

P.O.W.

Doc. No.1571 A

Page 1

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 YOKAHAMA Camps from September 23 and 30, SHOWA 17 /1942/ respectively, in the transportation work at harbors, etc., and are getting good results as follows:

I. Survey of the P.W. labor condition.

(1) Number interned

KAWASAKI Camp	293
YOKAHAMA Camp	226

(2) Present main places of labor and kinds of labor

KAWASAKI Camp:

The KAWASAKI pier of the MITSUI BUSSAN KK./MITSUI Products Co./, the wharf of the NIPPON KOKAN KK. / NIPPON Steel Tube Mfg. Co./, the NICHIMAN Warehouse Co., the KAWASAKI Railway Station, etc. --- unloading of coal, loading and unloading of cargo, lathe-men at factories.

YOKAHAMA Camp:

Unloading at the YOKAHAMA harbor and odd jobs in factories.

(3) No. of laborers

KAWASAKI Camp:

From Sept. 23 to Oct. 6 --- Total number 1,010

YOKAHAMA Camp:

From Sept. 30 to Oct. 6 -- Total number 607

(4) Working efficiency

The working efficiency of P.Ws as compared with Japanese laborers is approximately 60-70 per cent in special labor such as coal unloading, but nearly the same in loading and unloading cargo at railway stations and warehouses.

As regards skilled laborers in factories, every day ten of them are being tentatively engaged, but a considerable time will be required before they will display an efficiency equal to that of the average skilled Japanese workman, as the height of the machines and other conditions are different.

In general, they are men who have not done any labor for a considerably long time and it is considered that when they get used to the Japanese workmen their efficiency will increase

II. Effects of P.W. labor upon business proprietors

- (1) As regards transporting labor at harbors there had been a shortage of labor and wages were liable to soar with evil effects on getting laborers and on the smooth operation of transportation of goods. It is generally admitted by all the business proprietors alike that the use of P.W. labor has made the systematic operation of transportation possible for the first time, and has not only produced a great influence in the business circle, but will also contribute greatly to the expansion of production, including munitions of war, and the execution of industry.

III. Effects of P.W. labor on Japanese laborers

- (1) Effects on laborers who have hitherto worked diligently
The laborers who have hitherto worked diligently and had comparatively good working records, are making still better working records, as P.W. labor seems to stimulate them, intensifying their pride as a Japanese and rousing their fighting spirit not to be outdone by PWs.
- (2) Effects on laborers who have hitherto been unsatisfactory
The workmen engaged in transportation labor at harbors, in the past, had been particular about their work. Consequently it was usual for approximately ten per cent of them not to get to work. But since the use of P.W. labor alleviated in some measure the labor shortage, Japanese workmen have been obliged to report to the gathering spot earlier than before in the morning, for if not, they may be unable to get jobs. Thus, they are getting accustomed to gather an hour earlier in the morning and get to work of their own accord. Moreover, those intermediaries, who in the past had wilfully not gathered the number of workmen demanded by the business proprietors, and thus planned to seek higher wages, have recently been prudent and show a tendency to get the laborers to work.

IV. Effect of P.W. labor on the public

In view of the necessity of observing secrecy, the treatment of PWs in Korea doubly sure by making Assistant guards take a certain oath. Though the public has not been informed of PW labor, those who have guessed about it from seeing them on their way to and from the place of labor and their camps, seem to realize with gratitude the glory of the Imperial Throne, seeing before their eyes English and American PWs at their labor. A considerable influence seems to have been exercised over the people of this prefecture, many of whom had been considerably pro-Anglo-American. They seem to be receiving a fairly strong stimulus seeing before their eyes the position they, too, might be placed in, if they should be defeated in the war. Thus, it can be observed that a satisfactory effect is being exerted on their determinations not to be defeated in war, whatever happens, and furthermore on the promotion of the general spirit of labor.

CHARGE OUT SLIP

OCT 1 1946

DATE _____

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 1571

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 1969

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE B. S. G.

ROOM NO. 376 m. L.

