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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By *SM* NARA Date 08/21/14

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FILE #

DATE	OFFICER	SECTION	RETURNED	INITIAL	REMARKS
19 Jun 46	Lt. Col. R. I. M. HENDERSON, OC. BRITISH M.W.C.L.S.	BRITISH DIVISION LEGAL SECTION	----	RH	This file transmitted to South East Asia Command for further disposition. See C/S 1012/BMWC dtd 18 Jun 46 filed in cor- respondence II.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By *SM* NARA Date 08/21/14

MD/JAG/FS/JG/23(1K)

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT
OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT GLODOK CAMP,
BATAVIA.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Donald Arthur SANSCHE, late Serjeant RAF, with permanent home address at 36, Court Road, Orpington, in the county of Kent, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured by the Japanese in Java on 8 March 1942.
2. I arrived at GLODOK Camp, Batavia, in April 1942.
3. I have read the affidavit of Flying Officer Michael, Willmer Forbes TWESDIE, sworn at 106 P.R.C. R.A.F., Cosford, on 28 February 1946, and I agree with the contents thereof.
4. One day in May or June 1942, there was a rumour round the camp, which started very early in the morning, that three prisoners of war had escaped the previous evening. On the morning of this rumour I was a member of a working party and whilst I was working, a Japanese guard came up to me and asked me whether I was an Air Force pilot. I think he asked me this because I was wearing flying boots. He spoke to me partly in Malay, of which I had a little knowledge, and I understood him to say that three airmen had attempted to escape and had been executed. At the time of this incident I was living in a large cell which housed practically all the R.A.F. serjeants, and on the morning of the rumour about an attempted escape, Serjeant Smith and another Serjeant were missing and we therefore believed that these two had tried to escape. We never saw them again.
5. I later heard that Flying Officer Siddell had also tried to escape and had been executed with the two Serjeants. I heard that all three had attempted to escape in an aircraft.
6. About two weeks later I was in the showers and a Pilot Officer named Fitzgerald was also there. I saw a number of weals on his back and I asked his batmen about it. The batmen told me that Pilot Officer Fitzgerald had slept in the next bed to Flying Officer Siddell and had, therefore, been suspected by the Japanese of knowing something about the attempted escape of Flying Officer Siddell. Pilot Officer Fitzgerald, therefore, had been tortured by the Japanese to try and make him confess what he knew.

SWORN by the said Donald Arthur SANSCHE
at 6, Spring Gardens in the City of Westminster,
this twenty-second day of May 1946.

(Signed) D.A. SANSCHE.

BEFORE ME,

(Signed) R.S. MARSHALL,
Captain Legal Staff,
Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

R Marshall
Capt - Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

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Authority 775011
By M. NARA Date 08/21/14

MD/JAG/PS/JC/23(1H)
EGLW/TG

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT
AND KILLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT
GLODOK, BATAVIA.

AFFIDAVIT

I, EDWIN JOHN EVERSHED, formerly No. 1429076 A.C.2. E.J. Evershed,
Royal Air Force, with permanent home address at 29 Gellatly Road, London S.E. 14,
make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured in BATAVIA in March 1942 and was taken to a prisoner of war camp at GLODOK.
2. Sometime in or about June 1942 a rumour ran through the camp that three prisoners of war from the officers quarters had made an attempt to escape and had been recaptured. I do not know who they were.
3. The following day the prisoners of war who had slept next to the three who had made the attempt to escape were removed and questioned by the Japanese. One so removed and questioned was a Pilot Officer HARD. Three or four days later he was returned to the camp. I then saw him, he had obviously been very cruelly treated. He told me that he had been hung up by his wrists and tortured in an attempt to make him reveal anything he knew about the attempted escape of his fellow prisoners. I myself saw the marks on his wrists caused by his being hung up. Pilot Officer HARD did not know anything about the attempt to escape but the Japanese accused him of complicity therein and tried to force him to speak about it.
4. There were some 2,400 prisoners of war in this camp divided into sections. Some few days after Pilot Officer HARD had been returned, the section to which I belonged was informed by the British officer in charge, whose name I do not know, that three prisoners of war had been executed for having attempted to escape. I understood that this information originated from the Japanese officer who was in charge of the camp whose name I do not know.
5. In my opinion Group Captain O.H. NOBLE who was the senior officer among the prisoners of war would certainly know most about the execution of the three prisoners.

