp installations.

(c) Concentration of the prisoners.

Unforeseen disasters are to be prevented by planning a proper concentration of the prisoners in camps where they are scattered around doing labor or working in distant places.

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3. Where it is not possible, because of an urgent situation, to carry out the above transfers, and where there is really no help for it, the prisoners may be set free.

Even in this situation, prisoners of war whose health can stand the work, and officers, should as much as possible be moved.

However, take thorough emergency steps and extreme measures unhesitatingly against those who display resistant action.

4. Pay very close attention that prisoners of war set free do not endanger the general population.
5. Take care when the necessary extreme measures are used to suppress plots, uprisings or resistance among the prisoners, that you do not give the enemy any tools for propaganda or excuses to make reprisals.
6. Along with the above arrangement, take very thorough care about the provisioning of food and even if transportation is stopped, strive to maintain at least the minimum amount to sustain the prisoners' lives.

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I hereby certify that this is a true statement from Taiwan Army H.Q. Staff Files concerning POW's. Vol. 1, 2 January 1945 to 22 August 1945.

Signed: Stephen H. Green
STEPHEN H. GREEN

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This is Exhibit marked "M", referred to in the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS.

Sworn before me this 19th day of September 1946.

/s/ P. A. L. Vine

MAJOR R.M.