Court Exp 1969

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1571

9 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Report on PW Labor

Date: 6 Oct 42 Original Copy Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: War Ministry (HASHIOJI Dump)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONDO, Kaitaro; TOJO, Hideki; KIMURA, Heitaro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Violation of Rules of Warfare (PWs)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

An official note sent by the Governor of KANAGAWA Prefecture, KONDO, Kaitaro, to the Ministers of Welfare and Home Affairs. This note was submitted to the Eastern Area Army Commander as reference and a copy was forwarded from there to the War Ministry.

In Sept. 1942 there were 293 PWs at the KAWASAKI PW Camp and 226 at the YOKOHAMA Camp. The former labored principally at the KAWASAKI pier of the MITSUI BUSSAN KK, the wharf of the NIPPON KOKAN KK (Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co.), the NICHIMAN Warehouse Co. and the KAWAJAKI railway station. The PWs from the YOKOHAMA Camp worked at harbor jobs and odd jobs in factories.

This report deals with PWs working efficiency, the effects of PW labor upon business proprietors, its effect on Japanese laborers and the general effect. Skilled laborers were employed in factory work: "Every day ten skilled laborers are being tentatively engaged, but as the height of machines and other conditions are different, a considerable time will be required before they could display an efficiency equal to that of ordinary grade of skilled Japanese workmen." It is stated that the use of PW has contributed greatly to the expansion of production, including munitions of war. The

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Page 1

Doc. No. 1571 - Page 2 - SUMMARY cont'd

following is quoted from part IV, "General Effect of PW Labor" - ".....it seemed that the people who observed PWs laboring.....before their eyes.....whose minds had been in a measure pro Anglo-American.....were greatly stimulated to know the real position which defeated nations were in, and it had a substantial effect on them to decide to evade the loss of war....."

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Goldstein

Doc. No. 1571
Page 2

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1571

Date 7/29/46

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Report on PW labor

Date: 6 Oct. 1942 Original (X) Copy () Language: Jap

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: War Ministry (HASHIOJI Damp)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONDO, HAITARO ; TOJU, Hideki; KIMURA, Heitaro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

~~Improper treatment of PW's~~
Violation of Rules of Warfare (PWs)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

An official note sent by the Governor of KANAGAWA Prefecture, KONDO, HAITARO to the Minister of Welfare and Home Affairs. This note was submitted to the Eastern Area Army Commander as reference and a copy was forwarded from there to the War Ministry

In Sept. 1942 there were 293 PW's at the KAWASAKI Camp and 226 at the YOKOHAMA Camp. ^{the former} They labored principally at the KAWASAKI pier of the MITSUI BUSSAN K.K., the wharf of the NIPPON KAIEN K.K., the NICHIMAN Warehouse Co. and the KAWASAKI railway station. ^{PW}

Analyst H. Johnston

(Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co.) [Signature] (over)

Doc. No.

(A)

|| Over the ten

~~As regards~~ skilled labourers ~~ten~~ are being tentatively engaged ~~every day~~, but as the height of machines and other condition are different, a considerable time will be required before they could display ^{an} ~~the~~ efficiency equal to that of ordinary grade of skilled Japanese workmen."

1571

Translated by T. Finatou
1571

An official note addressed by the Governor of the Kanagawa Prefecture, Kaitaro Kondo, to Minister of Welfare and Minister of Home Affairs under the date of Oct. 6, 1942.

(This note was submitted to the Army Commander of the Eastern Area as reference and from his headquarters was forwarded to the War Ministry)

As Regards Works of P. W.

Regarding the matter titled, I report that, preparing necessary arrangements on the basis of the instructions of the Ministry of Welfare and the Army and also in consultation with commanders of the war concentration camps, the Kawasaki Camp on Sept. 23, 1942 and the Yokohama Camp on Sept. 30, 1942 began with laboring works at harbors and attained to good results as follows;

I. Survey of laboring works of P. W.

A Numbers interned

Kawasaki Camp	293
Yokohama Camp	226

B. Present main spots for work and kinds of work

Kawasaki Camp

~~type of product?~~
Kawasaki pier of the Mitsui Bussan Co.,
wharf of the Nippon ^{Trading} ~~Kokan~~ Co., the Nichi-
man Warehouse Co., ^(Nippon Steel Tube Mfg Co. Ltd.) Kawasaki Railway Station
and etc..

