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DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW PROJECT

NND 735027

RECORD GROUP	ENTRY	BOX
153	144	105

GSA FORM 6801-C (REV. 1-73)

RG 153 RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE
ADVOCATE GENERAL (ARMY)

WAR CRIMES BRANCH

PERSONS AND PLACES CASE FILE.
(DOSSIER FILE). 1944 - 1949.

101 - 211: BOOK 3

THRU

101 - 217

BOX NUMBER 105

101-211 Book 3

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U. S. War Department

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Office

Sub.

File No.

101 - 211

BK 3

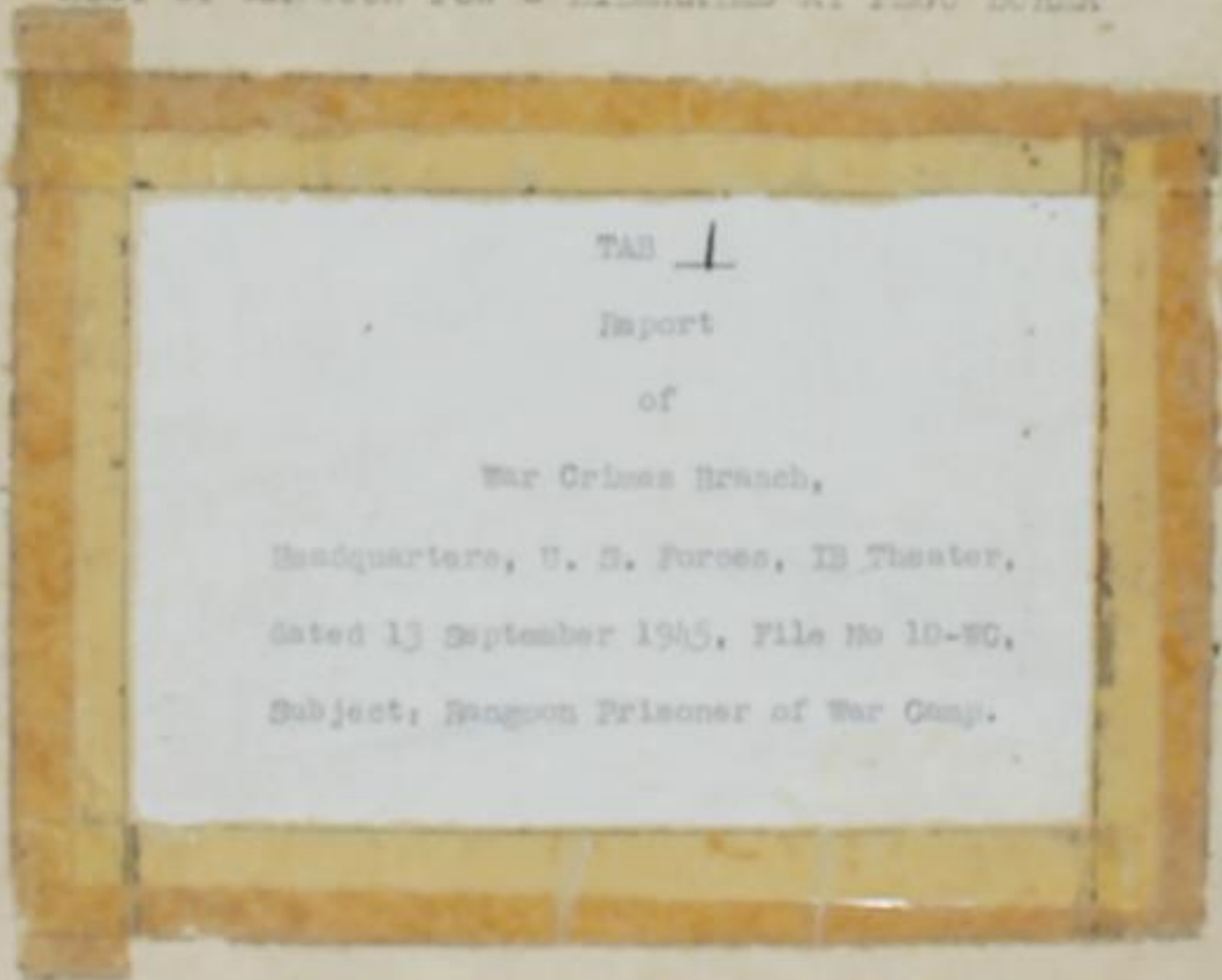
117 Thru 127

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See also Nos.

TAB 1

LIST OF RANGOON POW's LIBERATED AT PEGU BURMA



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101-211-117

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA-BURMA THEATER
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APC 685
17 November 1945

SUBJECT : Report on conference held 5 Nov 45 at the Office of Brigadier M. F. Dowse, IPS of ALFHEA, and Report of Lt. J. W. Sands on War Crimes activities at APC 432, dated 8 November 1945.

TO : The Judge Advocate General
War Crimes Office
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Inclosed for your information is a report made by Lieutenant J. W. Sands, J.A.G.D., this Headquarters, re informal conference held 5 November 1945 at the office of Brigadier M. F. Dowse, IPS of ALFHEA, which outlines the procedure to be followed by the British in the identification of War Crime Suspects, field investigation work, organization of tribunals for the trial of War Crime Suspects, American representation on tribunals and as assistant prosecutors in cases in which the U. S. is interested.

2. Inclosed also is report of Lieutenant J. W. Sands on War Crime activities at APC 432, dated 8 November 1945, at which place Lieutenant Sands is presently detailed for duty.

3. Reference paragraph 4 of last mentioned report. War Crimes Branch, this Headquarters, has prepared a list of American POW victims, a copy of which is inclosed for your information. The numbers opposite each name refer to the corresponding numbers in the Rangoon List of Suspects and the List of Suspects, POW Camps, Burma, etc., dated 22 October 1945, and the individual case file maintained in this office. The original Rangoon List of Suspects did not designate the War Crimes Suspect by number. Numbers, therefore, for the purpose of this index, were assigned each suspect or group of suspects. For example, the numbers opposite POW victim "Agin, S S/c - 81, 82", refers to numbers 81 and 82, List of

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Suspects, 22 October 1945. The number "R - 11" opposite the name "Albinson, N. E. Sgt." refers to number 11 on the Rangoon List of Suspects, and the number "26 WC" opposite the name "Archer, Bertram J. S/Sgt." refers to the case number in our office files.

4. Reference paragraph 6 of last mentioned report. It is anticipated that this Headquarters will assign Lt. Sands to the War Crimes Section when it is established at Singapore. It is expected that Lt. Sands will have access to the British files and will be in a position to obtain valuable evidentiary material pertinent to War Crime Suspects named on U. S. Lists of Suspects.

C. C. Fenn

C. C. FENN
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Theater Judge Advocate.

3 Incls:

- Incl 1. Rpt. on conference held 5 Nov 45 at the office of Brigadier M. F. Dowse.
- Incl 2. Rpt. of Lt. Sands on War Crimes activities at APO 432.
- Incl 3. Index American POW victims.

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LIST OF U. S. P O W's RANGOON, LIBERATED AT FEGU,
WHO MARCHED OUT OF RANGOON P O W CAMP.

- * Douglas C. Gilbert, 019202 Lt. Col., Mrs. Douglas G. Gilbert, 1312 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia. Northern Combat Area Command, Bhamo.
- * Roger C. Pryor, 0416344, Lt. Col., Mrs. Betty P. Pryor, 212 North Jackson Street Starkville, Mississippi. 2nd Air Commando Group, Kilaikanda.
- Charles J. Lutz, 0394746, Major, Mrs. Louis C. Lutz, Hambleton, West Virginia. 311 Fighter Bomber Group, Pungchacheng.
- * Wesley, Werner, 0399595, Major, Mr. Louis W. Werner, 1481 A Clara Ave., Saint Louis, Missouri. 493 Bomber Squadron, Pandaveswar.
- John H. Hunt, 0429047, Captain, Mrs. John H. Hunt, McLeansporo, Illinois. 88 Fighter squadron, Myitkyina.
- * John H. McCloskey, 0796848, Captain, Mr. John H. McCloskey Sr. 57 North Bryant Avenue, Pittsburgh 2, Pennsylvania. 12 Bomber Group 434 Bomber Squadron, Feni.
- * Donald V. Miller, 0660175, Captain, Mary H. Miller, Central Hotel Menomonie, Wisconsin. 1st Airborne Commando Group, Asansol.
- Louis W. Bishop, 0802239, 1st Lt., Mr. William Bishop, 203 Grace St., Bensenville, Illinois. 25 Fighter Squadron 51 Fighter Cgroup, Yunnanyi.
- Robert E. Derrington, 0737550, 1st Lt., Mr. S. L. Derrington, 19217 Charliston St., Detroit, Michigan. 40 Bomber Group 25 Bomber Squadron, Chakulia.
- * Allan D. Dubose, 0663702, 1st Lt., Mrs. Janie M. Dubose, 819 East Euclid St., San Antonio, Texas. 530 Squadron 311 Fighter Bomber Group, Kwangan.
- Harold E. Fletcher, 0804317, 1st Lt., Mrs. Nita Fletcher, 1309 East 7th St., Beardstown, Illinois. 45 Squadron, Chakulia.
- Richard T. Gilmore, 0806830, 1st Lt., Mrs. Roger T. Gilmore, 2701 Leland St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 5th Fighter Squadron, Asansol.
- Harold W. Goad, 0659694, 1st Lt., Mrs. Helen Goad, 1549 6th St., Portsmouth, Ohio, 493 Bomber Squadron, Pandaveswar.
- * Joseph Levine, 0811683, 1st Lt., Mrs. Lillian Levine, 2065 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York. 25 Bomber Squadron, Chakulia.

Chester E. Paul, 0807505, Mrs. Shirley Paul, 13033226 St.,
Laurelton, New York City, New York. 45 Bomber Squadron, Chakulia.

Frank H. Tilcock, 0726509, 1st Lt., Mrs. Emma B. Tilcock, 1411
Maple St., Cowpeyville, Kansas. 9th Photo Squadron, Myitkyina.

William J. Walsh, 0863805, 1st Lt., Mrs. William F. Walsh, 7
Columbus Road, Peabody, Massachusetts. 40 Bomber Group, Chakulia.

Robert R. Bagby, 0739648, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Phyllis E. Bagby, 750 C
York Ave., Casper, Wyoming. Station 6 Area 3 Air Transport Command,
Chabua.

* Cameron R. Benedict, 0684602, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Margaret S. Benedict
311 Wolff St., Racine, Wisconsin. 45 Bomber Squadron, Chakulia.

Melville B. Bowman Jr. 0736962, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Melville B. Bowman
In Care of Sterring Car Golden Gate Ave., Belveders, California.
311 Fighter Bomber Group, Pungchtcheng.

Julian C. Cochran, 0683118, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Leona C. Cochran, 920
South Judson Fort Scott Kansas. 40 Bomber Group, Chakulia.

Walter E. Cotten, 0661921, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Beverly Cotten, 5434
Central Kansas City Missouri. 7th Bomber Group, Pandaveswar.

* Billy T. Davis, 0751276, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Marguerite Davis, 11433 Link
Street, Los Angeles, California. 33 Fighter Group, Mogaung.

Galpin M. Etherington, 0863760, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Inga B. Etherington
235 South Berendo Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 45 Bomber Squadron,
Chakulia.

Gerald C. Funk, 0671415, 2nd Lt., Mr. Glenn Funk, 505 Howard Street
South East Grand Rapids Michigan. 9th Bomber Squadron, Pandaveswar.

George E. Harmon, 0679464, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Ruth Harmon Box, 136
Hopland California. 374 Bomber Squadron, Hsingching.

Kenneth F. Horner, 0435393, 2nd Lt., Mr. Benjamin H. Horner, 216
North Lpex Street, New Orleans La. 436 Bomber Squadron, Pandaveswar.

Donald M. Humphrey, 0729173, 2nd Lt., Mrs. William A. Barber in care
of Western Union 217 West 47 Plaza Station, Kansas City, Missouri,
9th Photo Squadron, Myitkyina.

* Clarence A. King, 0747093, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Ableria King, 409 East
Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, California. 493 Bomber Squadron,
Pandaveswar.

Louis Korotkin, 0749567, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Ann Korotkin, 972991 Street
Ozone Park 17 Long Island, New York. 459 Fighter Squadron, Rumkha.

James B. McGivern, 0690465, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Evelyin L. McGiven Staples, Minn. 40 Bomber Group, Chakulia.

Christopher W. Morgan, 0799613, 2nd Lt., Mr. Christopher W. Morgan 525 West 238 Street New York New York. 529 Fighter Squadron, Pungchacheng.

* Kenneth P. Mozley, 0660885, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Kenneth P. Mozleg RR No. 1 Box 1 Newburg, Indiana 492 Bomber Squadron, Pandaveswar.

Charles H. Redd, 0669109, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Charles H. Redd, 4325 South Hanley Road, Clayton, Missouri. 341 Bomber Group, Yangkai.

Fred K. Schwall, 0684782, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Jean S. Schwall Route 1, Allian E Ohio. 308 Heavy Bomber Group, Kwagshan.

Steward B. Walker, 0687461, Mr. J. O. Waleer, 931 E. 114 St., Los Angeles Calif. 528 Fighter Squadron, Pangchacheng.

Hilton D. Weesner, 0812179, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Edith B. Weesnee, 2025 South Michigan St., South Bend Indiana. 5th Fighter Squadron, Asansol.

John T. Whitescarver, 0749135, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Juanita L. Whitescarver 706 West 3rd St., Pittsburg, Kansas. 459 Fighter Squadron, Rumkha.

Edward A. Willner, 0671824, 2nd Lt., Lillian M. Wialner, 2646 Tuxedo Ave., Detroit, Michigan. 311 Fighter Bomber Group, Kwanghan.

Carl M. Beardslee T 1643 Flight Officer, Mrs. Louis H. Beardslee, Coloumbia Cross Roads, Pennsylvania. 459 Fighter Sq, Kumkha.

* Robert C. Hall T 121422 Flight Officer, Mrs. H. P. Cresham, Route No. 6, Spokane, Washington. 1st Airborned Commando Force, Asansol.

Charles W. Whitley, M/Sgt., 14049026, Mrs. Ethel J. Whitley, Route 1 Box 138 Charlotte, North Carolina. 25th Bomb Squadron, Chakulia.

Enrico Pisterzi, 18069493 T/Sgt., Mr. Joseph Pisterzi Route 2 Box 322 Arvada Colorado 45th Bomb Squadron Chakulia.

Edward F. Trink-er Jr., 12058538, T/Sgt., Mrs. Gertrude M. Trinkner, 2946 LaSalle Ave., Bronx 61 New York. 25th Bomb Squadron, Chakulia.

Arnold H. J. Basche, 37263497, S/Sgt., Mrs. Ellen M. Basche, 1116 N Spring Ave., Sioux Falls South Dakota. 45th Bomb Squadron, Chakulia.

Robert Bicknell Jr., 38109667, S/Sgt., Mrs. Jettie Bicknell, Friona Texas. 1st Air Commando Group, Asonsol.

Samuel A. Crostic, 20367261, S/Sgt., Mrs. Emily T. Crostic, 1604 Grove Ave., Richmond Va. 9th Bomb Squadron, Pandaveswar.

* Harlan B. Greene, 32475333, S/Sgt., Mr. Earl C. Green RFD 3 Belmont New York. 25th Bomb Squadron, Chakulia.

Alvin L. Hastings, 35357272, S/Sgt., Mr. Paul Hastings, Martinville, Indiana. 9th Bomb Squadron, Pandaveswar.

Felix Higgenbotham, 18044472, S/Sgt., Mrs. M. H. Nicks Route 1 Box 60 AE Carondelet Illinois. 7th Bomb Group Pandaveswar.

John W. Hubbard, 34279839, T/Sgt., Mrs. Kate C. Hubbard 502 N Street Jackson Mississippi. 9th Bomb Squadron Pandaveswar.

* Benedict A. Lukas, 32559293, S/Sgt., Mrs. Joseph Lukas 388 Baldwin St., Jersey City, New Jersey. 7th Bomb Group Pandaveswar.

Gerrell T. Majors, 39273801, S/Sgt., Mrs. Majors 1144 and half E 84 st., Los Angeles California. 45 Bomb Squadron, Chakulia.

Perry Marshall, 14156113, S/Sgt., Mrs. Lara Marshall Route 1, Elbridge Tennessee. 374 Bomb Squadron, Kwanghan.

Edward F. Niland, 32251492, T/Sgt., Mrs. Miceal Niland 145 Elnwood Park West Tonawanda New York. 434 Bomb Squadron, Feni.

Nicholas P. Oglesby, 13118908, S/Sgt., Mr. Ernest J. Oglesby Post Box 1032 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. 45th Bomb Squadron Chakulia.

Charles W. Perry, 14156141, Sgt., Mrs. Ninnie Perry 333 W. 7th North Street, Morriston Tennessee. 374 Bomb Squadron, Kwanghan.

* Francis E. Sawyer, 16046505, S/Sgt., Mrs. Irene Sawyer 527 Half Division St., La Crosse Wisconsin 493 Bomb Squadron, Pandaveswar.

Thomas E. Seneff, 33290016, S/Sgt. Mrs. Ida Seneff Route 1 Irwin Pa., 374 Bomb Squadron, Kwanghag.

Norman L. Snyder, 39828644, S/Sgt., Mrs. Fla W. Snyder Box 374-5 Hawthorne Nevada. 434 Bomb Squadron, Feni.

William H. Thomas, 17175086, Sgt., Mr. Olin Thomas Route 1 Atceison Kansas, 374 Bomb Squadron, Kwanghan.

Orbra A. Wagoner, 35163717, S/Sgt., Mrs. Flora Wagoner Jamestown Indiana 9th Bomb Squadron Pandaveswar.

Leland H. Waltrip, 39251861, S/Sgt., Mrs. Kathrin M Lowery 1129 Lambert Avenue El Moure California 434 Bomb Squadron, Feni.

* Tyman H. Wells Jr., 34478136, S/Sgt., Mrs. Pearl Sigrest 607 2nd St., Hattisburg Mississippi. 9th Bomb Group Pandaveswar.

Richard M. Brooks, 31276801, Sgt., Mr. John B. Brooks 26 Congress St., Hartford Connecticut. 45th Bomb Squadron, Chakulia.

Fred M. Pugh, 18098757, Cpl., Mrs. Dorothy Pugh 601 E Tylor St., Athen Texas. 1st Air Commando Group, Asansol.

Smith W. Radcliff, 20735198, Pfc., Mrs. Robert W. Radcliff Dexter Kansas. 88 Reconnaissance Squadron, Pandaveswar.

Michael F. Foley, 32382310, Pvt., Mrs. Olive Foley 418 Cascavilla St., Ithaca New York. 490 Bomb Squadron, Hanchung China.

Newton J. Kellam, 0802926, 2nd Lt., Mrs. C. W. Kellam 239 Atlanta Drive, Pittsburg Penna 374th Squadron Kwanghan.

Norman Larson, 0690454, 2nd Lt., Mrs. Amelia K. Larson 2224 West 5th Brooklyn New York 45th Bomb Squadron, Pandaveswar.

* Karl A. Snyder, 35722535, 1st/Sgt., Mrs. Mary K. Snyder 1437 West Second Avenue Columbus Ohio enemy equip intell serv CWS Myitkyina.

Joseph C. McClung, 38288140, Sgt., Mrs. Milton McClung Sheridan Arkansas 374th Squadron Kwanghan.

* Curtis Frank Pritchard, 37232257, Corp., Mrs. Flora M. Pritchard route 1 Roscoe Missouri First Transport Group 6th Transport squad Chabua.

