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12890 There was no indication that he was thought of as a spy, and no reason was given for saying he was to die. As soon as he saw the sword he knew he was going to be executed. They did not indicate, however, that they thought him a spy. While he did not know the exact rank of the officer that he saw at headquarters, from the respect given them \* and their luxurious cars he had the impression that they were senior officers.

When he was captured he was dressed in a pair of army shorts and shirt of the Australian Army and a pair of Japanese boots. He did not know whether there was a doctor at Corps Headquarters at the time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY Mr. SHIMANOCHI.

12891 \* The hole in which he was buried was 2 feet 6 inches deep by about 3 feet by 6. When he was buried the earth and poles were not pressing on his body, but covered only the top of the grave, and he could move around.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION by Mr. Mansfield.

On the day before his attempted execution, the witness stated, the Japanese had decided to send him to Changi POW Camp. He was put on a truck with several guards and sent off, but the driver lost his way and drove back.

12894 Exhibit No. 1497, Synopsis of Evidence, Singapore, was received in evidence. It stated that Exhibit No. 1498, \* the declaration of WONG SIN JOON, stated that on February 19, 1942, the affiant and others of the Chinese Volunteer Force, surrendered voluntarily in view of assurances as to safety. The next day all 70 were taken to Changi, where they were stripped and led to the beach. \* They were lined up in two rows facing guns, and the Japanese opened fire. The witness fell into the sea. The witness and three other wounded men managed to drag themselves away.

12987 Exhibits No. 1499, 1500, and 1501, \* stated that about February 22, 1942, Major Ball found 140 dead Chinese by the water's edge. Another witness, hearing machine gun fire at Changi, went to see what happened and was ordered back. Later he saw some 40 dead Chinese and Malays who had been shot. \* Another saw 43 dead Chinese. Another witness saw six Australians lying dead, shot, their hands tied with rope and cloth.



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12900 Exhibit No. 1502, affidavit of L. W. McCann, stated that on February 18, 1942, a number of Australians were marched down the road \* to a creek, where they were formed into a single line facing 7 armed Japanese soldiers. The men were ordered to face the creek and were shot.

12901 Exhibit No. 1503 stated that on January 23, 1942, a red cross truck, properly marked, was machine gunned. The men were marched away. Later some of them were taken out. They heard three shots, and had no doubt as to what happened. The men were taken out three at a time. \* The witness felt something crash into him, and he was caught by the heel and thrown into a drain. He crawled out.

12902 Exhibit No. 1504, the affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Heath, stated \* that on March 19, 1942, three men of his regiment were shot in his presence. General Percival's protest was unavailing.

12903 Exhibit No. 1505, the affidavit of L. W. Wright, stated \* that on January 25, 1942, a British ambulance convoy was bombed from a low height in Johore, when visibility was excellent. The attack was deliberate. Four or five of the vehicles contained wounded men when hit, and three were left burning. The vehicles were plainly marked, and there was no military target nearby. In the Muar River fighting, some prisoners were roped together and were marched for some days. One who could not walk was shot.

12904 Exhibit No. 1506, the affidavit of F. C. Stuart, \* stated that in January, 1942, he was the senior representative of the Australian Red Cross, attached to the hospital at Singapore. On February 14, 1942, the hospital was stormed by Japanese troops, who raced through the building, bayonetting and shooting all. The medical staff wore red cross brassards, \* and the buildings and beds were plainly marked. Two British soldiers were bayoneted. There were 46 dead bodies which had been bayoneted or shot. A bayonet was thrust through the body of a patient being operated on, and one doctor was killed and two wounded. The Japanese mustered 183 patients and staff, and marched them away, some on crutches and others with plaster casts. Only two were ever seen again. They were probably bayoneted on February 15. When they were asked about the welfare of these men, the Japanese replied \* that they did not have any POWs. Later an officer told the commanding officer that the men had

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been buried in shell holes with Japanese dead. The total killed was 323, of whom 230 were patients. The medical corps lost 40% of its staff, and 55% of staff officers

12907           \* A Japanese crowd entered the hospital later and looted everything of value. The witness was never recognized as the representative of the Red Cross.

12908           Exhibit No. 1507, declaration of J. W. Craven, \* stated that in January, 1942, he commanded the Alexandra Hospital, Singapore. On February 17, 1942, Japanese called at the hospital and expressed regret for the hard time that the hospital had had, and told them that they had nothing to fear. He stated that this visit was as a direct representative of the Emperor.

12910           Exhibit No. 1508, the affidavit of D. E. Main, and Exhibit No. 1509, the affidavit of Lieutenant F. Ramsbotham, stated \* that in the Great World Camp and on working parties, POWs were beaten and assaulted viciously and regularly, by kicking, beating, and boiling. They were locked into unventilated and confined spaces, and thrown into boiling baths.

12911           Exhibit No. 1510, the affidavit of Colonel Heath, stated \* that in July, 1942, at Havelock Road Camp, and at River Vally Camp, POWs were paraded, and 400 were forced to run around barefoot for 35 minutes in a circle. The Japanese commander stated that since they could dance in bare feet they could work that way. This was the only action taken on requests for adequate footwear. Food and medical stores were always short.

12912           Exhibit No. 1511, the affidavit of Sergeant Picozzi, stated \* that at Military Gaol, Perals Mill Prison, men were beaten and tortured to death without provocation. Chinese and Eurasians were carried out on stretchers to be executed. When one man was condemned to die he was kept in an empty cell for six days, and since he had a horror of beheading, the guards always tormented him with what would happen. He was executed  
12913           \* on December 6, 1943. Men were driven mad constantly. POWs were hopelessly undernourished and covered with sores. When the Japanese thought they were about to die they were sent to Changi Hospital, so that the prison death rate did not appear too great.



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12914 Exhibit No. 1512, the affidavit of Lieutenant Wills, relates \* the many instances of maltreatment of POWs in Outram Road Jail.

12915 Exhibit No. 1513, affidavit of Lieutenant Dean, \* stated that he was a lieutenant in the A.I.F., and was taken prisoner February 15, 1942, at Singapore. He was taken to Selarang Prisoner of War Camp, from which he escaped on March 17, with an Australian corporal. They were recaptured on April 6, 1942, and handed over to the Kempeitai. There he spent four days being tortured with burning cigarettes and by beatings on his head to force a confession that he was a spy. He was transferred to Curran Camp, and kept there until April 16 when he was sent to the Kempeitai. He was held by the latter until April 24, and was asked to sign a statement, which he refused. After four days of torture he was handed a statement in Japanese with no English translation, which he was ordered to sign. He asked for a translation, but this was refused, and he eventually signed the Japanese document. He was then sent to Outram \* Road Jail on April 24.

On May 18, 1942, he was brought to trial before a court martial, with all proceedings in Japanese and no translation. He learned that he had received two years solitary confinement. He was removed to Outram Road Jail, where he stayed until May 18, 1944. The cells there were 6 by 10, with normally one man per cell. Later two or three were put into each. There were boards to serve as a bed, and a latrine bucket which was cleared twice a week. There was one blanket. He saw 2400 military non-Japanese personnel pass through the jail, of which 110 were military, 150 British and European, and the rest Chinese, Malays, and Tamils. About 1,000 people died. Of the 3,000 Japanese that went through, only one died. At any one time there was only 230 Japanese.

12917 The ration was three meals per day, in all six ounces of rice and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of watery soup. \* There was no Japanese doctor, and the one English doctor who was there for a short time had no facilities. He could not even visit the sick. The jail was 250 yards from the hospital, but no prisoner was sent there except one Chinese who tried to commit suicide. There were no washing facilities of any kind, except a bucket of water.



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12920 At first the jail was like bedlam, with people  
12921 screaming all day from pain. The commandant would watch  
and make no comment. The guards had complete control  
over the prisoners. He saw many POWs beaten and many  
die. Even women \* were kept in the hospital without  
privacy. \* A number of people went mad under the  
conditions. The Japanese method of treatment was to  
put three or four people in the cell to look after a  
lunatic.

12922 \* At the end of 1943, the prison authorities  
sent some of the worst sick away from the jail to  
Changi Hospital. In almost every case the man was about  
to die, and according to the doctors it was impossible  
to save them. The Japanese would send them out so that  
the official death rate in jail would appear to be less  
than it actually was.

In September, 1943, the witness had a big cyst  
on his right hip, which a guard sliced off with his  
sword. There was a dispensary in the jail with a  
Japanese orderly with a large amount of drugs and  
instruments, who refused to treat the witness.

In August, 1942, two Japanese escaped, and as  
a result for three weeks all POWs had to sit at attention  
on heels and cross-legged, from 7 a. m. to 9.30 p. m.,  
with reduced daily ration of three ounces of rice and a  
piece of rock salt.

12923 From April 1942 to September, 1943, the witness  
had only one pair of shorts. In September, 1943, \* he  
was issued a Japanese shirt and shorts from diseased  
Japanese sick. The garments were washed once a month,  
and no prisoner ever received his own back. It was thus  
impossible for anyone to remain healthy. Everyone had  
scabies.

The cells had blood and pus stains. Piles of  
scaly skin lay in the corners. There were bed bugs. The  
men were never shaved. The guards all wore masks when on  
duty, and they never touched anything except with swords  
or gloves. The cells were cleaned only twice in two years.  
The block for Japanese prisoners was beautifully clean.

12924 Every guard was a law unto himself. \* In  
October, 1942, there were working parties for cleaning  
drains. By May, 1943, other parties had been formed.  
It was impossible to keep notes or a diary.



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The jail was a central one for the Southern Army. so when a cell was empty either the man had died or had been executed. When he first arrived, the witness saw six buildings stocked with cases of tinned milk, there being from 20-30,000 cases. They got a little the first month. After that they got milk only on the Emperor's birthday. The milk was used by the Japanese for themselves, and as presents. There was enough milk to supply every POW with it until the end of the war, with much to spare.

12925 On one occasion at the end of 1942, a member of the Royal Family walked through, but he never looked into the cells. On several occasions high ranking \* officials paid visits, and they must have seen some of the POWs. Prior to the visits the cells would be scrubbed with soap, which was otherwise never issued.

12926 On May 18, 1944, the witness was sent to Changi Jail and put in the tower. He had to sign a non-escape form, and he then became an interpreter, going to Bukit Panjang with others to dig fortifications. The Australian Commandant protested on the nature of the work. The working party began at 8 a. m. and walked five miles, the men having no boots. Officers could not go with the working parties, which normally returned at 6.30 p. m. \* Beginning in June, 1945, the men began to return at 10 p. m., without food since midday.

Clothing was short in the camp, and in July 1945 the men were issued Chinese women's bloomers. There were very little medical stores, although there was a distribution center only 200 yards away. A good deal of beating took place.

The ration for a working man was ten ounces of rice daily, three ounces of vegetables, and some occasional tinned food from Red Cross parcels. A sick man's ration was 30% less, and about 50% of the people were sick.

12927 Exhibit No. 1514, the affidavit of Lieut. Weynton, \* confirms living conditions in Outram Road Jail, and refers to the beatings and murders of prisoners, and the execution without trial of airmen and civilians.



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- 12929 Exhibits No. 1515 and 1516, the affidavits of Major Bull and Major Clarke, \* referred to the gross inadequacy of food supplied to POWs in Roberts Barracks and ARANJI Camp, and that no attempt was made by the Japanese to control malaria. When men came to the hospital from the Burma-Siam Railway, the POW doctors were given no help or facilities to deal with them. There was a shortage of drugs, and accommodations were greatly inadequate.
- 12930 After the surrender the Japanese sent in large quantities of food, drugs, instruments, \* and other needed articles that had been in Singapore since 1942.
- 12931 Exhibit No. 1517, the affidavit of Brig. Galleghan, stated that in September, 1942, \* four POWs were executed without trial for an attempted escape, in the presence of the witness. After the execution, the commander reminded the POWs that disobedience meant death. He also stated that, owing to refusal to sign non-escape forms, 16,000 POWs were moved into the barracks square, which normally was for 450 men, where they were kept until September 4, when an agreement was reached. During this period no rations were given and there was a large increase in dysentery and diphtheria cases. Evacuation from the square to the hospital was not permitted.
- 12932 \* In Changi, food was always inadequate and people were at least one-third underweight; deficiency and skin diseases were rife, with inadequate medical supplies.
- 12933 \* POWs were used to build airfields for long hours, with insufficient clothing. Representations were of no avail. Japanese airplanes used the airfield. It was impossible to fulfill Japan's demands by using only healthy men, and the sick were thus forced to work. There were no visits by the Red Cross, despite frequent requests. TERAUCHI and ITAGAKI both inspected the camp.
- 12934 Exhibit No. 1518, the affidavit of W. T. C. Guest, stated \* that the witness, a Red Cross representative, was interned as a POW in River Valley Camp, and was hampered and frustrated to use Red Cross facilities for the benefit of POWs. The witness could not make necessary purchases, despite the fact that he brought the conventions and rules of the Red Cross to the notice of the officials.



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Red Cross parcels were misused, and there was no supervision of distribution.

- 12936 Exhibit No. 1519-A, the affidavit of J. L. Wilson, the Bishop of Singapore, stated \* that on October 10, 1943, all internees in Changi Prison were paraded. A number were called out by name and segregated. The prisoners were allowed to return after dusk. Most of them had had no food since the previous evening. As a result of the investigation, 57 were removed from the prison on or after October 10. The Japanese tried to establish that there was a spy organization in the prison which communicated by radio telephony and established contacts for the purpose of sabotage \* and anti-Japanese feeling. There was, in fact, no spy organization, no radio, and no attempt to promote anti-Japanese activities.
- 12937

- Prisoners were crowded, regardless of race, sex, or health, in small cells, and were so cramped they could not lay down in comfort. There was no bedding or covering, and bright lights burned all night. From 8 a. m. until 10 p. m. prisoners had to sit straight on the floor, with knees up, and could not relax, talk, or move, except to the lavatory. Any infraction resulted in a beating. In each cell there was a water closet, and the flushing water was the only drinking water. All inmates suffered from dysentery. There were no toilet articles. \* Food supply was insufficient to support life for long, and led to serious deficiency diseases.
- 12938
- 12939 \* Medical facilities were non-existent. A Japanese doctor who saw an internee with a fractured pelvis and ruptured kidney, said he was not sick enough.

- The buildings occupied by the Japanese M. P.'s resounded all day and night with blows, the yelling of the inquisitors, and shrieks of torture. People were dragged back unconscious. For days and months in an atmosphere of terror, men and women waited the summons to interrogation which might come at any time. Interrogations usually started quietly and would so continue as long as they got the expected answers. If such answers were not forthcoming, physical violence was used. The methods were, water torture in two forms, either by pouring water down his throat or by dunking him in water until he almost drowned. After revival, interrogation proceeded.
- 12940



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There were beatings with all kinds of weapons, and sometimes the victims were suspended by the wrists.

12941 \* Sometimes they had to kneel on sharp pieces of wood or iron while a Japanese would jump on their thighs or stand on their shoulders. At other times the witness would be tied to a table and flogged, day after day. One man was interrogated for 58 hours at a stretch, and another underwent 140 hours of beating in all.

During interrogation, in many cases the victim was burned with cigarettes \* on the most sensitive parts of his body, and some POWs were set on fire. They also used electric torture, either by an induction coil, or by the electric table or electric cap. In addition, they used methods such as jiu-jitsu, limb twisting, wedging, and punching, or by flicking off with bamboo \* bruised flesh. \* In several cases victims were made to believe that their execution was imminent and advised to write a letter of farewell, and preparations were carried out up to the last stage.

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Threats were also made to take action against the victim's family, and torture was carried out to the limit of human endurance.

Exhibit No. 1520, the affidavit of C. E. Hiltermann and Doctor Johns, \* confirm the evidence of the Bishop of Singapore and relate as to the Bishop's own mistreatment.

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Exhibit No. 1522, the affidavit of Sepoy Mul Chand, related \* that 75 Indian soldiers in Malaya were massacred by beheading and bayonet. The witness escaped with his life after bayonetting.

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Exhibit No. 1524, the affidavit of T. C. Trevor, stated \* that on February 23, 1942, six Australians were fired upon by a bren gun at Muar. All were killed except the witness.

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Exhibit No. 1525, the affidavit of Lieutenant Hackney, stated \* that on January 22, 1942, he was wounded, and along with a large number of other men was captured at Parit Sulong. \* On many occasions men unable to move were bayoneted or shot. Prisoners' property was taken away. Eventually the POWs were forced into a little shed or garage. \* The shed became a hell-hole of tortured, groaning, and delirious soldiers. They could not put their foot down without stepping on

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somebody. There was no water given, men were re-wounded, and requests for medical attention and water were ignored. The Japanese teased the men with water.

Other men were tied up and maltreated, and they were finally herded into a group and shot. The Japanese brought tins of petrol and poured it over the prostrate prisoners and set fire to it, and burned the prisoners to death. The witness lay still and was kicked by many Japanese, and bayoneted.

12953 Exhibit No. 1526, the affidavit of Mr. L. J. W. Seekings, \* related the gross inadequacies of living conditions, food, and medicine in the Kuala Lumpur Camp from February to October, 1942, where in three months 166 men died without medical attention.

12954 Exhibit No. 1527, the affidavit of Captain Adams, \* referred to conditions in Penang Jail, where the witness remained for two months, of which five weeks was in solitary confinement. Men were beaten for no apparent reason. Sanitary conditions were vile, and sick men were refused admission to the hospital.

12955 Exhibit No. 1528, the affidavit of Major Stevens, stated \* that on March 5, 1945, POWs were billeted in an overcrowded camp in Johore, and there was a great deal of dysentery. The prisoners worked at making defense works for long hours without proper air supply. The witness was told that, owing to prisoners being used on this type of work, in the event of invasion they would be killed.

12956 Conditions for surgery were unfavorable, despite the fact that there was a large well-equipped hospital \* six miles away.

Exhibit No. 1529, the affidavit of B. G. Mapleback, stated that he and three others were taken prisoners near Kulai, were roped together and driven three miles away and taken to a creek, where they were shot with a tommy gun. The bodies were left where they fell.

12957 Exhibit No. 1530, the statement of Chew Sway Leok, stated that the witness and nine others were beaten at a police station in February, 1942, until unconscious. On March 1 over a hundred Chinese and  
12958 European civilians were taken \* out in batches of 35 to the jungle, where they were machine-gunned and bayoneted.



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12959 Exhibit No. 1531, the statement of Ahmad Bin Chetah, stated that toward the end of 1943, while working as a sub-warder in Penang Jail, the witness saw \* a Japanese M. P. torture a Chinese woman. He opened her trousers and burned the hair around her pelvic parts. He then tied a rope around her waist and wrists and attached the other end to a motorcycle and proceeded to run it at its quickest speed. The woman was pulled along the ground about ten yards and then lost consciousness. The witness saw Chinese, Malay, and Indian prisoners tortured, and stated that three Chinese died from water torture.

12960 Exhibit No. 1532, the statement of Miss Yong Len Moi, stated \* that the witness' grandmother was suspended from the ceiling for an hour while heavy weights were thrown at her. Her grandmother was dragged behind a motorcycle until unconscious. The grandmother died as a result of the treatment.

12961 Exhibit No. 1533, the statement of W. T. Davies and Mrs. A. C. Kathigas, stated \* that the witnesses were taken to Ipoh Police Station in August, 1943, where she was tortured and beaten, and accused of spying. At Kempeitai HQ her child was suspended from a tree with a fire burning underneath, while the witness was beaten.

12962 The witness was imprisoned for life, after having been sentenced to death. Food was inadequate, the cells verminous and filthy. There were no bed coverings \* and no bath facilities.

12963 \* Exhibit No. 1534, the synopsis of Evidence, Burma-Siam, was received in evidence.

12964 Exhibit No. 1535, the affidavit of T. B. Auchterlonie, stated \* with reference to torture of Burmese at Victoria Point Camp, that the witness was confined in the Dog Cage for two weeks, and beaten after being suspended from his hands by a rafter. His ankles were tied behind his body and a fire lit beneath his feet.

12965 Exhibit No. 1536, the statement of W.O. Cullen, stated \* that in September, 1943, the Japanese guards beat a Burmese with a six foot bamboo pole, and forced other Burmese to thrash him. When he was raw and bleeding the guards decided to shoot him, and did so.



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12966 Exhibit No. 1537, the affidavit of San Mgwe, stated \* that in June, 1945, the Kempeitai arrested the witness' uncle and took his property. The witness learned that his uncle was tortured, and has never seen him again.

12967 Exhibit No. 1538, the affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel Couch, stated \* that women and children of the village of Ebiang were massacred by the Japanese. They were pushed into houses and fired on by machine guns, and the houses set on fire.

12968 Exhibit No. 1539, the affidavit of Capt. Burdekin, \* confirmed the evidence of the Ebiang massacre.

12970 Exhibit No. 1540, the affidavit of Lt.-Col. Couch, and the report of Lieutenant Sturrock, President of the War Crimes Court, Rangoon, stated \* that the villagers of Kalagon were interrogated by the Kempeitai, beaten, and tortured. Villagers were taken out in groups of 25, bayoneted, and thrown into the wells. Colonel TSUKUDA stated that there was no trial, and since they were satisfied that the villagers had been acting hostile to Japan, the Japanese \* were justified. The commanding officer of the unit stated that he thought the women and children were acting against the Japanese army. He stated that within his orders, the killing of children was also included. If he spared them, they would be orphans and they could not have a living. To save time and carry out his duties he could not help but kill them. Out of 630, only a few escaped death.

12972 Exhibit No. 1542, the statement of Maung Bu Byi, described \* the beating of a woman with a rifle by Japanese at Kyonlana Village. She was stripped naked and tied to a railway carriage. She and her nephew were later decapitated, and their bodies thrown into the river.

12973 Exhibit No. 1543, the statement of Maung Tun Shwe, stated \* that he accompanied a Kempeitai Officer to a village where an old man and another native had been arrested as being concerned in the death of a Japanese soldier. \* They were tortured with water and burning, and later decapitated.

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12975 Exhibit No. 1544, the statement of Maung Kin, stated \* that the witness had acted as an interpreter for the Japanese in May, 1945, at Ongun, where seven Burmese were questioned. They were beheaded; the witness heard their cries. The next day two white men, apparently airmen, were murdered the same way. He had heard from coolies working for the Japanese of their executions.

12976 Exhibit No. 1545, the affidavit of Mg. Pan, related \* the torture of Burmese by the Kempeitai at Shanwa. Many of the people were shot.

12976A Exhibit No. 1546, the statement of Saw Bo Gyi Gyaw, stated \* that seven persons were executed by shooting.

12976B \* Exhibit No. 1547, the statement of R. A. Nicol, stated that he was taken to Moksokwin forest in early 1945 as an interpreter. He saw four Allied airmen guarded, who after interrogation were taken to the forest and never came back. The Japanese, however, carried their clothes.

12976C Exhibit No. 1548, the statement of Mg. Than, \* stated that in August, 1944, the witness saw a Burmese tied to a tree and then hacked to death with a sword for refusing to disclose any knowledge of British troops.

12978 Exhibit No. 1549, the statement of Than Muang, and Exhibit No. 1550, the statement of Sergeant Major YOSHIKAWA, related \* to the murder of six Kachins near Bumrai in June, 1944, on suspicion of helping Allied troops. They were bayoneted to death after interrogation.

12979 Exhibit No. 1551, the statement of Roland Joseph, stated \* that the witness saw Kempeitai set fire to an Indian, and he saw a woman beaten until unconscious.  
12980 He also \* saw boiling water poured into an Indian's mouth.

12981 Exhibit No. 1552, the declaration of Harry Joseph, stated \* that in April, 1945, the Kempeitai stayed at his home until June. During that time he  
12982 saw them beat prisoners with big bamboo sticks \* until they confessed. During interrogation POWs were made to squat with hands and feet tied. POWs were strung to the



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roof of the house by their hands. During interrogation their hands and legs were splashed with boiling water, or water was forced into their nose and mouth.

- 12983      Exhibit No. 1553, the statement of Sima Bahadur,  
\* stated that in January, 1945, nearly a thousand Indians were arrested; they were detained a day without food and drink, and were then taken to Halpaw where 620 men were packed into one 25 foot square room. There was no room  
12984      to lie down, \* and they had to sit with knees tucked under them. The witness was kept there 38 days. The only food supplied was a small ball of rice and a pinch of salt daily, with a small quantity of water. They could not leave the room to perform their natural functions, which was done through a small hole in the floor.

- Two hundred men died during his time, and the dead were often left there for several hours. The witness and five others were taken to the jungle, where they were made to kneel with their hands tied behind their backs, their coats pulled clear of their necks. He saw the officers take out their swords. He felt a  
12985      \* sharp pain in his neck. His other five comrades were all dead, with their heads severed from their bodies.

- 12986      Exhibit No. 1554, the statement of Bel Bahadur Rai, stated \* that the witness, while acting as interpreter for the Kempeitai in Hopin, saw a corporal and two soldiers of the British Army, wounded. They were given no aid, and the corporal died. The remaining soldiers were shot by the Japanese.



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\* Exhibit 1555, statement of R. B. Wilson, stated that at Rangoon Central Gaol men were beaten savagely and there were frequent deaths from malnutrition and lack of medicine. \* At Tavoy Internment Camp both men and women were beaten, tortured, confined and starved. They were forced to eat dogs, rats and snakes.

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Exhibit 1556, statement of Tan Hain Eng, stated that near Prome the witness went to a place of execution \* as an interpreter and saw a number of Japanese officers having a sake party. Five prisoners were made to sit with their legs in graves already dug and were then shot.

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Exhibit 1557, statement of J. H. Williams, \* described the beating of POW's at Maymyo and the treatment by a Japanese medical officer who kicked men to death who were suffering from stomach complaints.

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Exhibit 1558, statement of Mrs. M. M. Williams confirmed conditions at Maymyo \* and stated that at Tavoy women were made to stand in the sun from seven to ten hours. Several women were raped.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF JOHN MUNSLOW WILLIAMS  
by Mr. Justice Mansfield

12,996

\* The witness stated that he was a Lieutenant Colonel and on March 9, 1942 he was in Java in command of an Australian Pioneer Battalion. On that date he was captured by the Japanese and confined in Bicycle Camp where he remained from April to October. In this camp the conditions were reasonable. The huts were good but overcrowded. The food was not good and was not sufficient for working men.

12,997

\* The Japanese were very cruel and beat the prisoners with all sorts of implements at every chance. They had to salute every Japanese guard. Beatings were sometimes done with rifle butts, bamboo rods, or anything that was handy. Colonel Black was sitting on his bed when a Japanese came around the corner and when he did not stand up quickly to salute he was beat with fists and rifle butts and kicked.

On May 25, 1942 the witness was taken from the camp to a jail in Batavia for about thirty days and was taken to Kempeitai headquarters for questioning. The first five days



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12,998

they did not give him any food but kept some in front of him while questioning and promised to give him food. They tied him to a chair and then threw the chair around the room. He was beaten daily \* with hands and bamboo rods. They burned his feet with cigarettes. They finally took him outside and threatened to shoot him. He was kept in a cell at night along with seven natives in a space of 12'x5' with a concrete slab.

In addition Captain Handasyde was badly knocked about. He had his fingers burned to the bone by having a pencil moved up and down between his fingers. His lungs were also filled with water.

12,999

In October 1942, along with 1,500 POW's, he was taken to Singapore by ship. The trip lasted five days. \* The POW's were placed in the hold and his group had in addition four tanks. They could not lie down altogether and they were only allowed up a few minutes each day. They were given three small bowls of rice per day and no water. Hygiene was bad, with very few small latrines. One man died on the trip. No medical attention whatsoever was given.

13,000

From Singapore they went by smaller ship to Rangoon where conditions were even worse. Space allotted was smaller and the food worse. The trip took ten days and by the end the majority suffered from dysentery. On the trip they received some Red Cross issues from Singapore, \* which supplemented their rations.

13,001

From Rangoon they took a smaller ship to Moulmein and from there they went to Thanbuzayat on the Burma-Thailand Railway. They went to a working camp 35 kilometers in the jungle. In this working camp he was the senior officer and he originally had 884 men. They remained at the 35 kilometer camp until April 1943 when they became a mobile camp and worked laying lines to the border. \* As they laid the lines they moved from camp to camp throughout Burma. For the first five months they worked on the embankment. The work was reasonable, but the food was not very good. As the work went on both meals and conditions became worse. Food was mostly rice with a little meat at times and some jungle leaves and grass. He had seen men eating dogs, cats, rats and pig entrails. The food was at no time adequate. Sometimes they had to eat diseased cows and when a good cow came



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13,002

in they halved it with the Japanese, the Japanese taking the rear half for thirty men while they had the front half for 884. \* Food for Japanese came to camp in boxes and the POW's got only what was left. From camp to camp the camps were already constructed. They had previously been occupied by natives. The huts were usually of bamboo and atap and normally were in low-lying areas, so during the wet season it was normal to have six inches of mud everywhere. In one camp 48 men occupied an area 13 by 9 in a building on which there was no roof. When the witness complained to the Japanese the latter stated the Japanese were crowded although they had three men only to the same area. Hygiene was very bad. Areas were roped in and latrines could only be dug within the area. Because of the water it was very hard to dig latrines.

13,003

\* From May to October was the worst period since it rained most of the time and they were constantly moving. Men had little clothing and were continually wet. Working hours were long and sometimes in excess of eighteen hours. In many cases men were kept for 36 hours without rest and would get only three meals during that time. During this period the men worked without a rest day and as a result of disease conditions became so that they could hardly work. He had seen many men taken to work on stretchers. During that period 200 men in the witness's force died. \* Death was occasioned by exhaustion as well as disease. Each morning men would be found dead in their huts.

13,004

To speed up the work men were beaten with bamboo sticks or rifle butts and kicked. There was one issue of blankets of about 260 to the whole force. The majority did not have them. At one time they were temporarily issued rice sacks for covering, but they were taken back.

13,005

\* In May 1943 he was sent to the Sixty Kilometer Camp. He reached there a little earlier than the rest and saw some natives being carried away, whom he later learned had died of cholera. It was covered with filth. He ordered the men to burn the bamboo sleeping slats and the sides of the huts and to cut off  $\frac{1}{2}$ " of soil from the top of the camp. He protested when he saw the camp and when the main force arrived he protested to the camp commander at the time. The \* men rapidly began to die of cholera and by December 1943, over 200 had died. Each month they asked for medical supplies and normally received a few bandages and a few tablets which

13,006



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13,007 He did not know the type. An ulcer would be dressed by scraping the wound with the sharp side of a spoon or by using blow flies. A man whose ulcer was being dressed had to be held down by four or five men. There was never a sufficient amount of drugs and medicines. \* The Japanese would use the supplies that came to fill up their own supplies and then give the rest to the POW's. His battalion, before being captured, was in good physical condition, able to do hard manual work for which they had been specially chosen.

