

NET-0

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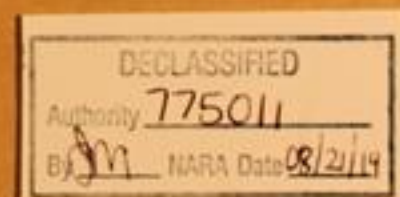
DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By *sm* NARA Date 08/21/14

NFI-0 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.
23 Apr 48	CAPT ENGLAND	HUST. DIV	23 Apr 48	DJ	

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

EXTRACTS OF CAPT. STEINWAY
REPORT FILED IN NEI-2



NIE#0

American Affidavit

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By dm NARA Date 08/21/14

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. NEI-0

Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1.	BRANDENBORG, J B Jr	14 Sep 45	Questionnaire
2.	BRAUCKMAN, Albettus	2 Oct 45	Questionnaire
3.	DOWNES, Thomas Edward	-----	Affidavit
4.	HOMFELS, Herman H.	13 Sep 45	Questionnaire
5.	HURD, Maurice C.	2 Jan 47	Affidavit
6.	LOGAN, L J.	-----	Record of Evidence
7.	PALIN, Gordon Kerle	31 May 46	Affidavit
8.	Record of Evidence		
9.	Pontianak	21 Sep 45	
10.	EXECUTION OF THESE US. AIRMEN	May 45	In the name of the Queen

FEC Form
Modified For L.S.

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION

019,36 ()LS

APO 500

SUBJECT: Request for Deposition.

TO : Director, Civil Affairs Division, War Crimes Branch,
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Request that the following former American Prisoner of War
be interrogated and deposition taken regarding atrocities committed
at

2. The affidavit should include in detail any information re-
ference beatings or other mistreatment of prisoners at this camp, giv-
ing names of victims, names and descriptions of perpetrators, approxi-
mate dates, and general circumstances surrounding each incident. In
addition, particular attention should be paid to the following:



L.S. DOC. 320-349
CASE AGAINST SAMARINDA KEIBITAI

PROS. EX. 240
CASE NO.1

SUBJECT: EXECUTION OF THREE U.S. AIRMEN - May 1945

I, Ensign TASUKI KIYATO make the following statement in regard to the execution of three US airmen at SAMARINDA.

I was a Platoon Commander of the KEIBITAI at SAMARINDA in charge of a Special Detachment of eight men who carried out the duties of the TOKKAI TAI.

Some time in January 45 three US airmen were brought to the KEIBITAI HQ at SAMARINDA. I am shown photographs of three US airmen whom I recognise as the airmen who were executed.

about the 10th of February 45 the three airmen attempted to escape (initials) but were recaptured. I reported this incident to Lt. YAMAGUCHI.

Either the next day or the day following I received orders from Lt. YAMAGUCHI that the three US airmen were to be executed. The squad who carried out the execution consisted of five or six men among whom were TSUDA, SUGA, etc. I do not remember the names of the other members of the squad. I was in charge of the squad. The airmen were taken about three hundred meters away from the KEIBITAI HQ about eight o'clock in the evening. Here the airmen were blindfolded and made to kneel by graves which had been prepared during the afternoon. Then I, TSUDA and SUGA each beheaded one of the airmen with our swords after which the bodies were buried.

We returned to KEIBITAI HQ and I reported the completion of the execution to Lt. YAMAGUCHI about nine o'clock in the evening.

One of the men in the photograph showing two men together was named William JACOBS I do not know which one, I executed the man who is not wounded.

I have heard this statement read to me in the Japanese language and it is a true account of what I have said.

Signed this 25th day of OCTOBER 1945.

s/ (JAPANESE CHARACTERS)
t/ ENSIGN T.S. KI Kiyato

WITNESS (ILLEGIBLE) (CAPT)
Certified a true copy:
Primitivo I. Ramirez
Lt. Col., JAGD (PA)

USA vs Sentaro Yamaguchi et al.
Prosecution's Exhibit #20 G
5 Sept 1946

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

STEVE YAMAMOTO 0-888916 EXHIBIT G
CAPT. INF.



4710

ORIGINAL
RETURNED TO
DUTCH MISSION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20524/R

(seal) Office of the Attorney General
Government Bureau for
War Crimes Investigations

SENTENCE

IN THE NAME OF THE USENI

Passed by the Court Martial in
full public session in the
presence of J. A. Sment, Military
Prosecutor, and the accused,
on Monday, the eleventh of August
1900 and forty seven.

The Provisional Court Martial at
Pontianak in the case of the
Military Prosecutor, racione
officii, versus

KAWADA, Michiaki,
57 years of age, born in Ehime-Ken
Japan; last address: 119 Hiyoshi,
Imabari-shi, Ehime-Ken; at present
detained in the Government Prison
at Pontianak; former Vice Admiral;
last appointment: Commander of the
22nd Naval Base at Belikpapan.

The Secretary:

(signed) R. E. A. J. STINHOUT

The President:

(signed) C. VAN BSEEL

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

Having seen the order of reference to the Provisional Court Martial of the Military Prosecutor assigned to the Provisional Court Martial at Pontianak, dated 23 June 1947,

Having seen the certificate of registration of the order of reference, the summons dated 18 July 1947, wherein the order of reference, containing the charges preferred against the accused, have been registered, and wherein the accused has been summoned to appear before the Provisional Court Martial, in session on Tuesday, 29 July 1947 at 0900 hours,

Having heard the accused,

Having studied the evidence as accepted, and shown and read out to the accused,

Having taken notice of the formal demands made by the Military Prosecutor, as read and handed over to this Court Martial, to the effect that the Court Martial pronounce the accused guilty of the war crime of

"Unlawful Execution",

and sentence him to capital punishment,

Having considered that the accused was assisted in this trial by KITAZU A. Chuzo, counsel chosen by the accused with the permission of the President of the Court Martial,

Having taken notice of statements made by the accused, and by counsel in his behalf,

Having considered that specifications have been formulated against the accused as follows:

1. About December, 1944, consequently in time of war, the accused, a subject of the enemy power, Japan, as commander of the 22nd Naval Base at Balikpapan, did order his subordinate, OKAJIWA Riki, commander of the Naval Detachment at Pontianak, concurrently chief of the Japanese Naval Police, (TOKIITAI), in violation of the laws and customs of war, summarily to execute approximately 150 persons, arrested by the aforesaid OKAJIWA Riki, on suspicion of a revolt against Japanese authority in West Borneo, which orders were carried out by the aforesaid OKAJIWA Riki by having the said persons beheaded in six groups, in the period between December 1944 and February 1945, at Soengai Doerian, near Pontianak, by Japanese personnel of the TOKIITAI.

2. Alternatively as follows:

He permitted and condoned the commission of the aforesaid war crimes by his subordinate, OKAJIWA Riki, while he knew, or in any case had reason to believe, that it was being committed or going to be committed,

which facts are listed and made liable to punishment in article 1 of Government Gazette 1946, No.44 and articles 4 and 9 of Government Gazette 1946, No.45;

Having considered that the accused has pleaded not guilty of both of the alternative specifications, stating, in substance, that he, when commander of the 22nd Naval Base at Balikpapan, was not concerned with TOKIITAI affairs and that he had not even heard of the executions in West Borneo until after the capitulation of Japan, when he was arrested;

Having considered that it is beyond doubt - as established in the case versus OKAJIWA Riki, and his fellow TOKIITAI members - that in the period between December 1944 and February 1945, consequently in time of war, at Soengai Doerian, near Pontianak, approximately 150 persons, nearly all Chinese were executed by decapitation with a sword, by, or in

any case by order of, OKAJIMA Riki, then commander of the Japanese garrison of the western Province of Borneo and concurrently Commander of the TOKAITAI, summarily and consequently unlawfully, which executions therefore require no further proof at this point;

Having considered that in the present case the only point at stake is whether the accused can be held responsible for these mass executions, and more in particular, whether the accused did give OKAJIMA Riki orders to carry out the above-mentioned beheadings, or whether he permitted and condoned these executions, knowing, or having good reason to believe, that these executions were being, or were going to be, carried out;

Having considered that it appears from passages, which were read out and shown to the accused during session, from official records of interrogations of OKAJIMA Riki, dated 9 May 1946, 10 May 1946, 13 May 1946 and 13 December 1946, marked in red and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, that:

a OKAJIMA Riki was subordinate to the Commander of the 22nd Naval Base at Balikpapan, i.e. the accused;

b The approximately 150 persons aforesaid were executed with the approval of the aforesaid 22nd Naval Base Command, without these persons having been brought to trial before a Court Martial;

c The authorization for the execution was given by the Commander of the 22nd Naval Base;

d OKAJIMA Riki did request authorization prior to carrying out the executions, which authorization was given by wire;