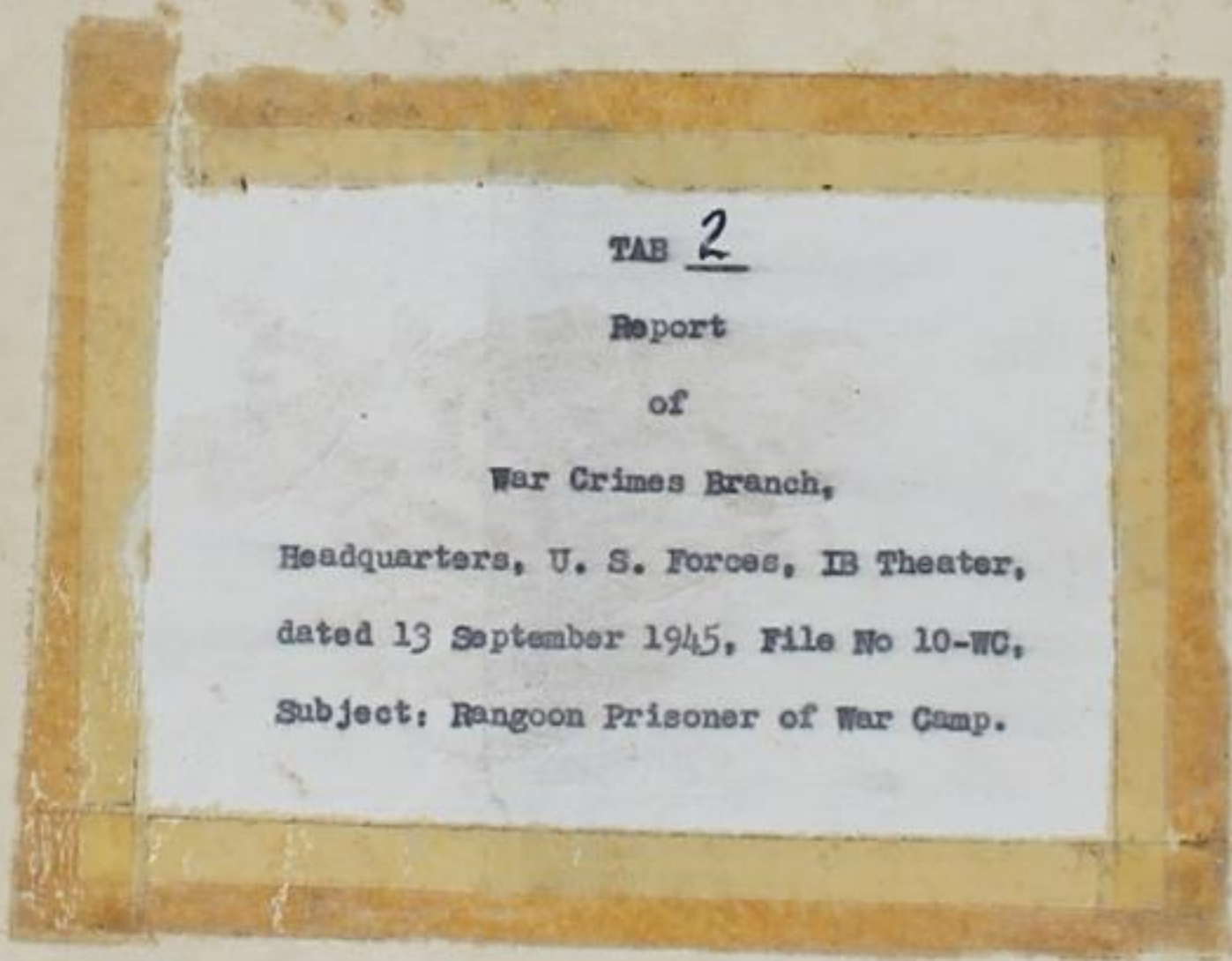
✓ Richard D. Moore, 0-76627, 2nd Lt.,

W. J. Flynn, 11098872, Pfc.,

C. T. Montagna, 32434947, Cpl.,

TAB 2

LIST OF POW'S LIBERATED IN RANGOON, BURMA



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LIST OF U. S. P O W's RANGOON, LIBERATED AT RANGOON.

- ✓ * Cornelius C. Meyer, 0383620, Captain, Mrs. Cornelius C. Meyer 1008 Northeast 19 Street Oklahoma City Oklahoma 20 Bomber Command 40 Bomb Group 25 Bomb Squadron Chakulia.
- * Robert C. Shanks Jr., 01699413, Capt. Mrs. Letha Shanks 208 Northeast 2nd Street Grand Prairie Texas 45 Bomb Squadron Chakulia.
- Aaron L. Bearden, 1st Lt. 0748524, Mrs. Norma K.V. Bearden 2332 Park Houston Texas 459 Fighter Squadron Chittagong.
- Clifton Leon Bray, 1st Lt. 0664956, Mrs. Lorene S. Bray 346 Ware Boulevard 6190 San Antonio Texas 530 Fighter Bomb Squadron 311 Fighter Bomb Group Dhazdri.
- ⊗ * Marion B. Burke, 1st Lt. 07314566, Mrs. Evan M. Burke 504 New Orleans Avenue Tampa Florida 25 Bomb Squadron 40 Bomb Group Chakulia.
- ✓ Lionel F. Coffin, 1st Lt., 0751537, Mrs. L. F. Coffin 405 East 4 Street Duluth Minnesota 20 Bomb Command 40 Group 25 Squadron Chakulia.
- * Erwin, Jr., W. Grant, 1st Lt. 0558862, Mr. Erwin Grant Senior, 6606 W. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee Wisconsin 9th Bomb Squadron 7 Group Pandaveswar.
- Raymond A. Maloney, 1st Lt., 0726056, Mrs. Ruth Maloney 623 South Arni Street Albuquerque New Mexico 9th Bomb Squadron 7th Bomb Group Pandaveswar.
- Roy A. Wentz, 1st Lt., 0659138, Mr. Roy A. Wentz Senior 1513 South 6th Springfield Illinois 9th Bomb Squadron Group Pandaveswar.
- Joe O. Wilson, 1st Lt., 0665257, Mr. Charles C. Wilson Box 121 Foreman Arkansas 529 Fighter Bomber Squadron 311 Fighter Bomb Group Dinjan Assam.
- * James S. Johnson, 2nd Lt. 0800125, Mrs. Charles E. Johnson Care of General Delivery Forest Park Georgia 301 Transport squadron 29 Transport Group Soakerating.
- Gustaf E. Johnson, 2nd Lt. 0682483, Mrs. Gunhild Johnson 2754 Northwest 26th Street Miami Florida 7th Bomb Group 492 Bomb Squadron Pandaveswar. Hubert
- L. R. Garrett, 2nd Lt. 0726149 Mrs. H. R. Garrett 527 North Fredonia Street Wacodoches Texas 492 Bomb Group Pandagar.
- Russell Charles Gerbert, 2nd Lt., 0676372, Mr. Theodore Bebert Epping North Dakota 493 Bomb squadron Pandaveswar.
- * D.W. Hogan, 2nd Lt., 0799184, Mrs. F. L. Etheridge 717 Green Street Augusta Georgia 530 Squadron 311 Fighter Bomb Group Kermetola (DAGCA)
- David B. Parmelee, 2nd Lt., 0864755, Mrs. Charlotte E. Parmelee 119 Whitefield Street Guilford Connecticut 40 Bomb Group 20th Air Force Chakulia.

John D. Marcello, 2nd Lt., 06802655 Mr. Peter Marcello Box 26 Highland New York 492 Bomb Group Pandaveswar.

W. C. Schrader, 2nd Lt., 0681482, Mrs. W.T. Schrader Jefferson Ohio 493 Bomb squadron 7th Bomb Group Pandaveswar.

George H. Wilson, 2nd Lt., 0431825 Mr. Charles V. Wilson Senior 1203 7th Street South Fargo North Dakota 88 Recon squadron 7th Bomb Group Allahabad.

Joseph E. Parris, F/O T185561, Mr. Cosby L. Parris Route #2 Cookeville Tennessee 99 Tspt squadron 29 Tspt Group Sookerating.

* Fletcher E. Hart, M/Sgt., 37001604 Mrs. Laura V. Hart 1804 Cypreus Avenue Kansas City Missouri 1st Air Commandos Harlekandi.

Richard Montgomery, M/Sgt., 7022868, Mrs. Mildred Montgomery 2155 Brighton Road Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 25 Bomb squadron 40 Bomb Group Chakulia.

Stanley Lewis Dow, S/Sgt., 11122246 Mrs. Virginia Mee Dow 140 West Allys Denver 9 Colorado 20 Bomber Commando 40 Bomb Group Chakulia.

Horace B. Doyal, S/Sgt., 14139069, Mrs. J.C. Smith 650 Simmons Street Northwest Atlanta Georgia 7th Group 9th Bomb squadron Pandaveswar.

* Walter R. Lentz, S/Sgt., 34433023, Mr. Jacob D. Lentz RFD #1 Stony Point North Carolina 45 Bomb squadron Chakulia.

James M. McKernan, S/Sgt., 32281809, Mrs. Mary McKernan Main Street Olcott New York 7th Bomb Group 9 Bomb squadron Pandaveswar.

* Lewis W. Sommers, S/Sgt., 35589579, Mrs. Lewis Sommers 401 Center Street Martins Ferry Ohio 20 Air Force 40 Bomb Group 45 Bomb squadron Chakulia.

Joseph B. Wells, S/Sgt., 6934111, Mr. Harry O. Wells 503 Clinton Street Boone Iowa 9th Bomb squadron 7th Bomb Group Pandaveswar.

Clifford H. Bockman, T/Sgt., 19075514, Mrs. Clifford Bockman 3788 Washington Street Kansas City Missouri 7 Bomb Group 9th Bomb squadron Pandaveswar.

John W. Boyd, T/Sgt., 17029714, Mr. Albert Boyd 322 South 9 Street Mayfield Kentucky 22 Bomb squadron 341 Bomb Group Chakulia.

Francis M. Daly Jr., T/Sgt., 16108393, Mr. Francis M. Daly Senior 1232 Collingwood Avenue Detroit Michigan 493 Squadron 7th Bomb Group Pandaveswar.

* Grady M. Farley, T/Sgt., 14107685, Mr. Grady Farley Russellville Alabama 493 Bomb squadron Group 10 Air Force Pandaveswar.

Ernest S. Quick, T/Sgt., 14082928, Mr. Ernest Quick 1806 Kipling Houston Texas 10 Air Force 7 Bomber Group 493 Bomb squadron Pandaveswar.

✓ Francis R. Edwards, Sgt., 32381907, Mr. Frank Edwards 48 Prospect Street Cuba New York 25 Bomb squadron Chakulia.

✓ Daren C. Engel, Sgt., 19171011, Mr. John C. Engel 944 D Street Springfield Oregon 12 Bomb Group 83 Squadron Feni.

* Don Davis, Sgt., 17162249, Mr. Don B. Davis 913 North Madison Litchfield Illionois 14 Air Force Pandaveswar.

Kernik Arsen Thomasian, Sgt., 12183215, Mr. Arsen Thomssian 601 West 190 Street New York 33 New York. 20 Air Force 40 Bomb Group 45 Bomb Squadron Chakulia.

⊗ John L. Russell Jr., Cpl., 11069380, Mrs. J. L. Russell 276 Highland Street Dedham Massachusetts 83 Squadron 12 Bomb Group Ferry.

Myanmar POWs

July 4

TAB 4
 Report
 of
 War Crimes Branch,
 Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,
 dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,
 Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

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TAB 5

TAB 5

CIC LETTER, 9 JUNE 1945, DESCRIBING 3 RANGOON JAILS.

TAB 5
 Report
 of
 War Crimes Branch,
 Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,
 dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,
 Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

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405th CIC DETACHMENT
BRANCH OFFICE NO.3
U.S.F., I.B.T.
Box Z, APO 465

RWK/rhw

9 June 1945.

SUBJECT : No. 13151. War Crimes Investigations -
(Rangoon Prisons).

TO : Commanding Officer, CIC Det., Hq., USF, IBT, APO 885.

1. Herewith 21 photographs each in quadruplicate taken by Det F, 164 Signal Photo Co., at the Rangoon Central Jail, the New Law Courts Jail, and the Rangoon City Lockup.

2. These photographs have been censored by "E" Group of the British Army. A copy of each photograph has been delivered to "E" Group. We have not retained copies of the photographs and there has been no other distribution.

3. Inspection of the Rangoon Central Jail discloses that it is enclosed within a roughly circular perimeter and the various cell blocks and compounds are arranged in a manner similar to the spokes of a wheel. Investigation indicated that Americans were imprisoned only in Cell Blocks Nos. 5 and 8. Cell Block No. 5 is a two story concrete building containing 40 cells on each floor. The cells are 9'x 12' and the ceiling ranges from approximately 10' to 15' in height being on a downward slant from the center of the building to the outside. Each cell has one barred door approximately 3'x 6' and one barred window approximately 4'x 4'. On each floor there are 20 cells on either side of a hallway that is 12' wide. There is a grating in the center of the hallway between the first and second floors which improves ventilation. There are ventilation ports near the ceiling in each cell leading into the hallway. The cell walls are covered with reasonably clean whitewash and the floors are concrete. There are no latrines within Cell Block No. 5 and latrine boxes had to be taken to a cess-pool to be dumped. The block is known as the solitary confinement block and the investigation indicated that three enlisted men or one officer occupied a given cell. As a whole, Cell Block No. 5 appeared to be well ventilated and lighted. Within the compound the exposed and unprotected latrine is approximately 100 feet from the open and unprotected kitchen.

4. Cell Block No. 8 is a two story building containing four cells approximately 20'x 55' on each floor. Each cell has five barred windows 4'x 8' and one barred window 4'x 10'. There is a corridor running the length of each floor between the cells and the outside wall. There is no wall between the cells and the corridor but only heavy wooden bars. On the corridor there are five barred windows opposite each cell. The ceilings are approximately 15' high. Cell Block No. 8 is considered to be well ventilated and lighted. There is a large and adequate exercise yard within No. 8 Compound and also outdoor kitchen facilities and latrines.

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END 5

TAB 6

CIC LETTER, 9 JUNE 1945, DESCRIBING KEMPETAI PRISON.

TAB 6

Report

of

War Crimes Branch,

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,

dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,

Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

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Jan 6

405th CIC Detachment
Branch Office No. 3
U.S.F. I.B.T.
Box Z APO 465

9 June 1945

SUBJECT: No. 13151. War Crimes Investigation -
(Kempetai Jail, Rangoon).

TO: Commanding Officer, CIC Det., Hq, USF, IBT, APO 885.

1. Herewith 7 photographs, each in triplicate, which have been made by Det. F, 164 Signal Co. at the Kempetai Jail at Rangoon. We have retained one copy of these photographs in case further investigation is necessary.

2. We are not in possession of information at this office indicating that Americans were imprisoned at this jail, however, we believe that some Americans were interrogated there.

3. Certain members of the Signal Corps picked up information that American and British prisoners were burned alive prior to the Japanese evacuation and buried under the mound shown in one of the attached photographs.

4. We have contacted "E" Group and they have no information concerning such an occurrence, but they have radioed Rangoon for confirmation.

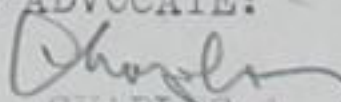
5. Headquarters will be informed of the results of the inquiry.

T/ RICHARD W. KLISE,
Special Agent in Charge.

Incl: 7 photographs in triplicate.

Note: By letter, 25 June 1945, from CIC Branch Office #3, it is found that after careful investigation at Rangoon by "E" Group, British Army records reveal that above rumor has no foundation in fact.

FOR THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE:


CHARLES A. CHAPLA,
Major, J.A.G.D.,
Asst. Staff J. A.

C O P Y

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TAB 7

REPORT OF LT. J. R. BABB, OSS, IN RE RESULTS
OF INQUIRY FOR RECORDS AT RANGOON.

TAB 7

Report

of

War Crimes Branch,

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,

dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,

Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

DECLASSIFIED

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TAB 9

Report

of

War Crimes Branch,

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,
dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,
Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA BURMA THEATER
MES-1, INDIA

The American Prisoners of War which were released at
Bangkok came in two groups. The first seventy-six were marched
out and released and the remaining thirty-eight were left in
Bangkok and brought out by British naval craft.

Both groups were freed by the Japs and taken, upon their
recovery by Allied Forces, to the 142nd General Hospital in
Calcutta. Here they were each required to fill out a question-
naire covering all points requested by Theater Intelligence
Agencies.

This "Debriefing Report" contains a general statement of
their treatment and copies of such records as they brought
with them.

John J. Wolfe
JOHN J. WOLFE,
Lt. Col., AG
Chief, MES-1 Section,
G-2, HQ, USF, IBC.

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I N D E X

- Tab A. Composite Report Concerning Liberated Prisoners of War.
- Tab 1. Diagram of Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp, and Interview of Senior American Officer.
- Tab 2. Copies of Various Protests to the Camp Commandant by Prisoners of War.
- Tab 3. Records of Pay.
- Tab 4. Propaganda, and a Request to the Prisoners of War to Broadcast Over the Radio for the Japs.
- Tab 5. Penal Laws Invoked by the Japs.
- Tab 6. The Departure from Rangoon as told by Major Iuts.
- Tab 7. Bulletin Given the Prisoners of War by the Japs about 15 March 1945.
- Tab 8. Lesson in Japanese given to the Prisoners of War.
- Tab 9. Safe Conduct Pass in Japanese and the Reverse Side Thereof With Translation, and Copies of the Notes in English Left with the Prisoners of War who remained in Rangoon.
- Tab 10. Graves Registration.
- Tab 11. A Roster of Those Repatriated.