13,008 They reached the Eighty Kilometer Camp and heard there were other prisoners there. They visited it and found it to be a make-shift hospital. \* The men were sick and could not work, and had been told since they could not work they would not be given food. When the witness arrived they had sufficient food for one meal of rice. They had been living on one small meal a day. There was one doctor, no orderlies and no administrators. There were about 200 men at the camp and about five were dying per day. During the night the witness's group carried some rice to these men, and killed one or two cows belonging to the Japanese and distributed it to these men.

13,009 Senior Japanese officers came to the camps, \* but on no occasion did he see them go through the huts or question the POW's. He did not know their names. \* One was a full colonel and two he believed were generals. It was difficult to see them and on each occasion the camp commander said the visitor was a very high official. He saw these men at Thirty-five, Forty and 135 Kilometer Camps.

The witness complained at regular intervals about conditions, but he was told that the Japanese had orders to build the railroad and could not assist in any way. He protested to camp commanders and sometimes to Lt. Col. NAGATOMO, Commander of No. 3 Group, Thai Prisoner of War Camp.

13,011 \* The bulk of his force left the railway area in December 1943 and January 1944. He returned with 34 of his force to 105 Camp to work on maintenance until May 1944. There was no improvement in conditions and food was worse, being only rice and paddy melons. The Japanese were using the line. The POW's were cutting wood to fuel the engines which brought the troops. In May 1944 he was taken to Kamburi where he remained until August 1945 and was in the process



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13,012

of being transferred from there \* to a main camp about 300 miles in Thailand.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MAJOR JOHN KEVIN LLOYD  
by Mr. Justice Mansfield

13,013

\* The witness stated that he was a major in the Australian Army and was captured at the fall of Singapore in February 1942. He was sent with a party of 3,000 Australians by ship to Burma and he traveled with 1,000 of them on the Celebes Maru. The witness was in the rear hold \* where there were 640 men. There was no ventilation except an opening in the deck high above. The men could go on the deck only for short intervals and the heat below for ten days was terrific. The men could hardly move and the floors were wet from the perspiration. Small quantities of food were given three times a day. Toward the end of the voyage skin diseases began to spread and dysentery. The men could go up on the deck only to go to the latrine and to wash their mess equipment.

13,015

13,016

On May 24, 1942, 1,500 got off at Mergui where they remained for three months. During the first month 150 (1,500) \* were housed in a school for six to seven hundred school children. Each man was given 4½ square feet in which to sleep and keep his baggage. \* Food was about 400 grams of rice per day with a small quantity of vegetables. Later a little meat was brought in consisting of 15 pounds of meat and bone per day for 1,500 men. They worked on a military airdrome. Natives had been forbidden to sell or give any food to the POW's and the witness often had to intervene on behalf of POW's who had taken food from natives.

13,017

The methods of getting work out of men were corporal punishment of all descriptions. The worst sickness was dysentery. They were given several wooden \* bamboo huts to house the sick. These were just empty huts and men lay on bare boards, rice bags or ground sheets if they had one. Most men had only one set of clothes and if these became dirty, they had to lie naked. There were no medicines to treat dysentery and very few to treat other illnesses. As a result in two months there were many who were skeletons and about twenty died.

A few days after they arrived two men tried to escape. They were caught, tried and executed. One man was found outside a fence and he was executed without any notification of any trial.



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13,018

On August 12, they were moved further north up the coast in the Tatu Maru with a party of 600. This was even more crowded than before, but it only took two days. \* The heat in the bottom of the hold was from 120 to 130 degrees for about seven hours a day.

13,019

At Tavoy the men had to work on a military air-drome six days a week, ten hours a day regardless of weather. On one occasion they worked eleven days in the rain. The men were often beaten by the Japanese to make them work harder or for some imagined offense. It was not uncommon for a man to be hit with a shovel or pick handle. Several were taken by the Kempeitai for three or four days and tortured on the belief that they had stolen stores. The most painful was to have a man kneel with a piece of wood behind his knees and then hit him. \* At the same time hundreds were made to stand in the sun to make them confess to the thefts. They left Tavoy in December, but before they had been told by Brigadier Varley of the execution of eight Australians who had attempted to escape and were recaptured and were shot in the presence of the Brigadier and a chaplain. The Brigadier pointed out their graves.

13,020

They next moved to Thanbuyzayat and during the whole two days of the trip the men had to carry their baggage about 50 kilometers. Many had malaria and few had any footwear. The sick and hault were urged on by beatings. \* They arrived at Thanbuyzayat at the end of December 1942.

13,021

Until January 1944 he worked in several camps with a short break back at base camp. He went out frequently with working parties throughout the year. The main work was excavating the cuttings and building embankments. Tools were picks, shovels and a few wheelbarrows. Each man at first was expected to excavate one cubic meter of earth per day and this was gradually increased to 2.4 cubic meters and for a few weeks on end there was no limit to the amount which the men were expected to excavate. During one period of three weeks the men worked from daylight \* to midnight or later and then would have to go out again at daylight. Other work was manning the ropes for pulling the pile drivers. This would often mean that from 50 to 60 men had to stand in awkward positions, sometimes in water up to their knees. Other men had to break stones with sledge hammers, which was very



Page

13,022

dangerous because of flying rock. With few blunt tools men had to fell large trees for corduroying the road, carrying the trees often led to accidents. Safety of POW's was rarely considered. He had seen several men buried or injured by falling earth. On one occasion during the wet season for about two weeks five to six hundred men \* would have to carry food from an adjacent dump, walking 10 kilometers with a load of 30 pounds without shoes, without clothing and in the rain.

13,023

\* The witness was in command of this party the first week and was completely exhausted at the end. Every man had some malnutrition disease. About 90% of the men had malaria; 40% suffered from horrible jungle ulcers. In the beginning of the year the Japanese brought pressure to bear to have the sick men sent to work. In March 1943 they began to parade the sick men in the morning and guards would select those who should go out to work. Those whose complaints were not noticeable on the surface \* were frequently sent to work. If the men became ill on the job they often were not allowed to return until helped back at night. Corporal punishments were frequent. Rice ration was about 500 to 600 grams per man per day for railroad workers. Sick men got half. When the heavy work on the railway was finished the ration was reduced because it was said they no longer needed so much food. Sometimes there were small amounts of vegetables. For months on end they had with their rice, chili or pepper water and perhaps some boiled radish roots or watermelon. \* Sometimes cattle were killed, but for a week or more they would sometimes go without any meat. The Japanese invariably kept the best for themselves. They always had more than they could eat and quite a good variety. If a beast were killed, the Japanese would take half for 50 and the prisoners would take the other half for 2,500. The Japanese guards did not suffer from any malnutrition diseases and they seemed to thrive on their diet as the POW's starved.

13,025

13,026

Accommodations were overcrowded. Where the Japanese had three the POW's had 12 or even 16. The huts invariably leaked and they were so overcrowded that at night the hut often began to fall over and had to be propped up with tree trunks. \* On several occasions they had to take over huts which had been occupied by Asiatics and at other times they had to live next to them and many of the latter did not understand elementary hygiene.



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13,027

\* In April 1943, the Japanese made it clear that the men were of no consequence and that the railway had to be built regardless of suffering or death. Protests were made almost daily both to the camp commander and to Colonel NAGATOMO, Chief of the Prisoner of War Bureau in Burma, but it was exceptional to get any rectification. When sick men were first sent to the base camp the POW's asked for ambulances. No truck was ever fitted up as an ambulance and as a result, dying men had to travel on the floor of a motor truck and would die en route or soon after reaching the hospital.

13,028

In June 1943, a so-called hospital camp was established \* at 55 kilometers. The POW's were allowed to evacuate 800 of the sickest. It would take these men two days to reach the camp traveling 16 or 20 in the back of a truck. Men from F force were sent and they were in even worse condition. In December a party of about 200 very sick arrived by train and were taken to the witness's camp, having come from another hospital camp and these were in even worse condition. About thirty died within five days of their arrival. The men had the usual diseases.

13,029

\* At the end of 1943 and early January 1944, most of the camp were evacuated to Siam, about 300 every day for six days. They were evacuated by train, 12 trucks being allotted each day for all POW's guards and baggage. These trucks which the witness measured were 16x3x6. The trip on January 1 was the worst because there were only seven trucks. The Japanese took one and left only six for the POW's. About 50 men were pushed into each truck \* and they could scarcely fit in. To the best of his knowledge all of these men reached the camp at the other end, but in the next two days men whom were forced to be put on against the advice of the doctor died, one en route.

13,030

13,031

\* When the men returned to camp at night they were not allowed to rest. They had to salute every Japanese soldier which meant standing up and bowing, two dozen times each night. Failure resulted in individual and mass punishment. There had to be night watchmen. \* Every night two to three men were pulled out to stand at attention for an hour or two to please a guard. Dozens of men had their sleep broken each night. No attempt was made to consider the feelings of the POW's if they ran counter to the convenience of one Japanese. A hospital hut was ordered to be

13,032



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evacuated immediately because one Japanese did not like its smell. For two or three weeks fifty sick men had to clear away the jungle in front of the commander's house to give him a better view.

13,033

In the railway camps there were three or four inspections by senior officers, two of whom were generals who walked quickly \* through the camp without inspecting and without speaking to the POW's. These inspections were at regular intervals throughout 1943. There were many executions of POW's at the Burma end of the railway in 1942-43. When he came to the base railway he met Brigadier Varley and told him of the execution of two parties of NEI officers who had attempted to escape and were re-captured. A few months later three Australians escaped and one returned heavy with Malaria and was executed. The other two were caught by some Burmese police \* and the survivor was executed. One other Australian was executed. He could not tell whether these men had had any formal trial.

13,034

13,035

\* Medical supplies received were almost negligible except for quinine of which they always had some but not enough. Nothing was provided to combat dysentery. There were no vitamin tablets. For ulcers they had only hot water and old rags which were used again and again. Monthly supplies were not enough for a quarter of a day. He had no knowledge of Japanese medical supplies.

13,036

After he left Burma he went to Siam to Tamakan for about 12 months. Toward the end of the year they were frequently exposed to bombing by Allied planes. \* One camp was surrounded by railway lines, important bridges, anti-aircraft guns and the camp was not marked despite repeated requests to have this done. The bridges were frequently bombed and nearly always some man was killed or wounded in the process. After the bombing on November 29 the Japanese chief of POW's in Siam, Colonel SUGASAWA, was asked to move the POW's and his reply was that he had done everything he could, he had placed several anti-aircraft guns to protect them from the bombers.

In another camp in one raid 96 men were killed and over 230 injured. For air raid shelter protection they had drains and slit trenches, but many were in the danger zone of the bridge. Sometimes they were allowed to disburse from the camp, but this was stopped and slit trenches were



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13,037

dug at the further end of the camp. \* For two or three months the sick at this camp were not forced to work, then all the fit men were taken away and sent to Japan. Parties were frequently needed to go to the jungle for maintenance work and improvements. Others were needed for roadways and many were employed locally in anti-aircraft positions. To get men the Japanese insisted on the sick working. Often several hundred were marked only light sick so they could be made to work. Frequently there was no inspection by the medical officer. During the whole of his imprisonment the witness shared one Red Cross parcel with six other men. \* There were a few distributions of foodstuffs from the local Red Cross consisting of tins of pork, peanuts and beans. The quantity received was sufficient to flavor the meals for one day for the whole camp.

13,038

13,039

At Tamakan there were constant beatings both in camp and at work. Complaints were made but their position became worse rather than better. On February 9 he was moved to an officers' camp at Kanburi where there were 3,000 officers of different nationalities. \* They were inflicted with all kinds of restrictions like criminals. Before six in the evening, except at lunch time, they could not lie down or recline. They could not read or write. No sport or music of any kind were permitted. They could not bathe before a certain hour and could not keep water in their huts. Mail was kept from them for months. They could not smoke outside the huts and lights were restricted. On one occasion they were kept in their huts for 14 days. Punishment was quite frequent, usually it was to be made to stand outside all day in the sun at attention. Sometimes the punishments were more severe. One English officer was badly beaten \* and was kept in solitary confinement most of the time underground, while suffering from malaria. He was starved and went out of his mind.

13,040

The men were forbidden to pick up pamphlets dropped by their own aircraft. One Dutch man who picked one up was badly beaten and his arm broken. After standing outside for 24 hours he was put into a cell for eight days and only upon his release received any medical attention. No form of trial was ever given to any of the men. They were finally released when the war ended.



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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVIN

13,041

\* The witness stated that at the time he was captured the conditions at Singapore were chaotic and he was confined at Changi with other Australians and the worst features were hunger and overcrowding with a twelve ounce ration of rice per man. He personally saw a lot of Australian food dumps that would have, no doubt, fallen into the hands of the Japanese. \* The witness stated he did not know the name or rank of the higher officer in charge at Singapore.

13,042

13,043

\* When they went to Burma there were 1,000 men on the Celebes Maru, 2,000 on the other ship and there were certain other ships laden with POW's en route. The reason that they were not allowed to go on deck was not because of a security measure. There was space for quite a number of men and that would have relieved the heat. The Japanese had machine guns on the higher decks and could have adequately covered the lower decks irrespective of the number of men there.

13,044

\* At Mergui, after they were there for one month they were moved to a newly constructed camp where they remained for two months. The accommodations were not so bad and were far better than anything later received. The first two men who ran away were given a trial by Japanese court martial. Shuberth was caught by the same group of Japanese officers. At the trials of the first two executed an Australian colonel was allowed to attend but there was no knowledge that Shuberth had been tried. \* All he knew was that after Shuberth had been taken away, the witness, himself, found the grave accidentally and the Japanese, upon being asked, admitted that they had shot him. He did not ask whether he had been tried.

13,045

13,046

As to torture at Tavoy some of the men were from his own unit. When returned they showed marks of their torture and described them and also described the screams of others being interrogated. He could not say whether dysentery and cholera were indigenous to the territory. At first they protested \* rather regularly, but as time went on they did so less and less because they discovered that the protests were wasted. Very rarely were any of the things complained about rectified.



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The Japanese had no ambulances to move sick men but the POW's suggested that some truck or trucks be fitted up as an ambulance, but this request was never granted.

13,047

\* At Tamakan the Japanese were also exposed to bombings, but they could disperse and they had many deep dug-outs built by POW's. The highest ranking Japanese officers that he had mentioned were the only ones he had come in contact with during the war.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HOWARD

13,048

The witness stated he would not be able to tell whether the Burmese police cooperated with the Japanese Army since all control was in the hands of the Japanese. The witness said he had not stated \* that two of the captured men were taken by the Burmese, but merely that they were surprised by the Burmese police. The only knowledge he had about Burmese police in relation to POW's is the incident he had recounted. To his knowledge he didn't think any Australian on the railway ever saw a Burmese policeman.

Exhibit 1559, the synopsis of Burma and Siam was received in evidence.

13,051

Exhibit 1560, affidavit of Chaplain F. H. Bashford, stated \* that on March 15, 1943 at Thambyusayat he interviewed a POW who had been confined after recapture from escape. Neither he nor the Affiant had any knowledge that he was under sentence of death. He was executed on the 16th without trial. About two weeks prior to December 13, 1943 certain Dutch escaped from Wegalie Camp \* and were subsequently captured and executed by a firing party on the 13th of December.

13,052

On December 27 certain other Dutchmen were executed. On December 13, 1942 a certain Australian who had escaped from Kandaw Camp, who was not mentally sound, was brought to camp. Brigadier Varley interviewed NAITO to find out the punishment of such a man and was told he would not be shot. The man was put in a hospital hut. On December 14 a party of Japanese arrived and took this man \* to the place of execution and executed him. There was no trial.

13,053

Exhibit 1561, affidavit of Lt. Col. C. M. Black, stated that he was in command of a POW group at the end of 1942, which was sent to a camp 40 kilometers from Thambazyat.



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13,055

Conditions were shocking, food and water were short, the hospital was in a gully \* and the camp was in a very bad condition. The sick rate rapidly increased and there were 130 men in the hospital and about 100 had bad diarrhea out of a total of 675. Two men died. Despite reports to the man in charge and to Brigadier Varley they could get nothing to treat the sick. They later had to abandon the camp. These conditions were common to all camps except that hours of work were normally long and terrifically hard. At Thambazyat nearly 30 men were killed in an air raid since there were no distinctive signs on the camp to show that there were prisoners.

At Retpu the sick were forced to work and on one occasion the commander ordered a POW killed. When his men refused to do it, the commander himself shot the POW but he lived.

13,057

13,058

Exhibit 1562, affidavit of Dr. C. R. B. Richards, stated \* that in August 1943, he was at 80 kilometer camp where there were 200 POW's in a filthy hospital. Rain continually drenched the men. \* There were no fit men to look after the sick and average deaths were between two and six and the sick had to bury the dead. The witness was not allowed to look after the sick. Food was a tiny amount of rice and medical supplies were obtained by barter. The policy of the commander in the area was that when men worked they would receive food, but when they became ill they were to be sent to the hospital to die. The hospital was a living morgue.

13,059

Exhibit 1563, affidavit of Lt. Colonel G. E. Ramsay, stated \* that at the 26 and 75-kilo camps, Korean camp guards beat up the prisoners. Working hours were long and in the rainy season the men had to work in mud up to their knees. They had no clothing. At 105-kilo men suffered greatly from disease and the favorite form of punishment was kicking an ulcer. Out of less than 1,000 men 158 died in seven months.

Exhibit 1564, a synopsis of Burma and Siam was received in evidence.

13,061

Exhibit 1565, affidavit of Lt. Colonel C. H. Kappe, stated, \* that in April 1943, 7,000 POW's were moved from Singapore to Siam in overcrowded trains with irregular food



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13,062

supplies and inadequate water and non-existent or revolting sanitary conditions. From Bampong the force had to march 185 miles by night without transport to carry heavy equipment. The men were beaten and the sick forced on. Staging camps were filthy. In May 1943, the men began work on the railway. In all working camps the accommodation was not complete and the buildings were without roofs. Monsoon rains were falling and food was rice and onion water and bean water. \* There was no replacement of clothing or footwear and men worked in the mud or water all day long. Later the men had to walk across sharp stones without boots. Work hours were from 12 to 20 hours per day, with 12 and 14 being most common. There were no days off. The first day off was when the railway was through on the 20th of September, after working night and day from May 14th. For months and months they did not see the camp in daylight.

13,063

The witness repeatedly protested to have the number of men working reduced, but to no avail and the Japanese stated that if they wanted 1,000 more they would get them regardless of physical condition. Rice with a few pieces of fish was the food ration. \* In the early period rice was fairly plentiful, but when a man became sick his ration was cut to one-third and it was impossible to build up the sick. The Japanese told him that the railway was a military one and when it was through he saw it loaded with guns, trucks and ammunitions.

13,064

The force he was with was called the F Force and until July 1 he was with Pond's Battalion, a special party. In June Pond's Battalion arrived at Koncoita where the party halted for two days. Troops were billeted in cholera infested huts, indescribably filthy and the protests made it clear that the Japanese regarded them as Burmese coolies. A request for tools to clean up was unavailing despite the hundreds of shovels brought with them. \* Coolies used the huts as latrines. Yaks were taken through the huts.

At Upper Songkrei in August the latrines were flooded and a filthy stream oozed through the camp area and under the floor of the huts occupied by the hospital. Both inside and outside there was a quagmire. There was high ground where a hospital could be placed. There was no provision for hospitalization except a small camp at lower Nieke which was soon abandoned. Requests to have fit men improve the situation were refused and all fit men had to work on the



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13,065

railway. Any attempts to get tools met with little success even for burying the dead. On August 10 cholera broke out and the isolation hospital \* was on low lying ground on the river bank with only a small hut for no more than 30 patients. The remainder had to be quartered in tents which invariably leaked. No fit men were allowed to assist in providing floorings and all duties except nursing had to be performed by the personnel in isolation. There was terrific overcrowding everywhere. The men had no clothing except those in which they were captured and these had rotted away. Force headquarters \* was constantly asking for medicine but the answer always was that the road to the south was impassable, however, war equipment and merchandise for shop keepers were being brought by river boats. Medical supplies were practically non-existent. Ulcers were terrible and the only treatment was scraping with sharp instruemtns.

13,066

13,067

13,068

On July 7 a protest against maltreatment was forwarded to General BANO pointing out that on July 3, 135 men had a task of corduroying 160 meters, including removal of mud, laying logs, draining and reinforcing. The men had to carry logs a distance of one kilometer through mud and slush. \* Some men were driven along by a supervisor with a bamboo stick. These men worked more than 12 hours and the same thing continued the next day without a break in the afternoon with the number of men carrying a log being reduced from 12 to 7. The majority of the men should normally have been in the hospital or on light duty. When on one occasion the witness refused to allow more workers to go out because they were not able to stand, the Japanese went through the hospital and slashed at the men to drive them out. After the Japanese had stated the ration would be cut in half the prisoners decided that they would select \* 50 rather than have the camp starve. There were over 1,000 sick out of 1,680.

In July 1943, the witness on an occasion when he had sent less than the required number was summoned by a Japanese officer and told that the railway had to be constructed without delay for operational purposes and had to be finished within a time limit at all costs irrespective of lives. He stated there was no use to quote the Geneva Convention since the British had offended by sinking hospital ships. He stated men would have to work three or four days on end without rest if necessary. When the program



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13,069

was not fulfilled the Japanese became insane with rage. \* On the last day of construction the men had to work from 5:30 A.M. until 2:00 A.M. the following day. On September 13 he was told that the men must be prepared to work all night as the railway must reach Songkrai by the 16th. Owing to heavy rain the work stopped at 10:30, but the men had been out since 5:30 in the morning. Throughout the 14, 15 and 16th men worked from before dawn until very late at night. By that time the men were completely exhausted. Of the original 3,662 men who left Singapore with F Force 1,060 died, representing approximately 29% of the component. The losses in the whole force were 44% and the British lost 59%.

13,070

Exhibit 1566, affidavit of Major B.L.W. Clarke, stated \* that the men of F Force who returned from the railway camps in December 1943 were in shocking condition from beri-beri, malaria, ulcers and gross debility. The average \* loss of weight was 70 to 80 pounds per man. Approximately 80% had to be sent to the hospital.

13,071

13,072

Exhibit 1567, affidavit of R. G. Williams, stated that POW's were moved by cattle truck from Singapore to Siam. They were over-worked, under-fed, living in filth, \* and were beaten and forced to work when ill. At Kinsioh there were all kinds of dangers. Clothing hardly existed and the men could hardly crawl back from work. At the end of construction the men were forced to work impossible hours and the Japanese disregarded the danger of landslides. On one occasion six were killed.

13,073

Exhibit 1568, affidavit of Lt. Colonel E. J. Barrett, stated \* that in Chungkai Sick Camp between May 1943 and January 1944, the average number of POW's was 8,000 consisting of men from the railways, suffering from injuries and disease. In seven months 1,400 died. There were no anesthetics, no instruments and a meager supply of drugs. One day five Japanese doctors visited the camp and watched an amputation. One doctor fainted and another was sick. The witness then asked for proper instruments and drugs and the answer was the men were POW's and no supply could be made.

Exhibit 1569, affidavit of Sgt. C. Barry, stated that he was at Songkrai from May 1943 until September 1943



Page

13,075

and was at Death Valley Camp and forced to work for his first nine days. There they had bamboo buildings without roofs or sides and there was mud on the floor. \* There was bamboo above the floor. The first night 1,680 POW's were put into two huts, each about 200 meters long and 24 feet broad. It rained all during the night and there was no cover or other protection. It became impossible to lie there. The only alternative was to light fires. They stayed there all night until 5:00 A.M. when they had to parade before going out to the railway.

They were not allowed to make the camp habitable. They were divided into groups of 50 and sent to their positions. His group's position was three miles from the camp. It was raining, the men were cold and they had only one-half pint of rice for breakfast. Each man had a spade, a basket and a pick and they were allowed to stop for 10 minutes every five hours. At mid-day there was another half pint of rice and they came back at 6:30. This was daily routine.

13,076

\* The camp was a sea without protection. At 7:15 they received their last meal, one-fourth pint of rice and a vegetable stew. Ill and hurt were not allowed to leave the working party. After the 8th day palm branches were put on the roofs for protection, but nothing was done about the floor. On the second day cholera broke out with no preparation having been made for isolation. After a week the Japanese provided a hut and the witness was detailed as a medical orderly. This was only partly roofed and the center of the hut coincided with a water course.

13,077

There were so many casualties \* there was insufficient room by the walls and some men had to lie in the water. Rain came through the roof and there was no water except that which came from the roof. The orderlies had to sleep among the patients and there was no cholera inoculation. Casualties were carried by fit POW's on ground sheets. These men caught cholera and died. There was no light and the dead could not be removed until day break. On the first day 38 died and were left outside the hut without provision for removal. The cremation of POW's could not be done because the Japanese refused to give them shovels or other implements with which to bury the bodies. The dead were left outside for two days. Eventually the Japanese gave facilities for burial.



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13,078

\* Another hut was made available for dysentery cases. Japanese tested the POW's for dysentery by rectal analyses which were very painful. Sometimes in bad cases this precipitated death.

13,079

Exhibit 1570, affidavit of Major R. J. Campbell, \* stated that the camp at Tamarkan was so close to bridges that they were repeatedly bombed. Permission to mark the camp was refused and in one raid 18 were killed.

At Kanburi in June 1945 the camp interpreter, a British officer, was beaten insensible by Japanese officers. He was then put in a covered slit trench which had water, mud and mosquitoes. He was given water and one bowl of rice per day. He was later taken back to the guard room where he was threatened with torture and tried to commit suicide. Two months later he was recovered by POW doctors who said he would have died in a few more days. He was insane.

13,081

Exhibit 1571, affidavit of C. M. S. G. Knowles, stated \* that at Kanburi the men were beaten with teak poles all over the body until they were broken and unrecognizable and two officers were murdered.

13,082

Exhibit 1572, affidavit of Lt. J. O. Caun, stated that in July 1943 at Kanburi the witness found sick men crawling from the railway station to the camp. \* One orderly had been sent with 170 very ill men. The Japanese adjutant promised to open a new hospital and ordered some POW's to break down a fence which separated the camp from that formerly used by a cavalry regiment where there were 20 empty huts in which the animals had been left. The adjutant ordered the sick moved there. It took two weeks before a medical staff was gathered to look after the hospital. By that time there were 1,500 patients. The daily death rate was seven to twelve. The hospital was under direct control of Japanese headquarters and an officer of the general staff of the POW command visited the hospital three days after its opening and saw conditions.

Exhibit 1573, a synopsis of evidence of the Burman-Siam railway was offered and received in evidence.

Exhibit 1574, affidavit of Major R. Crawford, stated that in June 1943, the witness was appointed commander



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of K Force consisting of 230 POW medical personnel to give assistance to coolies and POW's employed on the railway. The journey to the working cites was indescribably hard for many coolies and conditions in coolie working and hospital camps were a disgrace. At some periods there were no sanitary areas and the whole camp was heavily contaminated. In no camp was a fit water supply provided and they had to use raw river water in which cholera was prevalent. Sleeping accommodations were quite inadequate and primitive. Tents and huts were not weather proof. Sacks were occasionally supplied instead of blankets and the clothing issue was at most a flimsy sarong.

13,086

Food was frequently poor or bad and below that needed to maintain good health for heavy manual labor. These conditions tended to widespread disease of many kinds. These conditions applied to men, women and children. Sickness was enormous and Japanese indifference and failure to combat it and to supply medicines was criminal neglect. The Japanese were in most cases entirely insensible to sickness and hardships suffered and their attitude showed only a determination \* to complete the railway at all costs with complete indifference to demands.

All efforts of the K Medical Force to help were nullified by the conditions which they had to work under and for which the Japanese medical administration at all levels was directly responsible. The medical officer and his staff had to work under the orders of an ignorant and illtrained Japanese NCO or private.

At the whim of the Japanese orderly the medical staff was restricted in their access to coolies and were employed on manual labor. Medical officers were submitted to degrading and insulting treatment. There was an extreme inadequacy of medical equipment and supplies.

13,087  
13,088

Exhibit 1575, affidavit of Captain F. H. Wallace \* confirmed the conditions of coolie camps and the treatment of coolies. It states \* that when coolies suffered from cholera and were thought too ill to recover they were pushed into atap shelters and left to die without food or water. Coolies suffering from cholera were often buried



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alive and protests meant beatings. Even in giving cholera inoculations the coolies were beaten and disinfectant was sprayed into their eyes. The doctors stated that coolies were sub-human and not worthy of consideration.

13,089

Exhibit 1576, affidavit of R. E. Peterson, stated \* that in February 1944 he was in a coolie camp and on February 14 he contacted a Japanese known as KARNEATSU. This man went to the coolie camp to interview coolies at the hospital. This man had a red hypodermic syringe filled with an unknown fluid. He ordered the coolies to come down from their beds and told those who could walk that they would be moved to a base hospital. Several staggered forward and were given an \* injection of the fluid in the elbow. All who were inoculated died within a few minutes. When the remainder saw what happened they said they could walk.

13,090

They then proceeded to the dysentery hut. He went away from this hut and returned with a large tin of brown sugar mixed with poison which he gave to the coolies. All who ate this poison died during the day.

13,091

Exhibit 1577, statement of Thankin Sa, stated \* that the Japanese recruited labor for the railway. When the promises failed to materialize every available person was press-ganged into the labor force. The witness was made a superintendent of labor at Thanbyuzayat in December 1942 to look after the interests of the coolies. The only men they released were those used up physically and unemployable. Living accommodations were insufficient and unsanitary and men had to live in barracks which did not keep out water. Barracks for 150 \* housed as many as 300. No new clothing was given and none was available. The result was that all clothing was crawling with vermin and most had a virulent skin disease.

13,092

Food supply was insufficient and the rice had weevils. The water was a carrier of malaria, but no step was taken to sterilize it except for a pretence of boiling. The only medical supplies were quinine and this was not sufficient. The Japanese sought to combat the spread of cholera by cremating the dead and often persons whom they considered incurable.



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13,093      Laborers were considered as slaves and were beaten. \* There was a total lack of system in allotment of laborers to the camps. Officers picked out persons they wanted, separating families. This made it impossible to trace the laborers later.