SWORN by the said Edwin John EVERSHED
at 6, Spring Gardens in the City of
Westminster this twentieth day of
May 1946.

(Signed) E.J. EVERSHED

BEFORE ME,

(Signed) R.S. MARSHALL,
Captain Legal Staff,
Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

R Marshall Capt
Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

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BY M NARA Date 08/21/14

MD/JAG/FS/JC/23

IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY
JAPANESE NATIONALS AND IN THE MATTER OF
ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT
BOI GLODOK PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

JOHN GODFREY DEVINE, a British subject, born on the 3rd June, 1917, at South Shields in the County of Durham, England, presently of 59 Slaughterhall Drive, Edinburgh, 12, and lately serving in His Majesty's Armed Forces with the non-commissioned rank of Corporal No. 2321815, in the Royal Corps of Signals, and attached to "B" Squadron, 3rd the King's Own Hussars, states:-

"I was posted from Middle East Forces for an unknown destination on 19th June, 1942, while serving in the rank of Corporal, as Technical N.C.O. with "B" Squadron, 3rd King's Own Hussars. About the last week of February 1942, our draft arrived at Coethaven in Sumatra. Simultaneously with the arrival of our draft at Coethaven, the Japanese Forces captured the oil refineries at Palembang and we therefore embarked the following day with our tanks for Batavia via Merak. We remained at Batavia for three or four days before moving to a rubber plantation outside Bandoeng. About three days after our arrival there the orders for general capitulation came through and we moved into a small village near Garout. Next day after our arrival at this village the Japanese forces took over the village. We left there seven days later for a convict prison at Boi Glodok in Batavia. We were interned at this prison for three months until sometime in June, 1942.

During my imprisonment at this camp conditions were very bad and medical supplies appeared to be deliberately kept short. Numerous deaths occurred there from malnutrition and dysentery, many were suffering from tropical ulcers and beri-beri, and the sanitary arrangements were very primitive to say the least of it. While working on the aerodrome at Batavia filling in Japanese bomb craters I saw many incidents of summary ill-treatment of British and Allied prisoners of war at the hands of the Japanese guards. This was usually in the nature of beatings with sticks or rifle butts for some trivial or imaginary offence. I am unable to give the names of any of these victims or the names or descriptions of any of the perpetrators.

One day in July, 1942, while we were stacking 50 gallon gasoline drums at an airfield near Batavia a high ranking Japanese officer drove up with members of his staff to have a look round. The Australian colonel in charge of the party failed to notice the arrival of the staff car and therefore failed to shout the Japanese word for 'attention'. Mostard was flying from the car. One of the Japanese aide-de-camps who was about 5'8" in height and stockily built, called the colonel over and beat him violently numerous times in the region of the neck and shoulders with his sheathed two-handed sword. There were about a thousand men present when this incident occurred, who could not have failed to witness it. When struck, the Australian colonel, who was an elderly man, fell to the ground. He was then assisted away by one or two other officers into the shade of a tree and the Japanese officer re-entered the staff car which was driven away. I cannot give any further information in regard to the occupants of the Japanese staff car.

While working on the same airfield one day, about the same time, an R.A.F. Officer and two R.A.F. sergeants attempted to escape in a Lockheed bomber. Before they could make good their escape they were captured, and shot two days later. Although I did not see either the attempted escape or the shooting it was common knowledge and, in fact, it was boasted about by the Japanese guards in an attempt to intimidate further possible escapees.