loading of coal and unloading of cargo,
mill-turner

Yokohama Camp

loading service at Yokohama harbor and
odd-jobs in factory

C Attendants

Kawasaki Camp

from Sept. 23 to Oct. 6.

total number 1,010

Yokohama Camp

from Sept. 30 to Oct. 6

total number 607

D Working efficiency

The working efficiency, as compared with Japanese laborers, is inferior approximately by 30-40

per cent in the specific service such as coal loading, but nearly on the same level in unloading of cargo at station or warehouse. Ten of the P. W. who have had expert experiences in factory are engaged in the service experimentally every day, but it takes a considerable period for them to attain the equal efficiency with the Japanese average skilled labour, due to the different standard such as the height of the machine.

And yet it is recognized that the P. W. who has not had laboring work for a considerably long time will gradually become more efficient from now on.

II Effect of the P. W. laboring work upon the proprietor of the business enterprise

The transporting labor at harbours had been so far in short of supply and its wage was apt to soar with the evil results of working labor, which retarded the ^{healthy} operation of goods transportation. It is generally admitted by the proprietors that

the laboring works of P.W. now being enforced make it possible to further the transportation ability systematically, and produce a vast favorable effect on the business circle and furthermore to a great extent on the management of munition or key industries.

III Effect of the P.W. labor on Japanese laborers

A. Effect on diligent laborers

The laborers, who have hitherto worked diligently and have comparatively good working records, are gaining better working effects all the more as P.W. labor stimulates them to intensify their pride as Japanese and inspires their fighting spirits not to be outdone by P.W.

B. Effect on lazy laborers

As the enforcement of P.W. labor working alleviated in some measure the labor shortage and made it necessary to report early to get a job, Japanese workers are being accustomed to report to the gathering spot an hour earlier than before though in transportation labor at harbors

engaging laborers had so far been fastidious in getting a job with the result that approximately ten per cent of them were out of job.

The intermediaries, who had been tempted to gather the laborers purposely in defiance of the demands of proprietors and to seek for higher wages, recently became self-restraint and tended to increase the labor supply.

IV. General effect of P. W. labor

In view of the espionage, the treatment of P. W. is completely managed to such an extent that assistant guards must be under oath.

It seemed that the people who observed the P. W. laboring on the spot or on the way ^{from and to} camps, as not publicized, realized the national prestige to see the British and the American prisoners of war laboring before their eyes. It had a considerably great effect on the people of this Prefecture whose minds had been so far in a measure pro-Anglo-American. So to speak, they were so much stimulated to know the real position

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No.

1571

Date 7/29/46

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LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

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SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: War Ministry (HASHIOJI Damp)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONDO, HAITARO ; TOJO, Hideki; KIMURA, Heitaro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Improper treatment of PW's
Violation of Rules of Warfare (PWs)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

An official note sent by the Governor of KANAGAWA Prefecture, KONDO, HAITARO to the Minister of Welfare and Home Affairs. This note was submitted to the Eastern Area Army Commander as reference and a copy was forwarded from there to the War Ministry

In Sept. 1942 there were 293 PW's at the TAKASAKI ^{PW} Camp and 226 at the YOKOHAMA Camp. ^{the former} They labored principally at the TAKASAKI pier of the MITSUBI BUSSAN K.K., the wharf of the NIPPON KAITAN K.K. the NICHINAN Warehouse Co. and the TAKASAKI railway station.

Analyst H. Johnston

Doc. No.

(NIPPON Steel Tube Mfg. Co.) [Signature]
(over)

The PW's from the YOKOHAMA Camp worked at kitchen jobs and odd jobs in factories.

This report deals with PW's working efficiency, the effects of PW labor upon business proprietors, its effect on Japanese laborers, and the ^{general} overall effect. (X) The following is quoted from part III,

"General Effect of PW labor" : "..... it seemed that the people who observed PW's laboring.... before their eyes made whose minds had been in a measure pro Anglo-American ... were greatly stimulated to know the real position which defeated nations were in and it had a substantial effect on them to decide to evade the loss of war...."

