

1 classification of 'Prepare for destruction' or 'Destroy
2 after reading' on the right side of the dispatch file
3 number. Documents not having any marks shall be docu-
4 ments that require preservation.

5 "All units are requested to strictly observe
6 the usage of these marks.

7 "3. Documents already in possession of Head-
8 quarters and subordinate units shall be disposed of
9 immediately according the disposition instructions
10 mentioned in the previous items.

11 "Accordingly, such documents which have already
12 been destroyed and which shall be needed in future,
13 must be reproduced at once."

14 THE PRESIDENT: Well, I suggest that you
15 need not read any more of this.

16 MR. WOOLWORTH: Very well.

17 I desire to introduce document No. 2687,
18 which is a certificate authenticating documents
19 2689 to 2701.

20 Correction: This certificate applies to
21 documents 2688 to 2701.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
24 No. 2687 will receive exhibit No. 2002.

25 (Whereupon, the document above

1 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
2 No. 2002 and received in evidence.)

3 MR. WOOLWORTH: (Reading) "I hereby swear
4 that exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M,
5 N, and O attached hereto and initialed by me are
6 original documents duly requisitioned and confiscated
7 from Imperial Japanese Army Headquarters for Taiwan,
8 Taihoku, Taiwan, (Formosa), and handed over by a
9 representative of the Imperial Japanese Army in April
10 1946 to the British-American Formosa War Crimes Team
11 of which I was then a member."

12 Signed, "James T. N. Cross."

13 Printed, "James T. N. Cross, Major, Royal
14 Artillery, Commanding, War Crimes Liaison Section,
15 (Formosa) Allied Land Forces, Southeast Asia.

16 "Sworn before me this 19th day of September
17 1946.

18 "Statement of witness sworn before me
19 (signature) signed P. A. L. Vine, Rank, Major, Royal
20 Marines, LAJAG (War Crimes) S.E.A., this 19th day
21 of September 1946.

22 "(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instructions
23 No. 1, para. 7.)"

24 If the Tribunal please, I do not think it
25 essential to read the rest of the affidavits attached

IN THE STATE OF JAPAN & THE CHINESE AND IN THE
CITY OF NO. 1 PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, FOR USA,
SITUATED AT WILKES HI. Nov 42 to May 45

APPENDIX

I, No. 109479 JAMES S. H. TAY 3033, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, with permanent address at 20, Stanley Road, BRU. LEX, Kent, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15th February 1942 and was subsequently held prisoner at SINGAPORE until my arrival at LAOAG, FOR USA, on 14th November 1942. I was a prisoner at the KINKASAMI Camp from November 1942 and during the whole of the time that this camp was in existence until May 1945. During this period Major J.F. JOHNSON, Royal Artillery, was the Personnel Administrator (P.A.). I kept a diary of the main events at the camp, and portions of this diary are referred to below.

2. General.

Out of about 1,000 officers and men who were landed from the Japanese steamer "England Maru" at LAOAG, the Northern port of FOR USA, on 14th November, 1942, one party consisting of 523 (34 officers, 489 other ranks) were numbered off and made to stand for two and a half hours in the street. It was bitterly cold and pouring with rain; we were wearing only tropical clothing. After this we were taken by train to SINGAPO station and then ordered to march six or seven miles into the mountains. During this march, many of the weaker fell by the wayside but no one was allowed to attend to them and they were beaten and kicked by the Japanese guards until they got up and staggered on their way. No transport was provided for kits and most men threw theirs away after one or two miles' marching. Luckily, it was collected later by the local passenger bus. The party arrived at the Chinese school at KINKASAMI at about 5 p.m. General sorting out continued until 9 p.m., no-one being allowed to sit or lean against the wall. During this time Japanese newspaper reporters tried interviewing various officers and men, and it would appear that most of the replies received to their questions were unprintable.