In March 1943 the Moulmein Civil Administration was ordered to supply 7,000 laborers in five days. Intensive press gang methods were used. From April to July 1943 about 30,000 laborers were sent from Rangoon.

The Japanese prevent the Burmese from taking any active steps to help the coolies and did not allow them to keep any independent records.

13,094      Exhibit 1578, statement of Maung Aye Ko, stated \* that he was a labor officer in 1943 and he confirmed the evidence of the previous statement. He stated that deaths at Kyontaw \* averaged about 10 per day. Cholera was rife at Kyonkaya. The dead and dying were piled together and burned. Six prisoners who escaped in August 1943 were recaptured and beheaded.



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- 13097           \* Exhibit No. 1579, Synopsis of the POW Camps in Burma, was received in evidence.
- 13098           Exhibit No. 1580, affidavit of Major C. E. Green, \* stated that at Aerodrome Camp, Victoria Point, in June 1942 a number of POWs were imprisoned until an escapee was recaptured. \* When he was recaptured the
- 13099           senior Japanese stated there was an order that anyone attempting to escape was to be shot. Despite the witness' efforts the man was executed without a trial.
- Exhibit No. 1581, the affidavit of Chaplain F. H. Bashford, stated that in June, 1942, eight POWs escaped from Tavoy Aerodrome Camp, and on recapture were executed despite letters of protest from the senior British officer.
- 13100           \* Exhibit No. 1582, the affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Ramsey, stated that in May, 1942, he was
- 13101           commanding the POW camp at Mergui. \* The camp was overcrowded, many men had dysentery, and hospital facilities did not exist. Three men were shot for trying to escape despite the witness' representations. In September, 1942, at Tavoy, POWs were used to enlarge a military airdrome. Three men accused of stealing were tortured by the Kempeitai.
- Exhibit No. 1583, the affidavit of Wing Commander L. V. Hudson, stated \* that in March, 1945, at Rangoon Prison, two seriously ill men were refused medical aid by the Japanese because they were dying. They died within a week. The doctor and his orderly only stated that since men were dying it would be a waste to give them drugs. The commandant of the prison saw the type of cells and the condition of the sick. The witness was beaten by the doctor and his orderly for writing a complaint.
- 13102
- 13104           \* Exhibit No. 1584, synopsis of evidence, Mergui-Kirihkan Road, was offered and received in evidence.
- Exhibit No. 1585, the affidavit of Major V. Bennett, stated \* that in April, 1945, he arrived at Top Camp, used to accommodate POWs building a road from Mergui to Kirikhan. Prior thereto the camp had been used to accommodate coolies. There were three broken down huts and it was during the rainy season, and since the huts were in a ravine the men never had a chance to dry out. The food was rice and dry vegetables, and was so
- 13105



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13106 small in quantity that in about three weeks most of the POWs were suffering from deficiency diseases. In addition, POWs were subject to excessive work, and during one period work went on from 8.30 a. m. to two or three the following morning. \* In this case the POWs had no meals in camp, and food was sent to the work site. The sick rate rose from 30 or 40 per day to 60 per day. The common diseases were deficiency and malaria. The witness had to ask that some of the worst cases be evacuated, but this was always refused. Medical supplies were meagre. Although there were no deaths at the camp, of the total of one thousand men who set out from Nakompaton about 250 died in four months because of lack of medical supplies, food, and the bad living conditions.

Exhibit No. 1586, synopsis of evidence on civilians in Siam, was received in evidence.

13107 Exhibit No. 1587, affidavit of Miss M. J. M. Magness, stated \* that she, with 21 other Europeans, was interned at Jampong Tob. On December 13, 1941, eight Indian soldiers were pushed into the internee room, and shortly thereafter a Japanese soldier threw 13108 a hand grenade into the room. \* The witness could not move because her hip was injured. Two Japanese soldiers entered; one fired an automatic and the other bayoneted the people. A number were killed and many others injured.

13109 Exhibit No. 1588, the affirmation of Kalu Ram, stated \* that the witness was arrested by the Kempeitai at Ranaung. Siamese police who tried to get his release also were arrested. He was taken to Chumporn, where for ten days he was beaten daily and told to speak the truth. However, they did not ask him any questions. He was given a small ball of rice and a stick of cucumber daily for food. On the 11th day he was given the water treatment, and revived by throwing water on him. For the next two days he was suspended by his wrists with his toes barely touching the ground. Through wire tied to 13110 his wrists electricity was passed, and his arms and body were burned, making him cry out continually. \* After two days of this treatment he became unconscious. Prior to this the Japanese accused him of being a British spy and of photographing airdromes and sending the photos to London. The witness tried to show that this was ridiculous. Another prisoner received the same water treatment.



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13111 When he arrived at Kawachi from Chumporn, his wrists and legs were charred to the bone, and while they were healing the M.P.'s used to stick burning cigarettes into the sores. Finally they tied thin fishing line to his testacles to cut off the blood supply. The other end of the line was tied to a wall. \* The line was tightened and the rope was put around his neck. The M.P.'s with a loaded rifle threatened to shoot him then if he did not tell where the wireless set was hidden. The witness was then released and brought to the jail. In the bathroom he saw the body of his friend. The Japanese continued to beat him during the next seven months, and on one occasion one M. P. put a red hot wire up the center of his penis.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF JAMES BARNETT,  
By Brigadier Nolan.

13112 \* The witness stated that he was a chaplain  
in the Canadian Army, having become a member in August,  
1940. On November 16, 1941, he was stationed in Hong  
13114 Kong.\* Prior to the war this was a school for boys,  
but had been taken over as a hospital. About 6 a. m.  
on Christmas Day, Japanese troops entered the hospital  
and five soldiers bayoneted 15 or 20 wounded men in  
bed. At that time there were 160 to 175 patients, and  
7 nurses. After that the Japanese herded all patients  
and staff who could walk, and put them in a storeroom.  
Later they moved them to a smaller room. On removal  
13115 the nurses were separated. \* He saw one nurse beaten  
on the head with a steel helmet, kicked and slapped in  
the face by a Japanese soldier.

In the small room there were 90 men, and it  
was so crowded that they could not sit down together,  
and the sick and wounded had to lie down as best as  
they could. After a little while a Japanese soldier  
came to the door and made them put up their arms and  
took away their valuables. Later another Japanese threw  
bullets in their faces. Later they took out one rifleman  
and when he got out into the corridor they heard screams.  
Later another was taken, with the same result. They were  
13116 in this room from 7 a. m. until 4 p. m. \* At the latter  
time a Japanese came and by sign language stated that  
Hong Kong had surrendered.

The next day the witness made a tour of the  
hospital, which was in a dreadful state. He found men  
had been taken out and their bodies badly mutilated,  
with the parts cut from their faces. About 70 wounded



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men had been killed by bayonetting in their beds, and many men were seriously wounded. None of the patients were armed, nor was the hospital staff, nor were there armed troops in the grounds. The commanding officer of the hospital and his adjutant were dead, with the bodies badly mutilated.

- 13117        \* For some time he did not see the nurses. During the morning he saw four of them. They were in a terrible state, and had been assaulted by the Japanese soldiers and used by them. They had been raped by the Japanese. At first they could not find the other three nurses. Later in the morning one came and stated a Japanese wanted her to go out of the hospital into the grounds. A sergeant was sent with her. A Japanese soldier took them to a clump of bushes where they found the bodies of the three dead nurses, one with her head practically severed from her body. \* The sergeant who accompanied them was Sergeant Peasegood.
- 13118

- 13119        The witness began to organize burial parties, but the Japanese forced them to cremate the bodies, about 170 or 180 in all. Some came from the hospital, and some from adjacent battlefields. On the 26th the Japanese looted all food and a large quantity of medical supplies and equipment, and took them away. The witness had no food from December 24 until the night of the 27th, when he had some food which had been missed by the Japanese. \* From the 27th to the 29th they moved all wounded to other military hospitals, and the hospital staff was removed to the Stanley Barracks. In this hospital they flew the Red Cross hospital sign, but it was shot down at least twice.

On December 30, all troops of Stanley Barracks were forced to march to North Point. The march was not too hard, because they had frequent rests and they had some food on the way which they had collected. The party was about 2500.

- 13120        \* In the Hong Kong area there were three POW camps besides the hospitals. There was North Point Camp, Shamshuipo Camp, Argyle Street Camp, and Bowen Road Military Hospital. North Point was on the island of Hong Kong. Both Shamshuipo and Argyle Street were on the mainland.



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13121 When they arrived at North Point, the witness had two very sick men to look after. One had malaria and the other had been wounded. At North Point he requested Brigadier Wallace to give him permission to take them to the hospital, and he went to see Lieutenant HONDA to ask for his permission. HONDA gave permission to leave the camp and use of his car and a pass to take the men to the hospital. He took them into the hospital, and when he returned he brought with him Captain Robinson \* of the Medical Corps and a few drugs.

13122 \* The next day he was asked by HONDA if he wanted to drive downtown, and he went with him. When he went with HONDA the latter told him that his name was Barnett, and not Banfill, although he knew Captain Banfill was their medical officer. He told HONDA that he believed Banfill had been killed, but HONDA replied that he was taken prisoner, and that his orders were that all POWs must die, but he liked Banfill and had his life spared. Captain Banfill and Corporal Leith were the only two survivors from the field dressing station which Banfill commanded.

13123 \* At North Point the conditions were filthy, and all windows had been broken. One end of the camp was being used as a reclamation place, and refuse had been dumped there. The camp had been used as horse lines, and there was a number of Chinese dead lying at the other end of the camp. It was a breeding place for disease. Accommodations were most inadequate. It had been originally built as a Chinese refugee camp for six or seven hundred persons. About 2,500 officers and men were put into it, with 150 or more placed in each hut which was originally designed for 60 or 70. Some had wooden beds, others had none. Some had one blanket, others none. There was no water nor cook houses or latrine facilities, because the water was cut off.

13124 \* The men were forced to use the sea water, which was very dangerous and helped to spread disease. The first medical supplies that came to the camp the witness brought with him on December 30. Later the Japanese brought in small quantities, but ordinarily men could not even get an aspirin or a dose of salts.

At first there was no hospital in the camp, but later a tent which was most inadequate because the witness had to go to the hospital with dysentery in January and had to lie on a stretcher fully clothed. The Japanese refused to send him to Bowen Road Hospital.



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13125 Later they were given a little garage as an extra hospital, but it was inadequately lit and leaked. \* At the beginning this camp was for both officers and EM. Later British officers were moved to Argyle Street and the EM to Shamshuipo. In April 1942 the camp became purely a Canadian one, in which Canadian officers and men were housed. When they first arrived at North Point the men had practically no eating utensils, and they used jam tins, motor wheel hubs, and lamp shades.

13126 \* After being at camp for a day they were allowed to go out to army food dumps and get army rations. The first month the food was good as they used these rations. At the end of the first month the Japanese took out the army rations. The men went on a diet of rice of inferior quality and wormy. The ration was about a pound of rice per man per day, about half a pound of very poor vegetables, sometimes consisting of garden flowers and weeds. They also had a little bread each day, a little fish once or twice a week, and sometimes meat from February \* until the beginning of July.

13127 As time went on fuel became very scarce. At North Point he lived in the one hut set aside for officers, but the conditions were the same. In May, 1942, Colonel TOKUNAGA came to North Point and called for a special muster, \* he aiding in commanding of all POW camps in Hong Kong. At the parade he indicated that he had received orders that all POWs must sign an affidavit not to attempt to escape. If anyone refused the order to sign the affidavit he would be charged with mutiny and severely punished. One man refused to sign, and was taken out and did not return until the beginning of June. When he returned he told the witness he was taken to Lieut. Wada's quarters, where he refused to sign, and was put in the guardhouse. The next morning he was taken to a court, where he met some men from Shamshuipo who had also refused to sign. 13128 They were questioned by an officer. \* He and others were next sent to Stanley Jail, where he was forced to kneel on a low bed facing a wall all day and night. When he moved without permission he was beaten. They were given two small meals a day, with no latrine facilities. At the end of May all food was cut out. Finally they decided to sign. The man was brought back and hospitalized.



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13131 In July, 1942, four Canadians escaped from the camp. After the escape the men were deprived of extra food rations from the canteen and rations scaled to two-thirds, but he could not say that the cut was due to the escape. \* The only thing he knew of the fate of these men was that the Japanese, after the war, stated that the men had been recaptured and killed the day following their escape.

13132 On August 29, 1942, the guards thought someone had escaped. This was reported to the camp commandant, Colonel TOKUNAGA. TOKUNAGA ordered a parade at 11 p. m. which lasted until 5 a. m., and included all sick in hospital and in quarters. It rained throughout the muster, and everyone, sick included, had to remain in the rain without raincoats. Later the morning muster parade was \* postponed until 9.30. Work parties were started, and the men were sent to Kai Tak Airport. The men were in fair condition and rather enjoyed this. They were working on runways and cutting grass around the airfields. Warrant officers were paid 25 sen per day, non-commissioned officers 15 sen per day, and privates 10 sen, regardless of the number of hours worked.

13133 While at camp he saw a Chinese civilian picked \* up, who was bayoneted and thrown into the sea. He saw Chinese women and children tied to a lamp post for various periods. The commanding officer of the Royal Rifles of Canada was Lt. Col. J. H. Price, and of the Winnipeg Grenadiers Lt. Col. J. Sutcliffe. Sutcliffe was the first of POW deaths, having died in the military hospital from malnutrition and lack of drugs while at North Point. The Japanese permitted the Canadians to buy floral 13134 tributes for the Colonel, \* and they also attended his funeral service.

The witness was allowed to conduct religious services at the camp, but had to have them all outdoors. At Bowen Road Hospital the accommodations for patients and staff was quite good, the hospital being conducted by British doctors and orderlies. The food was chiefly poor quality rice, fish, and vegetables, with a little bread. Medical supplies, due to use and looting by the Japanese, became very scarce. The Japanese took most of the X-ray equipment.



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\* On November 30 the witness received a British Red Cross parcel. This was supposed to have 16 articles of food, but only had 9. The parcel had been looted by the Japanese. The box was partly broken. In addition, they received a quantity of canned meat, vegetables and bully beef. The Japanese guard sent on certain days for special work parties to work around their quarters. While they worked there they saw cases half filled with bully beef, meat, and vegetables, and saw empty tins from this material.

13137

At the beginning of November there was a special muster parade for all patients and hospital staff who could walk. This was called because the doctor \* accused some patients of cheering when the first American raid took place on October 2. Colonel Bowie, the commanding officer, was beaten, as was Major Boxer, a patient. The doctor left the men standing on the parade square and went into the hospital and beat all patients in the face in ward No. 5.

13138

He was released from the hospital in January, 1943, and went to Shamshuipo Camp on Kowloon Peninsula with the Canadian officers and men who were there at the time. The huts in this camp had been stripped of windows and doors. \* The men had to use bricks from the ceiling, or any kind of sacking or tin to prevent the cold and rain from coming in. The men slept on boards two feet off the ground and on one side of the hut. There were 60 to 75 in each hut, which was full of bedbugs. They obtained permission to take out the boards and the men slept on the concrete floor. Later the men were given iron beds. The huts were wired for electricity, with three globes to each, but they never had the full quantity. In September, 1944, electricity was cut off and there was no artificial light. Latrine facilities were never adequate, and they had great difficulty at first in disposing of night soil. At first it was collected to be sold to a Chinese contractor, but \* often he would not come and it was left for a considerable time and bred disease. For the last year or two they used it in the camp garden. A certain number of huts were set aside as a hospital. When he went there there were no beds in the hospital huts, and the huts were in a bad state of repair. In 1943 or 1944 the Red Cross supplied money to build and repair the hospital, and the Japanese allowed Chinese contractors to do this work.

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The food was bad at the beginning, and became worse. At first the daily ration was a pound of rice, half a pound of vegetables, a little sugar, and a little bit of peanut oil per month. In July, 1945, they started bringing in buffalo meat once a week.

13141 Work parties at this camp were very difficult. At one time they called for over 400 Canadians. The health of the men deteriorated, and often men had to be sent out on stretchers to work parties. The numbers had to be made up. The men would be called at 4 a. m. although work did not start until 9 a. m. The intervening hours were spent in counting the men and taking them to work. The men returned at about 7 p. m. The first work that he knew of was that done \* at the airport, leveling the ground, enlarging it, and making runways. Later the men were sent out to make gardens at the race track, and unloading ammunition from ships and loading it on trains.

13142 In February, 1943, he received one Red Cross parcel, in April, 1943, another. From then until August, 1944, he did not receive any more, and on the latter date received 3-2/3 parcels. At the end of February, 1945, he received 1 1/2 parcels. The fractions are due to the fact that there were not enough to give each a full amount, and those that remained over were divided up. The parcels that he received were intact, \* but the ones received by some had been pilfered. At this camp men who worked around Japanese quarters saw large supplies of Red Cross parcels being used by the Japanese.

When he went to this camp he used to visit Captain Green, the Roman Catholic Priest who had been sick for a considerable time. The priest stated his sickness was due to a thrashing from a Japanese officer for asking about funds sent by the Vatican for POW welfare.

13143 Mr. Zindel, a Red Cross representative, visited this camp in August, 1944. At this time the camp had been divided \* into an officers and EMs camp. Those who were in the men's camp were forced to go to the parade ground and indulge in sports during this visit. When the visit was over they saw Lt. Barnett being taken from the officer's camp, and learned he had spoken to Mr. Zindel and asked for more food. The lieutenant was severely beaten before he returned.



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13144 \* With respect to the affidavit of non-escape,  
the witness stated it was in English and it seemed that  
13145 it had the word "Tokyo" written on the top of it. \* It  
was a printed form. He cannot remember word for word,  
but it was at the top. It had the words "prisoner of  
war, not to escape", and also a promise not to escape  
from the prison camp. The word "Tokyo" appeared on the  
document, but he did not remember its context. It  
appeared near the top.

13146 There were epidemics of diphtheria from  
October, 1942 to February, 1943. As many as three or  
four men died in a day. \* Dr. SAITO said there was no  
serum, but some was brought by a Japanese interpreter,  
as a result of which he was removed for treating the  
prisoners too well. This same interpreter did good  
work at Bowen Road Hospital to help the sick by having  
special food parcels sent to them. For this humane  
treatment he was sent to prison, but released when the  
war was over.

13147 Toward the end of the war the camp commander  
was Major HONDA, who treated the men very humanely.  
When it rained he counted the men in the huts, and he  
arranged a special canteen for Christmas. \* The witness  
was liberated by the Royal Navy on August 15, 1945.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Logan.

13148 The witness said that at the time of the  
surrender of Hong Kong he was not familiar with the  
Japanese rank badges, so he could not say who was the  
highest in command. He was in the hospital at the time,  
and he only knew what took place in the hospital and not  
outside. Five Japanese soldiers came in at a time,  
\* coming in from every side. He did not know how many  
there were. Of the 170 or 180 people cremated, about  
90 came from the battlefields. He arrived at North  
Point on December 30, 1941. The men he took to the  
hospital both returned later to Canada, having received  
treatment from British medical officers. The hospital  
was under Japanese control, but was run and conducted  
by the British.

13149 He did not know who built North Point, but  
\* it was there before Hong Kong surrendered. He did not  
know if at the time it was built there was cook houses,  
since some of the huts had been destroyed. There had  
been a hut used as a medical inspection room.



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13150 After they arrived that day they had to use those huts for men to sleep in. There were latrines at this place, but they were so badly damaged that they could not be used until they were repaired. It took considerable time, because when they asked for equipment and material to repair them \* the Japanese would not bring any and they had to scrounge around by themselves. After a day or two they allowed the men to bring in water by truck, but he could not say how long it took to repair the plumbing system in the camp.

13151 He did not know Lt. HONDA's christian name nor his regiment. \* The witness said he did not know the exact number of men in the field dressing station with Captain Banfill, but he knew there were two other Canadians. He did not know how they died. The witness said that he did not have more freedom in the camp because of the nature of his calling. The one time he was allowed to leave camp was the first day.

13152 He stated he did not know the number of huts in the camp. The 2500 men of the camp did not all stay. \* First the Indians were moved out, then the British moved out; finally the Winnipeg Grenadiers joined the camp and brought the navy with them. The highest number of men at any one time was about 2500, and the least was 1600 to 1700. The men were permitted to keep their own clothes. As to eating utensils, the Japanese throughout the whole time gave enough for only about a hundred men.

13153 He knew that they had complete access \* to British quartermaster stores.

When he stated that Colonel TOKUNAGA indicated he had received orders, he meant that the Colonel had stated that he had received orders that the men were to sign the affidavit and he was giving an order to sign them. He could not remember anything additional with respect to the affidavit.

13154 \* He stated that he saw men working in the airport about two miles across the bay. The first part, cutting grass and digging, was light work. The parties were not voluntary, the men being compelled to go. He would say that Colonel Sutcliffe was about 40 when he

13155 died from malnutrition, malaria, and dysentery, \* for which there were no drugs.



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When the witness left St. Stephens Hospital it was well equipped with drugs of all kinds, but he did not know what happened to them. There was a considerable quantity there, although the Japanese had taken considerable.

13156 At Bowen Road Hospital the quarters were good but the food very bad. There the witness received medical treatment from his own doctor. The hospital was still under Japanese control, but run by the British. \* In September there were about 240 patients receiving medical care from British doctors and orderlies, with not nearly enough drugs. He did not know if there was enough serum available at Hong Kong at the time.

13157 Camp Shamshuipo had been built before the surrender of Hong Kong as a military camp by the British. In 1945, \* machine guns were placed in the camp from time to time. They had heard rumors that if the Allied forces set foot on Japanese soil all POWs would be killed, but he did not know where the rumor came from.

13158 The witness stated he did not know if it was a fact that less and less ships came to Hong Kong as time went on, but he knew that each month he helped to carry in large quantities of rice, soya sauce, sugar, and other commodities, but he could not say where they came from. \* No Japanese ever told him that the food supply was getting short because of an insufficiency of ships. Camp North Point was used for Chinese refugees by the British prior to the surrender of Hong Kong.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Blewett.

13159 The witness stated that St. Stephens School was in the City of Victoria on Hong Kong island, and was commandeered for a hospital at the beginning of hostilities \* around December 8, 1941. The hospital was in the path of fighting on December 25, 1941. The witness had seen no Japanese troops until they entered the hospital. The Red Cross flags were shot down between the 22nd and 24th. He could not say whether they came from the land or air, because they were being shot at by both. To those \* entering the hospital it was obvious that it was a hospital. He could not say whether or not the men were bands of roving soldiers; they came in at an attack. They were already in attack and continued in the hospital, firing machine guns from hospital windows.



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He did not know whether the soldiers who entered had a leader, or whether one of them was a leader. There was no explanation made by the Japanese for these acts.

13162 \* Exhibit No. 1589, Synopsis of the Hong Kong Atrocities, was received in evidence.

13163 Exhibit No. 1590, the statement of Mrs. X, stated \* that during the night of December 25, 1941, one nurse was raped by soldiers, and two Sisters were raped on three occasions during the same night. These were the same nurses referred to by Captain Barnett.

13164 Exhibit No. 1591, the statement of Sister X, stated \* how she was raped by three Japanese soldiers on two occasions on the night of December 25, and that another Sister underwent a similar experience.

13165 Exhibit No. 1592, the statement of Sergeant H. Peasegood, stated \* that the bodies of three nurses of the staff were found by him on the grounds of the hospital and identified by him.

13166 Exhibit No. 1593, the statement of Sergeant J. H. Anderson, stated \* that the St. John's ambulance men were murdered and that the bodies of two officers of the Medical Corps were found in the hospital, bayoneted. Three missing women were found cut to pieces. About 60 or 70 bodies of patients and 25 bodies of staff were collected and burned on orders of the Japanese.

13167 Exhibit No. 1594, the affidavit of Captain S. M. Banfill, stated \* that the deponent had established a first aid post at a mission. The Medical Corps personnel from the post were lined up and shot. When the captain protested he was told by an English speaking Japanese that he had an order to kill all captives. There were only two survivors. He saw the Japanese bayonet wounded men and shoot them.

13168 Exhibit No. 1595, the affidavit of Captain Osler Thomas, stated \* that the deponent was serving under Captain Banfill at the first aid post. On December 19 the station surrendered and the males were lined up on the edge of the road, when suddenly \* Japanese started to bayonet the men from the rear while the Japanese cheered. Some who attempted to escape were shot.

13169



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- 13170 Exhibit No. 1596, the statement of Corporal N. J. Leath, stated \* how the Medical Corps personnel surrendered, were searched and looted. They were then marched off to a valley and were lined up and shot or bayoneted in the back. The corporal managed to survive.
- 13171 Exhibit No. 1597, the statement of Sergeant T. R. Cunningham, stated \* that on December 19, St. Johns ambulance bearers surrendered, and although they were fully dressed and wore Red Cross brassards, they were killed.
- 13172 Exhibit No. 1598, affidavit of Martin Tso Him Chi, stated \* that after surrendering, 25 men of the 5th A.A. Battery were ordered to leave, and as they passed the entrance each was bayoneted. The deponent feigned death and survived.
- 13173 Exhibit No. 1599, the affidavit of Brother Michael Hogan, stated \* that on December 25, 1941, six captured British officers were bayoneted.
- 13174 Exhibit No. 1600, affidavit of Sergeant W. A. Hall, stated \* that the witness was captured on December 19, 1941, and after surrender, while being marched, the three men were taken out of the ranks and were killed.
- 13175 Exhibit No. 1601, the affidavit of Colonel L. T. Ride, stated \* that after surrender, the deponent was searching for wounded and found over fifty bodies, many with their hands and feet tied, and with bayonet and sword wounds in their backs. Tokyo was informed that the men had been shot while escaping.
- 13176 Exhibit No. 1602, the affidavit of Lieutenant TANAKA, stated \* that four Canadians who escaped from North Point in 1942 were recaptured, taken to the Kai Tak Aerodrome, and stabbed with swords, bayonets, and then shot.
- 13177 Exhibit No. 1603, the affidavit of Major R. D. Buck, stated \* that in July, 1942, at Shamshuipo Camp, an escape tunnel was discovered. Eight British were arrested, and four did not return. In August, 1945,
- 13178 \* the deponent saw a list of the Japanese in which these four were said to have been killed by shooting. POWs were used to repair guns and in enlarging an airdrome. An officer who protested was beaten, as was a Roman Catholic Priest.



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- 13179 Exhibit No. 1604, the affidavit of Lt. Col. George Trist, stated \* that the accommodations at Shamshuipo and North Point were both inadequate. When the POWs were asked to sign an affidavit not to escape, it was pointed out to the Japanese that it was a military duty to try to escape. The Commander replied that the prisoners were no longer officers and refusal to obey an order of the Japanese Army would have serious consequences. The affidavit describes beatings, including an officer who had complained to the representative of the Red Cross. This affidavit also refers to the escape of the four Canadians on August 20, 1942.
- 13180 Exhibit No. 1605, the affidavit of V. J. Myatt, stated \* that sick men were forced to work at Kai Tak Airport, and that a number of them were actually carried to work on stretchers to meet the number demanded.
- 13181 Exhibit No. 1606, the affidavit of Lt. Col. F. D. Field, stated \* that at Shamshuipo Camp there was a lack of medical facilities and a shortage of food. Many ill men were forced to work. In the fall of 1942, diphtheria and dysentery broke out and the Japanese refused any medical attention, so 200 died. In June or 13182 July, 1943, \* two officers were tortured, tried, and shot for trying to escape. POWs were warned not to speak to the Red Cross representative who visited the camp in August, 1944, and one lieutenant was beaten for doing so.
- 13183 Exhibit No. 1607, the affidavit of Captain E. J. Green, stated \* that in the fall of 1942 there was a severe epidemic of diphtheria in Shamshuipo, and the Japanese provided no medical attention or drugs, and in many cases sick were left on the concrete floor to die. The deponent describes his severe beating because he complained at the delay in the distribution of moneys from the Vatican for the benefit of the prisoners.
- 13184 Exhibit No. 1608, the affidavit of Lt. Col. C. O. Shackleton, stated \* that he was senior British medical officer at Hong Kong and commanded Bowen Road Hospital. The medicines provided were grossly inadequate to cope with diseases caused by malnutrition. The food supplied was on a starvation diet, and Red Cross parcels were taken and consumed by the Japanese.



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- 13185 Exhibit No. 1609, \* The Synopsis on Atrocities in the Andaman Islands, was received in evidence.
- 13186 Exhibit No. 1610, the statement of Abdul Rauf, and Exhibit No. 1611, the statement of Pyaray Mohan, stated \* that the witnesses were tortured by a Japanese, who beat and kicked them and ordered them to be tortured by the water method.
- 13187 Exhibit No. 1612, the affidavit of Habib-Urrahman, stated \* that the Japanese AZUMA and another beat a woman and burned her naked body. He tried to force another's wife to admit her husband was a spy. Her husband was later shot.
- 13188 Exhibit No. 1613, the statement of Zaitoon Bibi, stated \* that in January, 1943, the witness and her husband were arrested, and her husband was beaten until he became unconscious. The Japanese threw hot and
- 13189 cold water on him. \* The witness was then beaten before her husband, forced to remove her clothes, tied up with her hands above her head, and a lighted candle placed on a stool between her legs, burning her private parts. Her husband was later shot.
- 13190 Exhibit No. 1614, the affirmation of Mohamed Hussain, stated \* that on August 2, 1945, the deponent was arrested and along with 700 others taken to Aberdeen Jetty where he was put on a boat which sailed that evening. At 2 a. m. the next day, when 400 yards from shore, the people were forced into the sea. The witness and about 200 others reached shore safely. There was no food and shelter, and the survivors died one by one. Six weeks later when the Japanese returned the witness was the only one living. He was then taken to a place, where with ten others he was put into a water-logged and freezing tunnel. After four days one of the men died.
- 13191 Exhibit No. 1615, the statement of Imdad Ali, stated \* that the witness was arrested in October, 1944, and taken to the Cellular Jail, where he was kept for twelve days without charge, but tortured every day except one, either by having to kneel on a sharp piece of wood with a pole between his knees, hands above his head with heavy books on them, or by having heated pins thrust under the nails of his hands, and by being tied to a grid and burned with a candle on his thighs and
- 13192 private parts. \* He was released one month after his arrest.