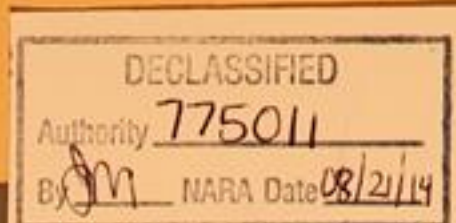
e That OKAJIMA Riki was in possession of an order, from the Commander of the 22nd Naval Base, to execute very dangerous persons;

f OKAJIMA Riki did receive a telegram from the accused personally, with instructions "to act in accordance with the decision of K. A. I";

Having considered that according to a passage, read out and shown to the accused during session, from the official record of interrogation of OKAJIMA Riki, dated 21 June 1947, marked in red and numbered 7 - which interrogation was taken after the trial of the case versus OKAJIMA Riki was completed, and consequently there was no reason for him any more (if such reason ever existed) to make deliberate statements damaging to the accused in order to extenuate his own guilt - OKAJIMA Riki once more stated to have been directly subordinate to the accused, from whom he obtained verbal as well as written instructions summarily to execute suspect persons who were dangerous;

Having considered that the statements by witness OKAJIMA Riki are emphatically confirmed by those of YAMAMOTO Soichi, who stated as follows, according to the official record of his interrogation, dated 4 February 1946, portions of which, marked in red, were read out and shown to the accused during session, "the 1100 persons were executed by order of DAIGO Tadashigo at Balikpapan; the 240 persons by order of KAMADA Michiaki";

Having considered that the statements by witnesses OKAJIMA Riki and YAMAMOTO Soichi, also fully agree with the statements by SUGASAWA Akimori as appeared from a passage, read out and shown to the accused during session, from the official record of interrogation of aforesaid SUGASAWA, dated 22 May 1946, marked a-b in red, wherein it states, inter alia, that SUGASAWA remembers that OKAJIMA Riki received the following telegrams, from the Commander of the 22nd Naval Base at Balikpapan: "Settle in accordance with martial law," upon the former's telegraphic request for a decision in respect of suspects in the so-called "Conspiracy," and that this was the "conspiracy" which was discovered at the time when OKAJIMA Riki was commander of the Japanese garrison in the western Province of Borneo, and the



accused was commander of the 22nd Naval Base at Balikpapan;

Having considered that according to a passage, read out and shown to the accused during session, from the official report of interrogation of KAWAI Atsushi, dated 14 January 1947, and following days, marked in red and numbered 3 and 6, this witness has stated that when he was at Pontianak for an investigation into the so-called "conspiracy" (this was in December, according to his statement) he heard from ISHII, Chief of Police at Pontianak, of a telegram which OKAJIMA Riki had received from KAMADA Michiaki, and that this witness later stated (see red markings, No.6) that according to his, witness's opinion, OKAJIMA Riki could have based himself upon the said telegram because OKAJIMA Riki "must have requested advance approval from the accused, and is not expected to have dared act on his own initiative in such a grave and important matter," and that witness, probably in order to evade the necessity of having to make any more statements damaging to the accused, committed suicide by hanging himself shortly after;

Having considered that the court martial has already been convinced that the above constitutes lawful and undoubted evidence of the first specification;

Having furthermore considered, even if superfluously;

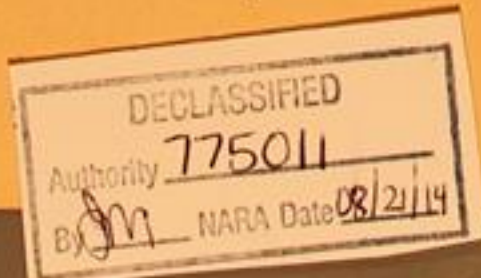
1. That through the statements by witness KAWAI Atsushi, it has been clearly established that the accused was, in point of fact, concerned with TOKETAI affairs; that he could issue orders in connection with TOKETAI affairs; that he, when he was able to do so, was supposed to give advance authorization with regard to settlements that were handled outside Courts Martial inasmuch as he was responsible for law and order in his area; and that he, the accused, was the only person from whom such authorization could be requested (see the passages, read out and shown to the accused during session, from the official record of interrogation of KAWAI Atsushi, dated 14 January 1947 and following days, marked in red and numbered 1, 2, 4 and 5).

2. That from the passages, read and shown to the accused during session, from the official record of interrogation of TSUJIMASHI, Bunkichi, dated 10 January 1947, it has again been shown that the accused could give instructions to the various TOKETAI Detachments on his own initiative, even if he was supposed to inform the witness of such instructions, and that the defendant was the responsible person for law and order in his area (See passages marked in red and numbered 1 and 2);

Having considered that, through the above evidence sub. 1 and 2, the assertions, made by the accused to the effect that he had no connection with TOKETAI affairs whatsoever, have been fully refuted, and that, besides, the assertions in themselves appeared unacceptable to the Court Martial inasmuch as it appears inconceivable that the accused, as commander of a certain area, should have had no jurisdiction over the TOKETAI units stationed in that area, and that this jurisdiction should have been exercised only by an officer of lower rank, subordinate to the accused, namely, his Chief of Staff, Captain TSUJIMASHI Bunkichi;

Having considered that the Court Martial rather interprets the accused's persistent claim that he had no dealings with the TOKETAI, as an indication that the accused, on the contrary, knew very well (which is only logical) what went on in his area, even if TOKETAI affairs only were concerned, than as an assertion containing any truth whatsoever;

Having considered that on the basis of all of the above, studied in its correlation and its consequences, the Court Martial feels that lawful convincing evidence has been brought to establish the first specification as well as criminal liability on the part of the accused, and that, in accordance with Para. 22, Government Gazette 1946, No.47, these charges established constitute a war crime to be specified below, inasmuch as it constitutes a violation of the laws and customs of war, listed and made liable to punishment in article 1, Government Gazette 1946, No.44 and article 4, Government Gazette 1946, No.45, and that consequently the accused



LB Doc. No. 110

shall be sentenced to punishment;

Having considered that the court martial's conviction, with regard to the lawful proof of the guilt of the accused of the first specification, has not been shaken by statements of Counsel for the Defense;

Having considered with regard to the measure of punishment:

That, firstly, the impression which the Court Martial has obtained of the accused cannot be called definitely favourable;

That it might have been expected from the accused, a Vice-Admiral in the Japanese Imperial Navy, that he give relevant answers to questions put to him, even if he feels that he has cause to plead not guilty to the charges and specifications;

That the accused has not done so, but has often given evasive answers, entirely unconnected with the questions put, which attitude the accused felt it correct to maintain throughout the trial;

That the accused, from the outset, has attempted to devolve responsibility for his office - a responsibility which is beyond doubt in the opinion of the Court Martial - entirely upon his subordinate, of lower rank, namely Captain TSUJIMISHI Bunkichi;

That this shifting of responsibility per se makes an unfavorable impression upon the Court Martial, and that this further deteriorated, when the accused saw fit to claim that he first knew of the mass executions in West Borneo only after the surrender of Japan (according to the Counsel for the Defense, he first knew details during his confinement in prison at Pontianak); that this defense on the part of the accused, the pretense of ignorance, must be qualified as foolish considering his position, inasmuch as it is inconceivable that the accused, commander of the 22nd Naval base at Balikpapan, and having jurisdiction over the Western Province of Borneo, did have no knowledge at all of the executions carried out there, the more so in view of the fact that the accused has personally visited Pontianak, and that under the command of his predecessor, Vice Admiral D. IGO Todashigo, in the aforesaid Province, namely at Sandor, approximately 1100 persons had already been beheaded, a fact which must have been considered sufficiently important for discussion, even by the Japanese;

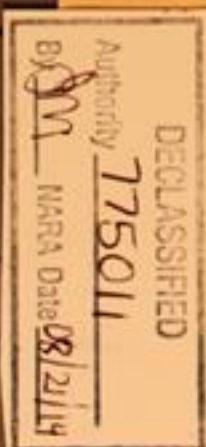
That the Court Martial, having been convinced of the accused's guilt of the first specification, in view of the above considerations, fails to detect any extenuating circumstance in his conduct;

That by his (the defendant's) actions, approximately 150 persons, who, as established in the course of trials of other Japanese by this Court, were innocent of any crime, have been executed without there being any reasons providing any justification for such punishment, while, moreover, the method of execution must be qualified as inhumane, inasmuch as they were carried out by decapitation with swords, at the hands of individuals (Japanese enlisted men) who were not expert at this method of beheading, naturally resulting in revolting consequences;

That the accused, in the opinion of the Court Martial, should have had knowledge of the executions of approximately 1100 persons, but that he, nevertheless, did not shrink from ordering another 150 persons executed;

That the true reasons which led to the aforesaid execution have never been established, but that the Court Martial is prepared to subscribe to the opinion, from the fact that the executed persons were either intellectuals or wealthy, that the enemy did create the "conspiracy" with the sole purpose of eliminating "lawfully" those persons who might conceivably become dangerous to him;

That, however that may be, for the accused, who gave instructions



LS Doc. No. 113

for murder of 150 innocent persons, no place in this society can be granted, and that consequently the Court Martial agrees with the military Prosecutor, and is of the opinion that one punishment only can be meted out to the accused, namely, death:

Having read, apart from the above mentioned articles of law, paragraphs 23, 34 and 35, Government Gazette 1946, No.47;

PASSING SENTENCE

Pronounce the accused, identified in the above:

KABADA MICHLAKI,

Guilty of the war crime of "Unlawful Execution".