(X) Skilled laborers were employed in factory work:

< * Insert here from page A >

It is stated that the use of PW has contributed greatly to the expansion of production, including munitions of war.

which the defeated nations might have undertaken
that it had a substantial effect on them to
decide that they must evade the loss of war
and also on the exaltation of labor service.

(Scanner's note)

Mitsui Bussan K.K.

is one of the Mitsui Concerns that
as agents of export and imports.

The piers referred to are used for
discharging cargo including coal and
possibly farming products such as beans
and bean cakes which the company
imports from Manchuria.

The company is known in England
and America

Mitsui & Co. 2

Influence of P/WS on Companies

(1) It has been quite a practice for the management of companies to raise wage as the labor gets scarce with accompanied evils which prevented the business of transportation from smoothly running. In fact they all agree in that the use of P/WS has first made it possible to effect improvement with a plan.

Without doubt it has been proved a good influence for all parties concerned.

Moreover, its contribution for executing expansion of production } ^{to include} ~~to say nothing of~~ munition of war is deemed great.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

M E M O R A N D U M

1 October 1946

TO: Chief, Investigative Division
FROM: G. S. Woolworth
SUBJECT: IPS Document No. 1571

Please obtain certificate of authenticity
for attached IPS Document No. 1571, which is a note
from the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture to the Home
Minister.

G. S. WOOLWORTH

Attachment

①

concerning
to ① on
top

Doc. No. 1571

Checked by
H. Tanabe

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Translation by
Isoji ISHIDA

E. A. A. Employment, No. 47.

Report ^{on} concerning the matter as to

the condition of P. W. Labor Conditions

(SHOWA 17)

Oct. 21, 1942.

To War Ministry.

Regarding the matter titled, ^{We are} ~~we~~ thereby reporting

^{you} to the Ministry that we have been notified as

per enclosure on the above matter

Head Quarters, Eastern Area Army.

Seal

Doc. No. 1571

(2)

Translation by
Isoji ISHIDA

17 Employment, No. 1170.

To Kotaro NAKAMURA, Esq.,

SHOWA 17)
Oct. 7, 1942.

Eastern Area Army Commander.

Concerning

~~Matter of the condition of P.W. labor condition~~

~~Regarding the matter titled, I thereby report~~
~~you that~~
~~for your information, as I have reported to the~~

~~Ministers of Home Affairs and Welfare~~ on the above matter as per

enclosure.

②

- 3 -

Kaitaro KONDO,

Governor of KANAGAWA

Prefecture.

- 4 -

Addressed.

To Ministers of Welfare

SHOWA 17,
Oct. 6, 1942

and Home Affairs.

Kaitaro KONDO,

Governor of KANAGAWA

Prefecture.

Matter Concerning of the condition of P.W. labor

Regarding the ^{above} matter titled, I report that, ^{making} preparing

necessary arrangements in accordance with instructions

~~received from~~

of the Ministry of Welfare and the Army and

after

also in consultation with ^{the} commanders of the ~~was~~

^{P.W.} concentration camps, ^{have started using P.W. labor at} we ^{opened} the KAWASAKI

and YOKOHAMA Camps ^{from September} on ^{SHOWA 17} 23 and 30, September,

1942 respectively, with ~~the use of P.W. labor~~
work

in the transportation, at harbors, and
etc,

others, and are getting good results as

follows :

I. Survey of the condition of P.W. labor

(1) Numbers interned

KAWASAKI Camp 293

YOKOHAMA Camp 226

(2) Present main ^{places of} ~~spots~~ for labor and kinds of labor

KAWASAKI Camp :

The KAWASAKI pier of the MITSUI

BUSSAN KK. / the MITSUI Products

Co. / ~~T.N.~~, the wharf of the NIPPON

KŌKAN KK. / the NIPPON Steel Tube

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mfg. Co.), the NICHIMAN Warehouse

Co., the KAWASAKI Railway Station,

etc. ^{Unloading} Loading of coal, ^{loading and} unloading
Lathe-men at factories
of cargo. and labor as mill-turners.