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13193 Exhibit No. 1616, the statement of Murad Ali, stated a number of Indians were tried as spies. Each was tortured until he made a false confession implicating others. Japanese, including one of the judges, took part in the torture, \* when the witness was tied to a grill, legs apart, his body naked, and a lighted candle placed so that his private parts were burned. From time to time the judge or other Japanese would light a piece of paper and pass the flame over the private parts of the accused. Heated steel pins were put beneath the fingernails. The water torture was used. 43 of the accused were executed, 12 died in jail, and one committed suicide.

13194 Exhibit No. 1617, the statement of Bumi Nadan, \* described the beating of a native by a Japanese so that the native died a week later.

13195 Exhibit No. 1618, the statement of Mohammad, \* described the murder of three coolies by the Japanese through beating, one being tied to a tree and given no food or water for three days but being beaten daily.

13196 Exhibit No. 1619, the statement of Nihei Yamane, stated \* that in May or June, 1945, orders came from the Japanese Civil Administration that all prisoners stealing military or civil stores or food would be killed on the spot. The witness, who was attached to the administration, said he received these orders but did not carry them out.

13197 Exhibit No. 1620, the statement of Leslie, stated \* that two Indians were beaten, kicked, and burned by Japanese, one being beaten to death. With one exception no medical treatment was ever given. They were blindfolded and driven away.

13198 Exhibit No. 1621, the statement of Mrs. I. Jones, stated \* that on July 10, 1945, her husband, a doctor, was arrested and charged with being a spy. Two weeks later the witness was arrested on suspicion of helping her husband. She was released and then re-arrested. \* The witness saw 11 Nicobarese and Indians tied to posts, gasping for breath, with large raw patches. She saw others bleeding after beating. She heard two Japanese talking and saying that Indians were not very strong and died from beating, so it was better to beat them only on elbows and knees to force the truth.



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13200 Richardson, Exhibit No. 1622, the statement of Rev. John and Indians were chosen to be sent to a hospital and taken away. They were never seen again, and Doctor Jones has never returned. One Indian thus removed was later found in the river.

13201 Exhibit No. 1623, \* Synopsis relating to Hainan Island, was received in evidence.

13202 Aitken, Exhibit No. 1624, the affidavit of Doctor W. POWs arrived in Hanoi. Their accommodations were appalling, the huts being infested with vermin, and sanitary arrangements primitive. Food was inadequate and grossly insufficient. From November, 1942, to August, 1945, there were 2430 admissions to hospital and there were 60 deaths due to disease. Sick men were forced to work on heavy jobs, and were frequently beaten. A complaint on the reduction of food resulted in beatings. Requests to the medical officers for drugs and diet were ignored. On death certificates, deaths were sometimes shown as due to starvation. The medical officer replied that if the witness continued to show this on the certificate \* he would show what death from starvation really meant.

13203 Exhibit No. 1625, the affidavit of Major I. F. Macrae, stated that in November, 1942, he arrived at Hainan with others, and confirmed the conditions of the preceding document. The men were used to build works \* for the use of the Army, and were beaten. Many men had no footwear. In Haisho there were many coolies who were starved. He saw as many as ten or twelve dragged out of the hospital when he passed by. Coolies were flogged and given the water torture for breaches of discipline. In July, 1943, 120 Chinese were bayoneted to death.

13204 Exhibit No. 1626, the affidavit of A. F. Winsor, stated \* that 120 Chinese were bayoneted to death in 1943 because narcotics had been illegally brought to a coolie camp, and these men were executed at random as a warning.

13205 Exhibit No. 1627, the affidavit of Major R. G. Turner, \* showed 29 official photographs taken by an Allied Officer of POWs at Hainan Island in August, 1945.



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13207 \* Exhibit No. 1628, the Synopsis on Formosa, was received in evidence.

13208 Stringer, \* described the disgraceful treatment given to Allied senior officers in Karenko Camp. Food was grossly inadequate, and officers were subject to humiliations. They were beaten without reason \* and forced to do heavy manual work. One room was allotted for a hospital ward, but there was no equipment and the only drugs were smuggled. Requests for medicine were ignored. There were periods when beatings became worse, suggesting that "hate" periods were ordered by the camp officers, who took part in the beatings.

13210 Exhibit No. 1630, the affidavit of Lieut. James Cross, stated \* that out of the 1,000 men who landed from the "England Maru" at Keelung on November 14, 1942, one party of 523 were made to stand for 2½ hours in the bitter cold rain, wearing only tropical clothing. They were then taken by train to a station and ordered \* to march six or seven miles in the mountain. During the march many fell out, but no one was allowed to help them, and they were beaten and kicked until they got up. No transport was provided for luggage, and most of the men threw theirs away after one or two miles of marching.

At the camp they were addressed by an officer through an interpreter. The Commander, they learned, was Lt. WAKIYAMA. He continued to reel off the Japanese successes in the war, and said they would receive plenty of food as soon as the Japanese captured Australia. He then read out the rules of the camp, and stated that those who laughed at the Japanese or their habits would be severely punished.

13212 All the kits were piled in one room and the men were taken \* to the security police and stripped and searched, one out of every four being knocked down for amusement. The men were left with either a shirt or a pair of pants only, and given wooden clogs instead of shoes. They were then taken outside and stood in the rain and cold for three hours. At 2 a. m. they were taken to huts, given a loaf of bread, and told that two men had to be on guard. All this treatment resulted in deaths of at least ten men.



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- 13213 Work began in the Kankaseki Copper Mines \* in December, 1942. Each day the men had to descend 1,186 steps, and in the working levels there were 2,000 more. In the beginning the work consisted of filling small baskets with copper ore by means of a pointed hoe. The working conditions were atrocious, there being an incessant flow of acid water from the roof. In some holes it was impossible to stand up, and often the roof fell in. In some places the heat was so terrific that the men became unconscious. It was later learned that these holes had been closed for many years because the Chinese had refused to work in them.
- 13214 The prisoners were organized into working squads, under civilian foremen who had white bars painted on their mining hats. The higher ranks were Japanese and the lower ranks were Formosans. \* Japanese sentries from the camp did not enter the mine, but remained in the guard room. Working hours were from 7.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. with a break of one hour for lunch, which consisted of cold rice and vegetables.
- 13215 For the first six weeks the work was light and there was little or no trouble. The men made contacts with the Chinese, who kept them fairly supplied with news. All labor was forced, and ranged from young children to Chinese political prisoners. At the end of January, 1943, three men reported that they had been beaten with the shaft of a hammer. The Japanese officer in charge thought this very amusing. \* From that time on the brutal conduct of the mine foremen is unbelievable, they even using the metal end of the hammer on the heads and bodies of the men.
- 13216 When the men finished work in the evening they were lined up, and those who had not done enough work were beaten with hammers until unconscious. The mine became a veritable "hell spot" and the men dreaded to go into the mine. It was later learned that the threat of being sent to the copper mines was used in other POW camps as an intimidation. Attempts were made to have the Japanese improve working conditions, but the treatment was in full accord with the policy of the camp commander.
- \* By May 10, 1943, less than 50% of the men were fit to walk to the mine, which the camp commander said was due to Red Cross food. During the next three months men were constantly beaten, and on one occasion 90% of the sick were forced to work for an inspection by the Commander-in-Chief.



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On their arrival in November, 1942, the medical staff consisted of three E.M. The day after they arrived one British officer was moved to the hospital to diagnose a case. He diagnosed it as diphtheria, and the Japanese medical staff ran away. He did what he could with the drugs he had, but the patient died within 24 hours.

13217

\* The medical officer had three orderlies, and all were daily beaten by the Japanese medical sergeant. Sick parade was held by this sergeant, and the cure was to knock the men to the ground, with the result that the men who were really sick did not report, and the doctor made rounds of the huts at risk of a beating. During December, 1942, ten men died; four in January, 1943, and ten in February.

13218

Every morning there was an emergency sick parade, and treatment was brutal. The only people excused were those with cuts sustained in the mine. Men with temperatures of 102 and 103 worked. Appeals were made daily to get these men off, \* but only resulted in a beating. The medical sergeant beat up a few patients every day in the hospital. Sick men's rations were cut in half, and a great number got no food at all. All articles of first aid had been confiscated, and the request for first aid equipment in the mine was made at regular intervals; but it was not until February, 1944, that the two medical orderlies were allowed to go along. There were very few drugs, if any, and the men had to manage with the ones they had been able to carry from Singapore. Later, officers were allowed to buy drugs.

13219

\* The death rate was declining, but so was the health of the men. Upon arrival at the camp the food consisted of 400 grams of rice per day, and a little vegetables. In January, 1943, a very elaborate scheme was instituted whereby those men who kept good attendance in the mine received up to seven extra rice balls per day, at the expense of the remainder. This was most pernicious as far as the men were concerned, and it was with great difficulty that they persuaded men who were really sick not to go to work in order to get the extra food.

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\* From the diary of this deponent, it was shown that on January 23, 1943, men who had not worked well had to run up and down a hill and were beaten. In the evening, 15 sick men from the hospital were beaten because they had failed to have their photos taken; two died. On January 28 seven men in the dysentery ward were caught playing cards and were sentenced to be handcuffed together for 3 days.



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13,223

\* Exhibit 1630 stated that eight Formosan soldiers entered the officers billet and beat up a medical corps officer with the butt end of a rifle.

13,224

On February 18, 1943 at a commodity inspection in the camp the Formosans beat up all the sick. In the working party that day one of the men fell out to fasten his shoe lace and when he attempted to get in the gates were closed. The man \* knocked senseless for this. When the personnel administrator complained about this the Japanese officer made a half-hearted apology. On March 5, 1943 a general from the POW Information Bureau came to the camp, but no prisoner could speak to him.

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Exhibit 1631, affidavit of J. O. Edwards, stated \* the witness arrived at Kinkaseki Camp where 1,200 worked in the copper mines which were unbearably hot without safeguards. Every man was scarred from the hot acid water dripping from the low roofs. Men who failed to do a day's work were beaten with hammers and kicked. Food and medicine were inadequate, 87 died.

13,226

In May 1945 the camp moved to Kokotsu where the food reached the starvation level. The camp was built by the men themselves and the food and material were brought by the men \* over eight miles of rough jungle track. On August 27, 1945 the camp moved to Taihoku where no provision was made for the sick and weak men had to carry them. Two died on the journey.

13,227

Exhibit 1632, the statement of Sgt. J. L. Massimino, stated \* that he went for two months to Haito Camp in December 1944, where men were thrown into the water trough and their heads held under water under the order of the camp commander and men stripped and beaten. A number died of brain fever. When on an inquiry from the commandant fifty to sixty stated they had violent headaches, a symptom of brain fever, the commandant remarked that there was a big cemetery and he would try very hard to fill it.

Exhibit 1633, synopsis of evidence on sea transportation was offered and received in evidence.



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13,229 Exhibit 1634, the joint affidavit of Sgt. Raymond C. Richardson and John G. Murdock, stated that on October 2, 1942,\* 1,900 U.S. POW's were forced into the holds of the Tottori Maru at Manila, where they were so tightly packed that only three-fourths could lie down at once. There was no ventilation and six latrines were allotted for the 1,900, most suffering from dysentery. Daily ration was six \* grams and a canteen of water. After eight days the ship reached Formosa where the Japanese troops disembarked but the prisoners were still overcrowded. Three more latrines were made available. Ration was increased to one dish of rice per man per day, but there were no medical supplies. The journey ended at Osaka on November 11, 1942. Fifteen died.

13,231 Exhibit 1635, affidavit of Captain Edward R. Nell, stated \* that on November 7, 1942, he sailed from Manila with 1,650 POW's and about 1,500 or more Japanese on the Nagato Maru, a four to five ton freighter. The POW's were on the bottom deck on each hold and were extremely crowded. The Japanese had the upper decks. The Americans were not allowed on deck for two days, air was foul. \* The men had only one canteen cup of water and in the morning had about 200 grams of rice and some bean paste soup. In the evening they had the same amount of rice and about 20 grams of fish. They received no medicine, although most of the men were ill from deficiency diseases. Beginning about November 9, about forty men per hour were allowed on deck. There were latrines there but they were often unable to be used. For three days until they stole some buckets there were no sanitary facilities below. There was some beating and kicking of POW's.

On November 9, he was allowed to bring the severely sick on deck, and while he repeatedly asked for medicine, he never got any.

13,233 About November 12 the convoy was fired on \* by a submarine, but the ship which was unmarked was not hit. There was a complete breakdown of morale due to physical discomfort. Hunger was so extreme that the men asked for left-overs from the Japanese meals. They arrived at Moji November 25, 1942. Eight men died on the trip. \* On arrival at Moji the

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Page

temperature was 40°f and the men were made to line up naked on the dock while the Japanese took a rectal specimen.

13,235

Exhibit 1636, affidavit of Sgt. Clyde P. Sullivan, stated \* that he was captured by Japanese infantry on Mindanao in the surrender on May 10, 1942. He was confined in the Philippines until July 1944 and he was transferred by ship to Japan on a trip lasting until September 3, 1944. The prisoners got no proper medicine, food or quarters on the ship. About 1,200 were crowded into the ship so that 400 had to stand so that the other 200 could sleep. This condition lasted for 20 days. Sanitary facilities consisted of one five gallon bucket for 600 men. The only medical supplies were those the American doctor brought with him which were meager and insufficient due to the many diseases. The food consisted of 400 grams of rice per day per man, which was about a pint. \* The men were weighed both at the beginning and end of the trip and all lost from 20 to 40 pounds. The air was foul and the heat intense. Three men died on the trip. The water ration was one pint per day and was insufficient. Protests made by Colonel Stubbs were ignored.

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Exhibit 1637, affidavit of Master Sgt. Arthur M. Baclawski, stated \* that he was captured on Bataan on April 8, 1942 and was held POW \* from then to September 11, 1945. At various camps from June 2, 1942 to September 30, 1944 he was in the Philippines. From October 1, 1944 to November 8, 1944 he was on a boat going to Taiwan. He left Taiwan on June 1, 1945 on the Melbourne Maru and arrived at Kozaka on January 27, 1945 where he was held until liberated on September 11.

13,239

In going from the Philippines to Taiwan they traveled in the hold of a small collier which had been reconditioned. Seven hundred were loaded \* in a ship approximately 45 feet long, 35 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Ten feet of coal covered the floor of the hold. There were 400 more American POW's in the aft hold of the ship. The heat was unbearable and there was no room to lie down. At most the hold could have accommodated 250. Thirty-two POW's died from suffocation and exhaustion. Many men went out of their heads. The hold was covered with wooden planking and during air raids



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13,240 canvas covers were put across. After six days the  
13,241 Japanese laced cables in the planking, making escape impossible. There were no lights. At the beginning they were told they would receive one canteen cup of water per day, but they only received this on four or five occasions \* when they touched port. The witness \* received about two-thirds of a cup per day but some days they didn't get any. Normally they got two meals per day, but this was often cut to one meal. They often tried to make up this cut on the following days, but this was not accomplished. On some days they received less than one-third of a canteen cup of greens and one cup of steamed rice. Food was prepared by Americans and lowered in wooden buckets.

13,242 There were no latrine facilities and buckets and cans were lowered and then disposed of on deck. Many men dug holes in the coal for use as toilets with the result that the floor became filthy. \* During the trip the Americans managed to get on deck about three or four times for fifteen minutes each. There were some Red Cross supplies, but they were soon exhausted. At first there were some vitamin tablets which were used up at the end of 15 days. Medical facilities were nil. Physical condition of the men at the beginning of the trip was good but at the end all were in poor shape. The witness lost approximately 20 pounds.

13,243 Exhibit 1638, the interrogation of Lt. Harold Whitcomb, stated \* that he was captured on Bataan in April 1942. 1,687 Americans gathered at Bilibid, boarded the transport Irioko Maru on December 12, 1944 and were forced into the holds where only about one-half could sit down at a time. There was a teabucket of  
13,244 water \* for 700 and there were only two buckets for three days, each containing six gallons. There were no sanitation facilities and the men could not go on deck. The only ones that could go were those who went for food. Between December 12 and 14 several hundred died of suffocation or lack of water. The men yelled for water and air but got no relief from the Japanese guard.

On the 14th the boat was bombed and it went aground and it was bombed again on the 15th. The Japanese took off and then the prisoners did so that 1,200



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13,245

were able to get ashore. They were on the island of Luzon and were kept in an inclosed tennis court without latrine facilities. They were fed four times during the seven days, each time receiving  $1\frac{1}{2}$  spoonful of uncooked rice without facilities to cook. They were given some clothing. \* The rest had to stand on a macadem tennis court stark naked. During the period 100 died, the Japanese gathering their bodies once a day.

13,246

They were then taken to San Fernando where they were kept in a theater for three days. After that they were loaded on a railway car, 100 to a car of the small European size. Some of the personnel was placed on top to signal in case of bombers. They got off the train at Linguien and spent part of the day in a school yard without sanitary facilities. They were then marched to the beach where they stayed for two days. They had almost no water. Three men died. The men were in fear of their lives \* because the gasoline and ammunition had been buried in the sand.

13,247

The men were then put on a horse transport in two holds which were filthy. They were given water by the spoonful and were fed only once a day on a menu consisting of three tablespoonsful of hot water soup and the same amount of cooked rice. Many of the men died, about 25 per day. Men were so starved that they ate flies and some picked up the grain that was among the manure.

On January 2 or 3 the boat was torpedoed twice but there were no casualties. They were on this transport about 13 days. On June 9 they were hit by a Navy dive bomber. Lt. Col. Olsen made many efforts to improve their lot, but the Japanese would not listen. \* On January 9 they were hit by several bombs along the water line, three exploding in the forward hold where some men were waiting for breakfast. About 500 were killed and about 200 more were wounded. The men were in weakened condition because of starvation and bad weather. They had no blankets and no clothing. They had absolutely no medical supplies and attention and as they neared Formosa they scraped the floor which was covered with horse remains for snow. Approximately 40 men were dying a day.



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13,248

The survivors were transferred to a small steamer and moved to Japan, arriving at Moji on January 28 or 29. Most of the men were beaten for trying to drink the snow. \* Of the original 1,687, 225 got off at Moji and 105 had to be taken to the hospital, which was a bare shed without doors. For several days they had no medical aid and received only a small quantity of food twice a day, mainly thin rice gruel. They remained there until February 20. From 10 to 17 died per day and of the 105 on February 20, only 27 remained.

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Exhibit 1639, the sworn interrogation of Cpl. S. L. Baker, stated \* that he was captured on Wake on December 23, 1941. On January 6, 1942 about 1,300 POW's went aboard the Nitta Maru, including 300 soldiers and 1,000 civilians. As they boarded each POW had to run a gauntlet where they were beaten and kicked. The prisoners were placed in three holds, one above the other. No one was killed during the trip, but there were a few who were very weak as a result of running the gauntlet. The hold was very crowded \* and the men remained there for the whole trip of 17 days. At Yokohama 10 POW's were allowed on deck where their picture was taken. There were no latrines and they had a bucket lowered from the deck. The hold was dirty and a number of POW's were ill from dysentery, etc and this caused very unsanitary conditions. Latrine buckets were not emptied properly but carelessly. The men lost track of time and food was given irregularly, although they were fed two or three times per day. Water was only one small teacup per meal \* with an occasional one cup between meals. Each meal consisted of about three ounces of barley gruel and water. On one occasion they received a small piece of smoked fish and on another some canned salmon, which was contaminated. The witness became very ill from eating it. While there were no deaths, there were innumerable beatings. There were Japanese sailors and marines detailed to handle the POW's. On numerous occasions the men were searched and all possessions taken. Whether or not the search was profitable the POW's would be beaten as a lesson \* to the others.

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Exhibit 1640, the sworn interrogation of Mr. J. F. McDonald, stated \* that in the voyage mentioned in the preceding exhibit every POW was furnished with a



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13,254 copy of regulations for prisoners. The second paragraph provided that since the boat was not well equipped and was narrow and food was scarce and poor the POW's would be uncomfortable \* and those losing patience and disordering the regulation would be heavily punished. Meals would be given twice a day with only one plate to a prisoner, being given out by the prisoners designated by the guard while the remainder stayed in their places and waited. Those moving from their places or reaching for their plate without order would be heavily punished.

13,255 For the following offenses the punishment of death would be incurred: disobeying orders and instructions, showing antagonism and raising opposition, disordering regulations by individualism and rushing for goods, \* talking without permission and in loud voices, walking and moving without orders, carrying unnecessary baggage, resisting, touching the boat's equipment, climbing the boat's ladders without order, showing intention of running away from the room or boat, trying to take more meals than given and using more than two blankets.

13,256 Exhibit 1641, affidavit of Thomas William Adamson, referred to the transportation of 200 sick British \* POW's from Amboina to Java in May 1944. During the voyage the Japanese sergeant in charge beat a corporal and then killed him by decapitation. He also beat other prisoners.

13,257 Exhibit 1642, affidavit of Lt. William M. Blackwood, stated that in September 1944 he was a POW \* at Weijami on Ambon Island when allied aircraft did terrible damage. After the raid the Japanese decided to move the POW's and on September 17 the witness was senior officer in charge of a small group of British and Dutch POW's to go aboard the 500 ton ferry boat Maron Maru. On the day they left it rained for the first time and the party marched through mud barefooted and were hurried along making the jetty in half an hour. The men were kept out in the rain although they were near huts. Only a few straw mats were produced. After three hours men were ferried across the crick by barges to their transport. \* All 500 had to travel as deck passengers. The baggage was dumped on the hatch covers and an attempt was made to distribute all men, sick and well, on the

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gangways and narrow decks. There was no level space for stretchers. On protest the baggage was removed but it was impossible to settle down. Fire wood for the ccookhouse was brought alongside. When it was stacked on the deck space was full to the gunwale and \* the men were draped in sitting or squatting positions. The only latrines were two wooden boxes slung over the side and to get there the men had to drag themselves over piles of firewood. They sailed that night. It was impossible to lie down without treading on someone. During the night waves swept across the deck sweeping the helpless stretcher cases about. At daylight the men tried to settle themselves better. One man died during the night. The men were weakened by 15 months of work and bad treatment and the rice diet soon produced its inevitable effect of beri-beri. The sick were given no shade or awning of any sort \* until 30 had died from thirst and exposure. The water allowance was less than one half pint per man per day and after they reached Makassar the dying men saw the guards bathing themselves in drums of drinking water. One man fell overboard but was picked up and all officers as a result were lashed as an example for not controlling their men.

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Deaths occurred daily and sacks of sand were provided to attach to the legs of corpses. Burial could be had only when the ship was in motion and men dying in between had to be bound in a blanket and kept until the ship was underway. An atmosphere of horror built up and the number of dead began to increase. At Rahat on the island of Moena a Japanese junk brought 150 \* men whose boat had been shot and sunk. Their arrival created undescribable confusion. The men could not sit down and the new arrivals were even weaker than the old. Their condition was appalling to witness. Some were raving and all were pitifully weak, but they were all mixed in with the 480 that were left in the original draft. There was no shade on the deck. There was only room for a few of the very worst cases on the hatch. The men all lay spread out on the firewood, blistering in the sun, tongues blackened, shoulders began to bleed and all vestige of sanity began to disappear. The air was filled with the yells and screams of the dying and the curses and perpetual hiccupping.



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13,263

\* Scenes of indescribable horror became commonplace. Orderlies carried through the tangled mass of humanity the naked bodies of the dead where the burial service for those dying at sea was read and the body cast overboard. Until they reached Makassar on October 7 smoking was prohibited because the holds were filled with petrol and ammunition. At Makassar the few who could work were used to unload the ship. The remaining boxes were levelled off and the men could go down into the holds so the men could get out of the sun. When the cargo was unloaded some mangoes were purchased out of the money from the canteen profits. Water was taken aboard \* but the Korean in charge threatened dire punishment to all on board in ration cuts if the level went down during the night and kicked men who tried to collect a few drops. When more stores were taken aboard they set sail feeling tremendous relief. For forty days, however, they stood off a small island nearby, occasionally returning to the harbor. By the time they eventually set sail again nearly 250 had died. When the survivors from the other ship were taken aboard, three Japanese officers came along. They did absolutely nothing to help. \* They compelled the prisoners to give a sick Dutchman who was dying of beri-beri three injections until he was killed.

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The orderlies had a tragic task at night of carrying the latrine pots over the sleeping frames of men rotten with beri-beri who screamed if they were brushed gently. The orderlies and doctors \* continued tireless effort. Moving was difficult and was made worse when the Korean in charge of the cookhouse forbade them to use the aft gangway after an alleged theft of stores.

They eventually reached Sourabaya after 68 days at sea. Of the 630 who had been aboard only 325 remained and they were feeble wrecks. From Sourabaya they went by train to Batavia.

13,267

Exhibit 1643, affidavit of Col. Charles Hubert Stringer, stated \* on August 16, 1942 all senior officers, governors and chief justices were moved from Changi to Singapore docks and packed into the hold of a ship. Even on Japanese standards the men could not get in. They were moved to another ship the next day and packed into one hold which didn't seem to be any different, but they stayed



Page

13,268

there. The Tanjong Maru \* was a coal ship uncleaned. The center of the hold was piled with kits and there were two tiers of benching on the sides where the men were packed without room for bedding in double rows. Even then there was not room for everyone and the remainder had to lie on the kits in the sun. There was no washing or drinking water although green tea was provided infrequently. The latrines provided were the rough wooden shelters of the trough type and were rarely hosed down. Before leaving Changi they had been ordered not to bring any medical stores and assumed everything would be provided. However, all medical officers brought some supplies and this was good because not a single drug or dressing was provided, even under the most urgent pleading.

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\* They spent 14 days on this ship in a tropical climate with each two individuals having a space of 10x2½ feet. Head space was four feet to the iron plates of the deck on which the sun beat making it too hot to touch. Prickly heat developed and turned into boils and tropical pamphigous. There were 399 men in the hold and deck space was not more than two narrow gangways. One hundred men were allowed on deck at a time for fresh air. This was decreased more and more since it became a matter of life and death for patients to get out.

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As the diarrhea and dysentery cases increased deck conditions became foul. Men lay day and night on a deck or hatch cover just outside the latrines. While no cases died \* on board ship, on August 31 they landed at Takau and within a week six had died and dysentery developed throughout the trip. Two were taken to the hospital, but were given neither medicine nor nursing and were literally left to die.

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Exhibit 1631-A, affidavit of John Owen Edwards, stated that in October 1942, with 1,200 men \* he was put on board the England Maru at Singapore as a party of not necessarily fit men for light work. This boat was an old cargo ship of 5,000 tons built in 1905 and was filthy and had been used to carry horses or cattle. For three days they lay in Singapore Harbor. The witness was in a hold of about 30x20 yards with 257 others. Food consisted of a watery soup and a few vegetables and some



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rice twice a day. At mid day there was only a small meal of rice. The only drinking water was salty and thirst was maddening. Confined in holds the men could not get to the water tank. Latrine facilities were abominable with only four for 1,200 which was later increased to eight. They were only wooden troughs. \* Men were allowed to go there only one at a time and this was sheer torture to the men affected. There were no washing facilities, and the men were allowed on deck an hour a day. Three died on the journey.

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Exhibit 1644, affidavit of Captain J.L. Hands, stated that about 1,000 POW's went on board at Singapore on June 3, 1944, taking eight to nine hours to embark. There were 750 Australians and 250 Dutch. The ship had three holds and the POW's were put in the center one having no top. The Affiant was in the forward hold with about 300 others. It was so crowded that only about 40% could lie down at one time. All holds were infested with vermin. During the journey the Affiant visited other holds and conditions were similar. A few straw mats were provided but these were insufficient \* and for the most part the men lay on the steel floor.

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The journey from Japan took 70 days and in the course they stopped at Mari in Borneo and for 2½ weeks were in Manila Harbor, but at no time were they allowed to disembark until they reached Japan. At night they could not lie down and had to sleep squatting or standing. It was impossible for all to sleep at one time because of extreme crowded conditions and the men had to take turns to sleep. Rarely a few of the men were allowed to sleep on deck, but this was a great privilege and permission was granted only on ten or twelve days of the whole voyage. However, POW's frequently went up on their own accord but were generally found by the Japanese guards, who then beat them and sent them below. \* They would then administer a beating to the POW's officers. The Affiant was beaten 17 times, six of which were because some of his men had been on deck without authority. The officers did not try to stop the men from going up because their plight was so pitiful. Living conditions were indescribable. There were no means of getting rid of the vermin. When it rained the majority could get shelter, but many could



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13,277 not. It rained practically daily and there was no way of drying clothes. \* The food was shocking and consisted mainly of rice and bad dried fish and a small quantity of greens for a few days after calling at a port. For the most part they were without vegetables and the men rapidly developed beri-beri and pellagra. Daily ration was 500 grams of rice and the daily issue of fish for 1,000 was 50 pounds. There was a 12 pound daily allowance of sugar which all the men used to save for five or six days until there was enough to give each man a spoonful. Drinking water was given in limited quantities, never enough to satisfy thirst.

13,278 Illegal and excessive punishments happened daily. Beatings were administered without any reason and for coming out of the holds without permission. \* One of the main causes of beatings was failure to salute a civilian guard.

13,279 There was no RAP available for sick. The POW doctor was allowed a small space on deck to treat men and there was a small space where eight or nine of the worst cases could sleep. The other sick had to remain in the holds. Medical supplies were almost negligible. The doctor made repeated requests, but without success. Practically all POW's were ill throughout the voyage. Ninety percent had malaria and the majority deficiency diseases. All POW's suffered from malnutrition. Three or four died. According to the doctor \* if the voyage had lasted another two weeks the deaths would have been numerous. They arrived at Moji in September 1944. Many had to be carried ashore on stretchers. All were scarecrows except 100 or 200 who were swollen with beri-beri.

13,280 Exhibit 1645, affidavit of Captain J. F. Lawrence, stated \* that 1,300 British and Dutch POW's went on board at Singapore on June 27, 1944, a 7,000 ton freighter. All were in bad physical condition and were almost naked. They were jammed into two holds where the atmosphere was stifling. There were insufficient latrines on deck and none in the holds. At the end of July their ship anchored at Manila one half mile from the wharf and stayed there for six weeks, nobody being allowed on shore. \* Eventually fifty of the worst cases were allowed to be taken to the prison hospital. Of these twelve died. The rest stayed on the boat. Meals

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were watery rice twice a day and leavings from the Japanese meals. As a result men were beginning to die and 104 died while in the bay. The doctors were constantly asking for medical supplies but they were refused. However, the American authorities in the prison hospital heard of the matter and had three cases of B-1 capsules sent over. These were issued to the guards on board the ship instead of to the sick. The same thing happened to the multi-vitamin tablets sent over.