AMERICAN GRAVES

- 1 SSGT AL MALAK - 191
- 2 SGT H.B. CUMINGS - 196
- 3 SGT E.E. GONZALES - 196
- 4 1ST LT. R.L. KAVANAUGH - 58
- 5 T/SGT E.R. BODELL - 67
- 6 T/SGT U.A. AIBUCHAN - 121
- 7 S/SGT T.E. HOPES - 120
- 8 S/SGT F.P. JORDAN - 122
- 9 1ST LT. J.C. KELLY - 134
- 10 T/SGT C.A. PITARD - 182
- 11 SGT J.E. LEISURE - 191
- 12 LT. G. GAMBOLI - 196
- 13 LT. J.M. GREY - 201
- 14 SGT N.E. ALBISON - 202
- 15 S/SGT RODRIGUES - 204
- 16 CPL J.F. YACKIE - 204
- 17 CAPT WENDERS - 106

It should be

- 9. 這個行李是甚麼、荷物、何カ
- 10. 都是公文書
- 11. 喂你上那兒去
- 12. 我上廁所去
- 13. 稍候一候
- 14. 你沒有急行券哪
- 15. 趕快跟車掌連絡一下子
- 16. 你帶着的東西要
- 17. 檢查一下子
- 18. 你一點兒東西也沒帶麼
- 19. 在架子上擱着哪
- 20. 那麼拿下來看看
- 21. 壓兒底下的行李
- 22. 是你的麼

- 全部公文書ニス
- オ、君何處へ行ク
- 便所へ行ク、マス
- 暫ク待テ
- 急行券ヲモツテキナイネ
- スグ車掌ニ連絡シ給ヘ
- 君、所持品ヲ検査スル
- 君、全然荷物ヲモツテキナイカ
- 網棚ノ上ニ置イキアリマス
- ソノ下ニテ見セ
- 座席ノ下ノ荷物、君、
- カ、

十

13 暫ク待テ

14 急行券ヲモツテ

15 急行券ヲモツテ

16 急行券ヲモツテ

17 急行券ヲモツテ

18 急行券ヲモツテ

19 急行券ヲモツテ

20 急行券ヲモツテ

21 急行券ヲモツテ

22 急行券ヲモツテ

19. 底下ニ下

14
15
27

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38

AMERICANS PRESENT IN RANGOON P.O.W. CAMP

NAME

RANK

SERIAL
NUMBER

15

Gilbert, Douglas G.	✓ Lt. Col.	0-19202
Pryor, Roger C.	✓ Lt. Col.	0-416344
Lutz, Charles J.	✓ Major.	0-394746
Werner, Wesley	✓ Major.	0-399595
Hunt, John H.	✓ Captain.	0-429047
McCloskey, John H.	✓ Captain.	0-796848
Meyer, Cornelius C.	✓ Captain.	0-383620
Miller, Donald V.	✓ Captain.	0-660175
Shanks, Robert C.	✓ Captain.	0-1699413
Bearden, Aaron L.	1st Lt.	0-748524
Bishop, Louis W.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-802239
Bray, Clifton L.	1st Lt.	0-664956
Burke, Marion B.	1st Lt.	0-731456
Coffin, Lionel F.	1st Lt.	0-751537
Derrington, Robert E.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-737550
Dubose, Allan D.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-663702
Erwin, Grant W.	1st Lt.	0-558862
Fletcher, Harold E.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-804317
Gilmore, Richard T.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-806830
Goad, Harold W.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-659694
Levine, Joseph	✓ 1st Lt.	0-811683
Maloney, Raymond A.	1st Lt.	0-726056
Paul, Chester E.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-807505
Tilcock, Frank H.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-726509
Walsh, William J.	✓ 1st Lt.	0-863805
Wentz, Roy A.	1st Lt.	0-659138
Wilson, Joe O.	1st Lt.	0-665257
Bagby, Robert R.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-739648
Benedict, Cameron E.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-884602
Bowman, Melville B.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-736962
Cochran, Julian C.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-683118
Cotten, Walter E.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-661921
Davis, Billy T.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-751276
Etherington, Gaplin M.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-863760
Funk, Gerald C.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-671415
Garrett, Hubert R.	2nd Lt.	0-726149
Gerbert, Russell G.	2nd Lt.	0-676372
Hakmon, George E. <i>Harrison</i>	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-679464
Hogan, D.W.	2nd Lt.	0-799184
Horner, Kenneth F.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-435393
Humphrey, Donald M.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-729173
Johnson, Gustaf E.	2nd Lt.	0-682483
Johnson, James S.	2nd Lt.	0-800125
Kellam, Newton J.	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-802926

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AMERICANS PRESENT IN RANGOON P.O.W. CAMP Cont'd.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
King, Clarence A. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-747093
Kerotkin, Louis ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-749567
Larson, Norman ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-690454
Marcello, John D.	2nd Lt.	0-802655
McGivern, James B. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-690465
Moore, Richard D. ✓	+ 2nd Lt.	0-76627
Morgan, Christopher W. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-799613
Mosley, Kenneth P. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-660885
Parmelee, David B. ✓	2nd Lt.	0-864755
Redd, Charles H. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-669109
Schrader, William C. ✓	2nd Lt.	0-681482
Schwall, Fred K. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-684782
Walker, Steward B. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-687461
Weesner, Hilton D. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-812179
Whitescarver, John T. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-749135
Willner, Edward A. ✓	✓ 2nd Lt.	0-671824
Wilson, George H.	2nd Lt.	0-431825
Beardslee, Carl M. ✓	✓ P.O.	T-1643
Hall, Robert C. ✓	✓ P.O.	T-121422
Parris, Joseph E.	P.O.	T-185561
Snyder, Karl A. ✓	✓ P/sgt.	35722535
Hart, Fletcher E.	M/sgt.	37001604
Montgomery, Richard A.	M/sgt.	7022868
Whitley, Charles W. ✓	✓ M/sgt.	14049026
Bockman, Clifford H.	T/sgt.	19075514
Boyd, John W.	T/sgt.	17029714
Daly, Francis M.	T/sgt.	16108393
Farley, Grady M.	T/sgt.	14107685
Rubbard, John W. ✓	✓ T/sgt.	34279839
Niland, Edward F. ✓	✓ T/sgt.	32251492
Pisterski, Enrico ✓	✓ T/sgt.	18069493
Quick, Ernest S.	T/sgt.	14082928
Trinker, Edward F. ✓	✓ T/sgt.	12058539
Basche, Arnold H.J. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	37263497
Bicknell, Robert ✓	✓ s/sgt.	39109667
Croatic, Samuel A. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	20367261
Dow, Stanley L.	s/sgt.	11122246
Doyal, Horace B.	s/sgt.	14139069
Green, Harian B. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	32475333
Hastings, Alvin L. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	35357272
Riggenbotham, Tadix B. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	18044472
Lentz, Walter R.	s/sgt.	34433023
Lukas, Benedict A. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	32559293
Majors, Gerrell T. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	39273801

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SECRET

AMERICANS PRESENT IN RANGOON P.O.W. CAMP Cont'd.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
Marshall, Perry ✓	✓ s/sgt.	14156113
McKernan, James M.	s/sgt.	38281809
Oglesby, Nicholas P. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	13118908
Sawyer, Francis E. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	16046805
Seneff, Thomas E. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	53290016
Snyder, Norman L. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	39828644
Sommers, Lewis W. ✓	s/sgt.	35589579
Wagoner, Obra A. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	35163717
Waltrip, Leland H. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	39251861
Wells, Joseph B. ✓	✓ s/sgt.	6934111
Wells, Tyman H. ✓	s/sgt.	34478136
Brooks, Richard M. ✓	✓ sgt.	51276901
Davis, Don Z.	sgt.	17162249
Edwards, Francis R.	sgt.	32381907
Engel, Daren C.	sgt.	19171011
McClung, Joseph C. ✓	✓ sgt.	38288140
Perry, Charles W. ✓	✓ sgt.	14156141
Thomas, William H. ✓	✓ sgt.	17175086
Thomasian, Karnik A. ✓	sgt.	12188215
Montagna, C.T. ✓	✓ Cpl.	32434947
Pritchard, Curtis F. ✓	✓ Cpl.	37232257
Pugh, Fred H. ✓	✓ Cpl.	18098757
Russell, John L. ✓	Cpl.	11069380
Flynn, William J. ✓	✓ Pfc.	11098872
Radeliff, Smith W. ✓	✓ Pfc.	20735193
Foley, Michael P. ✓	✓ Pvt.	32382510

COMPOSITE REPORT ON RANGOON POW
MIS-X SECT. G-2 USF IBT

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TAB 10

LIST OF DECEASED PREPARED BY LT. R. A. MALONEY, POW.

TAB 10

Report

of

War Crimes Branch,

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,

dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,

Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority *NND 735027*

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(See MISX Interrogation Sheet of Lt. Raymond A. Maloney)

LIST OF AMERICAN DEAD, WITNESSED AS INDICATED IN QUESTIONNAIRES BY POW'S LIBERATED AT RANGOON LIST PREPARED BY POW LT. R. A. MALONEY

NAME	RANK	DATE	CAUSE OF DEATH
Lavery, J.	Sgt.	May 3, 1943	Injuries, Bassein Hosp.
Dohn, N. P.	S/Sgt.	" " "	" " "
McCock, C. H.	1st Lt.	April 15, '43	Killed in crash
Hightower	2d Lt.	" " "	" " "
Carlton, H.	1st Lt.	" " "	" " "
Burke, S.	Sgt.	" " "	" " "
Davis, M.	2d Lt.	March 31, 43	Machine gunned in chute.
Smith, B. J.	2d Lt.	" " "	" " "
Schneider, K. E.	S/Sgt.	" " "	In plane when it exploded.
Burke, S. F.	S/Sgt.	" " "	Killed in plane.
Mercer, J.	S/Sgt.	" " "	" " " soldiers.
Redman, J.	T/Sgt.	" " "	Killed by Burmese & Jap
Killner, F.	S/Sgt.	" " "	Died of wounds.
* Malock, A. L. 6942456	S/Sgt.	Nov. 29, 43	Killed in POW camp during night raid.
* Gonsalves, E. E. 6570123	Sgt.	Nov 29, 43	Killed in POW camp during night raid on Rangoon.
* Cummings, H. B. 6970825	Sgt.	Nov 29, 43	Killed in POW camp by night raid.
* Kavanaugh, R. L. C-435791.	1st Lt.	June 22, 43	Dysentery, POW camp.
* Bodell, E. R.	T/Sgt.	July 15, 43	Beri beri, POW camp.
* Pittard, C. A. 39251123	T/Sgt.	June 8, 43	Dysentery, POW camp.
Hogan, T. P.	2d Lt.	Nov 20, 43	Burns. POW camp.
* Kelly, J. C.	1st Lt.	Dec 17, 43	Burns. " "
* Aubuchon, U. A.	T/Sgt.	Nov 26, 43	" " "
* Hopes, T. E. 35305336	S/Sgt.	Nov 22, 43	" " "
* Jordan, F. P. 19064268	S/Sgt.	Nov 27, 43	" " "
* Albinson, N. E. 13176804	Sgt.	July 18, 44	Diarrhea, Beri beri.
Teehan, G. F.	Pfc.	June 4, 42	Killed in plane by machine gun fire.
* Yackie, J. F. 17072536	Cpl.	Nov 28, 44	Acute colitis, beri beri.
* Leisure, J. E. 19051314	Sgt.	July 4, 44	Beri beri. POW camp.
* Liston, C. B. C-529445	1st Lt.	April 2, 44	Crash injuries.
Angel, R.	1st Lt.	Feb 27, 44	Dysentery, MP Jail.
Wright, B.	Capt.	Mar 31, 44	Beri beri, beating by guard in MP jail.
Butterfield	2d Lt.	June 24, 44	Beri beri. MP Jail.
Zizlowsky, J.	2d Lt.	July 21, 44	Dysentery. MP jail. X
* Rodriguez, G.	S/Sgt.	Aug 27, 44	Beri beri, scabbies., dysentery, POW camp.
Baker, B.	2d Lt.	Nov 12, 44	Dysentery, Beri beri, POW camp. X
* Grey, J. M.	1st Lt.	Aug 14, 44	Beri beri. POW camp.
Briggs,	1st Lt.	Dec 28, 44	Scabbies, dysentery POW C.
Ortemeyer, A. J.	Capt.	Jan 14, 45	Beri beri, scabbies. POW C.
* Almond, P. E.	1st Lt.	April 10, 45	Beri beri, dysentery POW C.
Goodrich, B. C.	1st Lt.	Feb 25, 45	Beri beri, POW Camp.
* Gamballi, G.	2d Lt.	Aug 10, 44.	Dysentery, beating, POW C.
Rich, J. C.	2d Lt.	Sep 12, 44	Dysentery, beri beri, X jungle sores, POW C.
Drummy,	1st Lt.	Jan 11, 44	pow Camp malaria.
Sheets, J.	S/Sgt.	Nov 11, 44	Internal injuries. POW C.
* Westburg	Capt.	Aug 20, 44	Dysentery, POW Camp.
Brown	Sgt.		Malaria, POW Camp.

* Those marked X are listed on Graves Registration record and maps kept by Lt. G. H. Wilson, which were incorporated in MISX report, G-2 Hqs USFIB dated 17 May 1945; shown as buried at Rangoon Cantonment Cemetery. Those not marked by X were above list but indicated by Lt. Maloney as having died in POW Camp probably died in Rangoon Prison or other than Rangoon Central Prison or in other than Camps in Rangoon.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Lt. Lockett, R. L.	311 F. B. Sq.	25-11-43
Lt. Couch	31st Sq.	6-10-44
Lt. Hamilton, G.	31st Sq.	6-10-44
Sgt. Wilson	31st Sq.	6-10-44
Lt. Kaufman, S.	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
2d Lt. Pittman	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
Lt. James, Alex	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
1/2gt. Faulkner, G. A.	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
1/2gt. Hall	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
Sgt. Harris, R. J.	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
S/2gt. Smith, H.	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
Capt. Dorst	9th Insub. Sq.	7-4-44
2d Lt. Shew, T.	434th Sq.	21-8-44
S/2gt. Winkler, F. C.	9th Insub. Sq.	1-12-43
S/2gt. Strawn, R. J.	9th Insub. Sq.	1-12-43
1st Lt. Parker, H.	9th Insub. Sq.	1-12-43
1st Lt. Strom, F. J.	490th Sq.	2-12-44
2d Lt. Carpenter	-----	1-12-43
2d Lt. Clybourne	9th Insub. Sq.	1-12-43
Lt. Vaughn	492nd Insub. Sq.	28-10-43
Lt. Waller	492nd Insub. Sq.	28-10-43
Lt. Simmons	491st Insub. Sq.	15-12-43
S/2gt. Burnfield, H.	491st Sq.	15-12-43
S/2gt. Murray	491st Sq.	15-12-43
1st Lt. Irwiner, W. H.	-----	14-12-43
Sgt. McCutcheon, L.L.	-----	14-12-43
Sgt. Harrison, A. A.	-----	14-12-43
Sgt. Henning, V. L.	-----	14-12-43
Sgt. Dalton, R.	-----	14-12-43

TAB 11

LIST OF DECEASED PREPARED BY GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE, HEADQUARTERS, IB THEATER.

TAB 11

Report

of

War Crimes Branch,

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,

dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,

Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AND 735027*

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July 11

Roster of Personnel who died in the Prisoner of War
Camp, Rangoon, Burma. Information received from Headquar-
ters Graves Registration Pool, 2nd Echelon, Jhansi and in-
terness released from this camp.

Name.	Serial No.	Rank.
Butterfield, George W.	-	2nd Lt.
Peters, Frank A.	18016954	Sgt.
Marshall, George H.	33114877	S/Sgt.
Chiarello, Frank J.	11041104	S/Sgt.
Witte, Robert W.	19059282	T/Sgt
Austin, Omar	20150369	T/Sgt
Baker, Burdette H.	0-1698884	2nd Lt.
Zizlavsky, Joseph F.	0-664863	1st Lt.
Wright, Bill	0-725565	Capt.
Angell, Robert F.	0-407635	1st Lt.
Baldman, Amel Jr.	0-416094	1st Lt.
Gilhousen, William R.	0-667062	Capt.
Drummev, Robert D.	0-815670	1st Lt.
Rich, Joseph C.	0-739054	2nd Lt.
Goodrich, Burdett C.	0-750504	1st Lt.
Ortmeyer, Armin J. Jr.	0-659326	Capt.
Hogan, Thomas P.	0-673571	2nd Lt.
Sheets, Jack R.	13067183	S/Sgt.
Briggs, Everitt E. Jr.	0-668189	2nd Lt.
Liston, Charles B.	0-529445	1st Lt.
Malok, Albert L.	6942456	S/Sgt.
Cummings, Harold B.	6970825	Sgt.

Name.	Serial No.	Rank.
Gonslaves, Elias E.	6570123	Sgt.
Kavanagh, Robert L.	0-435791	1st Lt.
Bodell, Edward R.	11031740	T/Sgt
Hopes, Thomas E.	35305336	S/Sgt
Aubuchon, Urvan A.	37183004	T/Sgt
Jordon, Francis B.	19064268	S/Sgt
Kelley, John C.	0-726034	1st Lt.
Pittord, Charles A.	39251123	T/Sgt
Leisure, John E. (Ashes)	19051314	Cpl.
Gambale, Gene	T-121948	F/O
Grey, James M.	0-665192	1st Lt.
Albinson, Norman E.	13176804	Sgt.
Rodriguez, Frank (NMI)	6578491	S/Sgt.
Yackie, Julius F.	17072536	Cpl.
Westberg, Wayne R.	0-732792	Capt.

James S. Gray
JAMES S. GRAY,
Captain, QMC,
Graves Registration Officer.

TAB 11

ROSTER OF PERSONNEL WHO DIED IN C-47 PLANE CRASH
AT MINGALADON AIR STRIP, RANGOON, BURMA on 30 MAY 1945,
INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM HQ GRAVES REGISTRATION POOL 2ND
ECHELON, JHANSI.

TAB 11

Name	Serial No.	Rank.
Kirby, Maxey N.	37743391	Cpl
Rogers, Ralph T.	O-1639567	Capt.
McCoy, Joseph V.	283556	Cpl
Wicker, Cyrus F. Jr.	11078744	Pfc
Unknown (X-1)	-	-
Triggs, Bryan A.	Civilian	-
Thomson, Edward W.	O-17967	Lt.Col.
Bernstein, James J.	20300564	S/Sgt.
Ditmore, Orval G.	W-2116464	W/O
Longley, Harold U. Jr.	12095512	Sgt.
Kob, Fred J.	37519481	Pvt.
Gready, Lawrence S. Jr.	O-1171165	1st Lt.
Ennis, George G.	O-901951	Capt.
Poynter, James V.	O-584606	1st Lt.
Shelest, Nick G.	O-586396	1st Lt.
Seng, Lester L.	11972193	M/Sgt.
*Drucker, Melvin B.	32014804	Sgt.

*All these were deaths
in the air crash
which occurred after
recapture of Rangoon*
Chaplin

*Died of Gun Shot wound on 6 June 45
at Rangoon, Burma.

James S. Gray
JAMES S. GRAY,
Captain, QMC,
Graves Registration Officer.

TAB 12

COPY OF ORDER BY C.O. RITSU 10353 BUTAI 11 FEB 44 FROM SEATIC REPORT #14 DATED 7 JULY 1944 IN RE TREATMENT TO BE GIVEN AIR CREW POW'S.

TAB —

Report

of

War Crimes Branch,

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,
dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC,

Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

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TAB 13

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GROUPS OF
POW'S AS THEY ARRIVED AT RANGOON.

TAB ____

Report

of

War Crimes Branch,

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, IB Theater,

dated 13 September 1945, File No 10-WC.

Subject: Rangoon Prisoner of War Camp.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: 48 CFR 1.101

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS
AT RANGOON

(Dates of arrival are approximate for the group. Individual members of each group arrived at slightly different dates.

<u>Arrvd at Rangoon.</u>	<u>Date Captured.</u>	<u>Name of POW.</u>
<u>1942</u>		
4 June 1942	4 June 1942	2nd Lt. K. F. Horner. Pfc. S. W. Radcliff. 2nd Lt. G. H. Wilson. Sgt. H. B. Cummings.) Killed in 1st Lt. A. L. Malock.) Bombing of Sgt. E. E. Gonsalves.) Rangoon Prison.
<u>1943</u>		
7 April 1943	2 April 1943	S/Sgt. S. A. Crostic. S/Sgt. T. E. Higgenbotham
7 May 1943	5 May 1943	2nd Lt. D. M. Humphrey.
12 May 1943	8 May 1943	2nd Lt. W. E. Cotten 2nd Lt. H. R. Garrett. 2nd Lt. K. P. Mozley.
12 June 1943	24 March 1943	Cpl. F. M. Pugh.
5 May 1943	3 May 1943	T/Sgt. J. W. Boyd. Sgt. J. E. Leisure. - Died in Rangoon
15 September 1943	13 June 1943	1st Lt. F. H. Tilcock.
18 October 1943	14 October 1943	2nd Lt. R. C. Gerbert. 2nd Lt. C. A. King. 2nd Lt. W. C. Schrader. 1st Lt. H. W. Goad. S/Sgt. F. E. Sawyer.
24 October 1943	19 October 1943	S/Sgt. H. B. Doyal. T/Sgt. C. A. Pittard. - Died in Rangoon. S/Sgt. O. A. Wagoner. T/Sgt. J. W. Hubbard. S/Sgt. B. A. Lukas. 2nd Lt. G. C. Funk.
16 November 1943	14 November 1943	Major. W. Werner. T/Sgt. F. M. Daly.

16 November 1943	14 November 1943	T/Sgt. E. S. Quick. T/Sgt. G. M. Farley.
19 November 1943	1 November 1943	2nd Lt. G. E. Johnson.
1 December 1943	27 November 1943	2nd Lt. E. A. Willner.
2 December 1943	27 November 1943	Sgt. J. C. McClung. 2nd Lt. Butterfield.) Died in 2nd Lt. J. C. Rich.) Rangoon Prison.
5 December 1943	1 December 1943	1st Lt. A. D. Dubose.
7 December 1943	29 November 1943	2nd Lt. D. W. Hogan.
8 December 1943	28 November 1943	Sgt. D. Z. Davis. Sgt. N. E. Albinson - Died in Rangoon.
		2nd Lt. N. J. Kellam. 2nd Lt. J. D. Marcello. 2nd Lt. G. E. Harmon. 2nd Lt. F. K. Schwall. S/Sgt. P. Marshall. S/Sgt. T. E. Seneff. Sgt. W. H. Thomas. Sgt. C. W. Perry.
8 December 1943	1 December 1943	1st Lt. G. W. Erwin.
13 December 1943	10 December 1943	1st Lt. R. A. Maloney. 1st Lt. R. A. Wentz. T/Sgt. C. H. Bockman. S/Sgt. A. L. Hastings. S/Sgt. J. V. Wells. Capt. B. Wright.) Died in S/Sgt. G. Rodriguez.) Rangoon Prison.
<u>1944</u>		
17 Jan 1944	1 Jan 1944	2nd Lt. C.H.Redd 2nd Lt. B.Baker,) Died in 2nd Lt. J.Zizlowsky) Rangoon.
19 Jan 1944	18 Oct 1943	Major C.J. Lutz.
21 Jan 1944	21 Oct 1943	2nd Lt. C.W.Morgan.
21 Jan 1944	23 Nov 1943	Lt. Col. D.G.Gilbert.
21 Jan 1944	20 Oct 1943	2nd Lt. M.B. Bowman.