Consequently sentence him to death.

Sentence passed on Tuesday the 29 of July, 1900 and forty-seven by C. Van ESSEL, Maj. Inf., President, C. A. Martens, Capt. Inf. and H. O. Lim, Lt. Inf., Members, in the presence of R. E. E. J. Stiphout, Lt. Inf., Secretary.

THE MEMBERS:

(signed) C. A. MARTENS

" H. O. LIM

THE PRESIDENT:

(signed) G. Van ESSEL

In my presence

the Secretary

(signed) R. E. E. J. STIPHOUT.

I certify the above to be a true and accurate translation, to the best of my knowledge and ability, of a certified typewritten document in Dutch, consisting of five typewritten pages as identified in the above translation.

Tokyo, Japan,
September 21, 1948.

G. J. JOUWENANS, CAPT. RML.,
NETHERLANDS LIAISON OFFICER, LS.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>775011</u>
By <u>JM</u> NARA Date <u>08/21/14</u>

SECRET.

1. The following were present at an interview held at the Nippon Office, Tandjonk Priok Prisoner of War Camp (Batavia Java) on 25 November 1942 at 1230.

Colonel C.M.Lane, M.C.	2/15 Punjab Regt. I.A.
	Senior British Officer in Camp.
Lieut.H.W.Hanman	R.A.O.C. Interpreter
Capt. A.G.Travina	2/40 Bn, A.I.F.
Capt. D.F.Burr	2/40 Bn, A.I.F.
Fl/Lt.A.N.H.Peach	R.A.F.V.R. (Medical)
Comdr.H.A.Pedersen	USNR.
Chief Officer W.E Jones	British Merchant Navy.

The home addresses of these officers are shown at the end of this document.

Lieutenant Takasawa Nippon Commandant of Prisoner of War Camp at Tandjonk Priok.
 Tamita Civilian officer interpreter.

2. The subject was a document produced by Lieut. Takasawa to the following effects:

宣誓書
 此係今日在口同/在場台-片/于老大臣軍/非/命今-各-至基+月/日/具張志/中/コトヲ/宣誓之
 爪哇係海4牧中火長展之

3. Written Oath.

I the undersigned hereby solemnly swear ~~swear~~ to obey all orders of Day Nippon Gun and furthermore I also swear, that under no circumstances will I try to escape.

4. At the formal interview (officers were drawn up on the road) and were addressed by Lieut. Takasawa, who was in uniform:

(a) He explained that he had orders from his seniors to get the document signed by all Australians, and other new arrivals in the camp, including a few British Officers and O.R., and also British and American merchant seamen.

(b) He explained the document came from Tokio through Batavia to him.

(c) He explained that Colonel Lane had represented to him verbally and by letter, which he would forward, the seriousness of the matter.

(d) He then asked those affected to sign the document, as the alternative was serious punishment.

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 By *DM* NARA Date 08/21/14

(e) Commander Pedersen stated firmly, that he and his men had been taken prisoners by the Germans, and that the Commander of the German ship, which sank his ship, had told him many times, that it was his (Commander Pedersen's) inviolable duty as a prisoner of war, to escape if possible. Commander Pedersen also stated, that he did'nt regard himself or his men as prisoners of the Japanese. Lieutenant Takasawa replied, that they would have to sign the form in question, as he had received orders from higher Nippon Authorities to that effect,

(f) Captain Travina then spoke and said that the Nippon officer should give them some sort of material proof of the penalty to be imposed. This was approved by all other Allied officers present.

(g) Lieutenant Takasawa then said, that when he referred to serious punishment, he meant DEATH, and that he would give those concerned a written statement. Upon being asked, what that statement would include, he replied that serious punishment or under duress would be stated.

(h) The threat of death, however, was clearly given by Lieut. Takasawa verbally, and all present heard it.

(i) Lieutenant Takasawa then said he would the written declaration to those concerned after the form had been signed. Colonel Lane then explained , that this would not be suitable. Lieutenant Takasawa then agreed to give it, before the form was signed.

(j) Lieutenant Takasawa then explained, that the subject of the interview would not in any way affect the treatment by the Nippon Authorities in the future of those concerned. He again emphasized, that he was carrying out orders given to him by his senior officers, and he could thus not act otherwise in the matter.

(k) Lieutenant Takasawa throughout showed no sign of national intolerance or partiality.

l. Attached (Appendix B) is also the certified true copy of the declaration by Lieutenant Takasawa. The original was held by Colonel Lane and seen by all senior officers in Tandjonk Priok Prisoner of War Camp. It was returned to Lieutenant Takasawa, when the form was completed.

Signed	C.M.Lane Colonel 2/15 Punjab Regt.
"	H.W.Hanman Lieutenant R.A.O.C.
"	A.G.Travina Captain A.I.F.
"	D.F.Burr Captain A.I.F.
"	A.N.H.Peach Flt/ Lt.
"	W.E.Jones Chief Officer Merchant Navy
"	H.A.Pedersen Commdr. USNR.

Home Adresses.

Colonel C.M.Lane M.C.	C/O Messrs. Grindley & Co. Bankers Bombay or London.
Lt. H.W.Hanman	" Anglo Dutch Plantation of Java Ltd, 5/7 Eastcheap London.
Capt.A.G.Travina	111 Heidelberg Road, Clifton Hill. Melbourne Australia.
Capt D.F.Burr	Milano 2o Gnarwin Road, Carnegie S.E. 9 Victoria Australia.
Flt.Lt. A.N.H. Peach	5 Hanbury Road, Clifton Bristol. England.
Mr. W.E.Jones	101 Atkinson Road, Fulwell Sunderland, England.
Commdr. H.A.Pedersen	9701 Shore Road Brooklyn New-York. U.S.A.

NEI-0



To: The Officers In Charge Of:

The British Forces
The Royal Air Force Medical Service
The Australian Forces
The British Mercantile Marine
The American Mercantile Marine

I the undersigned have ordered you to sign under duress the written oath.

陸軍中隊長
商シ罫康司。

Tandjonk Priok,
25/11 2602

Certified tru Copy

(Signed) C.M.Lane Col.

27/11/42

British Commander T.P.Camp.

* Ref " The American Mercantile Marine".
This phrase was used to include all American Naval Personnel in the
Camp and thus included one officer and seven men of the U.S.Navy.

3/12/42

(Signed) C.M.Lane Col.
Br. Comdr. T.P. Camp.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY.

Haakon A. Pedersen
Haakon A. PEDERSEN, COMDR., USNR.

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

NE 1-0

COPY.

Tandjonk Priok, P.O.W. Camp,
Dec. 2 1942.

From: Commander H.A. Pedersen, USNR.,
Master Ex: M/V American Leader,
Prisoner of War # 4981

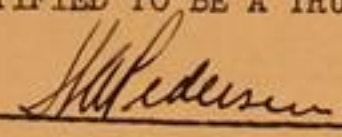
To : The Nippon Commandant,
Prisoner of War Camp,
Tandjonk Priok, Batavia.

Subject: Treatment of American Prisoners of War.

1. On September 10 1942 the motor vessel American Leader of 6778 Gross tons, owned by the United States Lines of New-York and under my command, was sunk by a German auxiliary cruiser in the South Atlantic Ocean. The survivors including 9 officers and myself were taken on-board the cruiser as German Prisoners of War.
2. On October 7 1942 we were transferred at sea to a German naval tanker, which brought us to Java, where we arrived on November 4 1942.
3. On November 6 1942 without previous notice, the German Commander sent us ashore under escort of Japanese soldiers, who took us to Tandjonk Priok Prisoner of War Camp, where we have since remained. During this time we have experienced great difficulty in obtaining the barest necessities to sustain life, which is due to the fact, that we have not received the pay to which we are entitled as German Prisoners of War. We consider the German Government morally responsible for our welfare. Since Germany has fulfilled her international obligations in regard to Prisoners of War within Germany, we feel, we should be accorded the same treatment here.
4. The transfer of civilian merchant seamen from one nation to another is without precedent in naval warfare, and is a violation of existing International Law. I therefore desire to file a formal protest with you on behalf of us all.
5. I further request that a copy of this protest be forwarded to the German Government, and that I may be given the opportunity to interview the German Consul here.

H.A. Pedersen.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY.


Haakon A. PEDERSEN, Comdr., USNR.



Copy.

Tandjonk Priok P.O.W. Camp,
January 6 1942.

From: Commander H.A. Pedersen USNR.,
Master Ex: M/V American Leader,
Prisoner of War # 4981.

To : Nippon Commandant,
Prisoner of War Camp,
Batavia.

Subject: Status of American Merchant Marine Officers Prisoners of War.