- 13,282                   \* The Japanese tried to break up the funeral services which the men tried to hold. The men were ruled by fear; by savage beatings. The ship left Manila on September 20 in a convoy of 10 ships escorted by two destroyers and two corvettes. The ship had no distinguishing marks and might have appeared
- 13,283                   \* as an ordinary cargo carrying vessel. The men were kept below decks and only a few at a time were allowed to go to the latrines. On September 21 at 10:30 while everyone was below deck the boat was hit by an aerial torpedo and then by two more. American planes began machinegunning the vessel. The Japanese captain and crew and guards jumped overboard, leaving the POW's to drown. The ship broke in two and sank in five minutes. Due to the bad conditions more than one-half had no chance, and about 1,000 POW's went down with the vessel. The witness by a miracle found himself
- 13,284                   clear and was finally picked up by a lugger \* along with a number of other British POW's. There were 217 survivors, all taken back to Manila on September 22.

- 13,285                   Exhibit 1646, affidavit of Captain S. G. Dawes, described a voyage on a ship, 1,000 ton freighter, from \* Singapore to Saigon from February 2 to 7, 1945. Two thousand British and 300 Javanese were crammed into suffocating holds. The majority had dysentery and were too weak to move to latrines. The Javanese died at six a day. Rations were rice and water and the Japanese ate the Red Cross rations. There was no provision for the sick.

- 13,286                   Exhibit 1647, affidavit of Lt. Col. E. K. Scott, stated \* that 1,800 British POW's went on board at Batavia a 5,000 ton ship on October 21. Many were unfit to travel and about 150 collapsed on the march



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to the dock. The prisoners were crammed down from the hatchways. Those right under the hatchways were drenched \* every time it rained. Sickness increased and the prisoners formed their own hospital, but had no blankets or medical supplies. On October 26 at Singapore the prisoners left the boat and were hosed down. The prisoners were taken to the roadway, ordered to take down their trousers and were given a rectal analysis in full public view. On October 29, 1,081 of these POW's were sent to another ship which left the next day under similar conditions. When the ship left Moji on November 24, 700 were sick, 280 being too sick to move, 63 had died.

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Exhibit 1648, affidavit of Warrant Officer Alfred Pritchard, stated that \* he was taken by the Japanese in Java on March 20, 1942 and was sent with others from Batavia on October 23 and trans-shipped on October 28, 1942 at Singapore to the Dai Nichi Maru, a Japanese vessel of 3,400 tons, built in 1916. There were about 1,500 British POW's, making a total complement with the Japanese of 4,000. The POW's were kept in four holds. The witness's hold contained 286 men and was 60x40 feet. There was a large mound of wet iron ore already stored in this hold and the prisoners had to arrange themselves around this. No man could lie flat or stretched out. \* The trip lasted four weeks and sickness prevailed after the first week. The men had a small quantity of wet rice and dehydrated potato chips twice a day and received one-third pint of drinking water per day. There were no washing facilities.

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When they left the men had only shirts and shorts and no change of clothing and none issued. The only air was from the opening of the hatches during fair weather and these were kept closed for as long as two days at a time and always during the last week. There were no lighting arrangements in the hold and it was infested with rats. No exercise was allowed on deck. Latrines were two boxes on deck reached by a vertical ladder and were totally inadequate. Some men were too weak to climb the ladder. \* Practically all suffered from dysentery. In the witness's hold about ten men died and others died in the other three holds. There was one army medical officer but he had no medicine or equipment and no Japanese assistance. The Japanese



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seemed to have had no medical equipment as they approached the British medical officer for treatment. In the last week some of the POW's were kept on the hatch because of their illness but they suffered from exposure and cold. The vessel from Saigon to Formosa and then to Moji arrived November 27, 1942. When they arrived some forty men were left in the hold as they were too weak to move. He did not know what happened to them. Many men died within the next months as a direct result of conditions \* aboard the vessel. There was no medical treatment available at Moji for the next two months. Deaths ceased after they began to receive medical treatment.

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Exhibit 1649, interrogation of Sgt. A. Van Blommestein, stated that at the end of October 1942, \* he was sent by the Japanese from Batavia to Rangoon. Countless people were crammed in the holds, each man having three-fourths of a square meter for himself and luggage. The trip lasted 25 days. Three or four boys tried to escape at Panang but upon recapture were almost beaten to death by the Japanese guard. They were thereafter tied on deck and kept for about a week, one man died as a result of his maltreatment. The others survived. Heavy dysentery broke out. \* There was hardly any medicine and the excreta of the sick on the hatches seeped down to the eating places. One person was buried almost every day. The Dutch doctors did their utmost, but had no medicines.

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Exhibit 1650, the declaration of Lt. John R. Benge, stated that he and five others were taken from Sourabaya to Japan in the middle of 1944 \* on a 17 day voyage. The men were kept handcuffed to the wall of a cabin except for release for ill treatment. The men were confined two in a cabin but roommates were continually changed. One disciplinary officer kept the witness and another standing on tiptoe, tied by their thumbs to the cabin roof for a period of five hours during a rough sea. The witness was compelled to do exercises with his hands handcuffed and when he could not keep going he was kicked. Another form of ill treatment was being compelled to kneel on a lattice-type of sea for long periods of time \* without moving while the guards would beat them to make them move.

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- 13,296      Exhibit 1651, affidavit of Sister N. G. James, stated \* that in April 1945 she was one of a party of women POW's who were shipped from Muntok to Palembang. They had many stretcher cases which they had to carry along with their luggage. One died on the wharf. They left at 1:00 P.M. and shortly thereafter \* another patient died. They were stationed in the Musi River where they stayed all night and were severely bitten by mosquitoes and suffered badly from the cold. They started the next morning with the sun blazing down on POW's. The remainder of the sick and other passengers were carried to the hold where they had to remain for the whole voyage. There was no sanitation at all on this ship and 75 percent had dysentery. Two patients died enroute. Despite their exhausted conditions the POW's had to remove all patients from the ship and put them on the train.
- 13,298      Exhibit 1652, affidavit of I. S. Dixon, stated that \* 1,750 European POW's, 600 Ambonese POW's and 5,500 Indonesian coolies were put on a 5,000 ton ship in September 1944 to go from Java to Sumatra. All the POW's were crammed together in one of the holds while the coolies were put in a second. Before long all POW's had to be carried out again because the temperature in the holds was so high and there was complete lack of fresh air. They were allowed to remain partly on deck. The ship put to sea but anchored \* about 300 meters out of the harbor. One POW went mad and jumped overboard and when he made for shore he was brought back on board and all POW's were ordered to be locked up in the holds. The POW's were beaten into the holds. It was impossible to do anything but to stand upright. After the ship put out to sea at four P.M. they went back on deck because they could not stand it any longer. Nothing was done against this.
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- 13,300      Food was bad but sufficient since half of the men did not take their food. Drinking water was very short. \* Washing was impossible. The decks were overcrowded and about 300 who could not find a seat had to walk constantly to keep the gangways free. The guard consisted of the transport commander and about 40 soldiers. Beginning with the second day valuables were taken from the prisoners at fixed prices. Protests were useless and refusals were answered by beatings.



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On September 18, 1944 the ship was hit by two torpedoes off the east coast of Sumatra and the ship was torn apart. The people in the holds were panic-stricken. The witness saw many POW's jump overboard \* and these were killed by the second explosion. The ship sank in twenty minutes but the boilers did not blow up. The Japanese commander got into a life boat with part of his guards and a Japanese chopped off the hands or split the skulls of the POW's who tried to get a hold on this boat. The escort of a destroyer and a corvette did not do much to rescue and pick up survivors. The destroyer disappeared after dropping depth charges but came back after a while to lend assistance. The corvette picked up about 400 and \* went for Emmahaven. The destroyer picked up a few and threw overboard those who became unconscious. The survivors, consisting of 276 Europeans, 312 Ambonese and 300 coolies, were taken to Padang prison. Most were naked since the Japanese supplied only one pair of thin shorts per man. Naked men were made to sleep on the concrete floors without bedding. The lavatories were impossible. There was only one tap in the prison for drinking water so the men had to stand in a queue for hours. This was turned off on the second day and the men had to drink from a contaminated well. The number of sick \* grew very high and due to the lack of clothing, bad food and hygiene and no medicine many POW's died. Forty-two died in 10 days.

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Exhibit 1653, affidavit of Lt. G. C. Hamilton, stated \* that 1,816 POW's went on the Lisbon Maru at Hong Kong on September 25, 1942 along with 2,000 Japanese. On October 1, 1942 the witness heard a loud explosion and the ship stopped. The men who were on deck were sent to the holds, and sentries were placed on the hatches. No POW was hurt by the explosion and they learned later it was due to a torpedo. They heard other explosions. \* About two or three hours later requests were made to allow men suffering from dysentery to use the deck latrines or to be given receptacles but these requests were refused. There were no provisions issued that morning. After dark the Japanese began to batten down the hatches. The senior British officer requested that one baulk be left so they might get a little air but no attention was paid to this request and all hatches were tarpaulined and roped down. There was no



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other exit from the hold and since there was no air conditions became rapidly worse.

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The men managed to communicate by tapping with POW's in other holds and learned that conditions were similar or worse there. \* In number three the men had to pump out water and the pumpers soon lost consciousness because of heat and lack of air. In number two the men could remain conscious by avoiding any exertion. In number one two died. All requests for air and water were refused. In one case the Japanese passed down a bucket of urine. During the night some of the Japanese soldiers disembarked to another ship and the witness believed that all were taken off because he never saw a Japanese on board again. The vessel was taken in tow by another one.

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On the morning \* of October 2 the air had become dangerously foul. It became evident that the ship was going to sink. The British Commander had authorized a small party to try to break out of the hold to ask the Japanese to give them a chance to swim. Some of the men cut the ropes and pushed some of the timber aside. As the men came out asking for an interview the Japanese guards opened fire and one was seriously wounded. The others reported to the British Commander that the ship was low in the water and \* was about to sink. As the men returned the Japanese guards fired a couple of times into the hold, wounding one man. The ship gave another lurch and water began to pour into the hold. As soon as the ship settled the men at the hatch cut the ropes and the POW's were formed into ques and climbed out, although some of the men in number three were trapped and drowned. As they emerged on the deck the Japanese opened fire from ships standing by and continued to fire \* after the men had jumped into the water. There were no Japanese left on the ship. All survivors were hauled to the deck and about one-half of them had life jackets and they jumped overboard. There were some islands about three or four miles away and some Japanese ships which refused to pick up any of them from the water. Any man who tried to climb on to a ship was kicked back. The witness started for the islands but after one-half hour or so the Japanese were beginning to pick up the men and he turned back and was taken on to a boat.

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- 13,310 Some of the men managed to reach the islands but many were lost. Some Chinese junks and sampans \* picked up some of the men and treated them very well until they were recovered by the Japanese. The witness was taken to Shanghai where all recovered prisoners were assembled. The men were naked and suffered greatly from the cold. While on the rescue vessel they were kept on deck under a tarpaulin, with food consisting of hardtack biscuits and watered milk each day with a bowl of soup on the third. Two men died. By October 5 all survivors were assembled at Shanghai
- 13,311 \* and a roll call was taken. There were 846 missing.
- Exhibit 1654, synopsis of British North Borneo and Sarawak was offered and received in evidence.
- 13,312 Exhibit 1655, affidavit of Naik Chandgi Ram, stated \* that he was captured near Kuching on December 27, 1941 and was held there with 212 others for two months. He was then at Seria and then at Kuala Belat until June 1945. At Kuching the Indians had to work on the air strip. At all camps they were badly beaten with rifles, sticks, rods and boots. At the two latter camps the sick were compelled to work and if too sick were beaten. Some died as a result.
- 13,313 \* Rations consisted of rice and an occasional vegetable, but at Kuala Belat, because of the refusal to fight the British, the ration was reduced to a handful of rice per day. The Deponent received no medicine or medical treatment. In one month 55 Indians died of starvation. About June 13, 1945 the Indians were bayoneted or beheaded. In all, 130 died at Kuala Belat, including 65 so killed.
- 13,314 Exhibit 1656, affidavit of Mahomed, stated \* similar description to the previous exhibit and that 27 died of disease and starvation at Seria.
- 13,315 Exhibit 1657, affidavit of Naik Partap Singh, stated \* that the Deponent was captured at Singapore on February 15, 1942 and was taken to Lutong Camp in Borneo in May 1942. Food was insufficient and no clothes were given. POW's had to work and were beaten.



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13,316 A number died in May 1943. With 70 others he was taken to Miri where the Japanese unsuccessfully tried to have them join the Indian National Army. They had to work on loading and unloading ships nine hours a day and beatings continued. Disease was also rampant and food was insufficient. On June 23, 1945 he saw the beheaded bodies of five Indians with their hands \* tied behind their backs.

13,317 Exhibit 1658, statement of Sgt. Sugino, Tswino, stated that the Deponent was ordered by Lt. Col. SUGA to take a party of 157 POW's from Labuan to Kuching. He took charge on January 23, 1945 and on the way seven Indians \* were added to the party. By June 8, 1945 there were only 48 alive, 115 having died and one taken by the Kempeitai. On June 8 he learned that a British fleet was approaching Borneo and five hours later he took the party to Kiam Road, arriving at midnight. Twenty of the POW's were healthy and the rest were sick. Fifteen were sent back to bring up stores. SUGINO burned some documents. \* While burning the documents he noticed a Captain Chambers was going into a hut, acting suspiciously and the Deponent told the civil guard in charge that Chambers would try to escape in which case he was to be killed. At 7:00 P.M. five or six lead by a sergeant started to run away. The Deponent called on the guard to open fire. In the confusion some of the bullets went into the hut, causing the POW's to come out and they were shot and bayoneted by the guards. \* The Deponent did not give any orders to cease fire because he was too excited. There were 32 bodies when the matter was over. He ordered three or four of the guards to bury the POW's.

13,319 He heard firing along the road. When he ran in the direction of the firing he found that some POW's were dead. NAGO told him that the POW's had been shot trying to escape; 18 men had helped to kill them. The witness did not ask any further questions because he understood that the POW's had not been trying to escape, although he gave the orders to kill if they attempted to escape. He knew \* that they would be killed in any case. After the POW's were buried he returned to supervise the burial of the others.

13,320



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13,321

In a later statement the witness stated that his former statement was not completely true. The killing of the 32 at the house was all true, however, after they were killed, he, with six or seven guards, went to the five mile post and went to NAGO who was escorting 15 POW's. Shortly thereafter eight members of another group arrived \* and at that time, since food was getting short, the Deponent thought that the POW's might try to escape and it would be better to kill them. One did try to escape and the Deponent gave the order to shoot all of them. All guards took part in the shooting. They then buried the bodies. They then returned to the house to bury the 32 killed there.

13,322

Exhibit 1659, report of Captain M. J. Dickson, stated \* that on October 19, 1943, there was a revolt in Jesselton, Borneo in which 40 Japanese were killed. The Japanese sent over planes which bombed and machinegunned the villages, razing one town and causing much damage in surrounding areas, thus suppressing the revolt. A number of Kempeitai \* were brought from Kuching to Jesselton and during the following months they established a reign of terror, arresting and torturing to find out about the guerrillas. These forced confessions were followed by mass executions. Several hundreds died in prison. The revolt was mostly a Chinese affair and the Suluk people took part only on the first night. Their role could not have been very conspicuous because no action was taken against them until four months later.

13,323

13,324

In February 1944 an expedition was sent to Mantanani and, although many arrests were made, the object was to search for a Chinese guerrilla. \* A little later a Chinese who had been arrested on suspicion after prolonged torture gave the names of people whom he said took part in conspiracy against the Japanese, naming some of the Suluk leaders and under further pressure he incriminated the peoples of all the Suluk Islands and the Japanese then took action.

In Mantanani on February 13, 1944 the Japanese sent a detachment with the primary purpose of discovering the whereabouts of Chinese guerrilla named Lin Tin Fatt. The Suluks refused to agree that he was



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13,325 on the islands. Fifty-eight men were arrested \* and taken to Jesselton and were, no doubt, tortured. All 58 were killed by torture, starvation, imprisonment and at the Kempeitai office. On February 15 the Japanese went back. They machinegunned the Suluks, including the women and killed the wounded. They massacred about 25 women and four children. The Suluk's had no fire arms and whatever resistance they offered was only in reply to Japanese fire. The Japanese burned the village and destroyed the boats. The lieutenant in charge admitted \* that he ordered the killing of the women.

13,326

On a third visit the island was found deserted. A month later eight or nine Sulaks were caught on the mainland, only two of whom were men and were probably survivors from Mantanani. They were kept in prison for six weeks and then executed. The killing seems to indicate a policy of extermination. \* There are only about 125 survivors out of 430 and there are only about 20 to 25 adult males.

13,327

Dinawan was a small island with a population of 120. Its present population is 54, all women and children. Not a single adult male survives. In February or March 1944 all males over 12 years of age, 37 in all, were taken to prison and later the women and children were removed to another island. The fate of the arrested is not known for certain but none survived. \* In July 1944, 37 Suluks were taken to this island and executed. There is evidence to show that some of these were originally arrested there and those shot included boys of 12 or 14. It is unlikely that there was any trial. About thirty percent of the women and children died.

13,328

In Sulug \* all males who could be found were arrested and brought to Jesselton and all 29 perished. About 40 women and children were removed to North Borneo and 25 died from hunger and disease during forced labor. Only 59 survived out of the original population of 114.

13,329

On the two islands of Udar all male adults were arrested \* and put to death. Forty-five women were removed to North Borneo where 11 died. The population is

13,330



Page

now 35 out of the original 64 and only two are adult males.

In Mangalum there was similar treatment.

13,331

In Jesselton Gaol there were numerous beatings tortures and hangings of Suluks. \* In May and June 1944 there were 258 men and women Suluks in jail, all of whom died from beatings, disease, dehydration and shooting. Not one male survived his imprisonment. The loss of the adult male population will have a serious affect on the race of the Suluk and some of the hereditary skill in fishing and other occupations may be lost by reason of this.

13,333

Exhibit 1660, affidavit of Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan of Inanam, stated \* that the Deponent and a number of Chinese were arrested, beaten and imprisoned without trial on suspicion of being concerned in the Jesselton revolt and that on the first visit of the Japanese to Mantawani, one Suluk was killed and 58 others arrested. The arrested men were taken to the Kempeitai office at Jesselton and they were taken to the prison. Each day five or six were taken to the office for questioning, the witness being used as an interpreter. They were questioned as to what part they had taken in the rising. If they stated none, the Suluk was beaten all over the body and during the beating some admitted having done what they had been charged with. The witness did not know whether these were true confessions or not. \* There were no trials. Some were given the forced water treatment. Many died each day in prison as a result of torture. He never saw or heard of any medical treatment being given to them. The only food was a little sago. He didn't know what had been done with the bodies. He had no doubt that the deaths of many were due solely to the flogging they received. \* They all seemed fit before torture.

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13,335

On the second visit to Mantanani the Japanese took away six old men whom they later killed. The next day they shot six men and 50 women and children and later shot 20 or 30 more.

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Exhibit 1661, affidavit of Tong Ah Seong, stated \* on the second Japanese visit to Matanani the



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Japanese arrived at the kampong, bringing some rations. The Japanese ordered Bachee to collect all valuables from the women which were handed to the Deponent. These were taken later by the Japanese. A Japanese ordered all women to be tied with their hands behind their backs and then they were all strung together. There were about 20 or 30 women thus tied. The ends of the rope were made fast to two pillars. After telling the women they were to be shot a machinegun was fired into them. When it stopped \* some were still alive and the Kempeitai shot them. the Japanese then ordered the kampong to be burned and the Japanese left. The Deponent never heard of or saw any firearms on this island and never saw any attack by the Suluks on the Japanese.

13,338 Exhibit 1662, affidavit of Bagi bin Lindoman, stated \* that he had been arrested by the Japanese and sent to jail for theft for a year. While he was there eight Binadans, two men, five women and one child, were put in jail. Their hands were tied but the women managed to get loose. The witness did not speak to them. \* They were in jail for about four weeks. The men were taken out six times and returned in bad condition and the women were beaten several times. One day he heard that the Binadans were to be shot from a man who had been digging graves. At 7:00 P.M. they were taken from the jail. About an hour later he heard a burst of fire and the Binadans never returned. The men who took them were all Kempeitai.

13,340 Exhibit 1663, affidavit of Sujiang, stated \* that the witness's husband and other men of Dinawan did not take part in the Jesselton revolt. After the revolt the Japanese came and took away 37 of the men and later deported 91 women and children to Gaya Island where 27 died. After the surrender she returned to the island and found two graves containing some decapitated bodies and 37 heads, one being that of her husband.

Exhibit 1664, statement of Lt. NAKATA, admitted that the Japanese shot about 40 Dinawans under the supervision of Colonel NACHIGUCHI.

13,342 Exhibit 1665, affidavit of Lajun, stated \* that he was arrested after the rising and kept at



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13,343

Jesselton where he saw a large number beaten and tortured. Later he became a warden. During his time many Suluks were brought in whom he saw in jail. He saw them being questioned and tortured by the Kempeitai. He often saw the water treatment used. When the men became unconscious the Kempeitai dragged the body out into the sun. He saw the the Kempeitai apply \* burning faggots to the bodies of the Suluks. He did not see any die during the torture but many did die soon thereafter. He never saw any trial at the jail or heard of there having been any. He saw some Suluks hanged.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM HECTOR  
STICPEWICH, by Lt. Colonel Mornane

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\* The witness stated that he was a Warrant Officer attached to a war graves unit. In February 1942 he became a POW at Singapore, leaving there on July 8, 1942 for Sandakan, arriving on July 18. He

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went with B Force which had 1,496 \* men. They were taken to a Catholic school where they stayed during the night and the next day went to 8 Mile Camp where they stayed until May 29, 1945. Accommodations were quite inadequate, water was taken from a filthy creek by a pumping service which pumped water into a 2,700 gallon reservoir which was considered a day's ration for the camp for all purposes. The water was very muddy and full of bacteria. When they first came to the camp they were given 16 or 17 ounces of rice per day and received no other food until five weeks later. The first issue of vegetables and protein was 150 pounds of fish and 100 pounds of vegetables. There were regular supplies of fish and vegetables in the early stages after that. After they were there five weeks, a working party of 300 was demanded to build a road and another to build an airdrome. The demands increased until the party for the airdrome increased to 800.

There were demands for other working parties so that the total was brought up to 1,100 people for working parties. In September some POW's escaped and the whole camp was mass punished by a stoppage of food for a period. \* On September 12 everyone was called on parade and were surrounded by a large number of armed guards who covered them with machineguns and fixed bayonets.



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13,349

The Japanese commander made a speech in Japanese which he read from a document. This was translated into English and stated that if any POW attempted to escape all would shot, but they must promise not to escape and to obey all orders issued by the Japanese army. It was handed to Colonel Walsh, the air force commander who read the document again and stated he would not sign. He was dragged off the platform and taken outside the camp with his hands tied behind his back. When a firing party was called for \* the men, realizing what was going to happen, agreed to sign under duress. The wording was slightly altered and they signed. \* When it was learned they were going to sign Col. Walsh was released and returned to camp.

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As soon as they learned they were to work on an airdrome a protest was made to Lt. HOSIGIMA in which they stated that the airdrome was a military project and it was contrary to international law to have POW's work on it. The Japanese stated that the men would work on the airdrome and would work until they died. On Colonel SUGA's first visit \* a further protest was made and he stated it was a commercial civilian project. The project was, in fact, for military aircraft and it was so used from September 1943 until December 1944. Until SUGA's first visit, aside from the mass punishment for attempted escape, the treatment was not so bad, except for beating of POW's and working parties. After his visit discipline tightened until it was cruel. There were irritation tactics administered by the guards \* and general beatings.

13,353

13,354

In April 1943 a new set of guards known as the POW Guard Unit took control and they were twice as bad as the previous guards. They did not have to have a reason but would stop and beat a prisoner under any pretense. At that time the drome construction unit guards were withdrawn and a special gang of Bathers were called in to administer the work parties. \* The men were working in batches of 50. The batters would visit the working parties. In some instances the men were digging artesian drains. The special team would come along and order the working party out and made the men stand at attention with their arms \* outstretched and they would walk along belting them as they pleased. This punishment would last seven to twenty minutes on an average



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13,355 and any prisoner showing signs of pain would get more. Each night POW's were carried back on stretchers, unconscious or with broken limbs. No working party knew when it was going to be punished \* or for what. The men who complained about treatment the more intense the punishment.

13,356 At the end of April 1943 the ration was reduced to about one-half. A prisoner that was punished was put in cages of heavy wooden construction about 4'6" in width, 6' long and 2'9" or 3' high with wooden floors and roofs made of heavy planking and with barred walls. There was a small door \* 2'x18" through which the prisoners had to crawl. Private Hinchcliffe was apprehended for being away from his party while searching for food. He was taken to the camp and put in front of the guardhouse where he stood for over an hour and was subjected to beatings by stick and board. He was ordered to be put into the cage. Daily at frequent intervals he was taken out and beaten. \* He was not allowed any food for seven days. While in the cage he would have to sit at attention and if he relaxed he was brought out and beaten. The witness had seen 40 POW's in the cage.

13,358 During August 1943 there was a series of searches in the camp because of the Japanese suspecting them of having a wireless which had been confirmed by the finding of a diary. One afternoon Captain HOSIGIMA called out Lt. Wells and confronted him with the diary. \* He seized Wells, smacked him and choked him and asked him where the radio was. Wells was taken out along with about 26 others from the camp.

13,359 \* The witness was in the cage, being tied up and interrogated from 5:00 P.M. until 1:30 A.M. Three of them were put into the cage where there were already four men. He was kept there four nights and three days but received no mosquito curtains or blankets. \* He was taken out of the cage at seven in the morning and five in the evening.

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At the end of March 1943 a party of English POW's was brought to Sandakan, consisting of 740. At first they were kept at the airdrome but at the end of June were brought to an adjacent area. The E Force



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13,361

an Australian group of about 500 were brought into an adjacent camp on June 1, 1943. \* One man died as a result of his treatment in the cage. In the first year at the camp 24 died of beri-beri and of general disability. At the end of 1944 they were reduced to a ration consisting only of tapioca and sweet potatoes and a small quantity of greens and four ounces of rice. About January 25, 1945 there was a demand for 500 Australians for a working party and the fitter POW's were detailed for the party. The first party moved out \* on January 28 and parties continued thereafter in groups of fifty until nine groups had gone, making a total of 470. In addition to these the senior officers had been moved out and in September 1943 the main party of officers were moved to Kuching, leaving only three officers and three medics and three chaplains.

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After the party moved out to Ranau ninety percent of the men left were unfit. There were only a few fit for general camp duty. The remaining men, irrespective of condition, were called out for working parties. If the required number was not obtained, they had a full parade and an inspection. If a POW had his leg tied up, he would be kicked to see if he were really sick. If the doctor objected, he would be beaten. In March 1945 there were 231 deaths in the camp. Later in April, due to the reduced number of prisoners, they were all moved into a wired off area.

13,364

\* On May 29 there were about 740 men in camp including hospital cases of which there were about 400 stretcher cases alone. Of the English there were over 100 hospital cases alone. At nine o'clock that morning the Japanese officers inspected. One quarter hour later they saw that old camps numbers two and three were burned and that ammunition dumps were being exploded around the camp area. About half-past ten they received \* an order to clear the camp in ten minutes. As soon as the last man left they proceeded to burn it down. At five P.M. they heard that all who could walk had to be assembled by six P.M., all people then being in an open area. By 7:30 three parties of fifty each had been formed. An armed party of Japanese halted in front of the gate were addressed by the

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Japanese captain to take up certain positions around the party. There was no prisoner \* to be allowed to lag or escape. The party then moved out for a short distance and the Japanese continued to burn all the buildings. The party proceeded on through the night. The total number that left the camp was 536. The guards tried to make the sick who were still in the camp stand up, but after they moved off the witness never saw any of these prisoners. The witness was in charge of the second group, \* and all except seven others and himself were hospital patients. They moved down to the main road and were followed by the other parties. At the twelve-mile peg each party was issued two 100 pound bags of rice. Each party was told to make a nominal roll at the next stop which took place the next morning for about two hours. At that time there were only 38 to 40 \* left in the witness's party. The rest dropped out and were never seen again. Number One party was all hospital cases except for the C.O. By the time of the first halt they had already lost six men.

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On the next morning they formed the nominal roll and proceeded to march until three o'clock in the afternoon. At five they were told they would rest there for the night. The only food \* they had was the rice that had been issued. The march took 26 days and at the conclusion his party consisted of 13. At first they guessed that the others were being murdered along the route but later investigations and admissions show that the prisoners lagging behind and dropping out were murdered.



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13371 \* There were 183 prisoners who left Sandakan and reached Ranau. The party averaged six and a half miles per day, the first 30 miles being through marshy country, many creek crossings, and heavy mud. The next 40 miles was in higher country, with short steep hills and many river crossings. The next 20 was over a mountain, and the last 26 was mountainous. \* There was one meal period, and no camping facilities at stopping places. On the fourth day the Japanese withdrew from each party 32 pounds of rice previously given. The parties alternated from front to rear; stragglers in parties in front who showed signs of fatigue and dropped behind were pushed along and beaten.

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13373 Not all men moved off after each halt. Those who were too sick or ill to move were just left behind, \* and were never seen again. At frequent intervals during the march he heard the guards refer to those they had killed that day. The whole trip was 165 miles. For those that stopped, a guard would stay with him, and they would never be seen again.

13374 No shelter was provided at Ranau. There were morning and afternoon parades \* of those who could walk, and those who were too sick to parade were checked where they laid. To see whether a prisoner was dead or alive he would be kicked or poked with a stick. As to those who took part in the first Ranau march, five Australians and one English remained. \* The witness saw them. They were the survivors of the march which left late January and early February, 1945. Six out of 470 reached Ranau. These men gave an outline of their march, which was similar to that of the witness' party, and when they reached Ranau they were subject to hard work. 240 actually reached there.

13375

13376 \* On June 28 the Japanese demanded work parties to carry rice and vegetables, cut wood, to carry water and to build. The carrying parties had to cover 18 miles in one day. The men died quickly from the exertion. On July 3, 1945, the witness and 9 others were detailed to accompany the Japanese to carry cattle. The guard stated

13377 that he had been punished by his captain, and he \* said that all the POWs were going to be killed and that the Formosan guards would have to take the place of the prisoners. On the way back he said that the captain was no good and that all POWs were going to die, and that he was going to die. On the return trip he stated that the captain had killed off the POWs en route from Sandakan to Ranau, and that he would die.