YOKOHAMA Camp :

^{Unloading}

Loading at the YOKOHAMA harbor and

odd jobs in factories.

(3) No. of labourers
Attendants

KAWASAKI Camp :

From Sept. 23 to Oct. 6 --- Total number 1,010

YOKOHAMA Camp:

From Sept. 30 to Oct. 6 ... Total number 607

(4) Working efficiency

The working efficiency of P.Ws as compared with Japanese laborers, is inferior approximately

60-70 per cent in the ^{special labor} ~~specific~~ service

such as coal unloading, but nearly ~~on~~ the same level in ^{loading and} unloading of cargo at ^{railway} stations

and ~~or~~ warehouses.

As regards skilled laborers in factories, every day ten ^{of them} ~~of~~ P.Ws who had been

~~skilled labors in factory are being tentatively~~

~~engaged in the ^{but a} befitting services for them. a~~

~~considerable time will be required before they~~

~~will ^{could} display an efficiency equal to that of~~

~~the ^{average} ordinary grade of skilled Japanese workmen,~~

~~as the ^{height} height of the machines and other~~

~~conditions are different.~~

~~In general, they ^{are men who} have not done any labor for a~~
~~considerably long time ^{and} ~~and~~ yet it is ^{considered} deemed that PWs who~~

~~have not had labored for the considerable long~~

~~time will gradually increase efficiency, as~~

when they get ^{used to} the Japanese workmen ^{their efficiency} accustomed. ^{will increase.}

II. Effects of P.W. labor upon business proprietors

^{As regards}

(1) The transporting labor at harbors ^{there} had been

in ^a ~~so~~ acute shortage of ^{labor} supply ^{and} that its

wages ^{were} ~~was~~ liable to soar with evil

effects on ^{getting} gathering laborers and on the

smooth operation of ^{of goods} goods transportation. It is

generally admitted by ^{all the} business proprietors alike

that the use of P.W. labor has made the

systematic operation of the transportation

(for the first time)
possible, and thereby it has not only produced
a ^{great influence} ~~vast favorable~~ effect ⁱⁿ on the business
circle, but ^{will} also contributed greatly to the
expansion of production, including munitions of
war, and the execution of industry.

III. Effects of P. W. labor on Japanese laborers

(1) Effects on laborers who have hitherto worked
diligently.

The laborers who have hitherto worked
diligently and had comparatively good working

records, are making ^{still} better working records,

as P.W. labor ^{seems to} stimulates them, to intensifying

their pride as a Japanese and ^{rousing} inspires their

fighting spirit not to be outdone by P.W's.

(2) Effects on laborers who have hitherto
been unsatisfactory
worked lazily.

The workmen engaged in transportation

labor at harbors, in the past, had been
particular about their work

fastidious in getting a job. ^SConsequently,

it was usual for

approximately ten per cent of them ^{not} ~~were~~

to get to work
~~always out of jobs.~~ But ^{since} the use of

P.W. labor alleviated in some measure the

labor shortage, so Japanese workmen have

been obliged to report to the gathering spot

~~at least an hour~~ earlier than before in the

morning, ^{if} for ~~it~~ not so, they may be unable

to get jobs. Thus, they are ^{getting} ~~being~~ accustomed
gather, an hour earlier in the morning and get ^{work} of their

to take up a positive attitude ^{own accord} in getting jobs.

← Moreover, ^{those} ~~there were some~~ intermediaries, in ^{who}

the past, ^{wilfully} ~~who had been attempted~~ not to gather.

~~member of~~
the workmen ~~purposely~~ in defiance of the
demand of business proprietors, ~~and~~ ^{by the} ~~thus~~ ^{and planned} thereby to
seek for higher wages, ^{have} ~~But~~ recently, ~~the~~
~~general tendency~~ that they ~~become~~ ^{been prudent} ~~temperate~~ in
~~such~~ ^{an} attempt ~~and~~ ^{show a tendency} ~~intend~~ to ~~increase~~ ^{get the laborers} ~~the~~
^{to work} labor supply is seen.