We were then addressed by a very pompous Japanese Officer through an interpreter. This officer stated that he was the Camp Commander, and we subsequently learnt that his name was Lieutenant KIKIYA A. He continued for over an hour to read off the Japanese successes in the War, saying that we should receive plenty of bread and meat as soon as they had captured Australia, "which would be very soon now". Following that, he read out the rules of the camp and made a special point that if any prisoner laughed at the Japanese or Japanese habits, they would be severely punished. After this we left the school and about half an hour's march brought us to the camp. Here we had to pile all our kit in one room and were then taken four at a time in front of the "Kempai" (Security Police), completely stripped and searched; approximately one man in four was knocked down for the amusement of the "Kempai". We were left with either a shirt or a pair of pants only and given wooden clogs in place of boots or shoes. After this we were taken outside and continued to stand in the rain and cold, dressed only in these clothes, for a further three hours. Eventually, about 2 a.m., we were taken to huts, given one loaf of bread, and told that a Vigilant Guard of two men must be on duty between Lights Out and Reveille. These men were responsible for prevention

Towards the end of 1943 the attitude towards the sick changed considerably. The previous commander (Lt W.KIY...) and the brutal medical sergeant had been transferred. A new and larger hospital and good M.I. Room were provided, and by February 1944 we had gained absolute control over the sick. This meant that it was now the doctors who decided which man went into hospital and which men were too sick to work, and whilst the Japs would limit the total number of men who could be off work, the doctors were able to pick out the worst and keep them in camp. In May 1944 a large consignment of Red Cross drugs and some food arrived. The drugs were magnificent and as the men agreed that half the milk in the parcels should be put on one side for the hospital, the outlook was good. These drugs, and especially the milk, were to save many lives during the next twelve months.

Towards the end of 1944 food began to deteriorate and the health declined rapidly.

On the 1st January 1945, definite improvements were made re mine work. Y-sundis (holidays) were increased, and it was possible for the doctor to give "weak men's tickets" to mine workers for light work. Reveille was put to 0630 hrs instead of 0600 hrs, and the Commander, pointed out that all this had been done to try and improve the health.

We continued each week during January to make out dozens of different lists of weak men, and then it was suddenly changed and lists were called for of men who were not fit to work in the mine but were well enough to leave the camp.

On 20th January a list had been given to us of weak men to leave the camp for a hospital.

On 1st February we were given another list of fit men to leave the camp (not the most sick).

On 21st February 1945 a party left for J.P.M. On 26th February 1945, the civilian doctor from the mining company was called by the Japs to Captain S.S.D., A.M.C., and Captain J.H.F. STANF, A.M.C., who were seriously ill. This doctor examined them thoroughly and through the interpreter told them that they were suffering from malnutrition, and that was the end of that. On 22nd March 1945, every sick man in the camp (including the doctors, of whom Captain S.S.D. was still seriously ill) went to No. 4 Sick Camp, also two medical orderlies, and all drugs from our camp were sent.

From here until 31st May we were left without any doctors or drugs. During May one man developed mental trouble and another tuberculosis of the spine, and an immediate application by the P.M. for these men to be moved into the hospital camp, where there were doctors, was granted. They were subsequently taken on stretchers to that camp. The remainder of the camp was transferred to the Jungle, and the story is told in my affidavit on the "Jungle Camp".

Several requests for a Red Cross representative to visit this camp were made at various times, but in each case the reply came that the mining camp was too inaccessible.

There is now produced to me and marked "J.T.H.C.B." a list of the deaths which occurred among our prisoners from November 1942 to September 1945, showing the cause of death in the 1st column.

5. FOOD

Upon our arrival in MINKSEMI Camp the food consisted of about 400 gms per day of rice and a little vegetable.

The cooking was done in a separate cookhouse by our own cooks, who drew the daily rations from the Jap Q.M. We were constantly told that as soon as work commenced Meat, Bread, Fish etc. would be provided.

/s/

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)

- AGAINST -)

A F F I D A V I T)

KAWA, SADA, et al.)