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- 13378            On the following night \* when the witness was in the galley preparing the meal at about 5 p. m., this guard came down and said good bye. A few minutes later there were some rifle shots, and the witness learned from Captain Cook that this guard had come up and shot the captain and another officer and a non-com. He then threw a hand grenade which did not explode, and then shot the top of his own head off.
- 13379            \* On July 7, 4 prisoners escaped but their disappearance was not known until the next morning, and the men were mass punished by not being allowed to cook their vegetables, and vegetable supplies were cut off. On July 20 the POW moved into a hut, and there were only 76 alive. The rest had died from starvation, physical exertion and exposure. There was one death from violence, one sergeant being kicked by two Japanese guards.
- 13380            \* At Ranau the witness made out the death certificates, under Japanese direction, and the only cause of death they could enter was dysentery and malaria. On July 26, a medical orderly who supervised burial of the dead, stated that all POWs were going to die and that he had seen an order from the high command at officer's quarters, and stated that the witness was not to let anyone know. Prior to that he had tried to procure hypodermic syringes from the medical officer. On the night of the 26th the guards were more than doubled.
- 13381            \* Prior to that the POWs buried the people who had died, taking as much as four men to carry one light body, and six people about two and a half to four hours to dig the grave and complete the burial. This was due to the men's physical condition. Most of the POWs were in such low condition that they could not walk, and there were only twelve who could walk.
- 13382            The witness escaped from the camp with another man \* on the night of July 28, 1945, having been warned by a Japanese guard who knew he was prepared to escape that if he stayed any longer he would either be too sick to escape or would be killed. When he left the camp there were 38 alive, including eight unconscious. On August 2 he was in an area about five miles above Ranau and in the mountains. On that day a native stated there were still a number alive on the morning of the first of August. On August 8 his companion died \* of dysentery, and he met up with Allied forces on the morning of August 10, 1945.
- 13383



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The total number of prisoners that came to Sandakan were 2,736. Before the Ranau march approximately 240 were moved to Kuching and a hundred to Labuan. Of the remaining 2296, there were only six survivors.

13384 In December, 1945, the witness was present when Sergeant Major MORIZUMI made a statement, and he said that after the POWs \* marched out of Sandakan on May 29 there were 291 left. He made no provisions for their shelter or comfort, and they were left out in the open and on June 9, 75 were sent away with the pretense of sending them to Ranau. He knew that they would be disposed of en route.

On July 13 he and a lieutenant killed 23 at the airdrome. There was then approximately 30 left in the camp area, whom they did not bother killing but gave no food or water. The rest all died.

13385 In November, 1945, the witness was present with the investigation team that investigated into the Ranau area, and he indicated to the team \* the graves of the POWs. He had also gone into the interior with the War Graves Unit and had covered about one hundred miles of the road and recovered 280 bodies. He had seen these remains, and over 80% had their skulls bashed in or the jaw bone broken, or the facial part broken in; they had been brutally murdered. He was present when a statement was made by a sergeant and a guard who massacred eight POWs on the morning of June 10, 1945.

13386 Of the 75 POWs who were alleged to have left on June 9, the witness had never seen them at Ranau. \* A Japanese guard stated that these POWs were all disposed of before they got to the 30 Mile.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Logan.

13387 \* The witness stated that he recalled the incident where Lieutenant HOSIGIMA requested the POWs to sign a certificate in which the men would promise not to escape and to obey all orders of the Japanese Army. The Japanese, to get the men to sign, threatened to kill the colonel for disobeying an order, \* and the men knew that it would be carried out. They were able to get the words changed by consultation with the interpreter, and the portion cut out was the part that the men knew they would all be shot.

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Personally the instrument meant nothing to the witness. The inference of the instrument was that if the men attempted to escape they knew that they would all be killed, two, that they promised not to escape; and three, that they would obey orders.

13389 \* He could not remember the wording of the final document. The orderly he spoke to \* was a Formosan who was educated in a Japanese school. He did not say what signature he saw on the document. The "Higher Command" was generally referred to by the Japanese as their headquarters or that a little above them.

The 8-mile camp at Sandakan was built before the witness arrived there, some 12 or 14 huts being built by the Public Works Department under British supervision.  
13390 \*The POWs were told it had been an internment camp for about a hundred Japanese internees. The witness did not know whether the reservoir and pumps were used prior to his coming there, although it had been installed prior to his arrival. The water used was probably the same type as had been used prior to their arrival.

The witness stated he did not know Colonel SUGA's first name. It appeared evident that SUGA had given orders, since \* after every visit the conditions got worse, but he did not know of any orders he had issued.  
13391

Of the hundred odd Japanese guards, there were only about eleven deaths in the whole period. A few Japanese had attacks of malaria and dysentery, but they had plenty of medical supplies. The guards were mostly Formosans, but the NCO's were Japanese.

13392 At times beatings \* were the individual caprices of the particular soldier involved, but it grew as a habit because of their teaching.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. SHIMANOCHI.

13393 \* The witness stated he did not know Lieutenant Wellington, but he did know Lt. Col. Shephard.

He stated when the POWs were asked for their signature they were surrounded by armed guards. They did not press forward, but the Japanese soldiers on the contrary, later closed in on the POWs. \* The witness  
13394 stated he did not know what Lt. Col. Shephard had said.



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13396 He did not remember a Lt. Wellington being in the camp, but there was a Lt. Wells. \* At Sandakan the POWs had made three wireless sets without permission of the Japanese Army. These sets were used for receiving messages, which were reported to the other POWs for purposes of morale.

13397 \* There were some POWs who escaped or deserted from the march from Sandakan to Ranau. Two evaded capture and are still alive. Many others reputedly attempted to escape. At Monyad 54 attempted to escape, but the witness found 47 bodies in a heap.

13398 The witness said he understood Japanese a little because of his detention. He got a general outline of it, but most of the Japanese also spoke Malay. The Japanese guard who spoke to him on July 3, 1945, \* had been beaten with a sword while still in its scabbard, and kicked. On a few occasions he had seen other Japanese soldiers being punished by their superiors. The soldier he spoke to on July 6, 1945, was a private. He forgot his name, but he had been tried and convicted at Labuan. The witness said he used this private. He was not intimate with him, but he wanted to get any information he could.

13399 \* When he said he saw the order saying that the POWs were to be killed, there were other POWs present. This guard worked in the office. He also said they were not to speak of the matter, since they would get into trouble. In November, 1945, he acted as the guide into the area and returned to Jesselton in November 1945.

13400 \* The road over which the POWs had to march was a narrow track which other people used. The 280 bodies found were just skeletons, and over eighty percent had their skulls bashed in. The bodies were lying at the side of the tracks, and none were buried. The Japanese soldiers who have been apprehended have admitted and been convicted for murdering these POWs. The terrain in the country did not permit any vehicles to have passed over these bodies. \* No vehicle ever got within 22 miles of this point, and it is quite impossible in this jungle for any vehicle to proceed. \* The skulls didn't look like they had been lined up in a row; they appeared to have been left where murdered.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Levin.

13403 The Japanese guard told the witness that he knew that the witness was prepared to escape, and if he didn't do so immediately he would be too sick or would be killed. During his imprisonment the quartermaster sergeant and the interpreter showed him kindness, but both died under mysterious circumstances. There was also the guard \* who gave him the tip to escape who had been good to the men.

The only one who ever inspected the camp was Major SUGA, later a colonel, who was the highest ranking officer that the witness came into contact with personally.

13404 Exhibit No. 1666, the affidavit of Lt. R. G. Wells, stated that at Sandakan \* the rations of the sick were reduced. The POWs working at the drome would divide their rations with the sick, but the Japanese stopped this by compelling the POWs to cook and eat their later meals at the drome. The only medical supplies furnished was a small quantity of quinine.

13405 \* Discipline was enforced by corporal punishment of individuals and mass punishments. Corporal punishment was by beating and kicking. Every guard carried a pole of about 4 feet 6 inches long. Beatings were a daily occurrence. One man was so badly beaten that his arms were broken and he was then put into the cage. Another sergeant had his ear drum broken. Mass punishment consisted of an all-round decrease in rations. The witness made complaints about all these matters and referred the Japanese to the International Conventions. The commander stated he was not interested.

13406 The witness was arrested on July 24, 1943, and taken to the Sandakan Military Police Headquarters, where he was confined for three months, for three weeks in solitary confinement \* in a cell, and the remainder of the time with other prisoners in a room kept lighted all night. The witness had only a pair of shorts to wear. He was frequently interrogated. Corporal punishment and torture were used by the Kempei Tai to extract information. The witness was flogged with a whip and a wooden sword, and was also racked. He was tied to a veranda rafter so that on kneeling he was suspended with his knees about six inches above the ground. A wooden beam was placed behind his knees and two officers stood on either end of the rafter, stretching his body from the knees upward.



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13407 Another beam was placed across his ankles and pressure applied. The effect was to stretch his arms and legs, almost breaking his ankle bones. All flesh was pulled away from the ankle. \* After two minutes he became unconscious, but was revived by water. The interrogation continued after that with him being continually hit on the head with a small hammer. His middle ear was broken.

On August 16, 1943, he was made to consume a quantity of raw rice, and then they forced a lot of water into him. The rice swelled and stretched the stomach muscles to an extraordinary degree and pulled out a large portion of his bowel. Medical attention was refused.

All POWs not being interrogated had to sit from 7.30 a. m. until 10.30 p. m. with cross legs. During these three months the only food was 5 ounces of rice and a small piece of rock salt or dried fish head each day.

13408 On October 25, 1943, the witness and some others \* were shipped to Kuching on a trip lasting eight days, during which they were tied on deck without cover. The ration was the same as at the Police Headquarters. He remained at Kuching for five months, until February 29, 1944, when he was tried by a court-martial by Lt. Gen. BABA, along with others. They had no defense counsel and were not told of the charge against them, despite their requests. Previously they had been compelled to sign statements in Japanese which had not been translated and they did not know what was in them. No evidence was given, but the men were only questioned on these statements. Within half an hour everyone except the witness and one other had been sentenced. Later the witness was sentenced to twelve years hard labor, and Matthews was sentenced to death, which sentence  
13409 \* was carried out by a firing squad ten minutes later.

On March 8 the witness left for Outram Road Jail. Thirteen POWs escaped and were recaptured. They were all sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Others were also sentenced for planning to escape.

13410 Exhibit No. 1667, the affidavit of Lt. A. G. Weynton, stated \* that he was at Sandakan until July, 1944. In September, 1942, the troops were compelled, under threat of shooting their commanding officer, to sign a non-escape agreement.



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13411 The POWs were compelled to build an airdrome; working parties other than POWs \* received a totally inadequate supply of food, and the sick received only half rations. Prisoners were frequently beaten, some for lengthy periods of time.

13412 In September, 1942, all POWs able to walk were lined up and were surrounded by Japanese soldiers with machine guns. Captain HOSHIJIMA told the prisoners through an interpreter that they were to sign a non-escape agreement. So far as he could recall the document said that the men gave their word not to attempt to escape, \* and agreed to carry out all orders of the Japanese Army, and to inform the Army if they heard of anyone planning to escape. They further agreed that any punishment inflicted would be just, and that the Imperial Army would be entitled to shoot anyone who attempted to escape. Lt. Col. Walsh refused to sign and told the men not to sign. He was seized and beaten, and was marched behind the guard house, and the Japanese captain stated that if they did not sign the commander would be shot. The troops then agreed to sign. A consultation was held among the officers, and it was decided that the agreement could not be binding and that they therefore would sign it if the colonel was released. He was released and they signed it.

13413 In October, 1942, the Japanese caused a wooden cage to be constructed in front of the guard house, set on wooden stilts about 2 feet 6 inches from the ground. It was 6 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches high, by 4 feet wide, and it had a hardwood floor, \* the sides and ends consisting of slats. The top was planking with an attap roof. The door was a small opening about 2½ by 2 feet. The cage was used by the Japanese to confine POWs who were supposed to have broken regulations.

13414 As a result of a conference between officers in October, 1942, the deponent secured materials from natives \* and constructed a wireless set, and from November, 1942, listened to BBC news and disseminated it. When not in use it was kept hidden. Others helped with this, and still others tried to get medical supplies surreptitiously. On May 2, 1943, the deponent sent a letter to another camp where there were 500 POWs, stating that they were going to send some medical supplies. This was intercepted, and the witness was arrested on May 3, 1943. He was assaulted and made to stand all night at attention. He was then sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.



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13415 in the cage, along with five others. All could not lie down together, and they had to take turns. They had normal camp rations. They were not allowed to wash or shave, or to leave the cage except to go to the latrine. It rained very heavily, and for two of the 14 days \* he was wet through. When he was released he was sent to the hospital, where he remained until arrested on July 29 and again confined in the cage until the morning of August 12, 1943. The witness was then called before the camp commandant, who stated that they had a wireless set and wanted to know where it was. The witness denied all knowledge of this. The commandant, in English, told him he would be sent where he would be made to talk. He was sent back to the cage, where he remained without food and water and not allowed to go to the latrine. On August 14 he was bound and taken by truck to Kempeitai Headquarters. There he was made to sit cross legged, at attention, along with 25 others, from 7 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. and was not allowed to speak. They could lie down during the night, but the lights were kept on. For five minutes every morning and afternoon they did some physical jerks. \* If they were not carried out satisfactorily the person was beaten. They could leave the room to go to the latrine. He received this treatment from August 14, 1943, till October 26, 1943, except when being interrogated.

13416 On August 16, 1943, he was taken out for his interrogation, to another room where he had to sit cross legged at attention. An interpreter and six members of the Kempeitai were there. He was asked about the radio set and the activities of Captain Matthews and Lt. Wells. The witness denied all knowledge and was beaten with a riding whip. He was again asked the same questions, and on continuing it he was burned underneath the arms with lighted cigarettes. He was then sent back to the main room. Three days later he was again interrogated and asked the same questions, but denied all knowledge, \* receiving the same treatment. In addition, they threw him around the room with jiu jitsu holds. On August 28, 1943, he was taken by the Kempeitai to another building for interrogation and treated in the same manner. They then showed him statements from natives which showed he had been outside the camp at night getting radio parts. They also showed him a diary kept by an officer at the camp. All then admitted that they had a radio set, but denied all knowledge of the others activities. The interrogation continued until 3 a. m. Later the same day two others were interrogated separately. If their evidence differed they were all beaten together and made to agree.



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\* This interrogation lasted four and a half days. After the witness was interrogated with respect to the radio set he was questioned as to his association with Matthews and Wells, and because of denials was further tortured by beating, burned with cigarettes, putting tacks under his finger nails, and being tied by the wrists to a beam, with a beam placed over his ankles and two Kempeitai officers see-sawed on the beam. The witness became unconscious after two and a half minutes of this, and was awakened with a bucket of water thrown over him. He could not walk for four days after this. He saw Capt. Matthews, Doctor Taylor, Lt. Wells, and Mr. Mavor subjected to the same treatment.

13419

\* The witness was not further interrogated.

The deponent was then taken to Kuching, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, without being told of the charge, and was taken to Outram Road Jail to serve his sentence.

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13421

Exhibit No. 1668, the affidavit of Private Keith Botterill, stated \* that he was at Sandakan Camp \* from July 1942 until February 1945. At the beginning of 1944 the food ration was reduced to five ounces of bad rice and a small quantity of tapioca. Tropical ulcer and dysentery diseases were prevalent, and from the end of 1944 until February, 1945, deaths averaged 7 per day. 400 had died when he left.

In February, 1945, 470 were sent from Sandakan to Ranau, in daily parties of 40 or 50. The witness was in the third party, accompanied by an officer, three NCO's and 15 privates as a guard. The POWs had to carry ammunition and food for the guards, as well as their own food and equipment. Men dropped out and were immediately shot. The witness saw four men shot. At one time the only food for 40 for three days was six cucumbers.

13422

A week out of Ranau they crossed a large mountain, \* and two Australians fell out, being too weak to carry on. These men were shot, as were three others. As they went along the men would fall out and then shortly they would hear shots and men squealing. There were always Japanese behind, who did the shooting. Although he did not see the bodies of any men who had been shot in previous parties, he could smell them.



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Of the party of 50, only 37 reached Ranau after a 17 day march. The Japanese who accompanied them were in good physical condition and had more rations than the POWs. A couple had malaria, but they were left behind at outposts and came when they were fit. He saw these men coming about six weeks later.

- 13423 After he reached Ranau he was sent back 26 miles to carry rice for the troops and for the Japanese. \* This journey took five days. Three parties making the journey stayed at this place. Each man had to carry a 45 pound bag of rice over hills and swampy ground. As a result several died. One man was shot while carrying rice, and another bayoneted because they were too weak to carry on. The witness saw the bayonetting. The witness used to make some decent meals of tapioca, and was one of the fittest men in the camp. In March, 1945, two Australians attempted to escape, but were recaptured and tortured. \* They were tied up in full view of the natives for two weeks. One died within 20 minutes of release.

At Ranau bashings were an every day occurrence. One man was bayoneted to death for taking some food from a food dump. At that time the food consisted of 100 grams of rice, 100 grams sweet potatoes and 100 grams tapioca daily. The men were given no medical supplies. Deaths occurred, and the Japanese allowed the cause to be shown as malaria or dysentery.

- 13425 Of the 470 that left Sandakan in February, 1945, six were alive in June, 1945. The Japanese were all in good condition, except for a few with malaria. They had plenty of food. In June, 1945, 140 more arrived at Ranau. There had been 600 of them at Sandakan, but the rest had died \* on the march. About 100 were still alive when the witness escaped in July, but they were dying at the rate of 7 a day, mainly from starvation. There was plenty of rice available, and the Japanese got 600 grams a day, plus tapioca, meat, eggs and sweet potatoes. The clothes of the men who died were traded to the natives for food for the Japanese, as were blankets.

A Korean guard told the POWs on the march that all would be shot if the Australians landed. On July 7, 1945, four of them escaped. They were in the jungle for six weeks before they were rescued.



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13426 Exhibit No. 1669, statement of ISHII, Fujio, stated \* that on February 9, 1945, he left Labuan with Captain NAGAI, a second lieutenant and two sergeants, arriving on the 23rd at Ranau. Some POWs left with them, and about 100 were at the camp when they arrived. There were also POWs at Pugnitan.

13427 He recalled the rice carrying parties from Ranau to Pugnitan. If a man became sick on the way he was left to recover and sent back with a later party, but he did not know what happened \* to the sick ones who were left behind.

13428 He remembered HANEDA taking ten POWs to the 110 Mile Camp. On April 28, 1945, he met some others, and half the men were sent to 110 Mile Camp to build a new one. In May HANEDA brought over the ten men NAGAI had moved out about the middle of May, and SUZUKI was in charge. When HANEDA brought in his ten POWs, the eight POWs that were left behind in the No. 1 Camp were killed. The witness was present. Lt. SUZUKI ordered the witness and others, Japanese, to take the POWs to the hospital. This was a lie, since they were carried out and shot outside the building. When they brought the two POWs out of the building, \* SUZUKI told them to leave the men walk and to go back for two more. They only had two stretchers. As they went back the deponent heard shots, and found out later that the men had been killed in cold blood. When the second two POWs were brought up, the men were ordered to fire on them, and everyone fired at least one shot, and most of them two. The POWs did not have their hands tied behind their backs--they were too sick. They had no chance to escape and did not try to. The same procedure was followed with the rest, \* and all bodies were buried together. Apart from this instance, the witness at no time had received orders to kill POWs, nor had he done so.

13429 When the rest of the POWs were killed in the 110 Mile Camp, the witness was looking for an escapee. When they returned on August 2 all the POWs were dead. Natives could not have seen the POWs about the middle of August. From his knowledge of the Japanese, the probability is that the balance of the POWs were shot at Sandakan as well as elsewhere.



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13430 Exhibit No. 1670, the statement of Chen Kay, Chin Kin and Lo Tong, stated \* that they all lived at the 15-1/2 Mile Post, Sandakan. At the end of May or early June, 1945, a large number of POWs were being marched from the POW camp, and they arrived at that post about 11 a. m., where they stopped and cooked a meal. At 2 p. m., while they were eating, four Allied airplanes came over and the men scattered. The planes passed over without shooting, and the men continued to eat. At 5.30 the men were ordered to march. All got up except seven who were too ill. Three guards remained behind. The guards tried to urge the seven along, kicking and beating them, and managed to get them about thirty yards along the road. The Japanese guards then shot the POWs. One man escaped for the time being and hid. After the shooting, \* the guards continued their march, believing all to have been killed. The soldier who escaped was found by the Kempeitai the next day, as well as the two who were wounded and left alive. They later found the seven soldiers had been shot to death.

13433 Exhibit No. 1671, the statement of Sergeant HOSOTANI, Naoji, stated \* that he admitted having shot two soldiers, as set forth in the previous affidavit.

13434 \* These soldiers were being marched to Jesselton in groups of thirty. The men he shot had apparently been in the rear party and were ill. The deponent was then living at the 15-1/2 Mile Post. The corporal in charge of the group told him that if there were any stragglers he was to shoot them. He heard some shots, but did not get up because he was ill. The next day he was told that some POWs had been shot. The leader of the group told him that he was to kill anyone remaining behind.

13435 \* He then found seven POWs, who had apparently been killed by the leader's men. He ordered the natives to bury them. He later saw two prisoners and shot them in the head, as ordered. Later he learned that a civilian employee of the Kempeitai had shot another prisoner. The deponent stated he had not shot any other prisoners,

13436 but he had been told that on one occasion \* some POWs were pushed off a truck at the 15 mile post and shot because they could not walk to Ranau. He could not recall who told him this, since he was new in March 1945 at the post.

The witness had shot some Chinese or Malays in the area. He had killed five Chinese because he had been told that they were collaborating with a guerilla group operating in the islands around Sandakan Harbor.



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They had given the guerillas money to buy food and supplies and were getting information from them.

13439      Exhibit No. 1672, the statement of Lieut. WATANABE, Genjo, stated \* that he landed at Kuching about September 8, 1942, and stayed there until May, 1944. He then went to Sandakan, arriving on June 2, 1944. He was adjutant to Col. SUGA, and documents for movements passed through his hands.

At Sandakan he carried out the same duties under Capt. HOSHIJIMA. When he arrived NAGAI was there but he left ten days later with 100 PWs for Labuan. On May 29, 1945, he went to Ranau on orders from headquarters, having been informed that a landing of Australians at Sandakan was imminent and because of the severity of air raids. The deponent was second in command, under Captain TAKAKUA.

13440      \* 536 PWs left camp, wherein WO Sticpewich was in command of No. 2 Group. There were six short. On leaving Sandakan there was no nominal roll. At the end of the first day he called for nominal rolls of all PWs, and these were supplied by squad leaders. He ordered his men at the rear to make a list of dead and put these dead PWs in the jungle.

13441      Throughout the march men dropped out, \* and others could not move in the morning and were left at the camp. Sandakan was totally destroyed on May 29. PWs were allowed to take documents or medical supplies. The camps were burned by the Japanese. This was all done on TAKAKUA's orders.

About 183 arrived at Ranau. Of the 353 unaccounted for, 54 escaped and about 90 were put out of their misery by shooting, having asked for death rather than be left behind. The witness did not know exactly how death occurred. Bodies were dragged into the jungle. TAKAKUA ordered soldiers to dispose of sick PWs and to see that none were left behind.

13442      \* The witness moved with the rear group. Each morning all unable to travel were placed in groups for two Japanese, and all disposals were done behind him. The witness arrived at Ranau on June 25, 1945, and the next day everyone moved to Tambunan working camp. When he reached there, there already were 9 PW, making a total of 192.



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13443 The figure of 54 escapees was arrived at as the number of unaccounted for on his lists, and this was the only way he could account for them. He did not make out any death certificates for them, and did not remember any being made out. When Sticpewich escaped, the orders were to recapture him and find out the plans of others, but there were no orders to shoot him. John Hore was killed and his body placed on the camp sign. \* Prior to his escape, PWs were caught going under the wire at the end of the camp to get food. These men were taken back and later put into the cage. This was not a matter for the Kempeitai. He knew that one man had died in the cage.

13444 Three days after Sgt. Major Sticpewich escaped the sick prisoners were taken to the cemetery, on August 1. These 17 men, he later found out, were killed. There were then only about 16 left in the camp, and these were shot the same day. \* The orders came from Commander TAKAKUA. One Japanese party killed 5 PWs, another killed 17, and a third killed 11. The order for killing was secret. The witness was sure the killings took place on August 1, 1945.

13446 Exhibit No. 1673, the affidavit of Lt. S. V. B. Day, stated \* that the affiant went to Kuching with 500 British in November or December, 1942. For speaking to an Indian prisoner he was beaten and sentenced by Col. SUGA to five days imprisonment. Numerous prisoners were  
13447 beaten and mistreated. \* Collective punishments were imposed. Food was poor, with the staple diet rice. The Japanese guards received fish, pork, fruit, and rice. There were no medical supplies except what they had purchased from the medical officer. Prisoners were compelled to do war work.

13448 Exhibit No. 1674, the affidavit of Col. E. M. Sheppard, stated \* that as a medical officer, he went to Kuching in November, 1942, and in June was transferred to a camp hospital which was most inadequate for a population of 2,000. There was hardly any medical or surgical supplies, and no bedding. Deaths were caused by deficiency diseases. Between January 1 and August 31, 1945, 580 died. Bashings were at the rate of ten a day, including those done by the doctor. Propaganda photographs falsifying conditions were taken.



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- Exhibit No. 1675, the affidavit of Lt. Col. N. H. Morgan, stated \* that he was in charge of the medical team that went to Kutching in September, and first visited the camp on the 8th. All Australians were suffering from general malnutrition, and the British had 250 stretcher cases. \* The same was true in the male internee camp. Women and children were in fairly good condition. Four persons were dying each day, but after the witness and another began their work only 14 more deaths occurred, and some of these had cancer and tuberculosis.

All the Japanese were well nourished, and the camp was still being run as a POW camp. When he came, in the Japanese Civilian Hospital there were a total of 39 patients, with two Australian medical officers and a polyglot lot of medical orderlies. In the POW Camp, two or three buildings were used as a camp hospital, housing 30 or 40 patients of all nationalities.

- 13451 \* In the British camp, 250 were lying in the ordinary huts, with only one medical officer, and with no bedding except a blanket. Ulcers were very badly dressed. Medical stores were short, and there were almost no surgical dressings and instruments. Several demands were made for instruments to the commanding officer. Clothing was in poor condition. No member of the POW camp could be classified as fit for any kind of work. Two-thirds of the camp were evacuated. If the conditions had continued to operate, nobody would have survived. At least fifty would have died within the
- 13452 \* next fortnight, and a greater number within six weeks.

- Exhibit No. 1676, the affidavit of Lt. Col. J. L. Treloar, identified the photographs admitted as Exhibit 1676-B, \* relating to POWs in Borneo and Ambon.
- 13453

DIRECT EXAMINATION of Sister VIVEN BULLWINKEL,  
By Lieutenant Colonel Mornane.

- 13454 \* The witness stated that she was a captain in the Australian Army Nursing Service; early in February of 1942, she was in the staff of the Australian General Hospital at Singapore. On February 12, 1942, 65 sisters and about 200 women and children and a few old men were evacuated from Singapore on the Vyner Brook. Other than the Nursing Sisters, of which the witness was one, there was no other service personnel among the passengers.



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- 13455        \* On February 14, at about 2 p. m., while in the Banka Straits, three Japanese airplanes bombed and machine gunned shipping and lifeboats. The order was given to abandon the ship. Civilian women were over first, and then the nurses were given orders to follow. All but two of the lifeboats sunk. 13 nurses, including the witness, jumped over and swam to a sinking lifeboat. There were three civilians and a ship's officer clinging to this boat for about eight hours, landing at Banka Island at 10.30 p.m. The machine gunning of the boats was done while the attack was on.
- 13456        When they reached the island they found that the two lifeboats which had not been sunk had been beached with 30 or 40 women and children and 30 of the crew. There were about ten nurses among the party. The next day a party went to a small native village to get some help for the wounded, but were refused and told that the Japanese had taken the island. They reported this to the rest of the party. That night they saw a ship in the Straits being shelled, and then a lifeboat arrived with about 20 or 30 in it. On Monday the 16th they decided to give themselves up and a ship's officer went to get a Japanese party. While he was away \* the remainder organized the women and children and sent them off to Montok. At ten a. m. the officer returned with the Japanese party of 15. The survivors were divided into two groups, one of men and the other, the 20 Army Sisters and the civilians. Half of the men were marched down the beach, and then the other half were marched down. Shots were then heard, and when the Japanese returned they were cleaning rifles and bayonets. After they had finished cleaning their weapons they ordered the 22 Army Sisters and one civilian to march into the sea. When they had gone a few yards they began to machine
- 13457        gun from behind. The witness was hit in the back \* at about waist level. She was knocked over and was brought in to the edge of the water, where she continued to lie for some time. When she sat up the Japanese had disappeared. The witness took off into the jungle.
- 13458        She saw quite a number of bodies which had been washed up to the beach. She did not at that time notice any of the stretcher cases, and she did not see anyone at this time. \* When she regained consciousness in the jungle, she decided to go to the beach to get a drink. On her way to the spring she found an Englishman who was one of the stretcher cases, who had been bayoneted.
- 13460



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13461 He told her that the other stretcher cases has been bayoneted in the same way, and that all had been left for dead after the shooting of the Sisters. \* She had been unconscious from Monday to Wednesday. On that day she saw the dead bodies of the stretcher cases. The man whom she talked to was very sick. She managed to get him into the jungle, and then went to the village where she was given some food by a native. With that food and fresh water they lived on until the man was strong enough to walk again. They then decided to give themselves up. While this man was her patient she went to the village two or three times. They decided to give themselves up \* twelve days after she had been shot. She saw no other survivors at that time.

13462 They started off for Muntok and on the way were overtaken by a car with Japanese personnel. They were taken in the car to Naval Headquarters, where they were questioned and then put in with other prisoners. They did not mention to the questioners what had happened at the beach. This was February 28.

13463 The Sisters had remained behind when the other women had been sent to Montok because it was decided that they would help \* carry the stretcher cases. Of the two batches of men who had been marched away on February 16, she heard that there had been two men who had survived by making a dash into the sea when the Japanese began bayonetting. As to the first party, there was evidence that they had been bayoneted. The two survivors had gone into the jungle shortly after, and lived there for a week. They had then given themselves up and gone to Muntok. \* At Muntok they had received a handful of rice twice a day and a drink of tea at 6 p. m.