IV. General Effects of P.W. labor on the public

In view of ^{the} ~~the~~ necessity ^{is} ~~is~~ observing secrecy, the
treatment of PWs is ^{made doubly sure} ~~completely~~ managed to such
^{by making} an extent that assistant guards ~~are~~ not

adopted before they take ^{a certain} the definite oath.

Though the public has not been informed of P W labor, those the people who ^{have guessed about it from} saw Anglo-American P Ws seeing them on their way to and from the place of labor on the spot or on the way from and ^{their} to camps,

^{with gratitude} as not publicized, seemed to realized the glory of the Imperial Throne, seeing before their eyes English and ~~and~~ ^{prestige} to observe that the P Ws are American P Ws,

being forced ^{at their} to labor under their very nose.

A considerable ~~powerful~~ influence ^{have} seems to ^{be} been

exercised over the ~~majority~~ people of this prefecture, many of whom whose minds had been ^{apt to be} so far in a measure ^{considerably}

pro-Anglo-American. So to speak, They

- 16 -

receiving a fairly strong stimulus, seeing before
seem to be greatly stimulated to realize that

their eyes the position

they, too, might be placed in, such a position,

if they should be defeated in the war. Thus,

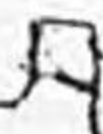
can be observed a satisfactory
it is recognized that the substantial effect

is being exerted on their determinations, ^{not} to
be defeated in war, whatever happens,

evade the loss of war, and furthermore on

the promotion of ^{the} general labor spirit of

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 1571 

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kosaburo Shibata, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: 2nd class official in charge of investigation, Police Affairs Section, Police Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 9 pages, dated October 7, 1942, and described as follows: Note from the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture to the Home Minister pertaining to POW's.

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: Home Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

/s/ Kosaburo Shibata
Signature of Official

2nd day of October, 1946

Witness: /s/ Yoshiyuki Kuratani

SEAL
2nd Class Official in charge of
investigation, Police Affairs Section
Police Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document 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/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. AUS
NAME

2nd day of October, 1946.

Witness: /s/ Henry Shirijima

Investigation Division IPS
Official Capacity

cut 1969

Ex 1969

E.A.A. Employment No. 47

Report on P.W. Labor Condition

To War Ministry

Oct. 21, Showa 17./1942/

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Headquarters, Eastern Area Army.

SEAL

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To Kotaro NAKAMURA, Esq.,
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FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

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YOKAHAMA Camp	226

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YOKAHAMA Camp:

Unloading at the YOKAHAMA harbor and odd jobs in factories.

(3) No. of laborers

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From Sept. 25 to Oct. 6 -- Total number 1,010

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The working efficiency of PWs as compared with Japanese laborers is approximately 60-70 per cent in special labor such as coal unloading, but nearly the same in loading and unloading cargo at railway stations and warehouses.

As regards skilled laborers in factories, every day ten of them are being tentatively engaged, but a considerable time will be required before they will display an efficiency equal to that of the average skilled Japanese workman, as the height of the machines and other conditions are different.

In general, they are men who have not done any labor for a considerably long time and it is considered that when they get used to the Japanese workmen their efficiency will increase.

II. Effects of P.W. labor upon business proprietors

- (1) As regards transporting labor at harbors there had been a shortage of labor and wages were liable to soar with evil effects on getting laborers and on the smooth operation of transportation of goods. It is generally admitted by all the business proprietors alike that the use of P.W. labor has made the systematic operation of transportation possible for the first time, and has not only produced a great influence in the business circle, but will also contribute greatly to the expansion of production, including munitions of war, and the execution of industry.

III. Effects of P.W. labor on Japanese laborers

- (1) Effects on laborers who have hitherto worked diligently
The laborers who have hitherto worked diligently and had comparatively good working records, are making still better working records, as P.W. labor seems to stimulate them, intensifying their pride as a Japanese and rousing their fighting spirit not to be outdone by PWs.
- (2) Effects on laborers who have hitherto been unsatisfactory
The workmen engaged in transportation labor at harbors, in the past, had been particular about their work. Consequently it was usual for approximately ten per cent of them not to get to work. But since the use of P.W. labor alleviated in some measure the labor shortage, Japanese workmen have been obliged to report to the gathering spot earlier than before in the morning, for if not, they may be unable to get jobs. Thus, they are getting accustomed to gather an hour earlier in the morning and get to work of their own accord. Moreover, those intermediaries, who in the past had wilfully not gathered the number of workmen demanded by the business proprietors, and thus planned to seek higher wages, have recently been prudent and show a tendency to get the laborers to work.