1. I have been informed by Lt. Colonel Dobbin, the British Commandant of this prisoner of War camp of the results of my representations to you on the subject of pay for Merchant Marine Officers prisoners of war.
2. I understand there is no likelihood of pay being issued to my officers, nor will they be paid at officers rates, if they go out in charge of working parties.
3. As I have already stated in my letter of December 2 1942, we are German prisoners of war, and Germany having fulfilled her international obligations in the payment of prisoners of war within Germany, I cant understand, why similiar treatment can not be given us here.
4. The refusal of the Nippon Authorities to grant us pay, places my officers and myself in a most precarious position, since we entered this camp with no money at all, and are therefore unable to make small purchases to suppliment the unaccustomed food with which we are issued.
5. I request that the attached letter be forwarded to the Swedish Consul, who, I understand, is representing German interests in Java, in order that he may forward it to the German Government,
6. I also request, that I may be given an opportunity to interview the Swedish Consul in order to make arrangements for money to be sent me from the United States, should no arrangements be made for the issue of pay here.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY.

H.A. Pedersen.

H.A. Pedersen
Haakon A. PEDERSEN, Comdr., USNR.

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Authority	775011
By	SM NARA Date 08/21/14

Copy.

Tandjonk Priok, P.O.W. Camp,
Batavia, January 9 1943.

From: Commander H.A. Pedersen USNR.,
Master Ex: M/V American Leader,
Prisoner of War # 4981.

To : The Swedish Consul,
Batavia.

Via : The Nippon Commandant.

Sir:

1. On behalf of my officers and men, I wish to address a request to you to use your authority as German Charge d'Affairs in Java, to redress a state of affairs, which has arisen in this camp.

2. On September 10 1942 the motor vessel American Leader owned by the United States Lines of New-York and under my command, was sunk in the South Atlantic Ocean by a German auxiliary cruiser. The survivors 47 men, including 9 officers and myself, were taken on-board as German prisoners of war. By devious routes we were eventually landed at Tandjonk Priok on November 6 1942 and handed over by the German Commander to the Nipponese authorities.

3. We consider nevertheless that Germany is responsible for our welfare, and therefore some arrangements should be made for the payment of the officers, which is not being done. The seamen receive 10 Dutch cents per day, when they go out on working parties.

4. The Nipponese authorities state, that we are civilians, having no official status or rights, and are therefore not entitled to any pay, other than working pay of 10 cents per day.

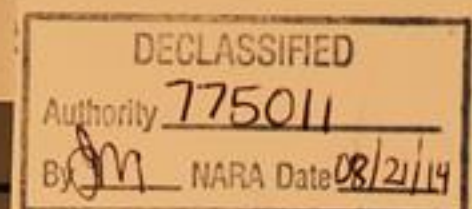
5. We hope you will be able to help us in this matter in order to alleviate our present destitute condition, which prevent us from buying food to suppliment the unaccustomed rations with which we are issued.

Respectfully,

H.A. Pedersen.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY.

H.A. Pedersen
Haakon A. PEDERSEN, Comdr., USNR.



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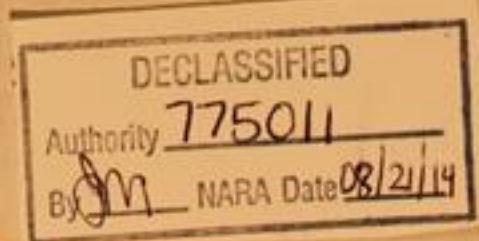
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Respectfully,

H.A. Pedersen.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY.

Haakon A. Pedersen
Haakon A. PEDERSEN, Comdr., USNR.



SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Nippon Office has issued the following instructions today:

As a result of different questions put forward to this office, the Nippon Authorities desire to receive the following information from Civilians in P.O.W. Camps.

Those Civilians who cannot agree to the standard, which apply to Military P.O.W.'s may put forward in writing their objections to the Nippon Headquarters.

Motives to raise objections must resort from General International Laws. These motives must be mentioned and clearly explained. If no General International Treaty foresees in their case, they may refer to International Agreements, which would apply to their special circumstances. Examples from former wars may not be quoted.

It must appear clearly to which Military rank, they consider their position or status equal.

Views on this matter to be handed in to the Dutch Camp Office before August 4 1943 at 14 hours.

Name. Number. Status and Nationality to be quoted.

The Camp Commander,

L.Lanzing Lt. Colonel.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY

Haakon A. Pedersen
Haakon A. PEDERSEN, Comdr., USNR.



COPY.

P.O.W. Camp # 1
Batavia, August 3 1943.

From: H.A. Pedersen, P.O.W. # 4981 Nationality American,
Ex; Captain American Steamer "American Leader".

To : Nippon Authorities.

Subject : Nippon Special Order August 3 1943.

1. In compliance with the above order, I take pleasure in stating below my views regarding my own case. I regret, however, that the Nippon Authorities found it necessary to place certain restrictions on the order, which prevent me from quoting examples from previous wars, making it more difficult to state my case clearly.

2. It is now nine months since the Germans landed me in Batavia. During that period, I have been kept in a regular prisoner of war camp, but at the same time has been classed by the Nippon Authorities as a civilian without any rank. International Law on the subject is very clear. Oppenheim late professor of International Law at the University of Oxford states in his book International Law paragraph 85 as follows:

Quote: In a sense the crews of merchantmen owned by subjects of the belligerents belong to the latter's armed forces. For those vessels are liable to be seized by enemy men-of-wars, and if attacked for that purpose, they may defend themselves, may return the attack, and eventually seize the attacking men-of-war. The Captain, Officers and Crew of the merchantmen become in such cases combatants and enjoy all the privileges of the armed forces. It should be mentioned in regard to the fate of the crews of captured merchantmen, that a distinction is to be made, according as to whether or not a vessel has defended herself against a legitimate attack. In the first case the members of the crew become prisoners of war, for by legitimately taking part in the fighting, they have become members of the armed forces of the enemy. The second case, articles 5 and 7 of Convention XI of the Second Peace Conference enact the following rules:

(a) The Captain, Officers and such members of the crew, who are enemy subjects may only be made prisoners if they refuse to give a written promise not to engage, while hostilities last, in any service connected with the operations of war.

(b) The names of all individuals retaining their liberty under parole must be notified by the captors to the enemy, and the latter is forbidden knowingly to employ the individuals concerned in any service, prohibited by the parole.

Unquote.

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NARA Date 08/21/14

3. It appears from the above, that my own case must fall within one of the two categories. If it does, I must either be classed as a regular prisoner of war, entitled to enjoy all the privileges of the armed forces, or I should give my parole and be released and repatriated to my own country at the earliest opportunity. In the first case as the Commanding Officer of a combatant vessel, I must be entitled to officers rank and privileges, while a prisoner of war, and must not be classed on the same level as a private soldier, which is the case at the present time. International Law especially as it concerns Naval Warfare was founded not only on treaties, but also on precedent and custom. From time immemorial custom has placed the captain of a merchant vessel both in war and peace in a special position. Writers on International Law like Oppenheim and others, whenever they mention the crew of a merchant vessel, always differentiate between the captain, officers and crew of the vessel. On the two German ships, where I was a prisoner this custom was fully recognized, and throughout my stay with them, I was treated as an officer prisoner of war and furnished with officers quarters and rations. That the Germans landed me in Batavia may establish a precedence in future wars or even create an incident when this war is over.

4. I have previously advised you, that I hold a commission in the United States Naval Reserve. I served during the war of 1914-18. In August 1928 I was made a lieutenant commander in the Reserve, which is the highest rank a merchant marine officer can obtain in time of peace. In 1940 however after the President of the United States had declared a state of emergency, I was selected by a Board of Naval Officers sitting in Washington for promotion to the rank of Commander. After undergoing a short training course and having passed my physical and professional examination, I received my commission as a Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve with precedence dating back to July 1 1940. My name is published in the Navy Register. As I hold both naval and civil rank, the Nippon Authorities should recognize me as an officer.

H.A. Pedersen.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY.

Haakon A. Pedersen
Haakon A. PEDERSEN, Comdr., USNR.