13464 On March 2, 1942, 200 women and children, including 32 Sisters from the Vyner Brook, were taken to Palembang, Sumatra. \* None of these other Sisters were survivors of the massacre that the witness was in. At Palembang they were taken to a camp consisting of 14 houses known as Irene Lines camp, containing 500 women and children. She remained there for 18 months. Each house had an average of 40 people in the space of a four room bungalow. Sanitation was appalling. The septic tanks could not cope with the large party, and would overflow into the drains \* and into the open street drains.

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They received no medical supplies, and it was six months before they could get any sick patients into the town hospital. The main illness was dysentery, and the patients were nursed at home or in a small garage. There were at least 50 cases during this six months, and they made repeated requests for medical supplies.

13468 In September, 1945, they were sent to a camp a quarter mile away, which was known as the men's civilian camp, and consisted of bamboo huts for 60 or 70 people. Each person had a space of 26 inches by six feet for himself and belongings. There were no medical supplies. The rice ration was cut down over a period of several months until in the end they were receiving one cup of uncooked rice per person per day. They had camp duties only until April 1944, when there was a change of administration. At that time the Army took over, and the PWs were forced to till the land to plant potatoes. Everyone had to go out, but the sick worked shorter hours. There was no water except from four wells, which dried up in the dry season, so that all water for camp and gardens \* had to be carried a quarter of a mile: They had to stand in line before the hydrant. They would have to carry the water first to Japanese houses for Japanese bathing, then for their kitchen purposes, and then for the large gardens. Sometimes they were allowed to carry a little fresh water for their own kitchen purposes, and seldom were allowed to carry any for their own bathing purposes. All were on a ration of one and one-half pints for bathing and washing clothes.

13469 Sanitary conditions were frightful--the septic tanks were constantly overflowing. In the garden, after hoeing, they had to plant the potatoes and keep \* them watered. They carried the water in buckets. There were about 500 or 600 people in the camp. There were many instances of face slapping and people being stood in the sun. Everyone had to bow to the Japanese. They were in this camp for about twelve months, and there were about twenty deaths, due mainly to malnutrition.

13470 \* In October, 1944, all weakened people were moved to Banka Island. They had to load their own supplies from the train to the ship. The camp was a new one, but had no particular name. It was made up of large bamboo and atap huts. The camp was in a malarial area, and it was also subject to the Banka Island fever. From both  
13471 diseases they had over 150 deaths in \* six months.



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13472 The work consisted in looking after the sick and digging graves. The only medical supplies was an inadequate supply of quinine bark. Food was a small ration of rice with a little vegetables, and on some occasions some bad fish. The original 450 were joined by about 200 other women. In April, 1945, they were removed from Banka Island back to Sumatra. \* In all there were 500. When they disembarked from the boat they were kept on a train overnight, traveled all the next day and were still kept on the train the following night. Twelve women died in the train in the section that he was with. In all there were three sections.

13473 On the trip they had very little food and only such water as they carried themselves. The people who moved were from the hospital, plus about 150 of the sick. \* The hospital cases were in no condition to be moved. When they arrived at Lubukling'au, they found that the camp consisted of old atap buildings, which leaked, which was bad because it was the rainy season. The hospital accommodations were the same. The only medical supplies were quinine bark, which was not effective to cure malaria, and gave diarrhea to those who took it. The main diseases were malaria and beri-beri, which also affected the Sisters. \* Over fifty died in six months. 13474 The food was a small amount of rice and a few vegetables.

On August 24, 1945, Captain SEKI told them the war was over and gave them dozens of bottles of quinine tablets. They were also given other medical supplies and food, and were also given local anesthetics, which had been previously withheld. They were given fresh fruits and vegetables.

13475 \* During her internment the only Red Cross parcels she saw were in August, 1944. Evidence of the remainder of the consignment had been seen in the Japanese houses. There had been several visits from high officials, all of whom were Japanese. She was never visited by any representative of Switzerland.

13476 \* The witness stated that her wound got no attention after she gave herself up, and the Japanese did not know anything about it.



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13478

Exhibit No. 1677, showed \* that the NEI Army consisted only partly of Dutch troops, most of whom were civilian militia and territorial army, including home guards. These amounted to about 37,000 of the POWs who died.

13480

Exhibit No. 1678, a letter from the Foreign Office to the Swedish Minister in Tokyo, September 8, 1942, stated \* that it was an act of grace to accord POW treatment to a subject or citizen of an enemy country. Japan notes that Holland has expressed its intention not to require that Mr. Starkenborgh be treated as a PW. Japan therefore feels at liberty to cease at any time to treat him as a PW, but to deal with him as an ordinary internee together with other enemy nationals whose liberation is deemed detrimental to Japan.



Page

Exhibit 1679, a cable from the International Red Cross to the Netherlands Government in which the Japanese government promised to apply the rules of the 1929 Geneva Convention on POW's to Dutch civilian internees.

13,484

Exhibit 1680, affidavit of Major General SAITO, stated \* that in June 1942 he became head of all POW camps in Java, arriving in Batavia in July 1942. He had never been in the NEI before and prior to coming he had been in Manchuria from October 1940 to June 1942. \* He had received his appointment for Java by cable and at the same time received an order to attend a meeting in Tokyo. This meeting took place on July 7 & 8, 1942 in the War Ministry. The matter of punishment of POW's for infringement and escape was not discussed, but was given in typed instructions handed to all present. Everyone read how his particular position concerned him and asked questions about it. He does not recall that he asked questions as he knew nothing as to the international regulations regarding POW's.

13,485

13,586

Exhibit 1681, affidavit of Col. NAKATA, stated \* that his immediate chief was Field Marshal TERAUCHI. His instructions were not given him directly but came through headquarters of General HARADA, the Commandant of Batavia. His cable went through these headquarters. TERAUCHI's instructions \* were neither harsh nor benovolent, but followed a middle course.

13,487

The witness stated he always executed the order according to instructions and never did anything on his own authority. Everything with respect to POW's and civilian internees he did entirely on the orders of TERAUCHI and deportation of prisoners was in close relation to active operations of the Army, however, he was entirely free to fix the degree of severity with which the POW's and internees would be treated.

13,489

Exhibit 1682, a memorandum of the Swedish Legation dated January 24, 1942, set forth a proposal of \* the Dutch Government for exchange of POW's and civilian internees. This document was delivered on January 24, 1944 to the Japanese Government and on February 8, 1944 the Swedish representative was informed that this was at present regrettably impossible for military reasons.



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13,490 Exhibit 1683, letter of the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, December 30, 1943, \* transmitted the Netherlands' protest against the location of POW's in danger zones.

Exhibit 1684, letter of the Swedish Minister, dated May 5, 1944, pointed out Burma as an example of a danger zone. The Japanese Foreign Minister answered that Burma was not dangerous.

13,493 Exhibit 1685, affidavit of Sgt. Major J.M.J. Muller, stated \* that during activities around Tarakan a squad of 32 men was captured on January 11, 1942. After these men had refused to give the direction of Tarakan they were informed by an interpreter that they would be killed if they did not give this information. When this was unsuccessful the men were handcuffed and tied together and led across the swamp. At 10:00 P.M. they had to bivouac in the open, receiving no food or drink. On January 12, 1942 when Tarakan capitulated, they were tied together in groups of ten and led a short distance from the bivouac and their names and ages taken. The men were then blindfolded \* and were slaughtered with bayonets. At the surrender of Tarakan the Dutch Commander sent an officer to instruct the batteries to cease fire since the telephone had been cut. This officer was intercepted by the Japanese and could not carry out his task and the batteries, as a result, sank two Japanese destroyers. Several weeks later the Japanese selected all POW's who belonged to that battery, 215 in all, and drowned them.

13,494

Exhibit 1686, the sworn report of Tan Eng Dhong, verified the information contained in Muller's affidavit.

13,497

\* Exhibit 1687, synopsis of Dutch Borneo was offered and received in evidence.

Exhibit 1688, affidavit of F. R. Oldhan, stated that at Longnawan, which could only be reached by a trip through the jungle, in August 1942, the Japanese murdered 35 Dutch who had surrendered after resisting because they were unaware of the general surrender.



Page

13,499      Exhibit 1689, statement of Lt. SHOJI, stated  
\* that the killing at Longnawan was under special or-  
ders from higher command at Tarakan as a punitive  
measure.

Exhibit 1690, statement of Warrant Officer  
TSUDA, stated that at Samarinda, East Borneo, in Feb-  
ruary 1945 three American airmen were beheaded.

13,500      From Exhibit 1686, affidavit of Tan Eng  
Dhong, it was stated that at Tarakan \* all extra  
clothes were confiscated and each POW was allowed two  
pair of pants and no shirts or coats. Heads had to  
be shaved. All books, notes, were taken away and  
13,501      burned. \* Up until then they had always been able  
to smuggle in certain food to appease their hunger.  
Without their money there would be no extra food. The  
lack of clothing and shaved heads caused the sick num-  
ber to increase and the death rate during May, June,  
13,503      and July 1944 was due to these measures. \* It was  
probably the intention of the Japanese to starve the  
men to death gradually. The quantity of food received  
was so negligible that the men could not keep alive.  
There were 75 grams of rice, plus two or three spoons-  
ful of native vegetable soup and a cucumber in 24  
hours. For four months this witness was able to keep  
the men alive, thanks to the extra food he had sent  
clandestinely with the support of the kitchen and  
nursing personnel.

Exhibit 1691, Netherlands Forces Intelligence  
Service report stated the conditions at Balikpapan.

13,506      From Exhibit 1686 it was stated that the large  
majority did coolie work \* which was heavy but there  
was not much beating or driving. On September 1, 1942  
work was begun on an airfield which was hell for the  
13,507      POW's. \* These POW's did the heaviest work in all  
Borneo. Reports from Samarinda and Balikpapan mentioned  
lighter work and that the men got less rough and  
bestial treatment.

Exhibit 1692, affidavit of Sgt. P. H. Oude-  
mans, stated that at Bandjermasin in July 1942 three  
Dutch POW escapees were executed without trial.



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13,508

From Exhibit 1691 it was shown that \* at Balikpapan in March 1943 three Dutch and one Indian POW's were murdered for unknown reasons without trial.

13,510

From Exhibit 1686 it was shown \* that in March 1944 three Dutch POW's were beheaded without trial. This is confirmed by the information of H. Loupatty.

13,511

Exhibit 1694, affidavit of Sgt. A.M.L. Mohr, showed that at Pontianak, West Borneo \* in June 1942, three Dutch POW escapees were beheaded without trial.

13,515

Exhibit 1696, official record of murders between October 1943 and June 1944 at Pontianak, stated \* that during that time murders occurred systematically on a huge scale. The navy military police pretended there was a plot and confessions were extorted. About 65 were tried and executed, but the legal procedure was an exception. In all, some 1,340 people were executed including several of the native rulers of West Borneo and many well-to-do Chinese and Indonesians and some Dutch. This was done on orders of Navy Headquarters at Surabaya.

13,516

According to YAMAMOTO, S. \* the people were executed by order of the commander at Balikpapan. Sixty-three were taken before a court martial and sentenced to death. YAMAMOTO stated that it was incorrect not to take the rest of them. The suspects were dangerous to Japan and had to be punished.

13,517

TAKAGATSCHI of the Minseibu at Bandjermasin decided when a suspect would be court martialled. The arrestees were tortured during interrogation by the water torture \* or the electricity test. YAMAMOTO said that all should have been court martialled but the trial of 1,000 people would have taken two or three years and the enemy was near. The conspiracy was discovered in October 1943 and while there was no enemy in the neighborhood, a submarine had been seen at the mouth of the Kapoeas. There were no allied soldiers in the Indies. \* Not all the men were arrested at one time and after the first arrests the others became afraid because their names were mentioned by the first arrested.

13,518

Two hundred and fifty weapons were found with the suspects



Page

- 13,519 of British and Dutch origin. There had never been any revolt at Pontianak. The information of the conspiracy came from Bandjarmasin. He could well imagine that by torturing people they would confess to all sorts of things. The court martial consisted of several \* officers and 36 accused in one session in a morning were all sentenced to death. All were navy officers. The charges were read out as were the results of investigation and translated into Malay. The accused all confessed guilty. There was no further interrogation of them or witnesses. After deliberating a half hour the court martial sentenced the accused to death.
- 13,520 Exhibit 1697, the Borneo Shimbun for July 1, 1944 gave the names of the \* most prominent victims of the massacre.
- 13,521 Exhibit 1698, interrogation of S. HAYASHI, stated \* that in August 1944 he discovered at Singkawang some Chinese were holding a meeting. This was reported and the affiant was given a list of 50 to arrest. A further list of 80 was made up from names obtained from the original 50 and these 80 were also arrested. In his opinion they were all arrested because of their wealth and not because of any crime. The plot was partly planned by OKAJIMA, NAGATANI, YAMAMOTO and the Affiant. Those guilty deserved imprisonment at the most.
- 13,522 \* Seventeen only appeared before the court martial. Their papers were sent to Sourabaya and they were sentenced in absentia. Ten of the 130 were released and the rest executed without trial. The order for execution was given by OKAJIMA, Commanding Officer of the Keibitai Tokeitai. He received this order from the Second Southern Squadron at Sourabaya.
- 13,523 At the interrogations the Affiant acted as interpreter and made the arrests on order. Anyone whom he considered dangerous \* he arrested. After torture these people admitted having planned a scheme for the overthrow of Japan. They signed reports. A great many of the 130 were innocent and should not have been executed. The confessions \* were drawn up by the Tokeitai personnel and the suspects signed them. The Japanese anticipated that death sentence would be given
- 13,524



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on the strength of them. It was thought better to kill them because they were wealthy and important and their money and valuables were confiscated.

13,525

Exhibit 1699, affidavit of Lt. SHOJI, stated at Berau, Northeast Borneo, in June 1945, about 30 \* Indonesians and a French couple were murdered without trial.

13,526

Exhibit 1700, N.E.F.I.S. report No. 817, showed at Kota Baru, Southeast Borneo, June 1944, seven were bayoneted to death without trial.

From Exhibits 1688 and 1689, \* it was shown that at Longnawan civilians, including babies, were murdered.

Exhibit 1341, affidavit of Van Amstel, showed that the white population of Balikpapan was murdered after an ultimatum to refrain from destroying installations had been refused.

13,527

Exhibit 1701, statement of HAYASHI, S., stated \* that at Pontianak women were arrested and imprisoned without suspicion to force them to submit to sexual intercourse with the Japanese.

Exhibit 1702, the report of Captain J. F. Heybroek, described the measures for enforcing prostitution.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF NICHOLAS D. J.  
READ-COLLINS, by Lt. Col. Damste

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13,529

\* The witness stated he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army, Chief of the British Division of the Legal Section, SCAP. After the Japanese surrender he was in Rangoon, Singapore, Palembang and Batavia, arriving at the last place on September 18, 1945. \* He was responsible in Batavia for the air supply of POW camps in Java and Sumatra and in Batavia he was responsible for feeding 65,000 POW's and women internees.

He visited the women's camps at Tjideng, Kramat and Struisweg, also convalescent homes known as Mater Dolorosa and St. Vincentius. His first impression was that he was talking to people who had died before. They



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were sub-normal and their reactions were those not expected from mature people. He was shocked and revolted by conditions because he had expected them to be the same under which the Japanese had been interned at Gwalior and at New Dehli in India. He had been impressed by the conception of Bushido and his surprise was, therefore accentuated. He found people suffering from acute malnutrition and accumulated attacks of dysentery. The conditions were quite unknown when the British plan for occupying Java and Sumatra was made and they had to recast all their ideas.

13,531

The men behaved only slightly abnormally \* and physically they showed signs of prolonged starvation and were suffering from beri-beri, malaria and tropical ulcers. They found it difficult to coordinate and were extremely talkative. Their condition, however, was not as bad as that of the women; because, first, military discipline had been exercised and there was a higher state of morale, second, the men had responsibility only to themselves, while the women had responsibility toward their children and others.

In the 10th Battalion Camp conditions had improved slightly because of rapid evacuation to hospitals.

13,532

\* The behavior of most of the women who were Europeans was distinctly abnormal. The men were European, both soldiers and civilians. While the physical condition of the women was similar to that of the men, their mental state was more acute. Their entire existence was motivated by an urgent and violent hunger drive. They were not responsible and were unaware of the normal stimuli and showed no clear response to any stimulus not directly related to satisfying hunger. The women were so conditioned to starvation that when the first regular supplies were taken to the camps, it was difficult to persuade the commanders \* to issue them. They felt it necessary to hoard in case there should be a future decrease. Every article, flowers, insect, rat was critically examined by most women for calorific potentiation.

13,533

The second abnormality was the drive to possess and acquire small things such as a piece of string. Women nearly always carried about with them a collection of useless material. This made a semi-permanent



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13,534 impression because in January 1946 the witness traveled  
13,535 with a number of internees en route to Holland and they  
were still carrying some of these useless articles. He  
watched the mothers brush crumbs from the table \* and  
take them away and keep them. At first there was very  
little emotion shown. \* The children showed signs of  
starvation, malnutrition and some appeared not to be  
too greatly affected. Others looked like plants which  
had grown without light. The bodies were emaciated  
and they had a pallor that comes from malaria. The  
majority had dysentery and suffered from an intense  
fear of Japanese guards. This was due to the beatings  
the mothers had received. Children were at first si-  
lent and slow to laugh.

13,536 The women's camp at Tjideng was the worst  
which he saw. There were approximately 10,200 inhabi-  
tants. These people were confined \* in an area three-  
fourths of a mile square. He was told that the Japan-  
ese had taken a section of the poor residential district  
13,537 and sealed it off as an internment camp. \* There were  
a number of derelict and delapidated houses without  
doors and without windows, both of which had been pre-  
viously removed to make room and to use for fire wood.  
The houses were without fans and adequate ventilation  
for the large number accommodated. The whole camp was  
13,538 severely overcrowded and the original area \* had been  
reduced from time to time. In one house in which there  
were 800 square feet of floor space 84 were living.

13,539 It was quite a normal thing for fifteen per-  
sons to live in a garage of one automobile size. In  
some houses there was sufficient space for people to  
lie on the floor but in others it was impossible to  
sleep at night in a lying position. There was very  
little furniture. Most has been broken up \* to provide  
fuel for cooking. There were no amenities and no  
space for children to play and there was no form of  
education. The sanitation system was hopelessly over-  
loaded and the water supply totally inadequate and  
very often there was only sufficient water for cooking  
purposes. As a result the septic tanks had overflowed.  
He saw children walking and sitting in stinking filth  
13,540 \* and the stench was sickening. The camp was so full  
of flies that one had to cover ones mouth when talk-  
ing to prevent them from flying in. There had been some



Page

13,541 clearing of the camp before the witness arrived but not too much. \* Each woman had one dress. Others were wearing the same clothes which they had worn all during the camp time, which were a pair of shorts and a bra. He never saw mosquito nets in the camp and did not believe they existed. The Japanese told him there was no malaria in Batavia. The main diseases were malnutrition, beri-beri, dysentery and nervous disorders. Practically everyone had the marks of tropical ulcers. \* Every woman had had malaria as had every child, some as many as 20 times during internment.

13,542

The principal items of food when he arrived were rice, a small amount of meat, some black bread made from tapioca root and a reasonable amount of green material. The rations had been doubled since the Japanese surrendered. The women were generally satisfied, but the witness found that it was completely unpalatable. From his general survey of food stocks in Java on arrival, he would say there was no shortage of food in Batavia in the six months prior to his arrival and he saw no signs of malnutrition among the local people. \* The Japanese had stored food in considerable quantities in Batavia. These were rice, tinned meat and fruit and white flour. There was sufficient in the stocks to feed all the internees in Batavia for six months. So far as the Japanese were concerned no emergency existed in connection with the internees' conditions and the only emergency foreseen was the invasion of Java and Sumatra.

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13,545

When he came to Tjideng there were 1,200 in the hospital, which was immediately increased to 2,000 and every available building was converted into a convalescent home. Some of the worst cases were evacuated by air \* to Singapore in about three days. \* The hospitals were very much overcrowded and in many instances patients had no beds. There was no bedding. There were insufficient dressings, equipment and drugs. Medicines had been supplied before the surrender in inadequate amounts. A general anesthetic could be used only for major operations and appendectomies were performed with a small amount of local anesthetic. The Japanese had considerable stocks of medicine in Batavia. There was a chemical manufacturer who had worked for them during the occupation. Medical



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13,546

supplies were outside his responsibility but the witness requested the supply required. Aside from vitamin extracts, anesthetics, treatment for malaria \* there was sufficient stock in Batavia to meet the needs of all internees and prisoners. The Japanese were perfectly fit and in good health. He had made regular visits to their barracks, and he also visited Japanese, Chinese and Indonesian civilians. Their living conditions were satisfactory. There was furniture and bedding and there appeared no shortage of the usual furniture. \* The witness was told a number of incidents of Japanese brutality.

13,547

He saw one room in the camp in which women were imprisoned for long periods of total darkness in an unventilated room. A number had been questioned by the Kempeitai and were beaten and tortured. Women had been given manual tasks as punishment such as chopping and digging.

13,548

\* He had not asked the women and children what they thought of the Japanese. The camp commander had been removed as soon as the surrender took place for his own protection. There was a current of hatred against the guards but this was masked by the problem of food-finding. There was no special diet provided by the Japanese in the hospital. There were cases of temporary blindness due to a lack of vitamins.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BLEWETT

13,549

\* The witness stated that he was a member of the artillery and was an officer in the regular army with 7½ years' service. Prior to joining the army he was a journalist. At the time of the surrender he belonged to the organization responsible for communicating with POW's and internees behind Japanese lines. He was on the spot and named to look after their interests in Java.

13,550

He was wearing a paratrooper's badge. When sent on September 18, 1945 to Java his job was to survey the stocks of food and to use them for the POW's and internees and to obtain for the South East Asia Command such food and medical supplies as were needed. The first visit in Batavia lasted two months but he had



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13,551

been back on temporary duty several times in 1946. He did not know the exact detail of the proportion of food brought in from outside as compared by that obtained in Batavia. \* While he was in Batavia 35,000 pounds were being brought in by day consisting principally of drugs, milk and surgical instruments. He would not say that the bulk of food, drugs and supplies came from outside except for plasma, atabrine and anesthetics.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVIN

The witness stated he had talked to two of the women who had been imprisoned in the dark room for asking for extra food but he did not know how many had been treated that way.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BROOKS

13,552

\* The overcrowding at Tjideng had been effective for about one year before the surrender. Some of the persons were children. The organization he belonged to before the surrender was charged with contacting POW's during war time, maintaining contact and offering them means of escape. \* He had been engaged in it for four months.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MICHAEL C. G.  
RINGER, by Lt. Col. Damste

13,554

\* The witness stated he was a Major in the British Indian Army and is attached to the British Division, Legal Section, SCAP. The witness, prior to the war, was a partner in the company of Holme, Ringer and Company in Kyushu, Japan and was honorary vice consul for Greece and also acted in his father's absence \* as honorary consul for Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Portugal. His company was in shipping, banking and insurance. He left Japan in September 1940 because he was arrested in July for alleged spying and he was sentenced to 14 months penal servitude. The sentence was suspended and he left Japan, going to India where he trained as an officer cadet. He was commissioned in March 1941 and was stationed at Kuala Lumpur, Malay as an intelligence officer.

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- 13,556 At the time of the surrender of Singapore he was enroute to Java \* but was captured as a POW in the Bangka Straits. He was confined at Muntok and Palembang; from February 17, 1942 to March 1942
- 13,557 he was at Muntok and after that at Palembang. \* At Palembang until April '44 they were in the city but then were taken to a jungle camp. In the camp he was interpreter, working party officer and assistant adjutant. After his release he went home to England but volunteered to come back to the Far East in May 1946 in connection with the war crimes as a staff officer investigating war crimes in Singapore.
- 13,558 In August 1946 he went to Medan, Sumatra to help Dutch investigations there. \* He interrogated Japanese war criminals and many ex-POW's and internees. He read all reports on POW camps in Sumatra and he had a comprehensive knowledge of conditions at such camps from personal experience and investigation. In minor cases Japanese were helpful but were very obstinate in major crimes. They tried to protect officers and blamed the buards.
- 13,560 \* The witness left Sumatra in November. Twenty-four Japanese had been tried of which nine were sentenced to death, thirteen to various terms of imprisonment and two acquitted. The maximum number of
- 13,561 \* POW's in early 1944 in Sumatra were 2,000 British and 6,500 Dutch. Up to the time of surrender 1,400 died. When the witness was first captured they were
- 13,562 treated as plain criminals \* until September 1942 when they were forced to sign a parole form, which he did under duress. Six hundred and fifty British POW's were put into a small school. This included hospital patients. Senior commanders were put into solitary confinement and the men were put on minimum rations. One man died and on the 8th day they signed the parole form.
- 13,563 Until October 1943 there were three camps at Palembang, Padang and Me'dan. The major camps were split into minor ones. The prisoners were reshuffled many times. Most had to work on airdromes and railways and when their work was finished they were moved to new places. \* All camps very very much alike in conditions--all bad. POW's were moved to



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Sumatra in troop transport. He met one ship that arrived at Palembang. The Dutch commander stated that the POW's had been battened down in overcrowded holds with only one meal a day. The only water they had was that which they had brought in their canteens. The latrines were completely inadequate. Several died.

13,564

On another occasion in May 1945 a draft of 1,600 POW's was sent from Palembang to Singapore on a 2,000 ton collier fully loaded with coal. POW's were billeted on the hatches without cover for five days. \* The witness was personally told by a submarine officer that the ships had no POW signs. In June 1944 the Van Waerwyck with 7,000 POW's was torpedoed and 250 POW's were drowned. The Japanese commander admitted that there was not sufficient life-saving equipment and all were battened in one hatch with only one escape ladder.

13,565

In September 1944 the Junior Maru was torpedoed carrying 2,300 POW's and 5,000 coolies. After torpedoing the POW's and coolies were machinegunned in the water and others had their hands chopped off and skulls smashed in. \* POW's on land were transported by truck, railway cattle cars and long marches.

13,566

At Palembang the POW's were originally quartered in schools, but after April 1944 they lived in atap huts without flooring and bamboo beds. The roofs leaked and the houses, due to overcrowding, were full of vermin. In the city they were in the slums. In the jungle they were in the midst of the jungle.

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13,568

\* At Pakanbaru the camps were in jungle and swamp and were continually flooded, sometimes up to a man's armpits. In the school camp there were six toilets for 600 prisoners and in the jungle camps the latrines were trenches. Bathing facilities were from wells and in the summer during the draught they went without baths. They had one pint of water per day to drink and then they had to let this settle. In the Pakanbaru camps there were no disinfectants provided, but in the witness's camp they sometimes got oil for the latrines. There was no bedding or mosquito \* nets, although the area was mosquito infested. \* In the early stages there were big stocks



Page

of clothing at Palembang and the men were provided with one suit and a pair of boots. By June 1945 they had not been given any further clothing and the POW's were working in "TOJO step-ins," without boots, shirts or hats. After the surrender they were provided with too many clothes and mosquito nets and the commander asked them to wear the clothing since the local natives should not see the members of a great empire going around without clothes.

The survivors of ship wrecks were not supplied with clothes and POW's had to share with them.

13,569

There was a Japanese doctor for the camp but he took no interest and POW doctors \* provided all medical attention. The hospitals were atap huts with only bamboo bed. Boarding was refused for the sick. There were no bed pans and the dysentery patients had to walk.

13,570

In Pakan Baru there was a certain amount of medical equipment supplied. In others there were none and the POW supplies were confiscated. The Japanese informed them that it was against the High Command's orders for any POW to be allowed in a Japanese military hospital. \* The most frequent diseases were malaria and dysentery. There was practically no quinine and the only thing given for dysentery was charcoal made from the POW fires.

In Pakan Baru no quinine was supplied. Nearly everybody had tropical ulcers and were only given an adequate amount of rags and papers for dressings. The men used to use the bark off banana trees. The Japanese were not short of medical supplies. The POW had chemists who sorted drugs and medicines for them.

13,571

\* Right after the surrender the POW's were supplied with all necessary drugs and all sick were moved to the Japanese hospital. In September 1944 they received a small supply of Red Cross supplies and the liaison officer saw the Japanese doctors remove the drugs. The Japanese camp doctor inspected once a week but after he left in June 1945 they only saw the Japanese doctor once every two weeks.



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13,572

They were given a certain amount of rations for the whole day. In his camp they eked it out for three meals, but others had only two. For breakfast they had watery rice, for lunch the same mixed with sweet potato leaves. In the evening they had dry rice with a taste of dried fish or meat. As for the official ration laid down by the Japanese \* up to October 1943 there were 700 grams for heavy workers, 500 for light. After that until May 1944, heavy workers 500 grams, light workers 300 and from that time until the surrender, heavy workers 400 grams and light 250, sick 150. The official ration of meat and fish was 50 grams a day and vegetables 250. The rice was issued according to the scale except for loss in bag. They often had rice sweepings and limed rice which had to be sorted and washed.

13,573

After May 1944 they never saw any fresh meat or fish and received about 10 grams per day of dried fish or meat. One time they were given dried tapioca root for a week's ration. When they complained they were told to give it to the pigs. \* The Japanese had 600 grams of rice per day and 150 fresh meat or fish right up to the end of the war. The Japanese took all the POW sweet potatoes and tapioca. The POW calorific value was about 650 to 700 calories and the food lacked vitamins of all sort, especially B. Since the Japanese did not like red rice the POW's asked for it for the vitamin B in it but the Japanese refused. As a result of the diet severe malnutrition resulted and owing to the lack of vitamin B practically everybody had beriberi. At the end of May there were 1,050 POW's. In June, 42 died; July, 99; August, 135.

13,574

\* The other consequences of malnutrition were exhaustion, heart attacks, pellagra and loss of eyesight. The average percentage of sick was 25% in his camp and in some of the camps as high as 60%.

13,575

Letters of protest were sent to the camp commander but there was no improvement in conditions and they were advised not to annoy the staff with so many letters. Their attitude toward sick POW's was that they were like sick animals. \* All POW's had to work. If they didn't, they were put on hospital rations. They all worked building airdromes, anti-aircraft and search light positions, unloading at the dock, in precision factories repairing weapons. Officers supervised working parties and worked in the gardens.