1944

21 Jan 1944	8 Nov 1943	Pfc. W.J. Flynn. F/O. J.E. Parris. 2nd Lt. J.S. Johnson. Cpl. C.T. Montagna. 1st Lt. P.E. Almond.- Died in Rangoon Prison.
19 Feb 1944	7 Feb 1944	2nd Lt. L. Korotkin.
21 Feb 1944	19 Feb 1944	Capt. D.V. Miller.
9 Mar 1944	1 Feb 1944	Cpl. C.F. Pritchard.
12 Mar 1944	21 Feb 1944	2nd Lt. S.B. Walker.
27 Mar 1944	10 Mar 1944	S/Sgt. R. Bicknell. Lt. C. Ciston. M/Sgt. F.E. Hart. Cpl. J.F. Yackie (died in Rangoon Prison). Sgt. F.Fitzgerald. L/Cpl. Birmingham(died in Rangoon Prison). Pvt. L.Tyres. CWO. B.Evans (British).
10 Apr 1944	26 Mar 1944	F/O. R.C. Hall.
11 Apr 1944	7 Apr 1944	S/Sgt. J.M. McKernan. S/Sgt. T.H. Wells.
29 Apr 1944	2 Apr 1944	J.T. Whitescarver.
17 May 1944	11 Mar 1944	F/O. C.M. Beardale
24 May 1944	29 Dec 1944	Capt. J.H. Hunt.
26 May 1945	19 Feb 1944	2nd Lt. Robert R. Bagby. 1st Lt. H.R. Burton. Cpl. G. Hammond. Pvt. C.W. Linthicum.
3 June 1944	17 May 1944	1st Lt. L.W. Bishop.
3 June 1944	20 May 1944	Capt. J.H. McCloskey, Jr. Capt. W.R. WestbeFE . 2nd Lt. T.Snee T/Sgt. N.L.Snyder. S/Sgt. L.H. Waltrip. T/Sgt. E.F. Niland. S/Sgt. J.B.Wells. Capt. Wright. 1st Lt. Wentz. * Mahon. S/Sgt. Hastings. * Wells. * Bockman.
27 July 1944	4 Dec 1943	
20 Aug 1944	29 May 1944	1st Lt. C.L. Bray.
14 Sep 1944	3 Sep 1944	1st Lt. A.L. Beardon.
14 Oct 1944	7 Oct 1944	Cpl. J. Russel.
10 Nov 1944	26 Oct 1944	1st/Sgt. K.A. Snyder. Sgt. Jack Sheets (died in Rangoon Prison, 19 Nov 1944)

14 Nov 1944	17 Oct 1944	Pvt. M.F. Foley. 1st Lt. Drummy (died Rangoon - Malaria) Nav.Lt. Strow (died Shwebo - Malaria)
15 Nov 1944	12 Nov 1944	2nd Lt. H.D. Weesner.
6 Dec 1944	16 Nov 1944	2nd Lt. B.T. Davis.
15 Dec 1944	14 Dec 1944	1st Lt. M.B. Burke. Capt. C.C. Meyer. Lt. L. Coffin. Lt. W.J. Walsh. Lt. J. Levine. Lt. B. Derrington. M/Sgt. R. Montgomery. M/Sgt. C. Whitley. Sgt. F.R. Edwards. S/Sgt. S. Dow. S/Sgt. H.B. Greene. T/Sgt. E.F. Trinker.
16 Dec 1944	14 Dec 1944	Sgt. R.M. Brooks. Lt. W.W. Treimer. Lt. C. Paul. Lt. N. Larsen. Lt. Parmelee. Lt. McGivern. Sgt. K.A. Thomassian. Sgt. M. Cutcheon. Sgt. Henning. Sgt. Dalton. Sgt. Harmison.
24 Dec 1944	14 Dec 1944	S/Sgt. H.P. Oglesby.
25 Dec 1944	14 Dec 1944	1st Lt. Cameron R. Benedict. Capt. R.C. Shanks. Lt. H.E. Fletcher. Lt. G.M. Etherington. Lt. J.C. Cochran. T/Sgt. E. Pistenzi. S/Sgt. A.H. Basche. S/Sgt. F.T. Majors. S/Sgt. W.R. Lentz. S/Sgt. L.W. Sommers.
23 Feb 1945	20 Jan 1945	1st Lt. R.T. Gilmore.
29 Mar 1945	27 Mar 1945	Lt. Col. R.C. Pryor.

101-211 Book 4

File No. 101 - 211 BK 4 128 Thru

Sub. _____

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Office

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File No.

101 - 211 BK 4

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Incl 2

S E C R E T.

Copy No. 83

BRITISH PW LIBERATED FROM RANGOON CENTRAL JAIL.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

"E" GROUP CONSOLIDATED INTERROGATION REPORT.

PRODUCED BY No. 1 ADVANCE H.Q. "E" GROUP.

SOUTH EAST ASIA and INDIA COMMANDS.

c/o 12 A.B.P.O.

Handwritten signature

101-211-140

Incl 2

C O N T E N T S .

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I. FOREWARD	1
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File No.

101 - 212

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Office

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JAG

FROM: This is a receipt.
Please sign top sheet and return to Intelligence
Div., ASF, Room 3E 692.

NO:
FILE DESIGNATION:
a-0163009ais

ENEMY TREATMENT OF

maymyo internment camp
(maymyo)

R & A Serial 1292
Roga 42
Location: MAYMYO
Date Current: 1943 and 44.
Eval: C-2

TO:	TO:	TO:	TO:	TO:	TO:
JAG					
DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
7 Jun 45					
ACTION:					

P MAYMYO INTERNMENT C

The Japanese started interning mostly non-workers of the Anglo-Indians community on the 12th of October '43. Some 500 people were brought in and on the next day the Japanese started inquiry into their parentage etc. After the enquiry and within a week there remained only 160 people. These 160 people were locked in within barbed wires without being given rations. A Burman, and later an anglo-Burman was permitted to bring in food stuffs and the internees had to purchase their food-stuffs at very high prices. Some of the men were made to work in the XX (double X) department on a salary of Rs 1/8/0 per day (XX Roads and Communications) After a period of about 3 months of confinement the internees were permitted to go out between the hours of 6/30 A.M. and 6 P.M. to earn their livings. The young girls between the ages of 12 to about 30 were given jobs in the hospital. Some worked in the supply department, some in the medical, some in the laboratory and some were waitresses on the Japanese Officers.

Some of the girls before the internment were forced to work as waitresses in the Officers Clubs. It was here that quite a good few got friendly with Japanese Officers and some even had these officers as sweet-hearts. 4 girls in particular were very friendly and their attitude was very "Pro Jap". Their names were:

- I. Clare Lears, Anglo Burmese, suspected of being an informer to the Military Police.
- II. Eome Figguth, Anglo Burmese "Pro Jap" in speech and behavior.
- III. Terisa Nickels, Anglo-Burmese "Pro Jap" in speech and behavior.
- IV. Sybil Aaron (Jewess) "Pro Jap" in speech and behavior.

These four were of loose morals: At present they are in custody under the British.

V. Bobby Clarke: Anglo Indian had a baby by a Japanese Civilian named Hanaka.

3. Mostly all the internees were "Pro Allies".

4. There were in all 5 long buildings housing the internees. Each building had a head man and there was also one camp headman who was above the headman of each barrack. His duties were to interview the Japanese authorities, and to see that their instructions were being carried out. He also had to see to the distribution of the rations given by the Japanese for 80 people out of the 160.

The daily routine of the camp was, workers got out to work, others in camp cook, wash and see to the cleanliness of the drains, surroundings etc. all to be in bed by 9 P.M.

NOTE: Lt. Colonel EJIMA was the one who started the Internment Camp: The Camp was his pleasure ground and he attempted to get several young girls to be his mistresses, but he failed miserably: Their parents would not hear of it and one family named Gonsalus in particular had a very bad time: Ejima was recalled back to Japan. On or about in June some 80 odd internees were given rations. This consisted of rice, vegetables and very little meat. This was brought in once in 5 days and the quality of vegetables was not sufficient for one day. On the 1st of March the ration supply was stopped, Japanese sentries removed and the internees were told to look after themselves, but on no account must they leave the camp and live outside.

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SECRET

Distribution by JICA Section	
Army	2
Navy	1

ENEMY TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS

R & A Serial 1292
 Roga 42
 Location: MAYMYO
 Date Current: 1945 and 44.
 Eval: C-2

JA, AS 7

MAYMYO INTERNMENT CAMP, BURMA

The Japanese started interning mostly non-workers of the Anglo-Indians community on the 12th of October '43. Some 500 people were brought in and on the next day the Japanese started inquiry into their parentage etc. After the enquiry and within a week there remained only 160 people. These 160 people were locked in within barbed wires without being given rations; A Burman, and later an anglo-Burman was permitted to bring in food stuffs and the internees had to purchase their food-stuffs at very high prices. Some of the men were made to work in the XX (double X) department on a salary of Rs 1/8/0 per day (XX Roads and Communications) After a period of about 3 months of confinement the internees were permitted to go out between the hours of 6/30 A.M. and 6 P.M. to earn their livings. The young girls between the ages of 12 to about 30 were given jobs in the hospital. Some worked in the supply department, some in the medical, some in the laboratory and some were waitresses on the Japanese Officers.

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These four were of loose morals: At present they are in custody under the British.

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3. Mostly all the internees were "Pro Allies".

4. There were in all 5 long buildings housing the internees. Each building had a head man and there was also one camp headman who was above the headman of each barrack. His duties were to interview the Japanese authorities, and to see that their instructions were being carried out. He also had to see to the distribution of the rations given by the Japanese for 80 people out of the 160.

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NOTE: Lt. Colonel EJIMA was the one who started the Internment Camp: The Camp was his pleasure ground and he attempted to get several young girls to be his mistresses, but he failed miserably: Their parents would not hear of it and one family named Gonsalus in particular had a very bad time: Ejima was recalled back to Japan. On or about in June some 80 odd internees were given rations. This consisted of rice, vegetables and very little meat. This was brought in once in 5 days and the quality of vegetables was not sufficient for one day. On the 1st of March the ration supply was stopped, Japanese sentries removed and the internees were told to look after themselves, but on no account must they leave the camp and live outside.

Ref 101-212-3
EJC

SECRET

101-213

U. S. War Department

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File No. 101 - 213
Sub.

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CONFIDENTIAL
FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

*Revised
PK*

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

In the matter of the beating of American * Perpetuation of testimony of Jack
Prisoners of War at Tamarkan, Thailand, * T. Cellum, Sgt., ASN 20 813 565
by Japanese C.O. Noumari. * of Lubbock, Texas.

Taken at: Post Office Building, Lubbock, Texas
Date: 29 November 1945
In the presence of: David J. Morrison, Agent, Security Intelligence
Corps, Eighth Service Command.
Questions by: David J. Morrison, Agent, Security Intelligence
Corps, Eighth Service Command.

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.
A. Jack T. Cellum, Sgt., ASN. 20 813 565; I live at 2122 15th Street, Lubbock, Texas.
Q. Give the date and place of your birth.
A. 19 September 1918 at McCaulley, Texas.
Q. Are you married?
A. No, Sir.
Q. How far did you go in school prior to entering the army?
A. I finished highschool here in Lubbock, Texas.
Q. Did you follow any civilian occupation prior to entering the army?
A. Yes, Sir, I was a bookkeeper.
Q. When did you enter service and when did you go overseas?
A. I entered service in November 1940 and went overseas in November 1941.
Q. While overseas were you a prisoner of war?
A. Yes, Sir, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at the time Java fell to them on 8 March 1942.
Q. Give the dates and places you were interned while a prisoner of the Japanese.
A. I was held at Priok, Java from March till May 1942; The Bicycle Camp, Batavia, Java from May till October 1942; Changi Camp, Singapore from November 1942 till April 1943; we were then in the Kilometer Camps in Burma for about fifteen months and then were taken to Thailand where we stayed till we were liberated in September 1945.

Forwarded to Theater Judge Advocate

*Indiana - Burma
21 Dec 1945 La*

CONFIDENTIAL

101-213-3

Incl 5

Q. While you were interned in Thailand were you present at the time the American Prisoners of war were beaten by the Japanese Commanding Officer of the Camp?

A. Yes, Sir, I was present.

Q. Describe the incident.

A. This occurred on one of the days that Kamburi, Thailand was bombed by Allied Planes. The Japanese Commanding Officer of our Camp got drunk and claimed he had heard a statement made by one of the Americans to the effect that he, "Hoped the planes would soon return". That night we were made to stand at attention for one hour Japanese C. O. tried to find out who made the statement. When no one admitted making it we were allowed to go into the huts and go to bed. About 2:00 the following morning the Jap. C. O. came to our hut and woke everyone up and made them stand at attention at the foot of their bunks while he made the rounds of the hut twice, beating on everyman with his fists and a flashlight he was carrying. This lasted about a hour and a half and then he broke the flashlight. He then went out and got a big club and came into the hut and was starting to use it when another Jap came in and talked him out of his idea. We were then allowed to go back to bed.

Q. Do you know the name of the Japanese Commanding Officer that was guilty of this beating you have just described?

A. Yes, Sir, His name was Nokumari.

Q. Do you possess any information concerning the beating of American Prisoners of War other than the information contained herein?

A. Yes, Sir. I know of many other incidents all of which have been fully covered by this interview.

Jack T. Cellum
Jack T. Cellum, Sgt.

State of: Texas)
(SS
County of: Lubbock)

I, Jack T. Cellum, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all of the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jack T. Cellum
Jack T. Cellum, Sgt.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ___ day of _____ 1945

My commission expires:

Notary Public

U. S. War Department

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File No. 101 - 214
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101-214

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's
Office

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101-214

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA-BURMA THEATER
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AFPO 885
7 November 1945

SUBJECT : Supplemental Report to Preliminary Report of War Crimes Branch, IBT, Regarding War Crimes against U. S. POW's, Listed in SEAC Areas (Thailand, Indo-China, Singapore, Java, and Sumatra) dated 7 October 1945.

TO : The Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Section,
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Inclosed is List of Suspects of War Crimes prepared by War Crimes Branch, IBT, on POW Camps in Burma and Thailand (Bangkok - Moulmein Railroad), Rangoon, Indo-China, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Bangka Island, and Enroute on Board Ship, which supplements List No. 1, previously prepared and forwarded by letter Report on Rangoon and Burma POW Camps, dated 14 September 1945, and Preliminary Report of War Crimes Branch, IBT, regarding War Crimes against U.S. POW's liberated in SEAC Areas, dated 7 October 1945 (Incl. 1).

2. Inclosed also are 114 Incident Sheets relating to the offenses covered by the inclosed List of Suspects, with the exception of these suspects listed under Sumatra, Celebes and Banka Island Camps, for which no incident sheets were prepared (Incl. 2).

3. The List of Suspects and Incident Sheets were prepared from all the source material indicated as inclosures to the War Crimes Branch, IBT, Preliminary Report regarding War Crimes against U. S. POW personnel liberated in SEAC Areas, dated 7 October 1945, and the following additional source and evidence material:

a. Statement of Lieutenant Commander T. A. Donovan taken by OSS at Batsvia, Java, 28 September 1945 (Incl. 3).

b. MIS-X Donovan Report, compiled at Calcutta, India, 13 October 1945 (Incl. 4).

c. Evidentiary material, Re War Crimes, attached as inclosure to letter, your Headquarters, SPJG 1, dated 11 October 1945, designated for purposes of reference in the List of Suspects as "U. S. File No. 1" (NOTE: Evidence is being further screened and will be incorporated into a supplemental Report).

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RECORDED AND INDEXED

d. Conferences of General Fenn and Major Chapla with British and U. S. War Crimes Representatives at Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, and Singapore (Incl. 5 - 8).

e. CIC Report, 5 October 1945, War Crimes, POW Camps in Sumatra and Celebes and Civilian Internment Camps in Java and Sumatra and incident on Bangka Island (Incl. 9).

f. OSS Letter Report, (Lawson), 6 October 1945 and records inclosed therewith relative to investigation made at Bangkok (Incl. 10).

g. Additional SEAC and SEAC Reproduction Lists of Suspects (Incl. 11).

4. Effort is being made to specifically identify Japanese and Koreans now in custody as War Crimes Suspects. Approximately 150 Japanese and Koreans have been apprehended and are now in custody at Bangkok, of which number 13 have been positively identified as suspects wanted on USF, IBT Lists. In addition 22 more are believed to be the same suspects named on USF, IBT, Suspect Lists and their identity is being checked.

Three additional suspects, Lieutenant Colonel ABE, Major NOGUCHI, and Lieutenant Colonel TANAKA, named in List D - Rangoon List of Suspects, have been apprehended and are being evacuated to Rangoon (Incl. 12).

A List of Suspects in custody at Bangkok as of 16 August 1945, prepared by Major Laming, Atrocities Section, "E" Group, Bangkok, is attached to inclosure 6. A list of the Japanese and Koreans now in custody who have been either definitely or tentatively identified has been incorporated in War Crimes Branch, IBT, List of Suspects (Incl. 1). SSU at Kandy advises that Captain HAKAYAKI, and Captain SUZUKI were placed under arrest on 30 October 1945 by British as War Criminals. HAKAYAKI is believed to be the same person named in #74 and SUZUKI to be the same person named in #75, 102, and 119, War Crimes Branch, USF, IBT, List of Suspects, 22 October 1945 (Incl. 13). There is also inclosed a Cross Reference Index which may be of some assistance in locating a specific War Crime Suspect (Incl. 14).

5. Pursuant to the request of SSU at Rangoon, a photographer has been detailed from this Headquarters to photograph approximately 500 Japanese and Koreans who have been apprehended and are now in custody at Rangoon. Many are believed to be War Crimes Suspects wanted for offenses committed against U.S. POW personnel along the Burma - Thailand Railroad where the majority of war crimes occurred. The SSU Detachment at Rangoon is cooperating with the British in identifying the Japs and Koreans in custody at Rangoon as War Crimes Suspects. The British have extended full cooperation to U. S. personnel at the various locations where the

Japs are being evacuated and in all places where War Crimes Investigations are being conducted. Positive identification as War Crimes Suspects of many Japs and Koreans now in custody at Rangoon and Bangkok is anticipated.

6. To facilitate cooperation with the British who control the occupation procedures and therefore the suspect lists, and to assist in the identification of Japanese and Koreans now in custody at Bangkok, Lieutenant Colonel John E. Murray, CID, a Japanese speaking Lieutenant Nisei officer, and one enlisted man have been detailed to Bangkok. The various SSU Detachments at Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Singapore, and Batavia have been briefed and are maintaining liaison with the British War Crimes Section to see that the Japanese on our lists are apprehended, interrogated, identified, and held.

7. As to trial policies set forth in Radio, this Headquarters, CRAX 30062, 2 October 1945, procedure as outlined in WARX Radio 76066, 16 October 1945, will be followed. It is at present anticipated that all trials will be before British Military Courts appointed under authority of the British War Office, London, Army Order 81/45, dated 14 June 1945, copy of which is attached (Incl. 15). Present indications are that most cases in which the United States has charges against an individual, the British also have charges against the same individual for offenses committed against British, Australian, Dutch, French, Indian, Chinese, and other subjects. In all such cases the War Crimes Suspect will doubtless be tried on joint charges by the British Courts. In some cases British, Australian, Dutch, and French POW's are still available in the SEAC Area to testify. Evidence from the United States POW's is expected to be largely in the form of affidavits and some evidence on perpetuation of testimony first obtained from liberated POW's.