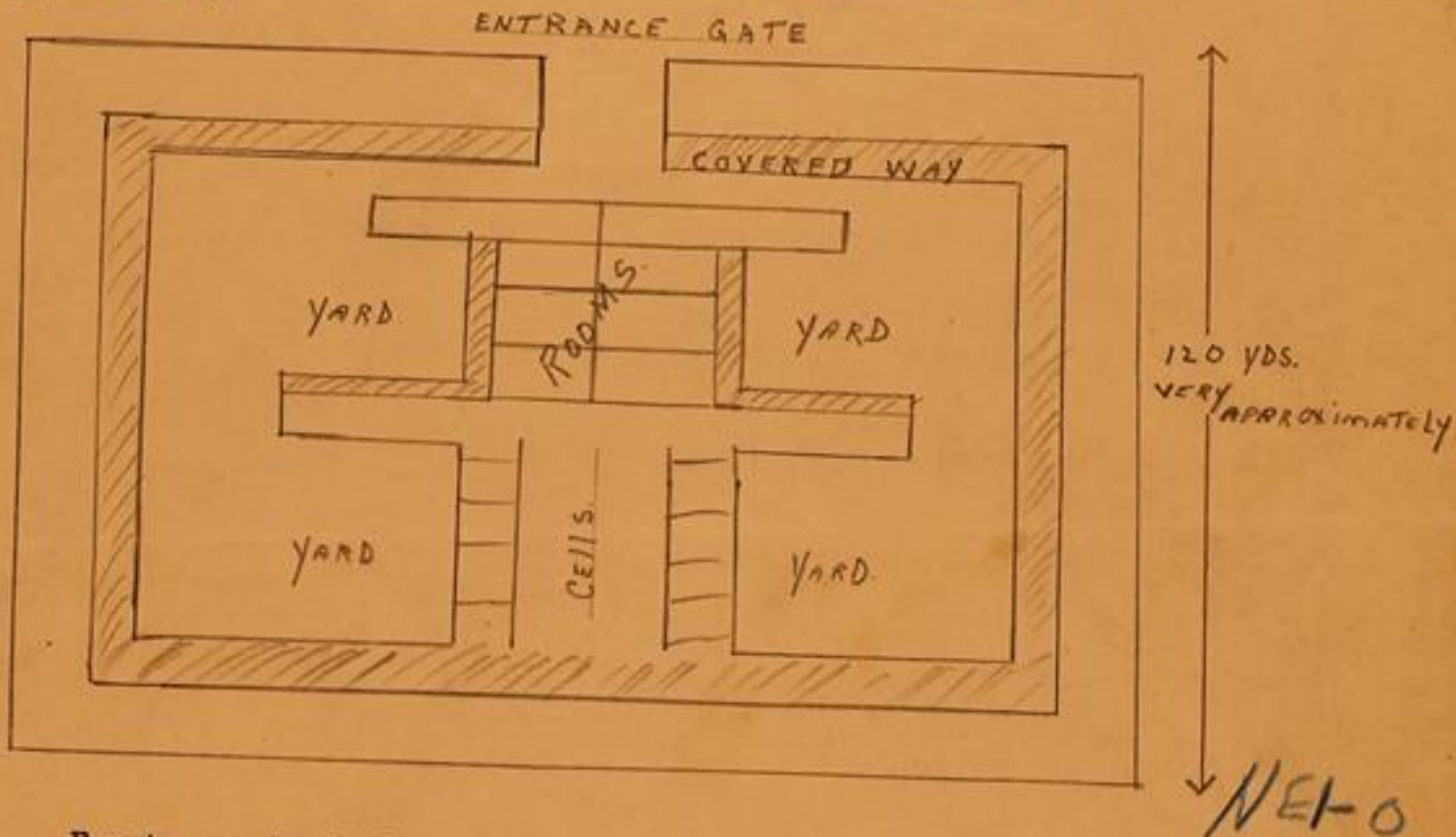
IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES AND IN THE MATTER OF

British National Office Charge No:
United Nations War Crimes Commission Reference:

A F F I D A V I T

I, CAN J15067 Flight Lieutenant Gordon Kerle Palin last of 152 Squadron and of permanent private address 4481 Madison Avenue, Montreal 28, make oath and say as follows:-

1. April 1-3, 1942. On the outskirts of Cheribon on the North coast of Java. This was not a real camp, mor in the nature of a collecting point, and we were soon taken away.
2. April 3-17, 1942. A Dutch Infantry Barracks in Bandoeng. This was a big camp. When we first went there, there mus t have been at leasttwenty thousand mixed Dutch, Ambonese, Menadonese, and other native troops interned in the whole area. Later big drafts of these were moved out, and the area restricted by moving in the barbed wire fenees.
3. April 17 to beginning of June. The camp's name was Landsoepvoedingestict It was in a building intended by the Dutch to house juvenile delinquents, and stood on the outskirts of Bandoeng. It was very crowded, we slept next each other on the floor and still overflowed outside. The building plan is something like this:

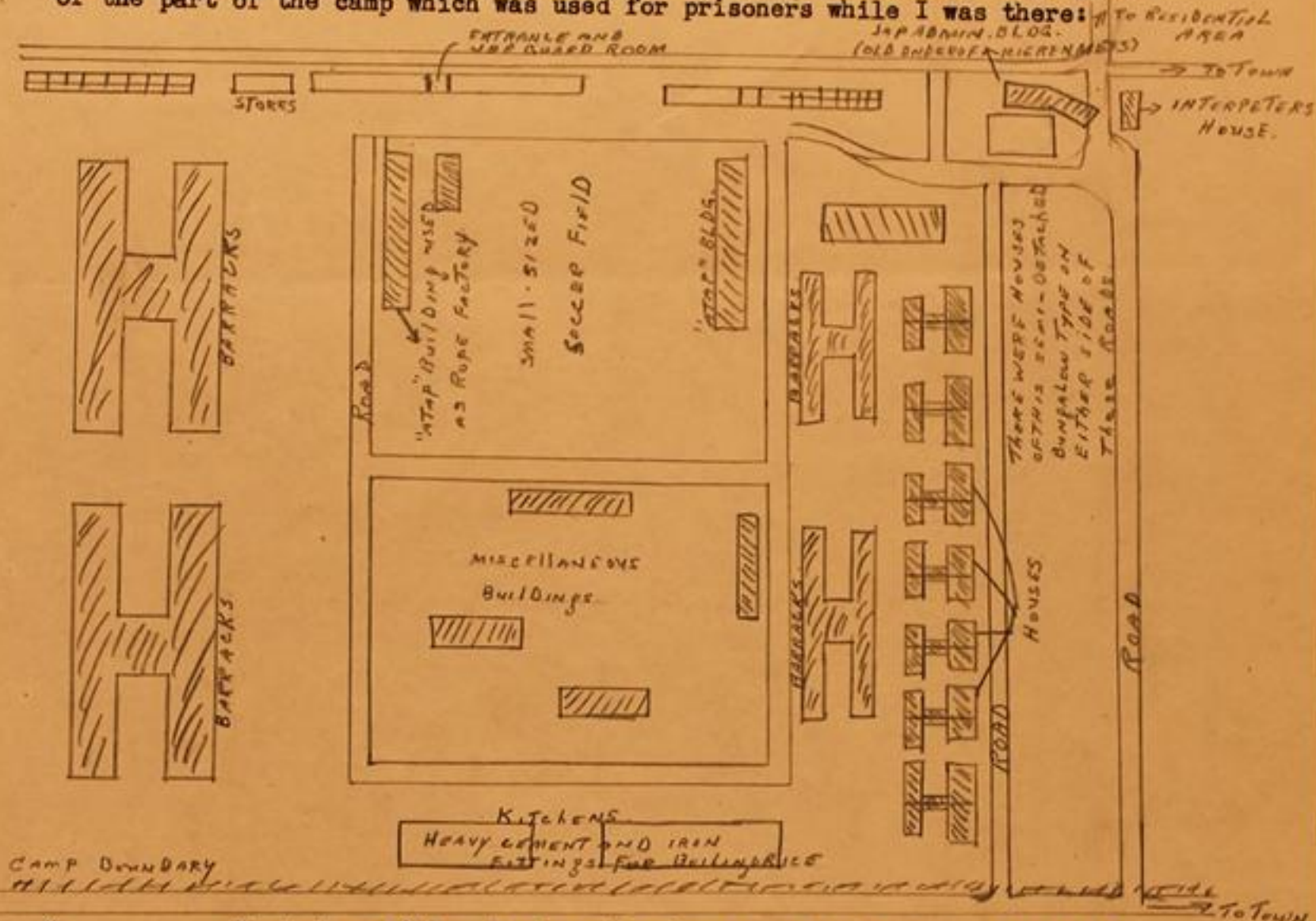


4. For two weeks in June, 1942. Another Dutch barracks, this time in Tjimahi. Its entrance gate was at the end of a long road that ran past the station. Inside was a long field that had a decided gradient. At the far right hand corner as you went in were the graves of two native soldiers who had been shot for attempting to escape. This is a rough idea of the interior of the camp:



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 BY M. NARA Date 08/21/14

5. From June '42 to August '43. The same camp which I had visited "Second", namely the Dutch infantry barracks in Bandoeng. The camp was now much smaller than before. The "I.J.A." had moved out most of the native troops and brought in Australians and English. This should be easily recognized by the building which had been a club for "Onderofficiieren" set at an angle to the rest of the buildings, and by the fact that the camp is directly opposite a wide open field, or "padang". This is a rough plan of the part of the camp which was used for prisoners while I was there:



6. September 1943. Just another barracks in Tjimahi. It had a lot of Kachoo Nut trees, and not far behind it was the one and only race track in Tjimahi.

7. Last part of September, 1943. "Cycle" Camp, Batavia. This camp was built in the style that the Dutch used for their barracks in the early 19th century, and were still using in the twentieth. It had natural hot water springs which supplied the baths.