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\* The witness stated that for white men working in the tropics in the sun was very exhausting, \* especially where there was insufficient food. It was all heavy manual labor, such as working on airdromes; on docks unloading cement; in swamps building anti-aircraft emplacements; and working on railroads. In the witness' camp working hours were from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., with two hours for lunch. At first they had one day off a week, later a half day, and in that half day they had to do camp fatigue. The sick continued to work for fear of going on minimum rations. They were ordered to send down a quota \* daily, and they had to fulfill this regardless of sickness.

The work was supervised by camp guards and guards from companies that employed POW labor. Supervisors were very strict, and any slackness brought beatings or other punishment. Both written and verbal complaints were lodged about the beatings, but the PWs were advised by the interpreter not to send any letters of complaint, since it annoyed the senior staff. Alleged offenses were dealt with by corporal punishment and mass punishment. \* There were no investigations or court martials, except in one case where a man allegedly hit a Japanese soldier. They knew this from a Japanese, and were told that this was an example case. Corporal punishment consisted of slappings and beatings, continuing until the men fell, when they were kicked until unconscious. There were many cases of broken limbs, jaws, and cracked ear bones, and in two cases the men died three or four weeks later.

\* The prisoners were tortured by putting bamboo between their fingers and crushing them; by having a log of wood put under their knees while in a squatting position and having the guards jump on the ends of the log; by burning with cigarettes; by forcing the head into chili water. The commandant knew this from their complaints, and was present in the case of the chili water.

\* For confinement a barbed wire cage, 6 by 4, with a flat atap roof and no sides, was provided. It was built on a red ants' nest. At one time there was nine prisoners in it, on a minimum ration of rice and water. They had to stand at attention all day, and most had to stand at night. All had been sentenced to 90 and 60 days, but had to be removed after 16 days. In other camps there were wooden slats with no light.



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13586 In one camp, the whole camp, as punishment, was kept for three days on a minimum ration of 150 grams of rice per day. On one occasion \* all were paraded at 10 p. m. until 4 a. m. Three died. It was alleged that someone had stolen tapioca roots. In March, 1942, three Australians were caught trying to escape and they were beheaded without investigation or court martial. In Pakan Baru Camp, a Dutch soldier, a mental case, was severely beaten by the Kempeitai and was put into a cell without food or water until he died. \* In this latter case the camp commander complained to the Japanese commander, who showed an order from Tokyo dated April, 1943, listing 28 offenses and their punishments. The punishment for attempted escape was death.

13587 On one occasion during an air raid an Indonesian was found outside with a fire. He was severely beaten and tortured by having boiling water poured over him. He died the next morning.

13588 \* In September, 1944, the order with the punishments was put on the camp bulletin board, listing the punishment for offenses, and it was merely dated Tokyo, April, 1943. It was in Japanese, but the witness did not know its meaning.

13589 The three Australians decapitated were artillery men. Two thousand Javanese coolies had been brought in October, 1943, to build an air strip. In June, 1945, when this was completed, the Japanese \* gave the coolies no pay or food. When the chief reported after the surrender there were only 700, in a dreadful state. The witness often saw Indonesians tied to trees and lamp posts, beaten by any Japanese who passed.

13590 The PW were not allowed to keep any money in their possession other than camp pay. All valuables had to be handed in. About 30 or 40% was received back at the end of the war, and the men were given a certain amount of money for the rest in Japanese occupation guilders, which were useless. \* Senior officers received 50 occupation guilders a month, junior officers 40, NCOs and others 25¢ and 15¢ a day. \* PWs were supplied supplementary food and clothing up to their camp pay, but it was impossible to buy any clothing because of high prices. When they moved from camp to camp, PWs could take only what they could carry. This meant they had to leave bedding behind.

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13592 On arrival at the new camp or on leaving an old one; all personal effects were searched and all valuables looted. POWs were allowed to send two 25 word postcards each year. Most of them were actually received. \* In the witness' camp odd packages of mail were received. After release the witness found thousands of letters that had been stored in Singapore.

13593 Next of kin were not informed of death of a PW, and the belongings of those who died were sold by Japanese Headquarters and the money was supposed to be credited to the next of kin. The Japanese would buy at official prices and then re-sell on the black market. In November, 1942, they received a fairly large shipment of Red Cross goods, and again in September 1944 a small one. The first batch were not opened before, but as to the second \* most had been opened and cigarettes and vitamin tablets taken out.

The men were allowed to read books when they could get them, but they had to be censored. This included bibles. The men were allowed to play cards, chess, and other games. The men were allowed a canteen, but only at official prices, and it was no good at those prices. At first the men were allowed to play basketball, but later were much too tired to play.

13594 The PWs had no air raid trenches, \* and during raids the men were shut up without protection. There were no lights after a raid in August, 1944, and on January 25, 1945, two bombs dropped on the camp, but the men were still not allowed to dig trenches. The camps were visited by General SAITO in April, 1944, but the men were concentrated on the parade ground and guarded while he was there, and could not lodge complaints. After that conditions became worse. All PWs had to pay respects to all Japanese, and the men were forced to give orders to their own men in Japanese.

13595 \* The witness stated that he interviewed the  
13596 Japanese staff officers of the 25th Army, including General TANABE. \*General TANABE appeared to be unaware of the brutalities and tortures, but was aware of the ration scales. He stated his staff officers were too busy to inspect. The witness stated that after the men signed their parole forms the Japanese commandant at the camp did his best for them. The first Red Cross parcels were personally superintended and none were looted, and he tried to assist the men to send some of these supplies to the women internees, but this was refused by the



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governor of Palembang. This commander left in early 1943.

13597           \* The witness stated that when he was captured a Mr. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner from Singapore, took on the job of interpreter. Mr. Bowden claimed diplomatic privileges, and was beaten and kicked by a corporal and then was shot. The witness then took over as interpreter, and he met a corporal of the RAF who told him that three of them had surrendered to a Japanese patrol and were bayoneted. This corporal had three bayonet wounds in his body. He met another man who was the  
13598           only one \* who had escaped from a party of 16 which had been shot and bayoneted on Bangka beaches. He also met Sister Bullwinkle, who was the only survivor of 22 women who had been shot.

In July, 1943, the men were taken off work parties and shut up in the camp. The sick from the hospital were brought into the camp. That evening many people were arrested. On the third day they resumed working. Three days later two of the people were brought back into the camp and their bodies were in a fearful condition. They had been put to the water torture and burned. Ten days later they were rearrested by the Kempeitai and court martialed.

13599           After the surrender the two sisters who had  
13600           been serving prison sentences were released, and they stated that a doctor \*had been sentenced to work in the tin mines and had died. \* The offenses alleged were that these men had been implicated in stirring up Ambon troops, and that the hospital was being used as a spy center. The sisters were charged as spies and saboteurs. These sisters were all Dutch. One had been beaten unconscious. Her husband, with 80 other Ambonese, were taken and murdered. Three military men were given a trial, but the rest were forced to confess and not given a trial. The trial was a military court martial, with five judges and no defense counsel. There was an interpreter. One sister who refused to confess was stripped naked, taken to a door of the Kempeitai building and told she would be marched to the city and tied to a tree. She confessed.

The chief of the Javanese coolies reported that two airmen who had bailed out at a landing strip were beheaded and bayoneted. Two other airmen who got out of a burning plane were thrown back in by the Japanese.



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- 13602 \* Seven other airmen were executed in Singapore in June, 1945. The witness also investigated a case in Medan where eight British and Dutch, alleged to have  
13603 escaped from Padang, were caught and executed. \* He had also read affidavits of other atrocities.

Exhibit No. 1703, the synopsis of Java, was admitted into evidence.

- 13607 Exhibit No. 1704, the affidavit of Dr. W. Mooij, stated \* that on March 29, 1942, as a PW he was at Bandoeng with several other medical officers. They had heard that there had been a mass execution on the turnpike. They urged their colonel to go and look for the bodies. Finally the colonel obtained permission from the Japanese to send a party of 30, including the witness, arriving on March 29, 1942, at a quinquina plantation about 300 meters from the principal road.  
13608 There the witness saw \* a large number of bodies in groups, which proved to be bodies of soldiers quite decomposed. They were in groups of three and five, bound together with puttees and ropes. Fingers had been cut off from nearly all bodies, and no rings were found on the bodies. Many still had identity plates, and they collected other such property.

- 13609 During his internment he met survivors of the detachment of Lt. Postuma. In 1943 he spoke at Bandoeng with a soldier, who told him \* that he belonged to the Postuma detachment, which had been taken prisoner. Seventy men had been brought together and put under guard. In the beginning there was no evidence of evil intention. After a few hours the guards became nervous and machine guns installed, tying the soldiers in groups. They were led to an open field and machine gunned. After all groups had been machine gunned, the Japanese came with their bayonets and went between the victims.  
13610 The informant, by playing dead, was able to escape, taken to a hospital \* and later reinterned. In 1944 he met a second soldier, a Eurasian, who told him that the Postuma group had been taken prisoner. Postuma had given orders not to tell who the commanding officer of the detachment was for fear that the Japanese would question him concerning the position of the Dutch troops. The  
13611 Japanese put the 70 in groups of three or five, \* and then machine gunned them. The lieutenant was shot but did not die at once, but did die a little later. The witness was able to escape.



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- 13615 Exhibit No. 1705, the affidavit of Private A. Moess, stated \* that on March 6, 1942, he was at Lembang. A section of 35 soldiers were shot at from the front by the Japanese, and behind them there were tanks. A white flag was put up, and everyone stopped firing. The men laid down their equipment and rifles and surrendered. They were received in a friendly
- 13616 spirit. \* Another section which did not know of the surrender continued to fire, but two of the witness' group made known the situation and the firing stopped. They asked permission to get the wounded, but were fired upon by a Japanese soldier sitting in a tree. An order was given that the men should march behind some Japanese soldiers, and they were taken to a plain, where they were forced to sit down and the Eurasians were separated from the Europeans. The men were searched and their valuables taken, and they were interrogated.
- 13617 \* During the interrogation a Japanese plane flew over and a news tube was dropped. The commander looked through the paper and then shouted at his inferiors. The men were ordered to take off their puttees and keep their wrists crossed behind their backs, and then the wrists were fettered with the puttees and they were tied together in groups of three. The groups were lined up, an order given, and machine gunning started. The witness was shot in the pelvis and became unconscious. When he regained consciousness he still heard
- 13618 the machine guns firing. When the firing stopped some \* Japanese soldiers made a rush with fixed bayonet. The witness pretended to be dead. The Japanese bayoneted the soldiers who were groaning and screaming. The witness again became unconscious for two or three hours. He then unbound his wrists and found that he also had been bayoneted. He crawled on his hands and knees to another man who had been hit in the legs, and he untied his wrists.
- 13619 \* He saw about 80 soldiers, some of whom eyes had been put out or heads cut off, and abdomen opened. He and the other man crawled in the shrubbery and stayed in the field for three days.
- 13620 Exhibit No. 1706, the report of Captain Leyder, \* showed that several PWs were murdered at Kali Djati, West Java.
- 13621 Exhibit No. 1707, the affidavit of P. G. DeVries, gives an account \* of the murder of about twenty RAF personnel, hospital patients.



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13622 Exhibit No. 1708, the report of Sgt. C. Vijlbrief, \* showed that several PWs were murdered at Kertosono, East Java.

13623 Exhibit No. 1709, the affidavit of Major General Sitwell, stated that after the surrender he had been given specific assurances that the 1929 Geneva Convention would be applied. This was never implemented and the treatment of PWs was in contradiction to the Convention. Later he was told that the Japanese would apply the rules only in so far as it suited them. The type of treatment at Bandung \* was testified to by Brigadier Blackburn.

13624 Exhibit No. 1710, the affidavit of Flying Officer R. P. Bullcock, \* showed that at Jaarmarktcamp at Sourabaya, there were bad conditions, and there were similar conditions at Lyceum Camp. There were severe and cruel beatings at Cycle Camp and Bandung.

13625 Exhibit No. 1711, the affidavit of Lt. Col. C. W. Maisey, stated \* that he was taken prisoner on March 8, 1942, at Java, and arrived at the Boie Glodok camp on April 10, 1942, where he stayed until May 28. He was senior medical officer. Conditions were very bad, being overcrowded, inadequate sanitary arrangements, and food bad and inadequate. Food mostly consisted of rice in bad condition, although there was plenty of rice available.

13626 Medical arrangements were disgraceful; although plenty of medicines were in the camp the Japanese refused to allow the doctors to use them. The Japanese supplied \* twenty aspirin tablets for a week for over a thousand patients with high fever. They refused to supply malarial stain, although it could have been obtained from a chemists' shop. Hygienic conditions were appalling. There was an order that no refuse was to be taken out, with the result that the refuse brought in a large number of flies. After repeated requests the Japanese allowed this to be taken out, but already there had been an outbreak of dysentery, which later became severe.

13627 Around the end of April three RAF PWs attempted to escape, \* planning to steal an airplane. They were caught and executed. The Japanese stated that they had been shot for some serious offense, but did not specify it.



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Early in May a PW had an acute intestinal obstruction requiring operation. The Japanese refused any facilities, either hospital or instrumental. This was a typical example. The persons responsible were the commandant, the doctor, and the commander in Batavia.

- 13629 \* Exhibit No. 1712, the affidavit of Doctor Maisey, regarding L.O.G. Camp, Bandung, showed similar conditions.
- 13630 Exhibit No. 1677, it was shown \* that prisoners were constantly moved around, which aggravated conditions. At least five ships were torpedoed, and about 2700 Dutch prisoners suffered shipwreck, of whom 1900 were drowned.
- 13631 Exhibit No. 1713, the affidavit of Lt. G. J. Dissevelt, stated \* that at L.O.G. Camp in April, 1942,  
13632 \* Capt. KAWAKATSU delivered a speech which the witness was ordered to translate, which stated that three men had committed a serious transgression by attempting to escape, for which the Dutch officers were held responsible. The victims were then blindfolded and preparations made to execute them. The witness asked for authority to take down the last wishes of the three, which information he passed on to his colonel.
- 13633 \* After this the commander gave the order to begin, and the Japanese started to take up the required position and began bayonetting the victims. One died quickly, but the other two lived for some time. One had to be shot through the head before he died.
- 13634 Exhibit No. 1714, the affidavit of Major P. Doornbos, told \* of the execution of two Dutch PWs at Tjimahi, West Java, in May, 1942.
- 13635 Exhibit No. 1715, the affidavit of F. H. Terheege, stated \* that six Indonesians were executed at Tjimahi, and he had to administer the coup-de-grace to one.
- Exhibit No. 1716, the affidavit of Medical Officer F. M. Vonk, showed the execution of two Dutch PWs at Agricultural School Camp, Sukabumi, West Java, in May, 1942.



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13636 Exhibit No. 1717, the affidavit of Ensign F. J. Reemer, \* showed the execution of three Dutch and three Indonesian PWs at Djati Nangor, Central Java, March 31, 1942.

13637 Exhibit No. 1718, the affidavit of C. Broertjes, \* showed the execution of three Dutch PWs at H.B.S. Camp, Djoejakarta, Central Java, May, 1942. The affidavit of Lt. Col. Maisey showed the execution of three British PWs at Glodok Camp, Batavia, in April 1942.

13639 Exhibit No. 1719, the affidavit of Mrs. Alida Horst, stated \* that an hour after the Japanese arrival the whole group came to the bazaar. Each of the evacuees were asked their names. Only man was born in Holland, and he was told that he was to die. He was later executed.

13640 On March 5, 1942, all the evacuees remained in a large room together. The Japanese appeared mad and wild. \* That night a certain family of Ambonese were maltreated, the two girls being raped. The witness was allowed to return to her home. She saw her husband and some others there, but was driven past with a bayonet. Their house was packed with Japanese. The Japanese stated that they had killed her husband and the others.

13641 \* On Friday the witness went to the emergency hospital, where things were in a state of hysteria. On March 7, 1942, the soldiers appeared in the emergency hospital where the women and children were. The ladies were raped, in the absence of the children. From March 7 to 17, 1942, there was continuous and merciless rape.

13642 At first this was done by three enlisted men. The \* Chinese doctor reported that to the commandant, and the affiant and others had to appear before him, and he promised to kill the ones who had misconducted themselves. Nothing happened and they were sent back to the emergency hospital.

That night they were transferred to a nearby school for their own safety, they were told. Between ten and midnight a whole mass of Japanese soldiers entered with this commandant, and he watched how each of the women was dragged away to be raped.



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Exhibit No. 1720, the report of J. C. Reinders, a former bank manager and honorary consul in Tokyo, \* stated that he had acted as camp interpreter. At L.O.G. Camp there were beatings, food was insufficient and bad; sanitary conditions were bad, and entertainment and divine services forbidden, as was correspondence, even with relatives. In Baros Camp, conditions deteriorated when the Japanese Army took over administration. Food was poor--about a thousand calories a day. The prisoners kept alive by buying extra food out of valuables. They ate rats and dogs, and gave them to the more serious cases for meat. Medicines were \* inadequate and poorly supplied, although the Japanese had ample supplies.

Red Cross parcels were distributed twice, after the Japanese had stolen part and after ordering all tins and containers to be emptied immediately. Reprisals and collective punishments were inflicted. The children were separated from their mothers. Of the money sent by the Pope, only one-third was given. The Japanese made complaints against the internees, that their attitude was bad; they were not humble enough; they were arrogant and conceited; they had no etiquette or that their hearts and thoughts were not sincere, or insulting to the Japanese Army. The attitude of the Japanese was the background of all cruel punishment inflicted for trivial or no offenses. Conditions, however, were better than in other islands, \* and a Japanese red cross official is said to have expressed anger at the relatively favorable conditions.

Exhibit No. 1721, the affidavit of G. DeLang, stated \* that there were 1500 deaths in the Tjimahi Camps due to malnutrition, stomach complaints, and lack of medicines.

Exhibit No. 1722, the affidavit of Mrs. A. M. Droog, stated \* that the transport of patients was conducted by brutal methods. There was forced labor by 2,000 women, 1200 children under eleven, 900 boys between 11 and 13, and 500 women and 625 boys were detailed for extra heavy work.

Exhibit No. 1723, the affidavit of Miss J. P. Risselada, stated \* that at Banjobiroe Camp, Ambarawa, Central Java, \* food was 90 grams of rice daily, and very cruel mass punishments were inflicted.



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13651 Exhibit No. 1724, the affidavit of Mrs. M. P. Haverkamp, stated that at Karang Pana's Camp, in Central Java, to check an outbreak of infantile paralysis the Japanese housed 125 old men with the women in the chapel. Beatings occurred regularly. Children above nine \* were sent away to do heavy work, for which insufficient numbers had been allotted. This had to be done by women. Food was scanty.

Lampersarie Camp was located in a cleared native quarter; outdoor work for women was compulsory; young girls had to carry heavy rice bags more than 500 yards; collective punishments occurred; torture was inflicted on one occasion, continuing for seven days.

13652 Exhibit No. 1725, the affidavit of Mrs. J. Beelman, \* relates cases of rape and forced prostitution at Moentilan, Central Java, arranged by Kempei officials, the victims being examined prior to being raped.

Reference was made to Exhibit No. 1351 on the treatment and deportation of native labor.

Exhibit No. 1726, synopsis of coolie labor on the Burma-Siam Railway, was received in evidence.

Exhibit No. 1727, A.T.I.S. report containing Japanese reports on Javanese labor, gives the number of deceased and sick deserters.

13658 Exhibit No. 1728, the affidavit of Doelahmaro, stated \* that he and 17 others were sent to Djurong Camp near Singapore, where conditions were appalling. Bad and insufficient food caused beriberi. Only 600 survived at the end of the war.

13659 Exhibit No. 1729, the affidavit of Kasa Bin Santami, stated \* that he was ordered to work for the Japanese and sent to a place near Singapore. The sick were beaten, and every torture was inflicted. In one year 500 out of 750 died.

13660 Exhibit No. 1730, the affidavit of Sanrawi, stated that he also was at the same place as Kasa. \* Between 200 and 300 died out of his group of 500.



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13662 Exhibit No. 1731, the affidavit of Parman Bin Djotaroeno, stated \* that he was also ordered to work for the Japanese. Seventeen out of his group of 30 died and in a year 140 coolies out of 490 died. There were the usual conditions of bad food, no medical facilities, and beatings.

13663 Exhibit No. 1732, the affidavit of Selemat Bin Joences, stated that he witnessed the torture of a coolie who was wrapped in a mat and set afire. This was done \* by a Japanese doctor.

Exhibit No. 1733, the affidavit of Achmad Bin Ketajoeda, stated that he was detailed to work at Kampong Baroe, Singapore. Of the 2,000 coolies, only 1,000 were fit to work. Four to six died every day. Heavy work under harsh discipline was enforced. The coolies were prevented from taking shelter during an air raid.

13664 Exhibit No. 1734, the affidavit of Goedel, stated \* that as a Javanese had been told to appear before his headman, who told him to go to work for the Japanese for seven weeks. He was put on a train with about a thousand men and taken to Batavia, and imprisoned in a camp guarded by the Japanese. A few tried \* to run away, but were nearly beaten to death. They were taken aboard a ship directly to Singapore, where he was taken to a camp and remained there. Food was a little rice mixed with maize and sweet potato. There were many sick. There was no quinine or other medicines, and no bandages. This was a transient camp where all Javanese came to be transported, and the sick were left behind. Every day 15 to 20 died. He would estimate the total number at 2,000. The dead were left for about two days, and were then taken away on a motor truck.

13666 There were frequent beatings by the Japanese. The witness himself, for an alleged theft which he did not commit, \* had a rope bound around his neck and left suspended for the night. The next day he was maltreated and 260 Javanese each were forced to give him a few blows with a leather strap; the maltreatment lasted from 7 to 11. Thereafter his head was pushed into a basin of water and he was half drowned. He was then bound to the wall of one of the barracks, and was also cut with a knife. The only thing he had to eat during that period was a little rice porridge \* twice a day.

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When finally unbound, he was badly swollen and no longer in any condition to move, and had to be carried by others. It took a month before he could move again, but he had no lasting injury.

Exhibit No. 1735, the statement of Boejong, described the illtreatment at Pulau Damar, near Singapore, and how a coolie was buried alive after severe corporal punishment.

13668 Exhibit No. 1736, the statement of Rebo, \* described how he was forced to work near Singapore. In nine months 400 out of 750 died.

13669 Exhibit No. 1737, the affidavit of Tahir, testified to the torturing of \* a Chinese coolie who was beaten until his thigh bone was broken. He received no medical treatment, and his fellows were not allowed to help him. He was buried with only his head exposed, and was later thrown into the sea while possibly alive.

13670 Exhibit No. 1738, the statement of Dachlan, showed \* that he was sent to Macassar, Celebes, and on the trip four coolies died out of 400 on board.

13671 Exhibit No. 1739, the affidavit of Amat Nawi, stated \* that when 55 years old he was sent to lead 100 villagers, of a draft of 1500 coolies. Five hundred died in a year, and out of his group only 60 survived.

Exhibit No. 1740, the statement of Goenoeng, stated he was sent to Balikpapan, where the conditions were the same as in other coolie camps.

13672 Exhibit No. 1741, the statement of Paiman, stated \* that on a week's voyage to Singapore 30 died, and 16 more died on the wharf. In a period of about two and a half years before the surrender, at least a thousand died. The corpses were not buried immediately, but were kept in the open field for a few days and then carried away.

13673 Exhibit No. 1742, the statement of Abdul Mazid, stated \* that he made a forced trip and was ordered to work under miserable conditions at Singapore, Macassar, and Celebes.



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Exhibit No. 1743, the statement of Madali, showed that he was sent to Manila to work.

13674 Exhibit No. 1744, the statement of Koper, stated \* that when 17 years old he was sent as coolie labor to Siam, where 30% of the coolies died.

Exhibit No. 1745, the series of pictures taken at Seletar Camp, was received in evidence.

13676 Exhibit No. 1746 the survey made by the head of the War Crimes Section of N.E.F.I.S., showed that 439 persons were sentenced and executed by court martial in Java, but this number does not include many death sentences of the local Kempeitai, and 38 persons from Kesilir Camp. 1,175 were punished by court martial, with sentences from one year \* to life. 304 persons died in jail before being sentenced as a result of torture.

13677 Exhibit No. 1747, the affidavit of Doctor H. E. Boissevain, mayor of Semarang, stated that he was \* asked by the Kempeitai whether he had plotted against Japan and what espionage he had done. When he denied having served as a spy he was beaten with a bamboo and a dog whip, and constantly pummeled by an interpreter. After three hours trial he was just able to walk back and bathe. When he undressed he found that his shoulders were black and blue. He was carried to a separate cell, and from October 9, 1943 until January 31, 1945, he endured solitary confinement. The trial was continued the next day, and he was beaten \* and his spots turned to wounds. He was scorched with burning cigarettes and shocked with electric current to get his confessions.

13678 When the trial lasted for about a week and he still denied the charges, he was thrashed until he became unconscious. He awoke in the jail hospital, having been doctored by fellow prisoners. \* He lay there for some weeks while his trial went on. He was called nearly every day for trial, and dragged to the torture chamber.

13679 \* Sometimes they succeeded in bringing him to a state of semi-unconsciousness and apathy by thrashing and other tortures. They once tried to break one of his wrists.

13680 At moments the witness then admitted the most fantastic charges, but the next day denied them. He was in such a bad condition that in October, 1943, two Kempei men ordered him taken to the Central City Hospital.



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After the trial had lasted for more than 14 months without having gotten any story except without logic the case began to bore the Kempei office in Batavia. The trial was closed in December, 1943. They made reduced reports in the Japanese language, which the witness could not read but which he and others were compelled to sign without any knowledge of the contents. They turned out to be confessions in which they were charged with the queerest facts, like using their grandmothers to seduce the soldiers.

13682 Exhibit No. 1748, the statement of W. F. Wijting, relates \* his experiences at Batavia Kempeitai, and the trial.

Exhibit No. 1749, the report of Major A. Zimmerman, reported on methods of Kempei torture at Buitenzorg, showing a specialised and high grade skill. They had specialists in hanging, kidney-beating, water-test, and electricity.

13683 Exhibit No. 1750, the statement of Lie Beng Giok. \* His examination was resumed in the afternoon. They wanted to know if he had any people in Buitenzorg. When he stated he knew no one there he was beaten with a three inch thick bamboo pole. When it was beaten into ribbons it was put into water and the beating continued. 13684 Later the bamboo was replaced \* by an iron rod and a rubber trunk.

13685 This went on for days, he being questioned two or three times daily. To prevent monotony they used electrization, which he received about 39 times. He was questioned about almost everything, about spies everywhere, and was given a thrashing for denying ever having seen certain spies. They then gave him the water test. He was tied to a bench with his hands tied to his back. The Japanese stepped on his stomach and tried to stamp so long as water came out. \* He was also burned with glowing cigarette ends.

Exhibit No. 1751, the statement of Doctor E. DeVries, stated that he was tortured at Buitenzorg. His first interrogation was the kindest. Others were treated badly. One man was tortured 47 times, and 14 times he was beaten into unconsciousness. One man died the day after being tortured, and another because of lack of skill of the torturer.



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- 13686                   \* At Semarang he suffered the watertest 22 times over two months, his interrogation amounting to 500 hours.
- 13687                   Exhibit No. 1752, the statement of Dr. R. Flachs, stated \* that at Bandung, during the first 35 days the food calories did not exceed 650, instead of the required 1650. During the second period, when his relatives made payments, they amounted to 1120, with fats and albumen missing.
- 13688                   \* For 100 prisoners they had only one latrine and one water tap. The tap was about one meter high and served as a shower. The latrine was filthy and the stench was unbearable. PWs used the latrine only one by one; it would take ten hours for all the prisoners. Permission to use the latrine was only granted from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., so prisoners could only go once in 24 hours. The prisoners were subject to great contamination. Some were so weak that they were brought to the hospital, where many died.
- 13689                   \* All PWs arrested on June 2 were given numbers. Three days later the first was called out. This first man was convinced of his innocence and presumed he would be set at liberty. When he did not return by 6 p. m. everyone assumed he had been released. An hour later he appeared with a blood congested face and hardly able to stand. He had been so manhandled by Japanese and Indonesian officers that he was unable to speak, and he only told his story the next day when the second man had already gone.
- 13690                   \* When called up the prisoner was asked why he was arrested, and when he said he did not know he was flogged with from 50 to 300 strokes. If he still did not confess then further cruel punishment was inflicted. In flogging great variety was shown, starting with a single stick, then a rattan, followed by a whip with leather thongs weighted with metal balls. The meanest instrument was the whip with iron hooks, which tore the flesh to bits. The worst treatments took place in the cellar, with the prisoner tied to a post or manacled sitting. \* Another punishment was electric current, with 110 volts A.C. being used, one terminal being fixed with a clamp to the leg and the other left free. The second terminal, in the case of men was connected with the arm or nostril, and with women was applied to the breast nipple.
- 13691



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The third degree of punishment was suffocation by immersion, where a towel was fixed under the chin and drawn over the face. Many buckets of water were poured so that the water gradually reached the mouth and nostrils, preventing breathing. This was sometimes repeated five or six times in succession, and produced unconsciousness.

13692

The next punishment consisted of bandaging fingers with a stick between the fingers, and was fastened that it could be tightened by a rope. This produced unbearable pain, and made \* fingers useless for days. Another punishment was to shave the head, and a number of cuts were inflicted with a razor. These wounds were then treated with tincture of iodine. Putting out cigarettes and cigars on all parts of the body was common, resulting in festering wounds. The most recalcitrant had their fingers broken. One of the meanest punishments was kicking with hobnailed boots in the soft parts of the body, resulting in internal bleeding.

13693

\* Men were kept standing for four days and nights without food and drink, and thrashed every three or four days. The chief of the police took special delight in judo, by throwing the men from one corner of the room to another like a ball.

13694

At Bantjeij a few Kempeitai and some Indonesians appeared for interrogation. They showed a partiality for hanging until unconscious, \* for several times in succession. One man was forced to drink the water of the latrine.

13695

Exhibit No. 1753, the affidavit of Mrs. H. E. Engelen, described the methods of the Sourabaya Kempeitai, and showed that the tortures did not discriminate for sex.

Exhibit No. 1754, the affidavit of Mrs. A. D. Van Mook, stated \* that in Batavia the Kempeitai on July 21, 1942, made her sit Japanese style on five sharp little beams so that she sat with her shins on the sharp edge, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. This was repeated the next day. On the following day the water torture was applied twice, in the morning and again in the afternoon.

Exhibit No. 1755, the affidavit of Mrs. S. M. J. Idenburg, wife of the Chief of Cabinet of the Governor-General, describes her tortures.