8. On 2 November 1945, a conference was held by Brigadier Davis, head of SACSEA War Crimes at Kandy. Brigadier Davis has been in conference at London, and it is believed that the conference at Kandy concerned policy in regard to the trial of War Crime Suspects in the SEAC Area. Lieutenant Sands, J.A.G.D., this Headquarters, detailed on Temporary Duty to Kandy as Liaison Officer to the British War Crimes Section attended the conference. A complete report will be submitted by Lieutenant Sands and will be forwarded to your War Crimes Section.

9. Reports on separate incidents and War Crimes as distinguished from those related to operation of POW Camps have in the past been reported to War Crimes Office by separate reports and will continue to be so handled in the future.

10. As affidavits and sworn evidence in perpetuation of testimony are obtained in the U. S. from returned POW's from SEAC and Netherlands, East Indies Camps, it is desired that they be expeditiously forwarded to this Headquarters. It would assist this office materially if original and three copies could be furnished.

11. Major Chapla is now in the U. S. and will confer with War Crimes Office regarding further details and policies.

C. C. FENN,
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.,
Theater Judge Advocate.

15 Incls:

- Incl 1. List of Suspects,
22 October 1945.(Dup.).
- ✓Incl 2. 114 Incident Sheets.
- ✓Incl 3. Stmt. Lt. Comdr. Donovan.
- ✓Incl 4. MIS-X Donovan Report.
- ✓Incl 5. Conference of Gen. Fenn &
Maj. Chapla with British & U.S.
War Crimes Representatives, Rangoon.
- ✓Incl 6. " " " Bangkok.
- ✓Incl 7. " " " Saigon.
- ✓Incl 8. " " " Singapore.
- ✓Incl 9. CIC Report, 5 October 1945.
- ✓Incl 10. OSS Letter Report, 6 Oct 45.
- ✓Incl 11. SEAC Theater Lists of Suspects
Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, and SEAC
Reproduction Lists Nos. 5, 6, and 7.
- ✓Incl 12. Letter No. 569/2, Hq, 12th Army,
SEAC, 21 October 1945.
- ✓Incl 13. Radiogram, Kandy to Delhi #2573.
- ✓Incl 14. Cross Reference Index.
- ✓Incl 15. Army Order 81/45, 14 June 1945.

REC-10

SECRET

War Crim. ①

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Country: Thailand
 Report Number: ZN 1273
 Subject: Experiences of Three Escaped British Prisoners of War
 Source: Z-Wilton (Connecticut)
 Date of Report: 9 June 1945
 Evaluation: B-2

1. Three British soldiers who had escaped from the Japanese in November or December 1944 were interviewed on 19 May 1945.
2. The men interviewed were:
 Ronald Whatmore, a Ceylon Burgher
 Richard Arthur Brown, English
 Jack Smith, Irish
 Further personal data is contained in their individual statements reproduced below.
3. Smith, a private, is described as a thin man and short of stature. He had a fever and his hands and legs were swollen from a mild attack of beri-beri. The other two men also had swollen hands and appeared to be generally in poor physical condition and suffering from undernourishment.
4. The prisoners said that the food provided for them in the Japanese prison camps had never been in sufficient quantity to sustain health and that it had never been of a quality fit for human consumption. Sgt. Brown, apparently the most intelligent of the three men, commented that the ration of meat had been 600 pounds per day for 20,000 prisoners. He added that the Japanese had given each prisoner 10 stangs per day (100 stangs in each tical), to which the Thai Government added 15 stangs per day, for the purchase of food. Very little food could be purchased for 25 stangs a day, as a result of the high cost of living since the outbreak of war.
5. The three men said that on no occasion had they ever received any American Red Cross Medical Relief supplies from the Japanese. (Source Comment: It is reliably reported that such supplies have been shipped through Bangkok.) The small quantities of medicine which the prisoners infrequently received from the Japanese were Japanese-made and of poor quality. Sgt. Brown said that some American boxes of post exchange supplies, including cigarettes and candles, were once distributed by the Japanese to the prisoners at the Ban Pong camp. He stated that each box contained four parcels of goods, and he understood that one parcel was intended for each prisoner of war. However, the Japanese distributed each parcel among twenty-five prisoners.
6. The three men confirmed other reports (see A-56536) that the Japanese herd prisoners of war onto railway bridges or other targets near which they are located, during air raids. Prisoners are not allowed to leave the targets until the raids are over.
7. Sgt. Brown became very nervous and excited when this subject was

PW Camps, Thailand, general

SECRET

101-214-8

Info. made avail. to British by OSS (29 July 45)

NAMES TAKEN

EEB

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brought up. He said that he loses control of himself every time a plane passed overhead, running about distractedly and crying out. He seemed especially disturbed by the thought that some of his relatives, who are RAF flyers, might unknowingly drop bombs on him or strafe him. Brown finally became nearly hysterical and begged to be moved to an isolated place where he could not hear the sounds of aircraft or automobile engines. He pointed to his bruised chest, crying "This is what I got this morning when a car passed by. I ran to that barred window and my two friends jumped from their beds and held me down. Please do something tonight. I can't stand it any more." Arrangements were made to move Brown to another location which would be more quiet and to put him under the care of a psychiatrist.

8. The three prisoners reported that the Thai living near their respective prison camps tried to help them by secretly giving them food, chiefly bananas. Brown said that he and Smith had encountered no difficulties in making good their escape from the Japanese prison camp because they received the assistance and goodwill of Thai civilians all along their route. He related an incident in which they had been stopped in the darkness by a Thai police officer on patrol. The officer pointed his revolver at them and asked "Krai?" (Who Goes There?) The fugitives replied "No Yepoon" (Go away from the Japanese) and the officer allowed them to pass without further delay.
9. Many prisoners have escaped, either unaided through their own efforts, or with the assistance of friendly Thai. (Source Comment: A number of Thai, including the head priest of a neighboring Buddhist temple, were punished and tortured by the Japanese as a result of recent escapes of prisoners of war from the Pechaburi prison camp.) Good opportunities for effecting successful escapes are afforded by fires in the prison camps or air raid in the vicinity of the camp. For one thing the attention of the Japanese guards is distracted from the actual escape; and perhaps even more important, the Japanese are led to believe that the missing prisoners were lost in the fire or raid. In the latter contingency they do not mete out the usual severe punishments to the remaining prisoners.
10. Brown said that there were ~~a few American prisoners in the prison camp he had been in, but that most of the prisoners were British, Australians and Indians. There were about 4,000 Indians.~~
11. Brown met ~~four of the five Americans who had been in his prison camp. He was able to provide the name of two men, together with a little information about them:~~
- ~~Capt. Mart, U. S. Army Air Corps, stationed at Chungking, China. Shot down in 1942 in French Indo-China. Brown met him at Hong Pla Duk in 1943. He last heard of Mart nine months ago, at which time Mart was at Prisoner of War Camp No. 4 at Ratchaburi. No. 4 Camp has now been moved to some where in Indo-China.~~
- ~~WO Ganner Whitehouse, U. S. Navy. Captured in Java in 1942. There were two other Americans with whom Brown had been in contact; but he did not know their names or ranks.~~

12. The statements of the three escapees in response to a questionnaire follow. They are evaluated F-O. (Source Comment; These men have seen no Japanese since their escape in late 1944.)
13. Ronald Olave Whatmore, Ceylon Burgher
 Private, Army No. 7532552. 1st Malayan Field Ambulance, 32nd Company, Royal Army Medical Corps, Alexandra, Singapore.
 Birthplace, 126 High Street, Colombo, Ceylon. Parents' last known address is 642a Market Place, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, London.
 Captured on 19 February 1942 at Singapore. Formerly stationed at Lim Chew Kang Road as a medical orderly attached to the 11th Battery, H.K.S.R.A. Commanding officer was Major Robertson.
14. After capture I was held for about six months at Camp Changi, a prisoner of war camp at Singapore. I was next removed to the islands of Pulau Bukom and Sambou where I was held for a year, doing clearance work. From the islands I was taken to Thailand, where I was forced by the Japanese to labor on the construction of the Japanese railroad, first at a prisoner of war camp at Pong Pla Duk and later at a camp at Chumporn.
15. Q. Give names and home address, nationality, rank, number of the unit of as many comrades of yours as possible, who are known to you to be in captivity.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Anderson, Sgt. | RAMC 32 Company |
| Andrall, Lt. | RAMC |
| Baker, Pte. | RAMC |
| Beckett, Sgt. | RAMC |
| Brown, L/Bombadier | Royal Artillery |
| Burrows, Pte. | RAMC |
| Burton, Cpl. | RAMC |
| Deans, Cpl, D., Army # 7493651 | RAMC 32 Company |
| De Souza, Cpl. | RAMC |
| Ezekiel, Pte. | RAMC |
| Hale, Pte. | RAMC |
| Hassler, Sgt. | RAMC |
| Higginbotham, S/Sgt. | RAMC |
| Hines, Gunner | Royal Artillery |
| Hope, Gunner Arthur | |
| Jack on, Pte. | RAMC |
| Jones, Pte. | RAMC |
| Kershaw, Gunner | HESRA |
| Kilgour, Capt. | RAMC |
| Lopez, Lt. | RAMC |
| MacFarland, S/Sgt. | RAMC |
| Marshal, Sgt. | RAMC |
| McCarthy, Gunner | Royal Artillery |
| Murphy, Lt. Col. | RAMC |
| O'Driscoll, Maj. | RAMC |
| Parker, Pte. | RAMC |

Riley, Pte.
 Smith, Gunner
 Smith, Sgt.
 Strange, Pte.
 Tate, Gunner
 Turret, Sgt.
 Williams, Pte.

Manchesters
 Royal Artillery
 HKSRA
 Royals
 HKSRA
 RAMC
 RAMC

16. I do not know where these men are at the present time, other than that some of them are in Malaya and some of them in Thailand.
17. I made my escape from the prison camp at the Chemporn Airdrome, where I had been held together with about 200 other prisoners of war for some time prior to my escape. We were doing construction work. These 200 men constituted one group, the senior officer of which was Major Carruthers, Royal Artillery. There were three other officers, Lt. Cooper, RASC; Lt. Harrison, RASC and Capt. Barker, Royal Artillery.
18. From the first moment of our capture our treatment at the hands of the Japanese was wicked and brutal.
19. The majority of us had not been used to eating rice prior to our capture. For the first week we had scarcely anything to eat other than bananas which we managed to buy, or which some goodhearted people managed to pass in to us unseen by the guards. When we called the attention of the guards to the fact that we had nothing to eat, we were compensated by a few slaps and kicks and jeering remarks. When we were given food it was at best not fit for pigs to eat. It consisted of some boiled rice and a few rotten vegetables put in hot water with some chillies. This mash never had any salt in it.
20. After we had been in the prison camp for about four months, the Japanese let us out for three days in Singapore with orders to return before six every evening. We wandered about collecting money and foodstuffs which were given to us by people in the streets. We found, however, that these collections were of no use to us, because when we returned to the camp in the evening the guards assaulted us and took away everything we had collected during the day. Most of the help given us during those three days when we were at large came from the Chinese people in Singapore. The Chinese prostitutes were kindest of all. They took money from their Japanese customers and gave it to us freely. However, if the Japanese caught us receiving anything from people on the street, they would beat the giver and make the recipient stand for hours in the sun, naked and hatless. During such periods of standing in the sun we were denied all food and water; and should we drop from exhaustion, we were prodded with bayonets and kicked. Many prisoners died of this particular type of Japanese brutality.
21. Other thousands died from lack of medical care for such diseases as malaria, dysentery, cholera, sores, ulcers and anaemia. When a prisoner was burning with a fever or shivering with chills the Japanese would frequently pour a bucket of cold water over him and then laugh at the results. Sickesses which could have been cured

in their early stages by a little timely medical attention were allowed to progress to an advanced stage. Then the Japanese would make a great show of medical care, but this effort was ordinarily made too late to save the patient.

22. Hundreds were killed outright or tortured until body and soul could no longer bear it, as punishment for slight offences such as accepting gifts from the public, failure to salute a Japanese officer, or for making disparaging remarks about the Japanese within the hearing of Japanese personnel.
23. There were many desperate attempts at escape. Those who were recaptured were treated in a most diabolical manner. After they were returned to the camp they were forced to stand up in a public place. Japanese soldiers from the highest to the lowest ranks would come and beat the prisoner with any weapon they happened to find convenient. When they decided the unfortunate man had had enough of this treatment, the Japanese forced him to drink a bucket of water, after which he was strung up and hit across the belly until water gushed from his mouth. In most cases merciful oblivion or death would release the wretched victim from his agonies; but a strong man in good health might survive several days of this torture, which would leave him a human wreck and a cripple for the rest of his life.
24. One day a big healthy gunner named Wales took a parcel from a Thai in Ban Pong. This incident was seen by a Japanese sentry, a private, who promptly walked up the Wales, took his parcel away from him and started kicking him about. Wales was disgusted, and perhaps the heat had affected him somewhat. In any event, Wales put up his hand, hit the Japanese sentry under the chin, knocking him about four yards down the road, cold as a mutton chop. This series of events was witnessed by a Japanese officer who came running up, and at the point of his revolver, forced Wales to take off his hat, hold his hands above his head and look directly at the sun. Another Japanese soldier stood by with a bayonet, ready to prod him when he moved or blinked his eyes. He was kept standing there for four hours; and when he fell unconscious to the ground he was covered with wounds where the Japanese soldier had jabbed him with the bayonet. By this time the sentry whom Wales had knocked out had regained consciousness. He came up and vented his rage on the unconscious prisoner by kicking him and hitting him with the butt of his rifle. I was among a number of other prisoners who were standing nearby watching this brutality. The poor man was lying there with blood oozing from his various wounds, and not a soul of us could help him. We were kicked and slapped, and our officer was roughly treated when he protested against this atrocity. Wales lasted about eight more hours before he died; and even then we were not allowed to pick up his body. It was left lying there until the next day. During the course of Wales suffering the Japanese were jeering at us and asking us if it were not good to see.
25. Some of us had managed to preserve little articles of sentimental value, such as photographs, rings and other trinkets which we would take out and look at at night, and talk among ourselves of their various origins and histories. Sometimes the guards would come in and snatch these objects away from us, thereafter uttering foul-

mouthing obscenities about photographs of mothers, sisters and sweethearts. Often they accompanied these remarks by filthy gestures and actions. Sometimes the men could not control their anger on these occasions and their resultant outbursts were cause for physical abuse by the Japanese.

26. Our few belongings were repeatedly pilfered by the guards until nearly all of us were obliged to go about with no clothing other than a loin cloth. The Japanese made no effort at any time to provide us with even the most meager comforts. After the first Allied bombing raids, conditions in the prison camp became even worse than they had been before. The Japanese treatment of us grew animal-like. For example, if a bridge were damaged by the bombing raids, a group of prisoners would be detailed to repair the bridge within a specified time limit. If the prisoners failed to meet the time limit, they suffered the consequences of Japanese fury.
27. At all times the Thai people were more than kind to us. While we were at Wong Pla Duk they used to bring us quantities of fruits and other edibles which they either gave to us or sold to us at nominal prices. These poor people earned their livelihood from the sale of these food products; and out of the goodness of their hearts they gave freely of them to us, saying always that they loved the British and Americans and that they hated the no-good Japanese. Many of them who lived near the camp frequently provided us with comforts such as cakes, and sweets, and even medicines, by smuggling them past the guards. If we had anything of value which we were desirous of selling, these friendly people could always be trusted to dispose of the item and return a good price for it. When we were sent outside the camp in work parties, many of the prisoners used to slip away and spend the entire day in the houses of friendly Thai. If the Japanese found that a Thai had been thus extending hospitality to a prisoner, the Thai hosts would be subjected to very harsh treatment at Japanese hands.
28. While I was at the prison camp in Chumporn I was befriended by a Thai who later assisted me to escape.
29. Richard Arthur Brown, English.
Sergeant, Army No. 4857898, 1st Battalion, Leicester Regiment.
Home address 7 Terrace Street, Basford, Nottingham, England.
Captured 17 February 1942 at Singapore. Before capture stationed at Sungai Patani, Malaya; and prior to that in India.
30. After being captured I came to Thailand with other prisoners of war to work on the railway which was being built from Banpong to Haulmein, Burma. My group went first to Kanchanaburi where we lived in the jungle without tents or accommodations of any kind. We were put there like so many cattle.
31. Later we were sent to a Japanese motor transport camp where the treatment was not so bad. Then orders came to move up to the big jungle. After walking and riding considerable distances we arrived at that terrible, rat-infested place called "Kinsayo." (OSS Kandy Comment: Khai Sai Yok, 98°52'; 14°25') Never before

have I been in such a terrible place. Men were dying like flies of a virulent type of rat plague. Yet when our doctors asked for medicines the Japanese laughed at them.

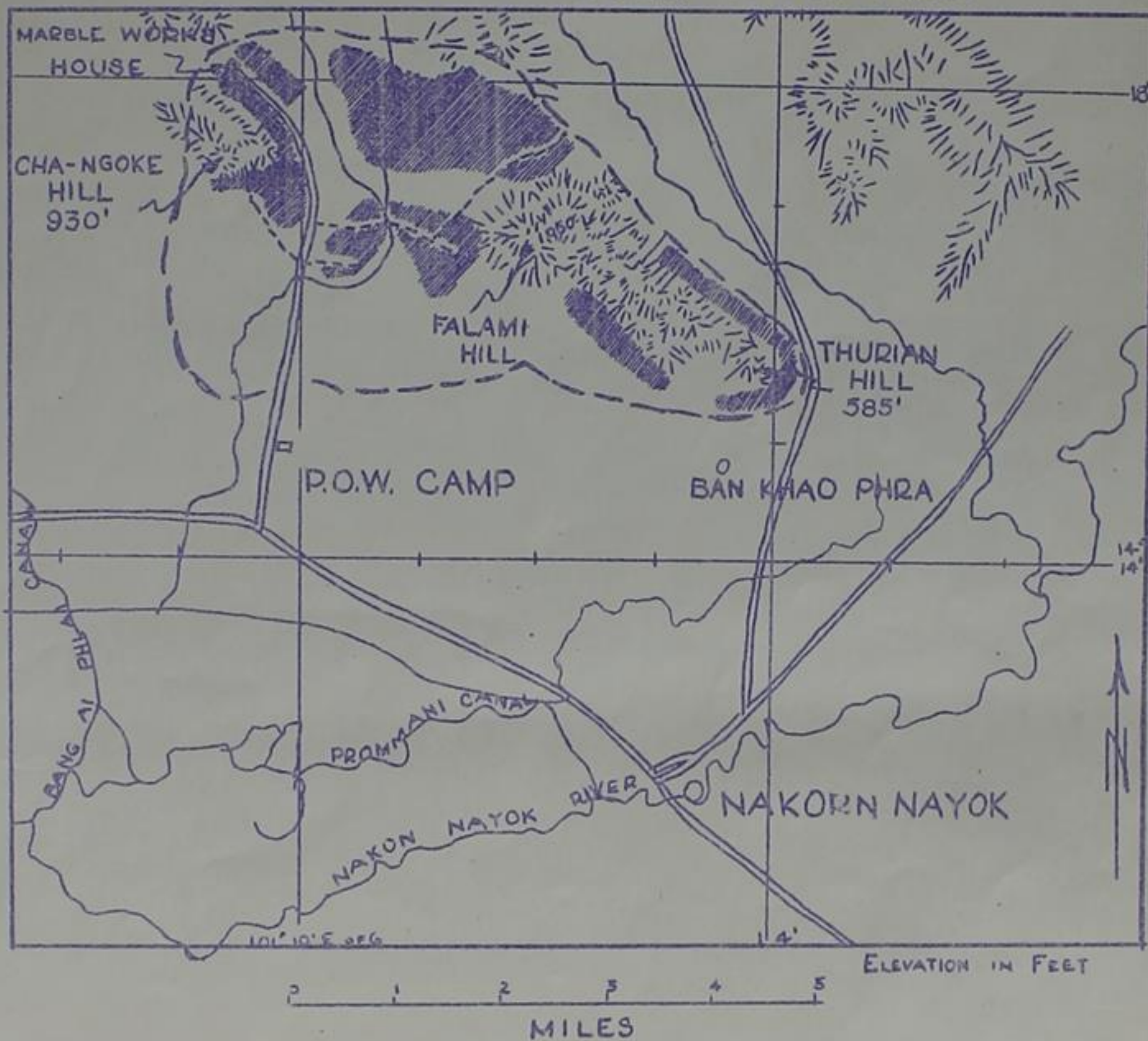
32. We were moved from Khai Sai Tok to a place called "Martona", six or seven kilometers distant. Naturally, we expected to arrive at an organized camp. But no, it was just a place in the jungle, just a name, and, tired as we were, we had to clear a space in the jungle to erect tents, even before we could eat. I stayed at the "Martona" camp until that particular section of the railway line was completed. Many men died there from disease, cholera being the most effective. Here again, there were no medicines and the food was vile. It was the opinion of the doctors that most of the deaths at "Martona" camp were caused by malnutrition, the long hours of overwork, and, of course, ill treatment at the hands of the Japanese.
33. I was one of the lucky ones. I was ill only once. But, even then, after the doctor had said "You can't work, your temperature is too high," a Japanese officer appeared and paraded all the sick. Those who could walk without falling down were made to work. My temperature was 104°.
34. When this camp broke up, I was sent to Chiang Kai with a bad foot. I was subsequently moved to Nong Pla Duk.
35. Q. Give names and home address, nationality, rank, number of the unit, of as many comrades of yours as possible, who are known to you to be in captivity.
- A. I don't know many of my comrades' home addresses, but I can give a few names. It must here be noted that the majority of my comrades are now dead, having died in air raids, or of disease, or of ill treatment.
- Baker, Sgt. Southey Street, Radford, Notts, England.
 Clarke, Pte. S. P. Army No. 4857815, Growby, Leicestershire, W.K.
 Dobbs, Pte. Army No. 4858515. W. Lincolnshire
 Hatfield, Pte. G. Mansfield, Notts, England
 Hardy, Sgt. Major. Hacknal, Notts, England.
 Horrocks, Sgt. Major. South Cycle Road, Dublin, Eire.
- I can give other names, but I do not know either their numbers or their home addresses. The above names are all English and they all belong to the Leicester Regiment.
36. When last I heard of the above noted men they were being sent from Nong Pla Duk to Indo-China.
37. I was last held at Nong Pla Duk Prisoner of War Camp, where our senior officer was Lt. Col. Toosie, R. A. Another group was at the Chung Kai (OSS Kandy Comment: Same as Chiang Kai referred to above?) Prisoner of War Camp, and the senior officer there was Lt. Col. Morrison. The senior officers of these groups are constantly changing on account of sickness and for other reasons. In consequence I cannot say with any degree of assurance just who the senior officers are at present.
38. The Japanese treatment was barbaric. They are very savage and quite