During the whole of my stay at this camp, summary punishments by means of

/beating with...

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beating with sticks and rifle butts went on every day. I cannot give any information in regard to the Camp Commander and cannot say whether or not he knew of these atrocities.

Numerous complaints during my imprisonment at this camp were lodged with the Camp Commander by various officers, Lt. Col. HUMPHRIES, 77th Heavy A.A. Regiment, being one, mainly in regard to ill-treatment, lack of medical supplies and the general enforcement of the very severe discipline code adhered to by the Japanese, to which we were forced to submit.

About the end of June, 1942, Boi Glodok convict prison was cleared out and we were all moved to Tandjong-Priok Camp near Batavia. Conditions generally at this camp were surprisingly good for a Japanese P.O.W. Camp. We remained at this camp until the beginning of September, 1942. While there I neither experienced, saw nor heard of any killings or ill-treatment."

AT EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX YEARS, IN THE PRESENCE OF JAMES RUTHERFORD HILL, ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, COMPEARED THE SAID JOHN GODFREY DEVINE, WHO BEING SOLEMNLY SWORN AND EXAMINED, DEPOSES THAT WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THE FOREGOING STATEMENT IS TRUE AS HE SHALL ANSWER TO GOD.

(Signed) J. DEVINE.

DEPONENT.

(Signed) JAS. E. HILL.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

R Marshall Capt
Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.



MD/JAG/WG/JC/23

IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY
JAPANESE NATIONALS AND IN THE MATTER OF
THE ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT
BOEI GLODOK PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
IN BATAVIA.

I,

ROBERT ALLAN COX

do solemnly and sincerely declare that.....

I am at present living with my wife, Olive, at 165, Hoole Street, Sheffield, 6, and until demobilized on the 28th February, 1946, I served in the Royal Air Force as A.C.1, No.990233, which I joined on the 15th May, 1940.

On the 8th March, 1942, whilst serving with the Royal Air Force in Java, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on the capitulation of the island.

On the 24th March, 1942, I was interned on Boei Glodok Camp in Batavia, and remained there until the end of January, 1943. The prisoners in this Camp were firstly British and later joined by Dutch, with numbers varying from 1,000 to 3,000. The Officers and men were housed in separate compounds.

On our first arrival the food and general conditions were very poor, but later these improved. The Camp had previously been a civilian prison and was greatly overcrowded. We were housed in what were referred to as cells accommodating from 20 to 147 prisoners according to size. Smaller cells were mainly used for solitary confinement, for breaches of Japanese discipline; for small groups of Allied servicemen, who had been taken prisoner long after the capitulation.

During my internment at this Camp there were three different Commandants, but only the second one I know by name, was NAMURA, and on his instructions all the prisoners were compelled to swear allegiance to the Imperial Japanese Army.

We were required to salute in the Japanese fashion if wearing a hat, or otherwise bow to all the Japanese, or when passing the Guard Room. Breaches of this resulted in face slapping or standing to attention in the sun for long periods. I have knowledge of several instances of this, but cannot now remember the prisoners who suffered or the Japanese who inflicted it.

I heard of several beatings being administered in the Camp, but, again, I have no knowledge of the prisoners or the Japanese concerned, with one exception.

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Continued.....

One day, between October 1942 and January, 1943, I was visiting the cookhouse, quite near to the Officers' compound and facing the Guard Room, when I saw Pilot Officer CATTLE kneeling in an upright position with three or four Japanese guards standing around him and one of them beating him about the body and legs with a pick shaft. The incident was so revolting to me that I immediately left whilst the Japs were still administering the punishment. I afterwards learned that the punishment had been inflicted for Pilot Officer CATTLE having given the 'V' sign to a Dutch woman bringing comforts to the Camp. I also learned that Pilot Officer CATTLE had sustained severe injuries and for a long time was confined to his bed.