IV. Effect of P.W. labor on the public

In view of the necessity of observing secrecy, the treatment of PWs is made doubly sure by making Assistant guards take a certain oath. Though the public has not been informed of PW labor, those who have guessed about it from seeing them on their way to and from the place of labor and their camps, seem to realize with gratitude the glory of the Imperial Throne, seeing before their eyes English and American PWs at their labor. A considerable influence seems to have been exercised over the people of this prefecture, many of whom had been considerably pro-Anglo-American. They seem to be receiving a fairly strong stimulus seeing before their eyes the position they, too, might be placed in, if they should be defeated in the war. Thus, it can be observed that a satisfactory effect is being exerted on their determinations not to be defeated in war, whatever happens, and furthermore on the promotion of the general spirit of labor.

陸軍省 陸軍省受第六四四六號

東軍職第四七號

俘虜就勞狀況ニ關スル件報告

昭和拾七年拾月廿壹日 東部軍司令部

陸軍省 御中

首題ノ件ニ關シ別紙ノ通達原アリタルニ付報告

ス

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

十七職第一、一七〇號

昭和十七年十月七日

神奈川縣知事 近 藤 塚 太郎

東部軍司令部

中 村 孝 太 郎 殿

俘虜就勞狀況ニ關スル件

標記ノ件ニ關シ今回内務、厚生兩大臣宛別紙ノ
通報致置候條御參考迄ニ及御報告候

Ex 1269 Doc 1571A

Doc 1571A

2.

昭和十七年十月六日

神奈川縣知事

近藤 壤 太郎

厚生大臣
内務大臣
宛

停房就勞狀況ニ關スル件

標記ノ件ニ關シテハ厚生省竝ニ軍ノ指示ニ基キ縣ニ於テ停房收容所長ト協議ノ上諸準備ヲ進メ川崎收容所關係ハ昭和十七年九月二十三日、横濱收容所關係ハ同九月三十日何レモ港灣運送勞務其ノ他就勞ヲ開始致シ左記ノ通良好ナル成績ヲ收メ居候條此段及報告候

記

一 停房ノ就勞狀況

(一) 收容人員

川崎收容所

二九三名

横濱收容所

二二六名

(二) 現在主ナル就勞場所竝ニ勞務ノ種類

川崎收容所關係

三井物産川崎埠頭、日本銅管岸
壁、日滿倉庫、川崎驛等石炭荷
揚貨物積卸勞務、工場旋盤工

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(三) 就勞人員

横濱收容所關係

横濱港荷揚勞務並ニ工場雜役

川崎收容所關係

自九月廿三日

至十月六日

延人員一、〇一〇人

横濱收容所關係

自九月三十日

至十月六日

延人員 六〇七人

(四) 作業能率ノ狀況

石炭荷揚等特殊勞務ハ大体内地人勞務者ノ六、
 七割倉庫並ニ鐵道驛貨物積卸ノ如キハ内地人
 勞務者ト大体同様ノ能率ヲ上ゲツツアリ
 工場熟練工ニ付テハ毎日一〇名ノ者ヲ試驗的
 ニ從事シツツアルガ機械ノ高サ其ノ他ノ條件
 ガ異ナリ内地人普通熟練者ト同様ノ能率ヲ上
 ゲル迄ニハ相當ノ日時ヲ要スル状態ナリ
 尙一般ニ相當長期ニ亘リ勞務ニ從事セザル者
 ニシテ内地ノ勞務者ニナレテ來レバ漸次能率
 モ高クナルモノト思料セララル