- uncivilized. It appeared to me that there were two sides to the Japanese character, for they would beat a man nearly to death, and later be very sorry that they had done it. In fact, a few Japanese, a very few, were quite decent and confessed that they were very sorry for us.
39. The most brutal people were the "Korean" soldiers who were assigned as guards to the prisoners of war. These people are absolutely insane. They took delight in punishing the prisoners and were always looking for an excuse to beat a man up. Words cannot describe these people. I cannot emphasize sufficiently the savageness of the Korean's delight in punishing prisoners. They are totally rotten to the core.
40. To illustrate this, I might give a brief account of one incident which I witnessed. There was an air alarm on, and the Japanese orders were for all men to proceed to their bungalows and stay there until the "all clear" was sounded. On no account were we to leave the bungalow, on penalty of being shot if we stepped outside. Naturally, the men were located all over the camp area, and some men had a considerable distance to travel in getting to the bungalow.
41. On this occasion all but one of the men occupying the bungalow I was in had returned. This one poor fellow arrived late because he had been working for the Japanese in the next camp. Although the circumstance was explained to the Korean guard, he at once butt-stroked the man with his rifle and then stabbed him with his bayonet. The prisoner of war survived this, but was taken to the hospital with a broken jaw and a nasty wound.
42. Our senior officer launched an immediate complaint about this outrage. The Japanese commandant, to whom the complaint was made, sent for the Korean guard, told him to be a good boy and not do it again. With this the incident was closed.
43. I could relate many more incidents of a similar nature; but it would take too long. We suffered this kind of treatment from the Japanese also, especially while we were building the railroad. Very often we were forced to work from before daybreak until midnight. Then we stumbled back to our wretched camp in pitch darkness through treacherous jungle, quite often in the midst of torrential downpour.
44. We slept in small tents packed to capacity with tired and sick men, men who were too tired and sick even to eat. Next morning we would be awakened before daybreak, and we would lean over to awaken our comrades, only to find them cold, very cold and very stiff -- dead! Do you think this kind of treatment gave us any appetite for work, or even for eating, for that matter? It certainly did not increase our admiration for the Japanese.
45. But, you might ask "Didn't our officers complain?" Yes, of course, they complained, but only to receive a punch on the chin. One day the British Colonel who was senior officer in our camp told the Japanese officers in charge that this savage abuse could not go on because soon as the prisoners of war would be dead. The answer he received was this:

"I don't care how many men are killed in building this railway. All I am interested in is that the railway must go through as quickly as possible."

46. In striking contrast was the attitude of sorrow and sympathy expressed toward us by the Thai people. They were very, very kind. They were always trying to give us things — foodstuffs, money and tobacco; but the Japanese made it exceedingly difficult for them to do so. To prevent the Thai from making such gifts to the prisoners, the latter were beaten in front of the Thai should they accept any presents.
47. I have nothing but admiration for the Thai. They are very kind and their hospitality is great. I can honestly say they are quite the finest race of people I have ever met. How anyone could wish to fight these people I don't know. The nation that would declare war on Thailand must be insane. I personally love the Thai people as I love my father and mother. God bless and keep the Thai people forever.
48. I have been away from the Japanese for a long time, so I can give little or no information about them. Perhaps the RAF can give more information than I. The Royal Air Force always seemed to know Japanese movements, even better than the Japanese themselves.
49. My officers told me that up to the year 1943 the approximate number of English prisoners who had died building the railway was 30,000. At Nong Pla Dak 94 prisoners of war were killed and 200 were injured by the first air raid. There have been fewer killed in subsequent raids.
50. Jack Smith, Irish
Private, Army No. 8722647. 1st Battalion, Leicester Regiment.
Home address 4 Chapel Terrace, Dublin, Eire.
Captured 17 February 1942 at Singapore. Before capture stationed at Sungai Patani, Malaya; and prior to that in India.
51. As my friend Smith is ill with malaria, I take the liberty of writing his paper for him. He tells me that he was with my party prior to his escape; and he has been with me since his escape, so his story is much the same as mine. However, while he was a prisoner of the Japanese he was very ill with various diseases, among them beri-beri being the worst. While he was in the jungle, he was quite incapable of walking or even standing up because his legs and feet were so swollen.
52. He holds the same opinion of the Japanese that I do, and also loved the Siamese people. 19 May 1945. (Statement prepared by Sgt. Brown.)

JAPANESE LOCATIONS IN NAKORN NAYOK AREA



JAPANESE CAMP SITES



JAPANESE MILITARY RESERVATION

ON THIS MAP MANY SMALL CITIES ARE OMITTED

31 MAY 45

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

1 June 1945

Report Number: ZM-1213

Subject : ~~Treatment of Prisoners of War, Peninsular Thailand~~

Source : Ursa

Evaluation : B-3

Date of Report: 20 May 1945

During Allied bombing raids the Japanese force prisoners of war to remain on railroad bridges instead of allowing them to take cover in shelters. This occurred during the air raid of 20 May on Chumporn, Thailand

101-214-7
EJC

~~SECRET~~

Rd 2
JWC

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

✓	4		✓										✓
MD	ONI	A-2	STATE	TREAD.	OVI	FEA	AMB	LC	PCC	JICA	L	JANAC	✓

SECRET

2 June 1945

Report Number : ZB-2127

Date of Report : 1 May 1945

Subject : Treatment of British Indian Prisoners of War in Japanese Camps in Thailand

Source : Z - R&A

Evaluation : C-3

1. Treatment of prisoners of war in general was very bad, and many died of malnutrition.
2. On one occasion some sugar was stolen, and three Indian prisoners of war who were guilty were tied to trees and left hanging for eight hours. They were then forced to disrobe and carry heavy planks, despite the fact that it was the malaria season.
3. Prisoners were beaten without justification for petty offenses.

RJD

101-214-6
EJC

SECRET

SECRET											
CLASSIFICATION											
✓	4		✓								✓
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MS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:

June 23, 1945

AMLEGATION,

War - Gen. White.....

BERN.

Date: JUN 27 1945

2122, Twent-third

Request Swiss Govt have Gorge deliver following message textually to Jap Govt and to inform Dept date of its delivery:

QUOTE The United States Government has been reliably informed that the Japanese authorities in Thailand have quartered prisoners of war in warehouses located at the new port of Bangkok and have forced them to labor at the railway station and on the docks of that city.

The Japanese Government voluntarily undertook to apply the humane provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention in its treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees. In spite of its solemn obligation the Japanese Government has failed to apply the provisions of Articles 9 and 31 of that Convention in its treatment of prisoners of war in Thailand.

The United States Government again strongly protests against the disposition by the Japanese Government of prisoners of war in an area in close proximity to docks, railroad yards and other military objectives and their employment on labor having a direct relation with war operations. The United States Government solemnly warns the Japanese Government that the United States Government will hold the Japanese Government responsible

for any failure on its part to protect the lives and

health of American nationals in Japanese custody. UNQUOTE

USA War Crimes Office

2 29 JUN 1945

Easter

pt 2

GREY
(acting)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Date 4 September 1945

TO: War Crimes Office, JAGO
FROM: Office of General Counsel
SUBJECT: Transmittal of Information Concerning War Crimes

1. The enclosures listed below are forwarded for your information:
 - a-- One copy "Treatment of Prisoners of War (Thailand)", date of information 26 August 1945. (Report # ZM,- 1875, 1864)

2. It is possible that the following agencies or persons could contribute further information regarding enclosure _____ for the reasons stated:

Handwritten initials: L+D via

101-214-4
USA War Crimes Office

2 5 SEP 1945

3. Reports from branches within this agency containing information on war crimes will cover material already on file, as well as current and future material. To expedite transmittal, this information is being forwarded as received, and it should be checked in your office against prior transmittals to ensure a coordinated record.

N. A. Pepin

N. A. Pepin

SECRET

ATTS: 1

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SECRET

30 August 1945

Report Number: ZM, -1875, 1864
Country : Thailand
Subject : Treatment of Prisoners of War
Date of Information : As stated
Source : Z
Evaluation : B-2

1. On 26 August approximately 25 prisoners of war remained in Lampang.
2. The Japanese burned one prisoner alive on 8 August 1945
in front of the other prisoners at Bombay Burma
House. Source fears that the remainder may suffer
the same fate because the Japanese fear the prisoners
will testify against them.

LAMPANG, THAILAND

SECRET

SECRETDate 29 May 1945

TO: War Crimes Office, JAGO
 FROM: Office of General Counsel
 SUBJECT: Transmittal of Information Concerning War Crimes

1. The enclosures listed below are forwarded for your information:

- A. Japanese Prisoner of War Barracks;
 Japanese Identification in the Nakon
 Nayok Area, No. A-55893.
- Barrop. Att.* B. Reign of Terror in Zagreb, No. A-55370.
- Barrop. Att.* C. War Crimes, The Netherlands, No. A-55533-a.

*Open a new file
 PW Camps, Thailand, general*

101-214-2
 USA War Crimes Office

1 31 MAY 1945

[Signature]

2. It is possible that the following agencies or persons could contribute further information regarding enclosure _____ for the reasons stated:

3. Reports from branches within this agency containing information on war crimes will cover material already on file, as well as current and future material. To expedite transmittal, this information is being forwarded as received, and it should be checked in your office against prior transmittals to ensure a coordinated record.

John W. Auchincloss
 John W. Auchincloss
 Captain, JAGD

SECRET

*Recorded
 R.L.*

ONLY IF CONTENTS ARE
PARAPHRASED AND INTERWOVEN
WITH OTHER MATERIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.
INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

NUMBER A-55893

COUNTRY Thailand

ORIGINAL RPT. ZIC-3539A/939

SUBJECT Japanese Prisoner of War Barracks; Japanese
Identifications in the Nakhon Nayok Area

DATE OF INFO. As stated
DATE OF RPT. 21 April 1945
DISTRIBUTED 19 May 1945

ORIGIN
THEATRE

THAILAND

CONFIRMATION
✓ SUPPLEMENT A- 53801

SOURCE British

SUB SOURCE

NO. OF PAGES

EVALUATION British Evaluation C-3

ATTACHMENTS

23 March 1945

1. Japanese barracks and huts, believed to be for prisoners of war, are under construction in Kao Cha Ngoko near Kao Palani (104F. IM. 6877), also along the branch road linking Kao Cha Ngoko with the Ban Khaji-Prachinburi road.
2. The barracks include 100 completed huts, seventeen meters by six meters. The space between each hut is 100 meters. The Japanese intend to construct an additional 270 huts. The prisoners of war section is surrounded by barbed wire and a bamboo fence. Three antiaircraft guns are located near the barracks.
3. A godown is under construction at Wat Ring Kwien, 300 meters from the Prachinburi railroad station.

21 April 1945

4. Over 10,000 Japanese troops are now in the Nakhon Nayok area with artillery and tanks. Units identified are 4013, 4049, 4050, 4077, 4081, 4090, 4091, 4094, 4096.

OCS Comment: Unit 4013 is identified as the operational code number of the 47 Construction Duty Company; 4049, unidentified; 4050, 4 Division (par. 2 of report A-53801 identified Unit 4005 as a possible garble for 4050); 4077, 4 Field Artillery Regiment, 4 Division; 4081, 4 Transport Regiment, 4 Division; 4090, unidentified; 4091, 1 Field Hospital, 4 Division; 4094, 4 Field Hospital, 4 Division; 4096, 4 Division Water Supply and Purification Department.

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

✓	4		✓										✓
INID	ONI	A-Z	STATE	TREAS.	OWI	FEA	AMS	UC	PCC	JICA	L	JANAC	A.S.

29 May 1945

Report Number: ZM-1187
Reference: RB-14345
Subject: Prisoner of War Information
Source: Decatur
Evaluation: As stated
Date of Information: 25 May 1945

According to a prisoner of war there are 40,000 living prisoners of war in Thailand, and 17,000 have died. There are 10,000 in Burma, and 4,000 have died. Prison conditions in Thailand are very bad; the prisoners are kept in chains and are without medicine. A heavy work schedule is maintained for the prisoners, who start work at 0500 hours and finish at 2000 hours. The prisoners receive 25 satangs per day, although they have not received the pay for three months. --F-0.

Two prisoners of war were shot by the Japanese on 25 May for no reason.--B-3.

THAILAND PW Camps, General

101-214-1
EJC

Recorded
R.K.

SECRET

U. S. War Department

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

File No. 101 - 215
Sub.

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's
Office

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AND 735027*

See also Nos.

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.....

1. Sample Card

Report by Pfc Floyd I. Owens regarding conditions in the following prison camps: Serang; Batavia; Singapore; Maulmein 62 Ant 114 Kilo Camps, Burma and the Siam "Airport Camp"

- ~~P Serang~~
- ~~P Batavia~~
- ~~P Singapore, Maulmein~~
- ~~P 62 Kilo Camp, Burma~~
- ~~P 114 Kilo Camp, Burma~~
- ~~P Siam "Airport Camp"~~

*Rev. J. J. ...
PK*

101-215-9

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances of the use of American and British Prisoners of War on Japanese military works or operations at Rangoon, Burma?

A. Yes.

Forwarded to Theater Judge Advocate
India-Burma

101-215-6^{Wsh}

CONFIDENTIAL

NAMES TAKEN PRN

77
SECRET

PRISONER OF WAR REPORT

Name: Floyd I. Owens
Rank: Private First Class
Serial: 287866
Unit: Marine Detachment, U.S.S. HOUSTON
Date of Capture: 1 March, 1942
Place of Capture: At Sea
Date of Liberation: 15 August, 1945
Place of Liberation: Chunkai, Thailand
Previous Interrogation: Calcutta

101-215-9

SECRET

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances of the use of American and British Prisoners of War on Japanese military works or operations at Rangoon, Burma?
A. Yes.

Forwarded to Theater Judge Advocate
India-Burma

101-215-6 with

CONFIDENTIAL

NAMES TAKEN PRN

Capture

We were sunk on 28 February, 1942. The Japanese picked us up the morning of 1 March and put us aboard some other transport. We were picked up between Java and Sumatra. We were on this for about seven days.

SERANG

When we left the ship, we were taken to the Serang area. We went from there to the Serang prison for about four weeks.

We lost one Marine by the name of Hill from dysentery and malaria. They buried him about 200 yards from the prison.

BATAVIA

We went to Batavia for about three weeks. This is where the 131st Artillery group came in. We stayed there until October.

SINGAPORE, MOULMEIN

We went to Singapore for seven days, then on to Moulmein, Burma by boat. On 29 October they worked us all night - we got in about 5:00 P.M. and worked until about 8:00 A.M. - this was just outside of Moulmein. We worked there for about a month.

Work

We were moved back about 25 kilos to work for about three or four months on a railroad. Sometime in May we started laying line from 40 Kilo to 55 Kilo. We finished there and moved back to 18 Kilo where we unloaded rations to 62 Kilo.

About 20 of us went back to Thanbyuzayat and loaded engines there for about four months. We threw wood on them and stoked them. Then we went to 30 Kilo camp. There was a Jap - Lieutenant Nikko - who was mean to us.

62 KILOMETER CAMP

We were transferred back with the rest to 62 Kilo and stayed there for a while before going on to 84 Kilo. It was here that we lived without huts and slept in what clothes we had on. Two or three months later we had a hot spell.

114 KILOMETER CAMP

Then we went to 114 Kilo where we did ballasting and worked on the tracks.

AIRPORT CAMP

Then we went to Siam "Airport Camp." We stayed here about three months. We went there sometime in January 1944. We worked there doing some more cutting and changing the track over. Thirty-five of us stayed back and they tried to make engineers of us, working on deisel engines, etc. We stayed there until 15 August, 1945 when we were picked up and brought out. This was in Chunkai, Thailand. There is a Jap hospital camp located there.

Treatment

They didn't treat me too bad. They gave me a few beatings, but it was my own fault that I received them. Sometimes when the food got bad, the fellows had to steal food to live and that was the cause of some beatings.

There were threats against escape. If one man attempted escape, they usually punished the whole camp - sometimes by cutting food down. The Japs didn't like sick men and would give them half rations.

The Japs used bamboos for beating. They would find the

hardest ones in the jungle and beat us until these were only splinters. Some of the boys can't walk today because of this.

I had four shots of quinine for malaria which paralyzed me for about four months. The doctor told me they would wear off, but they still bother me. The shots were given in the hip.

We had another boy who was caught stealing stuff. They got us out for roll call - "tinkering." We stood outside for about two hours. Later the Japs called the doctor out to get the fellow - they had hung him. There were four or five coils of rope beside his body. They wanted this boy to tell them who the others were that were in on it. He was a Dutchman. Very few Americans were killed.

We were never questioned when first taken prisoner.

Bombings

The bombings started about December 1944. After they began, our planes just raided day after day. They stayed about 12 hours each time, circling around. One boy was hit.

When our planes bombed the hospital, one sailor was killed. He is buried at 18 Kilo. There is a cemetery at almost every camp. The largest one is at Thanbyuzayat.

After the bombings began, the Japs beat us more. We had "USA" painted on top of our hats and the Japs didn't like it.

Two planes were shot down by Indian anti-aircraft. The Indians told us the Japs had killed the boys who were alive in the plane when they came out. There were about 20 Australian prisoners who fixed up the graves and they said they ran across

the graves of the boys.

Red Cross

We received one Red Cross package in June or July 1944 - we all got one. It was split up among the men in the camp. We know the Japs took some of the packages that should have come through. It was the same way with the shoes.

Pay

I received about 15 cents a day in the beginning. Later it came up to 30 cents - sometime in 1944.