8. ~~Six~~ Changi Camp. Singapore, from October 1943 to August 1945. This camp is well known and requires no identification. At first we were in the Gordon's Barracks, and later in the jail. The jail was not big enough, so a lot of us were housed in atap huts built just outside which I trust have now been burned.

SWORN by the above named
at Montreal, Quebec.
this 31 day of May 1946.

G. K. Palin
(G. K. PALIN) F/L

Before me

M. A. C. Smith F/L

Legal Officer, RCAF Stn. Lachine, PQ1



NEI-0

NO I CANADIAN WAR CRIMES
INVESTIGATION UNIT

Record of Evidence

of

567209 W/O I LOGAN L.J., R.A.F.

INVESTIGATING TEAM

Investigator - Examiner

Major J A MacDonald,
Canadian Infantry Corps, C.A.

Court Reporter

The Investigating Team assembled at the offices of Pers Section, CMHQ, London, at 1000 hours 15 Aug 46, for the purpose of taking on oath the evidence of 567209 W/O I LOGAN L.J., R.A.F.

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

- Q1 What is your name, rank and unit?
A1 567209 W/O I LOGAN L.J., R.A.F.
- Q2 What is your normal home address?
A2 42 Dane Road, Margate.
- Q3 Were you a PW of the Japanese?
A3 Yes
- Q4 In what PW Camp were you in January 1945?
A4 Raha PW Camp, Island of Moena.
- Q5 Did you know Sgt R. Adolph, a Canadian in the R.A.F.?
A5 Yes, I knew him for three and a half years, and he was in Raha PW Camp in January 1945.
- Q6 Did you witness any mistreatment of Sgt Adolph administered by the Japanese in Raha PW Camp?
A6 Yes, I did.
- Q7 Will you tell me the circumstances surrounding this mistreatment and what you actually witnessed?
A7 One evening, about 8 p.m., in January 1945, a Japanese guard approached the Camp and saw several men outside smoking. On questioning the men,



none admitted having been smoking. The guard therefore picked on three men, Sgt Adolph, AC Hall and AC Tibmarsh, and proceeded to beat them up. This beating was administered with fists, feet and a rifle butt. Sgt Adolph sustained a broken rib. All three men at the time were suffering from malaria.

Q8 Can you identify the Japanese guard responsible for this beating?

A8 He was short and stocky, about 5 feet 2 inches, very loud mouthed and I believe his name was Kamijama. I could identify this guard either by sight or from a photograph.

Q9 Was Sgt Adolph one of those smoking immediately prior to this beating?

A9 No, he was not smoking.

Q10 Have you any other knowledge of War Atrocities concerning Canadians?

A10 No, I have not.

Witness withdraws.

I certify that the foregoing, consisting of two pages is a true record of evidence given before me by the witness, 567209 W/O I LOGAN L.J.

J. Macdonald Major
Investigator - Examiner



NEI-D

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
CITY OF STOCKTON : SS:
COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN:

MAURICE C. HURD, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a citizen of the United States, born at Ekalaka, Montana, on 1 March 1918, and I am 28 years of age. My present address is 137 North San Joaquin Street, Stockton, California. I am presently attending Schneider Vocational School, Stockton, California, where I am pursuing a Radio Service Course.

I entered the United States Navy on 12 December 1939 at Minneapolis, Minnesota. I was discharged at Bremerton, Washington on 1 April 1946. My Serial Number was 3286303 and my rank was Radioman 2/C.

I was taken prisoner by the Japanese Armed Forces at Java, Dutch East Indies on 1 March 1942. At the time of my capture I was Radioman 3/C (same Serial Number), attached to the Heavy Cruiser USS Houston. Immediately following my capture I was held prisoner at Serang, Java, for approximately 36 days. On or about 16 April 1942 I was transferred to Batavia to a camp known as the "Bicycle Camp" where I remained until about 15 October 1942. On 15 October 1942 I was transferred to Changi Military Camp, Singapore, where I remained until 3 January 1943. I was then transferred to ⁰⁴ Moulmein, *MORL* Burma, arriving there on or about 17 January 1943. I remained at Moulmein, *MORL* Burma, for approximately 10 days and on 28 January 1943, I arrived at No. 18 Kilo Camp, Burma. This designation was given the camp due to the fact that it was located 18 Kilometers from the base camp at Than Buziat, Burma. On 15 March 1943 I was transferred to No. 85 Kilo Camp, Burma, where I remained until 22 March 1943. On 22 March 1943 I was transferred to No. 80 Kilo Camp, Burma, where I remained until approximately 30 May 1943. On 1 June 1943, I arrived at No. 100 Kilo Camp, Burma, where I remained until the latter part of January 1944, when I was transferred to No. 105 Kilo Camp, Burma. On 18 March 1944, I was transferred to "Kanchi Habi" Camp, Siam, where I remained until 28 June 1944. On the latter date I was transferred to the River Valley

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

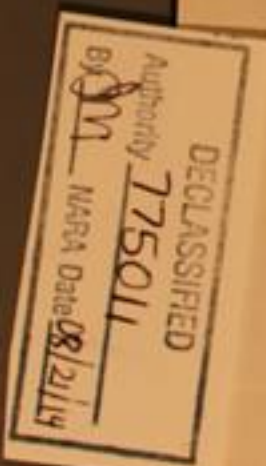
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Camp, Singapore. On 15 December 1944, I was put aboard the Japanese ship, Awa Maru, bound for Moji, Japan. I arrived at Moji, Japan on 17 January 1945 and was transported by rail to a Sendai Prisoner of War Camp (number unknown), which was located approximately 15 Kilometers north of Sasebo, Japan, where I remained until my liberation on 15 September 1945.

One evening during the month of July 1943, while I was a prisoner at No. 100 Kilo Camp, Burma, I saw Seaman 1/C Ebaugh, United States Navy, beaten by a group of four or five Japanese guards, whose names I do not know, and a Korean interpreter by the name of "HITOHARA". Seaman 1/C ERAUGH was kicked and beaten about the face and body for approximately fifteen minutes, and then taken to a bamboo hut, which was the site of the camp hospital. I do not know the reason for the beating and I cannot recall the names of any persons who witnessed the incident. The victim was hospitalized, he developed epileptic fits, and died one month later. I am not positive that the victim died as a direct result of the beating. 2/C Pharmacist Mate DAY, United States Navy, a member of the crew of the USS Houston, attended ERAUGH at the time of his hospitalization and death.

On or about 15 August 1943, while I was imprisoned at No. 100 Kilo Camp, Burma, I was suffering from dengue fever and diarrhea. Although I was in a very weak and poor physical condition, I was forced to work by a Japanese guard whose name was "HIROMAO". As I remember him, "HIROMAO" was approximately 5 feet, 5 inches in height, approximately 135 pounds in weight and wore ordinary glasses. On many occasions, at No. 100 Kilo Camp, Burma, I saw Japanese guards force sick American prisoners to perform tasks of manual labor, when they were in no condition to work. I cannot recall the names of any of the Japanese guards except "HIROMAO", or the names of any of the victims, but I know of three American prisoners who died at the camp as a result of over-work, under-nourishment, and improper medical care. Their names are Seaman 1/C Robert E. GIBBS; Electrician Mate 3/C Calvin W. BOMBER, and Seaman 1/C Dennis W. WILLIS.

During the summer of 1942 (exact date unknown), while I was imprisoned at "Bicycle Camp", Batavia, I saw a Japanese guard known to us as the "BROWN BOMBER", beat and kick and slap an American prisoner named Ensign Lovitt, United States Navy, a former crew member of the USS Houston. The "BROWN BOMBER" struck the victim with his fists and the butt of his rifle and kicked



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him several times. ~~Design~~ LOVITT sustained no serious injuries as a result of the beating. I do not know the reason for the beating and I cannot recall the names of any American prisoners who witnessed the incident. As I remember, the "BROWN BOMBER" was approximately 5 feet, 2 inches in height, approximately 120 pounds in weight, and about 30 years of age. The distinguishing feature about the "BROWN BOMBER" was that his face was blemished.

While I was imprisoned at the River Valley Camp, Singapore, from June to December 1944, I saw a Korean guard whom we called the "STORM TROOPER" *MCFL* (Name unknown), strike and beat American prisoners on many occasions, but I cannot name any of the victims or witnesses. The "STORM TROOPER" was approx-*MCFL* imately 5 feet, 9 inches in height, weighed approximately 180 pounds and had clean-cut, Caucasian features. As I recall, he had a heavy beard, black, bushy eyebrows, and no distinguishing marks or scars.

While I was a prisoner at "Bicycle Camp", Batavia, I recall one Two Star Japanese Private named "IKIDA" who was well known throughout the camp for his good treatment of American prisoners. "IKIDA" was a supervisor of prisoner working parties and on many occasions I saw him pass out cigarettes and share food with American prisoners. "IKIDA" was a very small Japanese, approximately 5 feet in height, weighed about 110 pounds and was about 30 years of age.