I, HODA, Haruo, make oath and say as follows:

State your name, age, and residence.

HODA, Haruo, 48 years of age, residing at the former Army Hospital, Minato-Aoicho, Wakayama City.

Were you connected with the Prisoner of War Information and Control Bureau in Japan?

Yes, I was Chancellor of that Bureau and attached to the Prisoner of War Control Board from the end of May, 1942 until 23 July 1945.

I show you IPS Document No. 2696, entitled "Instructions of the Chief of Staff to the Commander of Taiwan POW Camp" and ask you to state if you are familiar with it.

This is the first time I have seen it but I am familiar with the policy on which it is based. I remember that similar instructions based on that policy were read by Lt. Gen. UEMURA at the conference of POW Camp Commanders in July or August, 1942.

Where did the instructions read by Lt. Gen. UEMURA come from? They came from Premier Hideki TOJO.

Were those instructions typewritten or printed?

They were printed and they bore the printed name of Hideki TOJO. A copy of the orders was furnished me.

Where is the copy that was furnished you?

When I was transferred to Niigata Prefecture I left all my papers and documents including that copy to my successor in office.

If you please give us the meat of that order given by Premier TOJO regarding the prisoners of war which was read by Lt. Gen. UEMURA?

The orders had two main purposes: first, to increase the production with the help of the prisoners of war and, second, to lower the prestige and influence of white peoples over Asia by making white prisoners of war do heavy labor and by treating them badly. That is all I can remember.

Do you know if the policy contained in the orders by Premier TOJO were carried out?

Yes.

Do you know if the policy and orders were ever amended subsequently?

No, they were not amended, so far as I know.

/s/ Hoda, Haruo
HODA, Haruo

Signed and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named HODA, Haruo, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 23rd day of November, 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher
ERIC W. FLEISHER, 2nd Lt. A.U.S. M.I.WITNESS: /s/ Robert F. March
ROBERT F. MARCH

Document No. 3696
Certified as Exhibit "I" in Doc. No. 3687)

The Instructions of the Chief of Staff to the Commander of
Taiwan POW Camp

(Undated, but occurs among entries of early July, 1943)
(An excerpt)

1. Regarding effects on the Taiwan administration.

Although the white prisoners of war on this island will of course be used as labor for the expansion of production, the effect they will have on the governing of Formosa will be even greater than has been instructed previously. Usually, in spite of forty-seven years of administration the accomplishment of forming Japanese citizens of these people has been as yet incomplete. Moreover, with a certain delinquent group, it is a regrettable fact the victory of the Chiang Kai Shek regime is secretly desired and under these circumstances in order to make them realize the true power of Japan we must let them see with their own eyes the fact that we are able to use white people. In the use of the guards also, this must be observed. Moreover, care must be taken to plan methods for the fulfillment of this objective at every opportunity, for the general public and at times for Japanese.

Drafted by: UENO, HIGUCHI, IANAKA, KOSUDA.

I hereby certify that this is a true translation from Taiwan
by U. S. Staff Files concerning POW's. Vol. 1, entry 46.

Signed: Stanley M. Green
STANLEY M. GREEN

This is Exhibit marked "I", referred to in the Affidavit of
Major R. H. ...

Sworn before me this 15th day of September, 1945.

/s/ R. A. L. Vine
Major, R. H.

I hereby swear that exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O attached hereto and captioned by me are original documents duly requisitioned and confiscated from Imperial Japanese Army Headquarters for Taiwan, Taichu, Taiwan, (Formosa) and handed over by a representative of the Imperial Japanese Army in April 1946 to the British American Formosa War Crimes Team of which I was then a member.

/s/ James T. H. Cross
James T. H. Cross, Major, Royal Artillery,
Commanding, War Crime Liaison Section
(Formosa) Allied Land Forces, South
East Asia.

Sworn before me this 13th day of September 1946.

Statement of witness sworn (affirmed) before me (signature) /s/
P. A. I. Vias Sec. Major Royal Artillery DAJAS (War Crimes) S.E.A.
this 19th day of September 1946.