Whilst at this Camp we were engaged in various forms of casual labour, including repairs to the air field, fatigues at marine headquarters and Military establishments, and loading at the sand pits, without being confined to any particular party.

Whenever I have been engaged in this labour, I have not witnessed or been concerned in any form of punishment or physical violence. Although I did hear talk in the Camp of such incidents, I have no knowledge of the prisoners or the Japanese concerned.

In January, 1943, I was moved from this Camp and detained in four other Camps until finally interned at Kamo in October, 1943.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of "The Statutory Declarations Act, 1835".

(Signed) Robert Allan Cox.

Declared at Sheffield, in the)
City of Sheffield, this second day)
of March, 1946.

before me,

(Sgd) P.B. Brown.

One of His Majesty's Justices of
the Peace in and for the
said City.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

R Marshall Capt

Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
BY *DM* NARA Date 08/21/14

MD/JAG/FS/30/23(1X)

RSM/DH.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AT GLODOK CAMP, BATAVIA.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Charles Leonard HARD, late Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, with a permanent home address at 34 Stone Hall Road, Winchmere Hill, N. 21., make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured on 24 March 1942 at Glodok, Batavia, and was immediately taken to Glodok Camp which was the former civilian Jail.
2. I have read the affidavit of Flying Officer Martin Willmer Forbes Two die R.A.F., sworn at Cosford on the 28th February 1946.
3. I slept next to Flying Officer Siddell but I had no idea that he was going to attempt to escape. The first I knew about it was when I observed his bed to be empty when I awoke one morning. That same day rumours spread round the camp, first that Siddell and two Serjeant Pilots had attempted to escape and been caught and immediately executed, second that they had been shot in the act of escaping from the aerodrome. A day or so later, a Japanese who I think was an Officer of the Kempei, came to my living quarters accompanied by a Dutch interpreter. He asked who were the officers who slept next to Siddell, and I and Flying Officer Fitzgerald stepped forward. We were immediately taken away down into the centre of Batavia town together with a Leading Aircraftman named Martin. All three of us were put in a small jail but almost immediately Flying Officer Fitzgerald was separated from Martin and me and put in a separate cell. The following day Fitzgerald was interrogated and the day after that, Martin and I were also interrogated.
4. I was taken to a large building of the Governmental type which had been taken over by the Japanese. The building formed a square around an open courtyard and I was taken through to this courtyard. I could see and hear on every side interrogations taking place. I could hear screams and the sounds of blows and some of the persons being interrogated, I could see to be women. I was taken to a room and confronted by the same Japanese officer of the Kempei and the same Dutch interpreter. I was told to say all I knew about the escape of Flying Officer Siddell. I said that I knew nothing about it but the Japanese Officer would not believe me despite my repeated denials of any knowledge concerning the escape. After about ten minutes the Japanese officer took me to a different room and there he tied my hands behind my back and tied my ankles together and then suspended me from a high window in such a way that I was hanging clear of the ground with all my weight taken by my wrists and ankles. The interrogation was then repeated whilst I hung there but as I continued to assert my lack of knowledge of the escape, after about five minutes the Japanese officer went away. I was left hanging there for about half an hour and the pain was agonising. The Japanese officer then returned and untied me. I was in a semi-fainting condition. He then appeared to be satisfied that I was telling the truth and I was returned to the camp.
5. Flying Officer Fitzgerald was even more unfortunate than I because in addition to being hung up, he was also severely beaten with a rubber truncheon. When we returned to the camp, he and I went to have a bath and I saw that the whole of his back from the shoulders to the thighs, was covered with bruises.
6. Martin was interrogated but neither beaten nor tortured.

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7. I do not know the name of the Japanese Police officer or of the interpreter. The Japanese officer was about 5 feet 5 inches tall, sturdily built, usual swarthy complexion, no glasses and no facial peculiarities that I can recall.