The foregoing statement constitutes all my present knowledge of the above described incidents.

Maurice C Hurd
MAURICE C. HURD

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January 1944
at Stockton, California

Mabel B. Ferrick

Interviewed by: John Vukovich, S/Agt., CIC, Sixth Army.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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8



When completed this document must be classified as SECRET

DATE: 13 September 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Last: Hanjib First: Herman Middle: Kasiyuhuan

2. RANK: Private (If civilian, write in word "Civilian") SERIAL NO. 61716 (Armed Forces personnel only)

3. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS Street No. 100 Highway City Sitabondo State Java

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH? (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

Malang Nov '42 - Jan '43; Singapore '43 - April '43; Thailand '43 - '44; Japan '44 - '45

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below)

- (a) Killings or executions Yes
(b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties Yes
(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions Yes
(d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns No
(e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations Yes
(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war Yes
(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions Yes
(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war No
(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters Yes
(j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others Yes
(k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished No

If any question is answered YES, then state the facts briefly on reverse side of this sheet.

DECLASSIFIED Authority 775011 BY M NARA Date 08/21/14

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DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

KIND OF CRIME

WHERE IT HAPPENED

WHO WAS THE VICTIM?
(include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not).

STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF, IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT?

1. Malancy camp 7 men shot by Jap soldiers because trying to escape.

Thli and Stannell, two Dutch boys, tortured by Jap soldiers with bamboo and rifle and kicked.

2. Myself once beaten with a shovel and fell in vasm.

Food was very scarce in jungle-camps in Thailand.

3. Further I had made a trip of about 150 miles in vasm with full equipment, without shoes and no clean water at all so we had to drink dirty river water and that caused a lot of dysentery among the men of whom many died. We had to work for more than 12 hours sometimes and if it started raining we had to continue our work!

4. When a tool was missing and it could not be found, the whole work party would be punished. This was a general Japanese rule. In Japan our district was several times bombed and had no "PW" on roof.

Have you previously been questioned by any military or naval authorities about atrocities or mistreatment? No
If YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN.

Did you make a signed statement? Yes

Thompson
Sign your name here.

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BY SP1 NARA Date 08/21/14

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MD/JAG/FS/JC/25
MD/JAG/FS/JC/23

IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE
JAPANESE AT PALEMBANG PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

....A.F.F.I.D.A.V.I.D....

I, Thomas Edward DOWNES, a labourer employed by the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Barnborough, Hants and residing at 60, Kings Road, Aldershot, and formerly a Lance-Bombardier, No. 1736083, of the 95/48 Light Anti Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :-

In January, 1927, I joined the 2nd Battalion The Worcestershire Regiment, and after 6 months was posted to Germany in the army of occupation, where I remained for 12 months, and was then sent to India where I remained for 4 1/2 months and was then posted to Shanghai, where I remained 15 months and spent the last 3 1/2 years of my service in Malta and returned to this country upon the expiration of my 7 years service. From 1934 until 1939 I was on the reserve and on the 12th December, 1940, I was called up for the army and was sent to the 95/48 L.A.A. Regiment, R.A., doing 12 months service in England.

About November, 1941, I was sent abroad, my destination being Singapore, but on the way out the convoy was attacked by enemy submarines. Just after we left Durban our convoy split up, half going to Singapore and the half in which I was serving went to Batavia, Dutch East Indies. We were then sent to Sumatra where we took up the evacuation of the inhabitants and smashed up docks and installations and destroyed the oil wells. We then returned to Batavia after completing our task. About a fortnight later we were informed the Dutch had capitulated.

At this time (8th March, 1942) I was admitted to BANDUNG Hospital suffering with malaria, and about the 20th March, 1942 Japanese soldiers came into the wards. I heard men and women screaming and later learnt that an Indonesian nurse had been bayoneted through the shoulder and 4 or 5 men patients killed and their bodies removed by the Japanese. Two days after this a Japanese tenty came into the ward where I was lying and took a bangle off the wrist of a Russian nurse also a wrist watch and necklace from her person, and slapped her across her shoulders and walked out. A day or so after a Japanese officer came into the ward with some Australian officers and apologized for what had happened and stated through the interpreter that if any of the patients or nurses had any property removed or stolen from their persons he wished to know and he would punish the individuals concerned.

Five weeks later I was discharged from hospital and was conveyed by ambulance along the main road until we came to the remnants of my unit. We were all obliged to sleep in the barracks for the next 4 or 5 days and lived on our own rations, such as biscuits, cheese and potatoes. About 1,000 of us were then marched to a railway station half a mile away just outside of BANDUNG and there we were crammed into a train and sent to Batavia about 400 miles away. We arrived at M'AVIA about 5 pm or 6 pm the following day without having had food or drink en route. We were then marched to GLADDOCK W' CAMP carrying our kits, a distance of 7 miles. During this trip most of the men were exhausted by lack of footwear and absence of food and water also the heat from the sun, and collapsed. Japanese sentries then hit the men on their backs and legs with their rifle butts. Most of the men attacked then abandoned their kits as they could not possibly make the journey with it, and managed to stagger along to the camp. I could not say for sure whether any men were killed outright but I did see some men very badly hurt and beaten up. It was a case of every man for himself and we all knew if we lagged behind we would never reach the camp owing to the type of men marching us. Upon our arrival, 10 men and myself were placed in a small cell, size about 8' x 10', and after about half an hour the prisoners who were already detained there were given some of their rice ration.

We were made to sleep on the concrete floor and for the next 4 or 5 days we were obliged to use a corner of the cell as a latrine, and during this time we could

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room making string under a Korean guard who was known as 'ROSE MARIE' and nicknamed 'JARVA B.' He was feared by all in the camp and was the worst guard at CLEDOCK. His description is: aged 20, 5'7", well built, clean shaven. This man beat up the men for no reason whatsoever, and on one occasion badly beat up an Australian officer.

Each day a working party consisting of 1,500 men were detailed to work for the Japanese on the aerodrome at BATAVIA repairing bomb craters and clearing damaged hangars, also re-erecting hangars. Each man received a half pint of cooked rice and a pint of coloured water representing tea for breakfast at 8 am. and then marched 4 miles to the aerodrome. Owing to the march we were all exhausted and the guards made us commence work without a rest break. The Korean sentries told us we were not working enough so they stopped all men from working and lined us up in fifties in single line. Our only clothing consisted of loin cloths and wooden sandals which we made. Some men had no footwear. Two Korean sentries then lashed us three or four times on our backs with bamboo canes and told us this was an example of what would follow if we did not work harder for the Nippon (Japanese) army.

We were all obliged to work in the terrible heat and the majority of the men had no headress. During the work a lot of the men collapsed and were told to lie down beneath some coconut trees but were not allowed to return to camp. In the event of a dozen or so of the men falling out through exhaustion the Japanese guards would then line us up and give us all another severe beating with bamboo canes and threaten to shoot any men who fell out. We had an hour's break for dinner each day and were obliged to remain in the sun. There were shady spots near but we were not allowed to go to them. Our dinner consisted of 3/4 pint of deked rice, 2 pint green water and a pint of coloured water representing tea. We continued with our work from 2 pm till 6 pm and afterwards marched back to the prison camp. We were employed on this working party for 2 or 3 months.

One day three sergeants - 2 Australians and 1 Air Force sergeant, made a break for an aeroplane standing on the aerodrome. The plane was a Lockheed Hudson. The 3 men managed to get one engine started but the other engine refused to start. The Japanese sentries rushed up and dragged the men out and they were beaten across their heads, backs and bodies by rifle butts until they were unconscious, and then left in the sun. We were made to carry on with our work and when the 3 sergeants regained consciousness the Korean sentries made them stand facing the sun until our day's labour was done. They were then marched with us back to the prison camp. Lance Bombardier Hampson and Gunner Charles Heathcote of the D.A.A. were present with us and will corroborate what I have said. The men were later informed that the 3 sergeants were shot. This information was obtained through the interpreter.

After 6 months 3,000 of us were taken by train to Tang Jung Frick prison camp in BATAVIA. After leaving the railway station we were marched 2 1/2 miles practically uphill with full kits and the majority of the men fell out exhausted. As usual they were kicked and beaten up by the Korean guards but somehow we managed to get to the prison camp. I was slashed across the shoulders at least a dozen times with a rifle butt for not keeping up with the others. Upon our arrival at the prison camp we were paraded on a field for kit inspection by Japanese soldiers. Most of the kit and personal belongings were taken from the men by the Japanese soldiers and we were then told to rest. We remained like this in the sun for about 4 to 5 hours. We were then housed in hagracks and crammed together.

Working parties comprising 3,000 to 4,000 men were detailed each day to load 500lb. bombs, petrol drums and oil drums on to trains to be shipped to Japan. Whilst we were having our rest break we used to puncture petrol and oil drums and send jerrycans inside the warehouses. One day a Japanese sentry noticed the leakage from drums and we were immediately lined up, severely beaten by bamboo canes across our backs, and afterwards told that if there was a recurrence we would all be shot. Food was 1 pint of cooked rice, cabbage water, and 1 pint of coloured water representing tea. We had to put up with this for 18 months.