Mail

They let us send cards out about every six months. Some of these reached home. I had a card in 1943 from home which was about 18 months old. Most of the letters started coming in about 1944, but some of them were dated back in 1942.

Food

We lived from things out of the jungle for about six or seven months. The Dutch taught us what greens were good to eat. We had to cook them ourselves as every man had to work but the doctor.

There was no system for separating us into different groups - they just made up a list. I was alone most of the time, but one soldier and I were together quite a bit. Some English and a few Dutch were with us.

The largest number of Americans I was with at any time was 14 - the rest were just scattered around. The Japs would send the American officers to another place if they didn't like them.

I spent about 31 months in Burma.

About 14 soldiers stayed behind to go back and identify the Japs.

24 September 1945.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this _____ day of _____ 1945.

Name:

Floyd I. Owens

Rank:

4th

October

Serial: _____

Private First Class

287866

I ^W
Sample Card

(101-215)
23 Cards

A statement by Sgt. Charley L. Pryor ^W regarding conditions at the following P.W. Camps: Srang, Bicycle Camp, Bataria, Changi Barracks, Moulmein, 18, 85, 80, 100, and 105 Kilo Camps, Burma and Technicians Camp in Thailand.

Cards: Places

- ~~P~~ Srang
- ~~P~~ Bicycle Camp, Bataria
- ~~P~~ Changi Barracks
- ~~P~~ Moulmein
- ~~P~~ Kilo Camp 18, Burma
- ~~P~~ " " 85 "
- ~~P~~ " " 80 "
- ~~P~~ " " 100 "
- ~~P~~ " " 105 "

^P Thailand, Technicians Camps

Rev + Lud
PK

II
Sample Card

Sgt. Charley L. Pryor ^W states that Marine Sgt. Husk died at 80 Kilo Camp, Burma, of fever and fell agra of the stomach.

III
Sgt. Charley L. Pryor ^W states that 1st Sgt. Dupler ^V died of fever, dysentery and fell agra at the base hospital at ^P Thanbyozayat

101-215-8
(Over)

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Sgt. Chauley J. Pryor states that Capt. ~~Murdon~~ at ~~83 Kilo~~ Camp was responsible for sending prisoners to ~~80 Kilo~~ Camp to die.

V

Sgt. Chauley J. Pryor states that at a ^{W W} Technicians Camp in Thailand a two star ^P gap soldier called Okamura was the cause of many of the beatings received by the prisoners. Kobashi also a two star soldier was the instigator of these beatings.

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Prisoner of War Report

26 September 1945.

Name: Charley L. Pryor
Rank: Sergeant
Serial Number: 269728
Captured from: Water 25 Kilos west of Serang, Java,
Survivor of U.S.S. Houston.
Date of Capture: Night of 28 February - 1 March 1942.
Liberated from: Phetburi, Thailand.
Date of Liberation: 31 August 1945.
Previous Interrogation: Incomplete.

101-215-8

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Capture in Java

Those of us who survived the sinking of the U.S.S. Houston on the night of 28 February-1 March 1942 were picked out of the water by the Japs about a mile off shore, 25 kilos west of Serang, Java. We were held on the beach for about 1-1/2 days, given a little medical attention and then marched to Serang, pushing hand carts all the way. Naturally we had little or no clothing when captured and most of us were barefooted. The temperature was about 100 degrees and we were marching on a concrete road. We only stopped for rest twice. Most of us were sick from swallowing water and fuel oil. We arrived in Serang about 11 o'clock at night. Some of our group couldn't walk for two weeks after that due to the condition of their feet.

Jail at Serang

We were put in a jail that had been used for native prisoners. The Japs fed us twice a day, a less than half canteen cup of rice which was augmented by a small amount of moldy sweet potato. We had meat once in the 42 days we were there. The Japs tried to stretch it to make it last over a period of three days, but after the second day it had rotted. So on the third day they put it over our rice and made us eat it. There were no medical supplies and little sanitation. We were kept in cells and there was only one small container in one corner of the cell for sanitation. We had from 1/2 to 1 pint of drinking water per day and were allowed outside about 15 minutes during the day. The building was of mortar,

SECRET

concrete floors, with a concrete raised platform on which we slept with no blankets or bedding of any kind. There were practically no beatings...the Japanese did not have much contact with us. We were used as an exhibit. The front line troops from Java would go through and take pictures of us and look us over. They seemed to be very friendly. When they found out we were Americans, several admitted being on transports engaged in the action in which the Houston was sunk, and said their transports were sunk. I know that there were many Japs in the water that night. I had bread three times in 42 days, and then it was just a two-ounce loaf. This was not supplied by the Japanese Command, but was bought by a Japanese officer. We were kept at this place for 42 days and most of us lost from 20 to 60 pounds. Probably 30 per cent were dysentery cases.

From Serang Marine Lieutenant Gallagher and all Marine and Naval officers above the rank of Second Lieutenant were sent to Japan.

Bicycle Camp, Batavia

On 12 April 1942 we were taken to Batavia. Here we were interned in a Dutch military camp. In peacetime it was known as "Bicycle Camp". This was a good camp. We had plenty of water and ate well. The Japanese-issued food was not too good, but we were allowed to buy food on the outside. The remainder of the 131st U. S. Field Artillery Group was billeted with us. They had several thousand guilders of battalion funds which they shared

with us and with which they bought food. An American major was permitted to go into town with a Jap escort and buy the food which consisted of sugar, beans and eggs for the most part, also medical supplies.

The work was not hard. It consisted of working at an oil refinery, handling barrels, loading trucks and trains. The work hours were roughly 0900-1200 and work was voluntary - about 50 per cent of us worked figuring we would keep in better physical condition.

Before we left Serang the Japs had given some of us cast-off Dutch clothing. Now at Batavia the 131st Field Artillery Group shared their clothing and supplies with us so we were in pretty good shape. They had been able to bring along a fair quantity of their unit supplies. We each were given ten guilders by this unit with which to purchase tobacco and a little food through a canteen operated by the Australians.

The Japs were not thorough in their first searches and consequently there were radios, cameras, small arms and tool kits hidden in camp. Later on some of these items were located by the guards but not all.

The guards were Koreans and very brutal, partly by nature, it seemed, and partly because of pressure put on them by the Japs' Camp Command. They beat us up for failure to salute, regardless of distance, and for smoking without being close to a cigarette butt receptacle. Several were beaten for even standing near an

extinguished cigarette butt. The beatings started with fists and, as the guard became excited, he would use his rifle butt or anything he could find handy.

One guard called "Brown Bomber" was particularly brutal. He made rounds through the barracks and beat with a bamboo rod or iron pipe anyone who was lying in his bunk. I saw him hit an Australian officer with a piece of iron pipe.

The most serious incident happened on the third of July, 1942. The Japs produced an affidavit for us to sign, pledging allegiance to the Nipponese Army and promising to obey all orders. Also included was a promise not to escape or attempt to escape. We protested against this, and it was sent back by the Camp Commandant to Jap Headquarters. It was returned with the answer that it must be signed. We made a compromise and said we would obey the orders that would not conflict with the oath we had taken to our own government. This answer was forwarded and it was refused also. Then the Japs took away all of our privileges, took away our American kitchen, and many wholesale beatings followed. We were confined to our barracks and on the fourth of July were marched down and made to sign the document.

We could buy from natives when outside on working parties but the Japs would allow nothing to be brought into camp. Those who were caught doing so were beaten, made to kneel in the sun for a whole day with no water, or made to stand at attention for 12 to 72 hours.

To Singapore

We left Batavia in September 1942 and went to Singapore on the Dainichi Maru. We had to stay in the hold of the ship the entire trip and were so crowded that there wasn't room to lie down to sleep; we had to take turns. We were allowed out on deck only for meals and to get a little drinking water. They had not issued us any bedding up to that time and little clothing. A few had obtained blankets from the Army. The trip took about three days. After debarking we were taken to Changi, an English military barracks.

Changi Barracks

The barracks were good but had been stripped by the Japs. We had concrete floors and a very limited water supply. We had an issue of Red Cross food supplies. These were issued to the kitchen and included were corned beef, cocoa, milk, and a meat and vegetable ration. We also had an issue of shoes from the Red Cross, enough to go around.

The English were in charge of the administration of this camp under the Japs. They created an intensely unfavorable impression with the Americans due to their overbearing, egotistical manner. The U. S. 131st Artillery Group had had experience with the English before they joined us at Batavia. They told us that in another camp the English had ordered that the 131st Artillery Group turn in its ration stores to the camp command (English); the English presented this order as though it had come from the Japs.

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These food supplies and cigarettes were then issued to the English troops and the Americans found themselves buying back their own supplies from the English troops.

Now at Changi the British controlled the issue of Red Cross supplies. The Americans received some for about 14 days only. However, the English troops continued to be issued these supplies long after the 14 day period and no effort on the part of an American officer could induce the English to issue more to the American troops.

The work at Changi was clearing a rubber plantation in order to plant vegetables. The English supervised the work and it was compulsory for Americans to work, whereas the English did little work. Many a morning as we passed English barracks on our march to work, we saw the troops just getting up. We worked from about 0800-1300 and 1430-1800. The English told us it was the Japs' order that we work.

Another form of work was hauling wood to various parts of the camp. Our officers went along with us on these work details and the rubber plantation details too. But an English officer was actually in charge. He cracked down on us and made us work so that the Japs would be pleased.

We were called "the Java rabble" by the English. There was continuous squabbling among the English and Americans as to who was fighting the war and in some cases it actually developed into fist fights.

The Jap-issued daily ration was about 12 ounces polished rice (little nourishment), a form of melon and pumpkin. The English got the same ration but they had the Red Cross food to supplement this diet. In addition, the British permitted a black market in Red Cross supplies to operate in the hospital. The prices were very high which made little difference to us as we had practically no money so the English troops got most of these supplies too. Lieutenant Colonel Tharp and other officers of the 131st Infantry Group made protests to the English about the black market but it did no good.

We often resorted to the coconut trees around the area to get more to eat. But the English had M.P.'s posted to watch the trees and anyone caught picking coconuts was turned in to an American officer and locked up. Apparently, the English demanded this punishment.

To Moulmein

We left Singapore on 8 January 1943. We were loaded on a train, 30 to 35 men to a box car, each car about 5 feet x 18 feet. There was no room to lie down, no windows in the cars, but they left the door partially open. We were taken from Singapore to Prai City opposite the island of Penang in the vicinity of Butterworth, unloaded from the train and put aboard the ship Moji Maru. We were just as crowded as on our previous trip on the Dainichi Maru. From there we headed north for Moulmein, Burma on 15 January with one other larger transport and one escort vessel. We were

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attacked by American bombers on the afternoon of the 15th. We had no markings on the ships at all to let planes know that there were prisoners of war aboard. Our officers asked during this bombing to let some of our signal men signal to the planes, but this request was refused. The other ship accompanying us was sunk with a loss of about 40 Dutch prisoners. Our ship was very nearly sunk by two near misses.

We picked up the survivors from the other ship, both Dutch and Japanese and proceeded to Moulmein, Burma. There were no clothes or blankets issued to the Dutch prisoners who had lost theirs on the other ship and the temperature went down to about 40 degrees.

We stayed in Moulmein for about one week. The food was fairly good and we were held in an old English prison. There was a great shortage of water and none at all for bathing. Our food consisted of very little rice and cooked radishes. All the hospital cases had been left in Singapore; only working men were wanted for Burma.

18 Kilo Camp

We went out to work at 18 Kilometer Camp on the railroad which began at Thanbyuzayat. When we first started out the Japs allotted each man 1.5 meters of dirt to move daily. The only tools used were picks, shovels, and baskets. They told us that when we finished we could go home, so we pitched right in and completed the assignment fairly quickly.

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But the next day and on succeeding days the requirement was increased so that there was no opportunity of getting a rest by finishing early.

This was a very dry camp with little water, but we got fairly good food. We got all we wanted of rice, some green beans, peas, and tomatoes. There was only one well that would run dry throughout the day from kitchen uses. Our huts were of bamboo and the floor, also of bamboo was raised. It was very rough and the bugs were plentiful. We had bed bugs and in one or two camps we had a bamboo louse. We slept on rice sacks on the floor.

There was no issue of clothes or bedding from the Japanese. Most of the men had acquired burlap rice sacks. It was very cold here and there was not enough bedding. Some of the men would have to get up about 2 a.m. and go down to the kitchen to get warmed up. Our main trouble was lack of drinking water, and salt was very scarce all the way through, at all camps.

85 Kilometer Camp

From here we went by truck to 85 Kilometer Camp. The natives, mainly Burmese and some Indians, built these camps--it was all forced labor. The Americans did the railroad work. We were here only about two weeks.

80 Kilometer Camp

From there we went to 80 Kilometer Camp. It was very hot here and malaria and other fevers began to break out. We had no medical supplies to combat any of this sickness. We had one

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Naval doctor and one Army doctor with us and several pharmacists' mates. If you had diarrhea, all the doctor could prescribe for you was a liquid diet and charcoal which we made ourselves. For fever all we had was one teaspoonful of salicylic acid. We had no quinine at all. I got this fever and had it about 15 days without any break and my temperature was up as high as 107. After 15 days I was sent to the base hospital at Thanbyuzayat and stayed one month. There were more medical supplies here. At the end of the month I returned to 80 Kilo Camp in better condition.

At 80 Kilo Camp we had the same kind of huts as at the other places. It was here the Japs put the first big rush on us. We would go to work at 8 a.m. when it was just getting light and after dark we worked by the light of a bonfire until 3 or 4 the following morning. Most of this work was building bridges and was all done by hand. The wood was teak and very heavy. It was dragged to the immediate vicinity by one elephant and 12 men handled it from then on. The work was hard and by the time you finished all you could think about was getting back home and resting. If you worked until 4 in the morning, then you didn't go out again until about 11 the next day and work on through. All the walking to and from camp was done on your own time too. We were fed well here, we had to be in order to do the heavy labor. We got lots of vegetables and meat, mostly pork, egg plant and a green pea that was very high in food value. If we worked after 8 p.m. we received a fourth meal. The best food we ever had

was here. It was here too that we had our first deaths among Americans. We lost three men. One Marine Sergeant Lusk died at 80 Kilo Camp, Burma, of fever and pellagra of the stomach. He was also buried here. He had tried to go with me to the hospital but they wouldn't send him at that time. We also lost our First Sergeant Dupler, who died of fever, dysentery, and pellagra at the base hospital at Thanbyuzayat.

While at 80 Kilometer Camp the rainy season came, about the 15th of May. It rained every day. For one or two days the Japs let us stop work, but after that we went right on and worked through the steady rains. We had no raincoats, and it got pretty cold. Then the sun would come out and we would steam. The work was mostly building the road bed, moving earth, about 2 cubic meters a day. We usually finished about midnight. Our shoes were just about worn out and lots of us were working barefooted. The pay was 25 cents a day. No work, no pay. From there we marched to our next camp at 100 Kilo. We marched these 20 kilos in one day.

100 Kilometer Camp

At 100 Kilo Camp we had a large number of sick, most of them with fever and tropical ulcers. The sick were carried up on a truck but the light sick had to march along with us. One or two passed out along the way. This camp was the worst there was on the Burma side. It is at the foot of a mountain in a low place and it would rain there when it wouldn't rain any place else.

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Our huts were very poor; they leaked and the water would seep up out of the ground and the mud would be almost knee deep in them. When we went to work in the morning we couldn't see and we worked right on through until after dark at night, something like a 14 hour day. And on special hurry-up jobs we would have to work as much as 16 hours. We would usually get a 10 minute rest period in the morning and one in the afternoon. Most of the time we were there we were on half rations--that was a half a canteen cup of rice a day. We got very few green vegetables. What we did get was what we secured for ourselves out of the jungle. Another item on our staple diet was dried fish. We'd get one teaspoonful of this as a ration twice a day. While working on these roads it was mostly stone work and the stone was all volcanic and lava formations and very hard. We had to break it up with a hammer. We had no protection for our legs, and when breaking the rock, splinters would fly almost like shrapnel. The slightest scratch would soon develop into an ulcer. We had no drugs to help us cure these either. All we could do was to apply hot water to the leg to reduce the inflammation. Until it got so bad that you couldn't walk, you would have to work. They had to have just so many men and if there weren't enough able-bodied men, they would line up the sick and let the American doctor pick out the ones to work. If the doctor still couldn't pick out enough men who could stand to work, the Japs did the picking. The American doctor was as fair about it as he could be. Very

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often the Japs would pick the fever cases. They would feel a man to see if he was cool or hot, and if his fever was down at that time, he had to go to work. Many men with ulcers would work for as long as two weeks after contracting them. They would work all day and then would be unable to sleep at night due to the pain in their legs. Finally it got so that many of them were incapable of work due to swollen feet and legs.

The Japanese sent the most sick from 100 Kilo Camp to 80 Kilo Camp again. We had a Jap interpreter who told us as we left that we would have to look after ourselves. All the Japs would give us would be rice. We had no medical supplies at all. Later on, we were told that we had been sent there to die. A sick man was of no use to the Japanese Army. We were just eating up food, and they were getting no work out of us. Any man who didn't work only got half a ration. The working man was then only getting a half a ration, so the sick were really getting about 1/4 of what they should have had.

A Captain Misdonai was responsible for sending the people to 80 Kilo Camp to die. He was at 83 Kilo Camp, which was the Branch Headquarters. There were approximately 200 men sent to the 80 Kilo hospital camp with one doctor and two Dutch medical men. Out of these 200 men there weren't 10 per cent that were on their feet and able to look after themselves. We had a Naval doctor in charge at first, a Commander Epstein. Our food was very

meager, and we only got rice twice a day, a half ration or about eight ounces. Most of the ulcer cases had gotten to where their systems couldn't take up all the poisons and so it would go to their heart. We had quite a few deaths from blood poisoning. Here too we had the very worst living conditions with no form of sanitation and most of the men were bed-ridden. I was the only one on my feet, and I took care of some of them, but I wasn't able to do everything. About all I could do was to bring them their food, and I could only stay up a few minutes at a time. The doctor was always refused help and supplies. We had one Australian who had the worst ulcer I have ever seen. It reached from his knee to his ankle and the calf of his leg had fallen away from the bone. The doctor tried to get the Japs to give him chloroform and tools so that he could amputate the leg, but he was refused.

We had another Japanese officer, a Lieutenant, whose actions led me to believe that Captain Misdonai was responsible for all conditions at 80 Kilo Camp. When Misdonai was called to some other place, this Lieutenant would take his trucks and would go to Moulmein and Thanbyuzayat, and buy eggs and brown sugar and bring it to sell to us.

As the men died, more were transferred here so that the complement was always about 200 men--about 40 Australians, 45 Americans, and the rest Dutch. I would bury most of the men, and about the only thing I could do for them was to wrap them in

a grass mat and dig a hole for them. The food never did improve here, and we got very little of it all along. I was at this camp from its opening until the end. I drew the plan of the grave yard before I left, of which Colonel Thorp, U. S. Army, has a copy; also the senior Naval officer, Lieutenant Hamden. There are only two Marines buried in that grave yard; they are Sergeant Lusk and Corporal Holsinger.

105 Kilometer Camp

From there I moved to 105 Kilo Camp. This was a much better place and it was well drained. The rainy season was about over too. The patients were classified into heavy-sick, light-sick, and well men. The heavy sick went to Kanchanaburi. The railroad had been completed and the Japs were vacating Burma at that time. At 105 Kilo Camp the well men cut wood for trains. This work wasn't too hard, but it was extremely cold at this time though we were issued a few additional clothes.

We had not received any Red Cross supplies since Singapore. Up to this time we were allowed to write two cards home. We could send only form typewritten cards, strictly propaganda which said, "I am well and working" or something to that effect. Only one time were we allowed to add anything and then could only say "give my regards to so-and-so". At 105 Kilo Camp we did get one or two more issues of Red Cross goods which came from English funds. They sent a sum of money to the Swiss Council at Bangkok,

and it was used to buy Red Cross supplies. It didn't, however amount to much: about 8 cigarettes to a man, a very small amount of sugar, and a small tin of fish for five men. There were no rest days at any of the "Kilo Camps".