(Authority: - ALFSLA War Crime Instructions No. 1 para 7).

I hereby swear that exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O, attached hereto and each initialed by me, are true and accurate translations by me of original documents duly requisitioned and confiscated from Imperial Japanese Army Headquarters for Iriwan, Taihoku, Taiwan (Formosa), and turned over to the British-American Formosa War Crimes Team there during April 1946.

/s/ Stephen H. Green
Stephen H. Green, Interpreter.

I hereby swear that exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O, attached hereto and each initialed by me, are true and accurate translations by Mr. Stephen H. Green, a qualified official Japanese-English interpreter for the War Crimes Liaison Section (Formosa), Allied Land Forces, South East Asia, of original documents duly requisitioned and confiscated from Imperial Japanese Army Headquarters for Taiwan, Taihoku, Taiwan (Formosa) and turned over there in April 1946 to the British-American Formosa War Crimes Team of which I was then a member; and that the original documents from which the translations were made have been since then and are now in my possession and custody.

/s/ James T. N. Cross
James T. N. Cross, Captain, Royal Artillery
Commanding, War Crimes Liaison Section
(Formosa) Allied Land Forces, South
East Asia

Statements of Mr. Stephen H. Green and Captain James T. N. Cross both subscribed and sworn before me this 31st day of May 1946 at Shanghai, China.

/s/ James O. Monroe, Jr.
James O. Monroe, Jr.
Captain, United States Army Air Corps
Attached, War Crimes Liaison Section (Formosa)
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia
(Classified Judge Advocate and Qualified
to administer oaths; Authority Article
of War 114)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY, hereby certify:

1. That I am Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, G.H.Q., S.C.A.P., and as such have possession, custody and control of original or copies of all documents obtained by the said Section.

2. That the exhibits A through O referred to in the accompanying affidavit of James T. M. Cross, Major, Royal Artillery, dated 19 September 1946, were received in the Document Division and were assigned document numbers as follows:

A - 2688	N - 2695
B - 2689	I - 2696
C - 2690	J - 2697
D - 2691	K and L - 2698
E - 2692	M - 2699
F - 2693	N - 2700
G - 2694	O - 2701

(signed) Arthur A. Sandusky
Arthur A. Sandusky

J. T. N. C. 1

This is the exhibit referred to in the Affidavit of No. 16879 JAMES THOMAS NEWMAN CROSS. It was this tenth day of January 1946.

BEFORE ME

A. M. BILL-MCDONALD, Major
Legal Staff, Mil. Dept, JAG.---

Major Legal Staff
Mil Dept Office of the Judge
Advocate General

Extricate from Diary14 December 1942

Lt. Colonel W. P. H. submitted protest re officers working in the dockhouse. Consequently officers were released from this work.

15 December 1942

A present of oranges was given to all men who were fit to start work. Sick men and officers were excluded.

16 December 1942

Whilst waiting for inspection by the Commander, the Nippon Medical Sergeant entered the officers' billet and hit every officer with a stick, the officers receiving cuts on the head. The only remark made by the N.C.O. was "Officers no good". Protest in writing was submitted.

20 December 1942

In view of the increase of Dysentery, No. 3 Billet was made into a Dysentery Ward and the occupants distributed over the other huts.

22 December 1942

55 men went to work in the copper mines.

26 December 1942

Inspection by Commander in Chief T. I. M. Prisoners; paraded outside in pouring rain; no coats allowed.

28 December 1942

Officers asked if they would work on roadmaking. All declined, so the Dep Officer gave a long lecture and said: "No work - no food".

29 December 1942

All fit men sent to work in the copper mines. All officers ordered to work making stone steps in the camp. Commander was told that officers would work only on a voluntary basis and if they felt fit. One officer badly beaten by Medical Sergeant. A protest was submitted to the Camp Commander, pointing out that many men were not fit