九月三十日

十月六日

ニ停産就勞ガ暴業主ニ及ボシタル影響

從來港灣運送勞務者ニ付テハ勞務ノ拂底ニ依リ
動々モスレバ賃銀ノ昂騰ヲ餘儀ナクサレ勞務者
ノ就勞ニ弊害ヲ生ジ物資ノ運送業務ノ圓滑ヲ快
ク状態ニアリタルガ今同停産使役ニ依リ始メテ
計畫的ニ之ガ進捗ヲ圖ルコト可能トナリタルコ
トハ各暴業主ノ等シク陳述スル所ニシテ業界ニ
多大ノ好影響ヲ與ヘ延イテハ軍需品ノ他生産力
擴充産業ノ遂行上ニ及ボス影響モ大ナルモノト
思料セララル

ニ停産就勞ガ内地勞務者ニ及ボシタル影響

(一) 從來眞面目ナル勞務者ニ及ボシタル影響

從來眞面目ニシテ就勞成績比較的良好ナル
勞務者ハ停産就勞ニ刺戟サレ日本人タルノ
精神ヲ深メ停産ニ敗ケテナルモノカト云フ勇
猛心ヲ喚起セルモノノ如ク益々良好ナル就
勞成績ヲ收メツツアリ

(二) 從來不良ナル勞務者ニ及ボシタル影響

港灣運送勞務ニ付テハ從來之ニ従事スル勞務
者ガ仕事ヲ擇リ好ミヲ爲シ之ガ爲一割程度ハ
不就勞ニ終ルヲ例トセル状態ナリシガ停産就
勞開始ニ依リ多少ナリトモ勞力ノ不足ガ緩和
サレ早出ヲシナクテハ仕事ニアリツケナイコ

ト一般ニ朝モ約一時間早ク集合所ニ集合シ進
 ンテ就勞スルノ風ヲ馴致シタリ尙中間ニ在リ
 テ勤々モスレバ故意ニ事業主ノ要求通り人員
 ヲ儘メズ賃銀ノ昂騰ヲ策スルガ如キ所爲ヲ爲
 シツ、アリタル者ノ如キモ極ク最近ニ於テハ
 自重シ一般ニ進ンテ就勞セシムル傾向ヲ見受
 ケラル

四 俘虜ノ就勞ガ一般ニ及ボシタル影響

俘虜ニ關シテハ防禦上留意シ監視補助員ノ如キ
 ハ一定ノ宣誓ヲセシメ取扱ニ萬全ヲ期シツ、ア
 リ、勿論就勞ニ關シ一般ニ知ラシメタルモノニ
 非ザルモ就勞場所收容所間ノ往復途中等ニ於テ
 俘虜ノ就勞ヲ夫レトナク察知シタル一般ノ人ハ眼
 前ニ英米人ノ俘虜ノ就勞ノ姿ヲ見御稜威ノ有難
 キコトヲ痛感セルモノノ如ク從來勤々モスレバ
 英米依存ノ風比較的強キ者多キ状態ニアリタル
 本縣民ニ及ボセル影響相當甚大ナルモノアルコ
 トヲ認メラル即ち戰爭ニ敗ケレバ斯様ナル立場
 ニ置カル、モノナルコトヲ具體的ニ示サレ可成
 強ク刺戟ヲ受ケツ、アルモノノ如ク戰爭ニハ如
 何ナルコトアルモ勝ジテ敗ケラレヌト云フコト
 ニ付テ充分ノ效果ガ認メラレ延イテハ一般勤勞
 精神昂揚ニ好結果ヲ齎シツ、アルコトヲ認メラ
 ル

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號
國 際 檢 察 部 第 一 五 七 一 A 號

典據及及公正ニ關スル證明

1571A cert-1

余、柴田小三郎ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ内務省警官保局警務課調査係二級事務官トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ヲ有スルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、號頁ヨリ成ル千九百四十二年^年／昭和十七年／十月七日附、下記題名、即チ神奈川縣知事ヨリ内務大臣宛俘虜就勞狀況ニ關スル件ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)内務省

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月二日

1571 A cert-2

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄 柴田小三郎

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證

人

内務省警保局警務課 調査係ニ級
事務官
榎谷良行

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余 Eric W. Fleisher ハ、余カ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余ガ公務上、日本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。

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十月二日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄

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Henry Shimogima