As I said before, the heavy sick were sent to a camp just outside Kanchanaburi and the light sick were sent there too. Later the heavy sick went to a place outside of Bangkok called Nonpladuct, which was a big hospital camp.

While at 105 Kilo Camp a certain percentage were picked to go to Japan and a group of ten Americans picked to go to a technician's camp in the Bangkok area of Thailand, as students. I was in this group.

Technicians' Camp in Thailand

It was a very good camp and was the best of all because it was new. Our camp commander, a Jap sergeant tried to help us all he could. We had an English captain in charge who didn't stand up to the Japs as he should have, but did treat the Americans fairly. We were pretty free to do what we wanted and the work wasn't hard. We did no sabotage, but the Chinese who worked in a foundry there did quite a bit. After a while we got a new commander, a Jap Lieutenant Nomura, who was later made a captain.

One night Allied planes bombed the bridge at Kanchanaburi, destroying some storehouses too. This boosted our morale quite a bit, and one of the men said something like, "Come back again",

or words to that effect, and a Japanese interpreter overheard it and reported it to Lieutenant Nomura. We were made to stand at attention for one hour, because the interpreter said the remark had come from our hut. Later on that night, Lieutenant Nomura was drunk, came in our hut, and roused every man. As we stood at attention, he stopped at each man and asked if he were the one who had made that remark. When he came to me, I said "No", and he hit me across the throat with the heel of his hand. This knocked me down on the bunk. He went on down the line and worked a few of the men over. He came on up the other side of the hut, released the Australians and when he got to the American section, he started going over us again. He used a flashlight, and finally a big board to beat the men. He hit me in the throat again, and I could hardly swallow for two weeks after that. The next morning, he said he was sorry and asked us to forget all about it.

One of the worst Japs at the workshops was a two-star soldier, called Okamura. He beat the prisoners with just the slightest excuse. After work we would line up for roll call, and if Okamura caught one of us even letting his eyes wander a little he would give us a beating. And the next day, he would remember the one he had beaten and go over him again even though there would be no reason for it. He used a rifle butt and sometimes a bamboo club. Okamura was a moron and the instigator of these beatings was Kobashi, also a two star soldier.

SECRET

Captain Nomura was relieved by a Captain Osakata. We had to get permission through Osakata to hold any religious services, no singing was allowed. We had one rest day in every two weeks.

The work here was indoors in a shop and very good. As long as we were in a working status the Japanese would look after us better. Out of 700 men, we had at least 650 working every day. The pay at the workshop was a little higher than on the railroad: for privates, 50 cents a day, sergeants, 55 cents, higher NCO's, 65-70 cents, all in Thai occupational currency. However, I was a student and received only 35 cents a day. In this camp we got the only American Red Cross issue that we received. It included one pair of shoes, and a box of foodstuff. I am sure the Japanese didn't issue everything to us that was received. We came in contact sometimes with men who had unloaded Red Cross supplies in warehouses and we would expect a big issue, but it never came. The Japs must have kept a big percentage of it, especially medical supplies. We only received two boxes with medical supplies in them, 100 sulfanilimide tablets, 200 atabrine tablets, some blood plasma, and bandages.

I was at this camp from March 19, 1944 until the war ended and we left on August 22, 1945. On August 17 we were told officially that the war was over, but we had known for several days before from the Chinese and Thais. The Japs carried on as usual when the war was over. However, the officer in charge of the

SECRET

Jap workshops sent us fruit and made a speech asking for friendship and informed us that we were no longer to be treated as POW's. Captain Osakata, the camp commander, asked that we neither sing nor make noise nor act too happy. Our rations were increased. We had radios in one or two of the camps and we had heard that the Japs had been ordered to increase our rations. From the workshop the Japs took us by truck to Phetburi where we were taken out by plane.

SECRET

Charley L. Pryor, Jr.

Charley L. Pryor, Jr.,
Sergeant, USMC.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence

this 26th day of September 1945.

James H. Whitehead, Jr.

James H. Whitehead, Jr.,
Captain, USMCR.

U. S. War Department

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

Sub.

File No.

101 - 216

101-216

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Office

DECLASSIFIED BY: [Signature]
JCS DECLASSIFICATION BRANCH
DATE 1973

DECLASSIFIED
Authority AND 335027

See also Nos.

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1. Your name PAIRDE, Charles L. Rank Maj. Serial No. 0-23699
MALEY, Richard F. Rank Capt. Serial No. 0-433134
WEISBRUCH, Eugene F. Rank 1st Lt. Serial No. 0-886064
 2. Organization SURFACE, Roy J. Rank S/Sgt. Serial No. 39615667
 Gp Commander _____ Rank _____
 (full name) (full name)

3. What year _____ month _____ day _____ did you go down?

4. What was the mission, _____, target, _____, target time, _____, altitude, _____ route scheduled, _____, route flown _____

5. Where were you when you left formation? _____

6. Did you bail out? _____

7. Did other members of crew bail out? _____

8. Tell all you know about when, where, how each person in your aircraft for whom no individual questionnaire is attached bailed out. A crew list is attached. Please give facts. If you don't know, say: "No Knowledge". _____

9. Where did your aircraft strike the ground? _____

10. What members of your crew were in the aircraft when it struck the ground? (Should cross check with 8 above and individual questionnaires) _____

11. Where were they in aircraft? _____

12. What was their condition? _____

13. When, where, and in what condition did you last see any members not already described above? _____

SOURCE: S/Sgt. William H. Schmidtke, 13013246

14. Please give any similar information on personnel of any other crew of which you have knowledge. Indicate source of information. The men listed above as to my assumption that they could have survived the strafing and make the borneo coast line and could be a prisoner of either the head hunters or those lousy japs.

(Any additional information may be written on the back)

101-216-5

6-3862, AF

File # 101-216 is a setup file on Prisoner of War and internment camps in Borneo. The attached document, which is a summary of work performed by prisoners, shows the following locations for prisoners:

- Main Camp
- no. 1 Detachment
- no. 2 Detachment
- no. 3 Detachment
- no. 4 Detachment

- ^P Miri (Luton)
- ^P Kuching
- ^P Seria
- ^P Pontianak
- ^P (Dahan, Poaku,
Jegora)
- Jesselton

as the prisoners seem to have operated out of the Miri Camp and as apparently there were few Americans in Borneo, it was not deemed necessary to open a file on each other part of the camp setup

E. J. G. J. G. J. G.
13 Sept 45

PW Camps Borneo (Miri)

RECORDED AND INDEXED
Bob

leo
101-216-4

EGJ
128

AUST FORCES ADVANCED
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

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April 43	55

Refer
AFA Bulletin 31
AFA TRANSLATION 5, Parts I - IV.

90279

21 Aug 45

219/fo

AFA TRANSLATION NO 5
(PART V)

Full translation of reports and statistical charts, relating to PW and internee labour, Borneo PW Internment Areas, Dated October 42 to April 43. 80 pp.

BEAUFORT - 1/3 Jul 45.

AUGUST 42

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As from 24 August, seven female internees from No 4 Internment Area will go every day (excluding holidays) to the Army Hospital to work as nurses. Two more will become resident nurses at the Public Hospital.

Those in good health who are not engaged in the above work are to do cooking, cleaning inside and outside the barracks, and miscellaneous duties.

Personnel from No 1 Branch (SANDAKAN) have been working on airfield construction, but no details are available.

Personnel of the Internment Areas under jurisdiction of No 2 Detachment (SERIA) and Main Camp (MIRI) have been attached to oil drilling unit and electric power company. They have been engaged in oil drilling operations and in the construction of a generator plant, but no details are available.

File 101-216

PW Camps, Borneo, reports (Japanese)
containing deaths, internees names,
labor etc as to main camp at
Luton and Miri, detachments at
Kuching, Sandakan, Seria, Poaku,
Jesselton. Mary Dixon, Betty
Webber, Marjorie Cooley, Keith George,
George Cooley, Harry Webber, Ashton
Laidlaw only Americans mentioned.

PW Camps, Borneo, general.

101-216-3

Note to file name.
No need to check this report
All items to be searched
and carded are contained
on this page.

P798

ORIGINATOR OF BASIC MATERIAL
AUST FORCES ADVANCED
ATIS SO. WES. PAC. AREA

SUBJECT OF BASIC MATERIAL

MATERIAL DATED

ORIGINATOR'S FILE NUMBER

AFA TRANSLATION No. 5 (Part I-II)

D. N. I. FILE NUMBERS

29 July 45

Eastern Div.

REFERENCE MATERIAL COVERED BY D. N. I. ROUTING SLIP NO. _____

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OUT DATE		OUT DATE		OUT DATE		OUT DATE		OUT DATE	

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AUST FORCES ADVANCED
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

AFA TRANSLATION

No. 5 (Part I)

Date: 29 Jul 45

COPY NO. 104

NOTES

1. The symbol * indicates an exact ROMAJI transliteration of the original KANA.
2. The symbol + on the borders of sketches and maps signifies color registration points only and does not appear on the original.
3. The symbol ** after a conventional sign or abbreviation indicates that this is an exact reproduction of that appearing in the original document.
4. Documents listed herein will be sent to ATIS GHQ immediately upon publication of translation by AFA, except as individually noted. Further translation will be made by ATIS CHQ if requested.

By Order of Colonel MASHBIR:

DISTRIBUTION A

B.C.J. Meredith
B.C.J. MEREDITH,
Lt-Col, AIF,
Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL

101-216-3

AFA TRANSLATION NO 5

Selective translation of mimeographed and hand-written file of regulations and reports for Borneo PW Internment Areas, dated August 42 to September 43, issued by Borneo Garrison Army HQ (SHUBI) and Borneo Internment Areas. Classified "Military Most Secret". 534 pp.

BEAUFORT - 1/3 Jul 45.

(Editor's Note)

AFA TRANSLATION NO 5 is published in eight parts:

- Part I. PW and internee transfers and deaths. Records of PW mail.
- Part II. Nominal rolls of internee transfers.
- Part III. PW and internee activities and punishments, and statistics on PsW in transit.
- Part IV. Statistical classification of PsW and internees by nationality, age, rank and occupation; statistics on internees not under jurisdiction and on those under jurisdiction of Garrison HQ.
- Part V. PW labour, utilization of PsW and internees.
- Part VI. Medical affairs and statistics.
- Part VII. Standing orders, regulations, organization and administration.
- Part VIII. Intendance, control and guard.

Sketches of internment areas at present in enemy hands, reproduced from the original document, are published in AFA Bulletin 31, Item 2.

The following sketches, which are also contained in the document, are not reproduced:

No 1 Detachment (KUCHING) - August 42.

Communications network of Borneo Internment Areas - August 42.

No 1 Branch (SANDAKAN) (three sketches) - September, November and December 42.

Main Camp (LUTON) - August 42.

No 2 Detachment (SERIA) (two sketches) - September and October 42.

(TN The following translations have been adopted throughout:

BUNSHO	分所	Branch	HONSHO	本所	Main Camp
BUNKENSHO	分遣所	Detachment	SHÜYŌJO	收容所	Internment Area.)

AUST FORCES ADVANCED
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

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OF
PART ONE

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4. PsW Death Chart, April 43.	23
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(Refer AFA Bulletin 31)

Regulations and reports Aug 42 to Sept 43
for Borneo PW Internment Camps
including lists of officers and NCOs
~~for camps~~ *sample*
cards
make all listed
on all listed
below

- ~~Maeda, Toshinari, Major General ✓~~
- ~~Nagai, Hiroo 1st LT~~
- ~~Hoshijima, Susumu, 1st LT~~
- ~~Suga, Tatsuji, Maj~~
- ~~Nakata, Takito, 2nd LT~~
- ~~Watanabe, Genzo, 2nd LT~~
- ~~Ojima, Takeda, 2nd LT~~
- ~~Sakino, Motoi, 2nd LT~~
- ~~Yamamoto, Katsuji, 2nd LT ✓~~
- ~~Moritake, Noboru, 2nd LT~~
- ~~Murozumi, Hisao, WO~~
- ~~Yoshimoto, Kenji, WO~~
- ~~Izumi, Motoyoshi, Sgt~~
- ~~Asakusa, Katsuji, Cpl~~
- ~~Ichikawa, F. isato, Sgt~~
- ~~Matsumata, Katsuji, Sgt~~
- ~~Futami, Takeshi, Sgt~~
- ~~Mukaigo, Hideshi, Cpl~~
- ~~Beppu, Yoichi, Cpl~~

INDEXED & INDEXED

101-216-1
 EJK

101-216-1

NAMES TAKEN *[Signature]*

Clo

- ~~Yasue, Harusaburo, Cpl~~
- ~~Swabe, Shigeru, Cpl~~
- ~~Sugino, Isamu, Sgt~~
- ~~Shoji, Kuraji, Cpl~~
- ~~Shimizu, Kanji, Cpl~~
- ~~Fujita, Hiroshi, Sgt~~
- ~~Kubo, Akihiko, Civilian~~
- ~~Fujita, Masao, Civilian~~
- ~~~~Matsuzaki~~~~
- ~~Iwanaga, Civilian Interpreter~~
- ~~Sugino, WO~~
- ~~Yamawaki, ~~Mat~~ Masataka, General~~
- ~~P Miri, Borneo~~
- ~~P Sandakan, Borneo~~
- ~~P Jesselton, "~~
- ~~P Puchung, "~~

101-216-1

NAMES TAKEN *[Signature]*

ClO

U. S. War Department

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File No. 101 - 217
Sub.

101-217

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's
Office

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Authority AND 735027

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Copy presented to the
United States Army Strategic Services.

From
The Extraordinary General Affairs Section
of
The Kuomintang
Selangor Branch,
Kuala Lumpur

TREATMENT OF PEOPLE IN MALAYA

DURING THE

JAPANESE MILITARY OCCUPATION



Forwarded to Thomas Judge Advocate

IB

4 Dec 45

A MEMORANDUM

compiled by

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE

KUOMINTANG, SELANGOR BRANCH,

KUALA LUMPUR.

101-217 -

DEDICATION

**TO THE
COMMANDING OFFICER
OF THE
FIRST BRITISH FORCES THAT RE-ENTER
THE TOWN OF KUALA LUMPUR
THIS SUMMARY
IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED.**

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POW CAMPS

Source: Rogas 67 & 68

Location: Singapore

RECORDED AND INDEXED

Forwarded to Theater Judge Advocate

India Burma

2 Jan 46

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

I. Singapore POW camps

There were four main camps in Singapore up to the year 1943.

- (1) Slitha Camp: This camp was situated approximately 3 miles west of Singapore. Here about 12,000 Indian prisoners were jammed into 25-30 wooden buildings.
- (2) Adam Road Camp: Former RAF barracks here was used to house 18,000 Indian prisoners.
- (3) Orchard Road Camp: At first Australian prisoners were kept in this camp which was situated about three furlongs from the harbor in the vicinity of Orchard Road. Later Indians were kept here.
- (4) Cungi Camp: this camp was situated about 6 miles west of the city and was used to house English and Australian prisoners.

II. Conditions in Adam Road Camp.

- 1. Prison Staff: The C. O. was a Japanese 1st Lt. who was assisted by a dozen Japanese guards. There was also a small staff of Indian Trustees. One pro-Jap Gurka, a former subedar-Major in the Indian Army, selected the prisoners for various work assignments.
- 2. Number of prisoners: There were about 18,000 prisoners divided into units of 300 men.
- 3. Camp Security: The camp was enclosed by a barbed wire fence about six feet high. There were three gates to the camp located respectively at the north, south and west end of the camp. At each gate five sentries armed with rifles were posted. The camp area itself was patrolled by one guard commander, one sentry commander and three sentries.
- 4. Prisoners' Quarters: About 40 men lived in a room 30' x 60'. They slept on wooden floors. No blankets were issued to them. The quarters were wired for electricity but because of the lack of electric bulbs they were unlighted. At the beginning both water and fuel supply was very bad but later it was improved so that the POWs had enough water for bathing.
- 5. Food: Each unit of 300 men received a daily ration of one 60 lb. bag of rice and 15 lbs. of salt. Within the camp the prisoners had a garden from which they obtained vegetables. Each unit had four or five prisoners who cooked once daily for the unit. About 15 taps provided drinking water. The Japs did not chlorinate this water or in any way make it fit for drinking.
- 6. Daily Routine:

The daily routine of the POWs was as follows: They rose at 6 or 7 in the morning, washed and got a drink of tea if there was any. The food was prepared by the cooks of the camp and each man had to line up to get his food. The food was then packed and carried along with him when he was taken out to work at 8 O'Clock. At this time they were assembled in the guard room. The trucks came for them only when there was work to be done miles away from the camp. If there was work to be done somewhere near the camp, they were marched out. With each group of POW workers there were three or four Japs. The trucks were driven by the Japs. They were taken out to Nip airfields for repair work, digging or cleaning trenches. Some were engaged in loading and unloading supplies at the Singapore harbor. Others cleaned Japanese military barracks. Some loaded and unloaded ammunition. Other prisoners had to wash laundry for Japs.

PW CAMPS MALAYA
General

101-217-2
NAMES TAKEN P&N
JWW

When work was finished they were brought back to the camp. This was usually in the evening about 7 or 8 P.M. If the work was urgent they had to work 24 hours. If they were staying away from the camp for the night, meals were brought to them from the camp.

7. Pay and expenditures:

In return for his duties each POW was paid 40 cents and 50 cents according to his previous rank.

When the supplies of medicine were exhausted, the Indian doctors of the POW hospital made out an order which was circulated among the POWs. This order asked for contributions towards the hospital funds. The contributions were collected every two or three months. The sepoy contributed 50 cents each, the Naiks and Havidars 1 to 2 dollars, officers 3 dollars. With these funds the vital items of medicine were purchased in the city's medical shops.

There was one small canteen located in the center of the camp. This canteen was run by the Chinese. Cigarettes (Chinese make inferior quality), jaggery, oil and salt were sold to the POWs. The cigarettes were sold at 20 to 25 cents; dahl cost 1 1/2 dollars per catty (about 2 1/2 lbs.); and about 5 oz. of oil cost 60 to 80 cents. Salt was available only at times. The POWs saved up their daily wages to buy these luxuries.

8. Clothing

The prisoners old uniforms had undergone bad wear and tear, and were mostly worn-out and patched. Some of the POWs who had completely worn out their old uniforms were issued old and patched up Jap clothes. These were only issued to them after a request to the Jap command through Gen. Prival.

9. Medical care:

Hospitals: There were two hospitals for the POWs. One of them was near Sliths Camp and the other was situated in Karanachi village. Each hospital was managed and run by 6 to 10 POW doctors, all of whom were experienced men of the Indian Medical Corps captured during the fall of Singapore. Whatever medical supplies they had in the two hospitals were pre-war stock. Because of this lack of medicines and the bad sanitation of the POW camps, it is estimated that approximately 14,000 prisoners died of dysentery or cholera.

10. Propaganda lectures were given twice weekly by Japanese and Indian National Army officers. All prisoners were ordered to attend. The majority of these INA officers were formerly men of the British and Indian Army; some of them volunteered, and others were conscripted. Two prominent personnel of the Indian National Army who occasionally gave lectures are Pathi Khan (a Pathan, formerly a Captain in the Indian Army), and General Mohan Singh (a Sikh, also a former Major in the Indian Army).

Lectures principally dealt with the news of the victorious Japanese armies and the formation and operations of the Indian National League. The main and sole aim was to encourage prisoners of war to join the INA.

Only a few volunteered. Others who were called upon to join the INA and did not do so (as in the case of Major K. S. Mehta, a unit commander of the 6th Motor Transport Brigade) were sent directly to the Japanese Military Police Headquarters and were never heard from again.

11. Treatment of Prisoners:

When an order was given to a POW and he refused to carry it out, he was kicked and slapped.

On one occasion, during the course a lecture, a few POWs made some protest and the INA men fired upon them killing and wounding about 15 of the POWs.

Once two escaped Indian POWs were recaptured. They were brought back to the camp, bound and gagged, then tied on to wooden posts, and in the presence of the POWs, they were flogged, kicked and slapped until they bled and lost consciousness. The Japs used them as an example to show the POWs what fate they would meet if they tried to escape.