We were told our Colonels and Majors were taken by aeroplane to Japan and only about 2 Colonels were left behind with us. During this period of captivity, a division consisting of 2000, 1000, 1500, and 300 men, were paraded on the field and taken to

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destination unknown to us.

During the early part of 1943 the prison camp was closed and the drafts of 2,000 of which I was a member, was sent by ship to Sumatra. The cargo boat was named the FRANCES MARU "S.S. KOBBER". There were 1,000 men crammed into each hold with the covering fixed into place over us. Our Colonel appealed to the Captain of the boat to have the coverings removed as the men were practically suffocated. Three covers were later removed for ventilation purposes. We were badly bitten by mosquitoes and I was suffering with Dengue Fever (jungle fever). The trip took 10 days on account of the proximity to the shore and the fact that Allied submarines had been reported in the vicinity.

After arriving at SUMATRA we were driven in lorries a distance of 50 kilometers to a camp called PANGKAS COME BALNE (PALEMBANG). We were housed in bamboo huts about 150 men to a hut. Sleeping conditions were awful - just lying on bamboo cenes and most men without clothing and/or blankets. Our C.O. applied for medical supplies, but instead we were sent bamboo biffins. Later a few medical supplies were given to us but prior to this we were obliged to use green leaves fastened with bamboo strips to cover our sores and wounds.

For 18 months we were engaged on constructing an aerodrome, suffering many hardships, and we were beaten up daily by the Korean guards. One Korean named O'HARA was the worst type of maniac and he often strolled round the camp and entered huts and beat up the men for no apparent reason. He also ran a Black Market by forcing Dutch prisoners to sell food and smokes to our prisoners of war, in exchange for clothing, blankets and jewelry, and often beat them unmercifully. He did actually kill a native of striking him on the head and splitting his skull with his rifle butt. O'HARA was the most hated man in the camp. His description is: aged 22, 5'7", stocky build, very muscular. He also took P.T. every afternoon.

The second most hated man was a Korean guard nicknamed "The Chain Smoker" who always carried a stick. He was a slave driver and feared by all the men. His description is: Aged 23-24, 6', exceptionally well built, and handsome. He was a Guard Commander 3-starred. Another guard nicknamed "The Wag Killer" also continually beat up the prisoners, and killed 2 natives employed on the aerodrome. This man always carried a very large stick. His description is: aged 25-26, 5'6", slim build, pale complexion, swaggering gait.

A guard nicknamed "James Cagney" was always beating up the men. His description is: 25-26 years, 5'8", very robust, round face. In the Cookhouse a Korean guard known as "The Mad Cook" beat up the men unmercifully for no apparent reason. Two of the men beaten up by him are Leading Seaman FURVIS of the "H.M.S. Prince of Wales" of "H.M.S. Repulse", and PANDY SLAVIN, a Signaller in the Royal Corps of Signals, who were at one time employed in the cookhouse. "The Mad Cook" was later returned to duty as a guard. His description is: aged 27 - 28, 5'6-7", stocky, wore glasses.

Another guard who was continually striking the men was a sentry who had a cut scar beneath one eye. On one occasion when falling in for Roll Call a P.O.W. named "TINY CROFT", a Gunner in the R.A., was last to arrive and was called over by this sentry. He made CROFT turn round and then hit him across the head with a thick stick he carried, splitting his skull and knocking him unconscious. CROFT was taken into a hut and after taking a long time to bring him round, admitted to the hospital. This man never seemed to be right in his head afterwards. Description of sentry: aged 32, 6', exceptionally well built and muscular.

All the prisoners were made to do Japanese drill movements and the Japanese march past.

One night 2 men broke out of camp to obtain food but the Japanese guards got to hear of it. One man was caught coming through the wire and taken to the Japanese guardroom. We were all paraded and later dismissed after the roll call was taken, but later that night the second man was caught when he returned to the camp. The following morning we were all paraded outside the guardroom and both prisoners were brought out. Both men were known to me by sight as they slept in the hut next to mine. I do not know their names but one was a Dutch soldier. Both men had been badly beaten up during the night and they were covered with cuts and dried blood. In front of us all

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two men's wrists were tied and they were then beaten. The guards untied the ropes and then the Korean guard named O'HARA, armed with a thick stick, beat one of the prisoners on the head, body and legs until he was unconscious. He also did the same to the second man shortly afterwards. Upon recovering, the Korean guards threw cold water over the two men. The agony must have been terrible. The guards then got a bowl of chillis water and forced both men's faces into the water by holding their heads on the men's heads. The two men screamed with agony. One of the men - I think he was George RICHARDSON, an L.A.C., crawled to his hut to seek shelter, but the guards did not intervene. The man tried to pull himself up to the door and a FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT RUTTEN assisted him to his feet. The officer was immediately called over by the Korean guard and severely beaten with a stick. I did not see any more as I was taken off on a working party. However, Gunner Dennis GUY of the 7th Heavy A.A. and Lance-Bombardier LEWIS of the 95th L.A.A., were present and witnessed these incidents.

Men on working parties were beaten up daily whilst we were in this camp for no reason whatsoever and it came natural to us in the end to expect beatings.

Most of us ate snakes, frogs, lizards, cats and dogs, which we managed to catch, and that is principally how we managed to survive. Many of the men died of beri beri, dysentery and malaria - dysentery being the worst of the three.

We left Sumatra in August, 1944, after completion of the aerodrome, and were sent to SINGAPORE to a prison camp called CHANGI JAIL where we were employed by the Japanese on tunnelling. Conditions were slightly improved and we were only beaten occasionally.

We were relieved by Allied Troops in October, 1944, and at that time I was in hospital in SINGAPORE, and had lost 2 1/2 stone in weight.

During my imprisonment I went down with malaria 20 times, beri beri twice, and bronchitis.

Signed ... T.E. DOWDES

TAKEN AND SWORN BEFORE ME AT ALDERSHOT POLICE STATION ON SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF MAY 1946.

... R.E. CATHMAN
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY

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

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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When completed this document must be classified as SECRET

DATE: 2-10-45 19

1. YOUR NAME: BRAUCKMAN ALBERTUS
Last First Middle

2. RANK: P.V.T. SERIAL NO. 16999
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian") (Armed Forces personnel only)

3. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS DACOWEC 44 BANBOENG JAVA
Street No. City State

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH?
(If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

JAVA 8-3-42 — 3-1-43
SINGAPORE 3-1-43 — 10-2-43
THAILAND 10-2-43 — 5-6-44
JAPAN 5-6-44 — 20-9-45

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below)

- (a) Killings or executions NO
yes or no
- (b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties NO
yes or no
- (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions NO
yes or no
- (d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns NO
yes or no
- (e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations NO
yes or no
- (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war NO
yes or no
- (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions NO
yes or no
- (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war NO
yes or no
- (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters NO
yes or no
- (j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others NO
yes or no
- (k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished NO
yes or no

If any question is answered YES, then state the facts briefly on reverse side of this sheet

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RP

DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

KIND OF CRIME

WHERE IT HAPPENED

WHO WAS THE VICTIM?
(include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not)

STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF, IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT?

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Have you previously been questioned by any military or naval authorities about atrocities or mistreatment?
If YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN.

Did you make a signed statement?
yes or no

.....
Sign your name here.

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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DATE: Sept 14th 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Brandenburg J. B. Jr IN. ONLY
Last First Middle

2. RANK: Pvt. SERIAL NO. 10814124
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian") (Armed Forces personnel only)

3. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: Jackson Texas
Street No. City State

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH?
(If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

3 Camps Java Bicycle May 15th May 19th
Fukuoka 14 Camp Japan June 25th to Dec 15th
Domina Camp

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below)

- (a) Killings or executions NO
yes or no
- (b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties Yes
yes or no
- (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions NO
yes or no
- (d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns NO
yes or no
- (e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations Yes
yes or no
- (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war Yes
yes or no
- (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions Yes
yes or no
- (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war Yes
yes or no
- (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters Yes
yes or no
- (j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others Yes
yes or no
- (k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished NO
yes or no

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If any question is answered YES, then state the facts briefly on reverse side of this sheet.

RP

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DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

KIND OF CRIME	WHERE IT HAPPENED	WHO WAS THE VICTIM? (include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not).	STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF, IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT?
B. Beating	Makasaki	J. Patterson	I saw after effect
E.	Java	131 F.A.	I saw it.
F.	Japanese Strater Draft From Java To Japan		

2.

3.

4.

5.

Have you previously been questioned by any military or naval authorities about atrocities or mistreatment? no
 If YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN. yes or no

Did you make a signed statement? no
 yes or no

J. B. Anderson
 Sign your name here.

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

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. JAVA | 5 MALAY ST. |
| 2 BORNEO | 6 SUMATRA |
| 3 CELEBES | |
| 4 AMBOINA | |