SWORN by the said Charles Leonard HARD,) (SIGNED)
at 6, Spring Gardens in the City of)
Westminster this twenty third day of May 1946.) CHARLES . L . HARD

BEFORE ME

(Signed) R.S. Marshall,
Captain Legal Staff,
Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.



NO 1 CANADIAN WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION UNIT

Record of Evidence

of

Ronald George Charles NEAL (Ex-Cpl. RAF)

ARMY Army

650-135-7
9 1946INVESTIGATING TEAMInvestigator - ExaminerMajor J.A. MacDonald,
Canadian Infantry Corps, C.A.Court ReporterMiss C.O. Hooren
Pers Section, CMHQ

The Investigating Team assembled at the offices of No 1 Canadian War Crimes Investigation Unit, CMHQ, London, at 1000 hours on the 25th day of July, 1946, for the purpose of taking on oath the evidence of Ronald George Charles Neal, (Ex-Cpl RAF).

The witness, having been duly sworn, was examined by Major J A MacDonald, as follows :-

Q1 What is your name ?

A1 Ronald George Charles Neal (Ex-Cpl RAF)

Q2 Were you serving with the RAF ?

A2 I was.

Q3 In what camp were you imprisoned ?

A3 Boei Glodok, Batavia, Java.

Q4 What is your normal home address ?

A4 21, Dickson Road, Eltham.

Q5 When you were in Boei Glodok Camp have you any recollection of 3 airmen attempting to escape?

A5 Yes.

Q6 Can you give me in your own words what news or information you had about this escape or attempted escape?

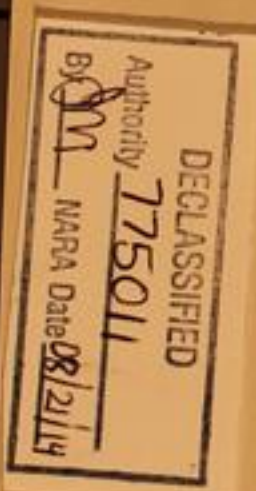
A6 A party of men were working on the Batavia aerodrome. The 3 airmen were in that party. Early one morning, at 1 o'clock P.O. Siddell, W.O. Low and W.O. Smith escaped over the wall of the prison and made their way to the aerodrome. On the edge of the runway there was a plane already fuelled and ready for take-off. The aforementioned airmen proceeded to enter the plane and attempted to take off. One engine took, the port engine stalled. This caused the guards to surround the plane and the airmen were taken prisoner. The next day all RAF personnel were questioned regarding knowledge of escape.



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One officer, P.O. Hard, was taken away by the Kampi and interrogated. About a fortnight afterwards the three airmen's clothes and personal belongings were returned to the camp.

- Q.7 Do you remember the approximate date of this happening ?
- A.7 I should say about March or April, 1942.
- Q.8 Who was the Camp Commandant at that time ?
- A.8 Yaramoto
- Q.9 Did you ever see these 3 airmen after this particular attempt to escape ?
- A.9 No.
- Q.10 To your knowledge did anybody else in camp see these airmen after their attempted escape ?
- A.10 No, whether our Commandant saw them I do not know. They were taken away the same day.
- Q.11 Do you know if they were alive the morning following this attempted escape ?
- A.11 To my knowledge, yes.
- Q.12 Whilst in this camp did you witness or did you have knowledge of any other crimes committed by the Japanese that were classed as war atrocities ?
- A.12 Only the beating up of sick. The beating up of anybody come to that.
- Q.13 Was beating up the sick the general practice ? Did it to your knowledge take place with the full consent of the Camp Commandant ?
- A.13 Yes. The guards were given instructions to keep discipline in camp and to use their own initiative.



I certify that the foregoing transcript of evidence of two pages is a true record of the evidence of Ronald George Charles Neal given before me.

J. A. MacDonald
(J.A. MacDonald) Major
Investigator
No. 1 Cdn War Crimes Investigation Unit

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