RG 331 (Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, World War II)

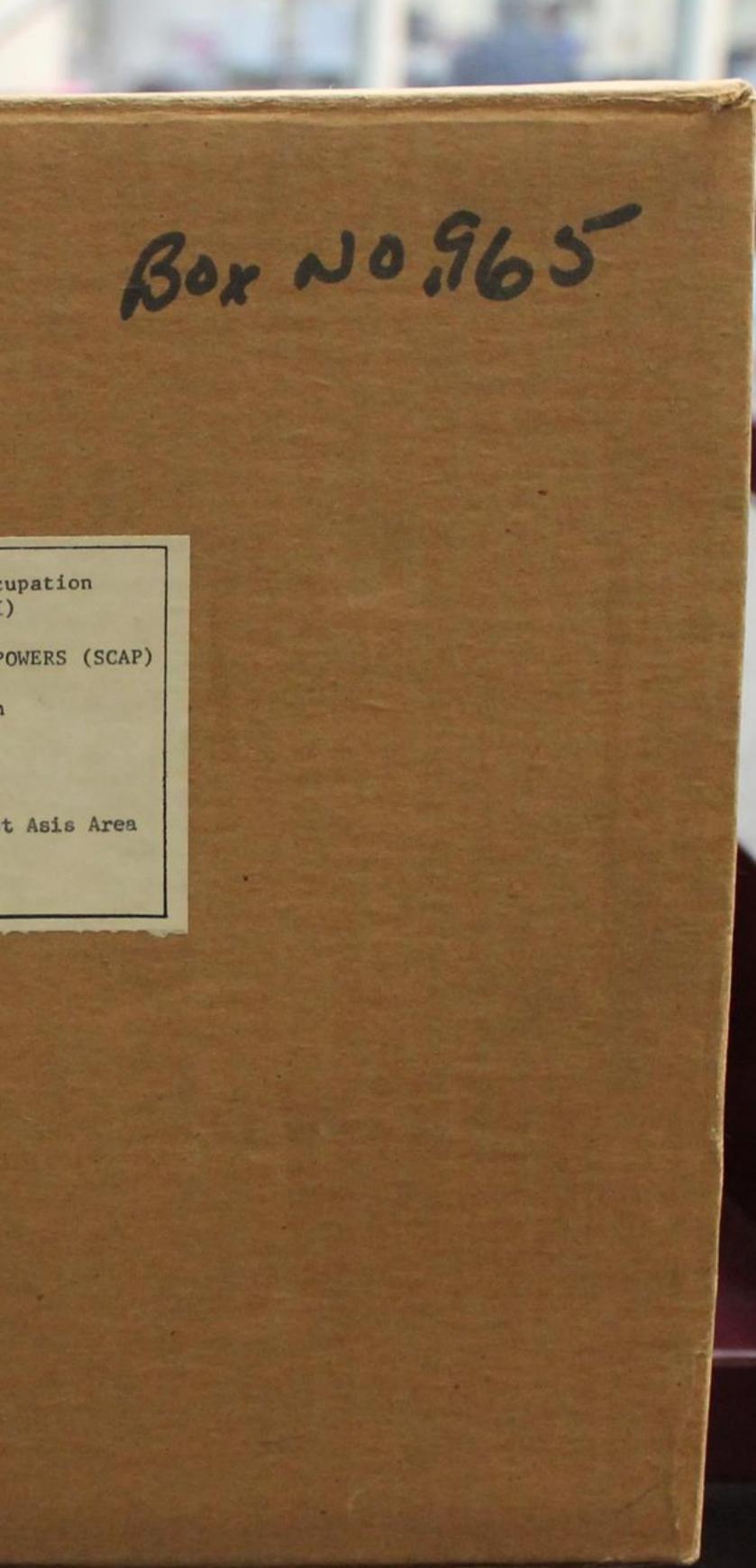
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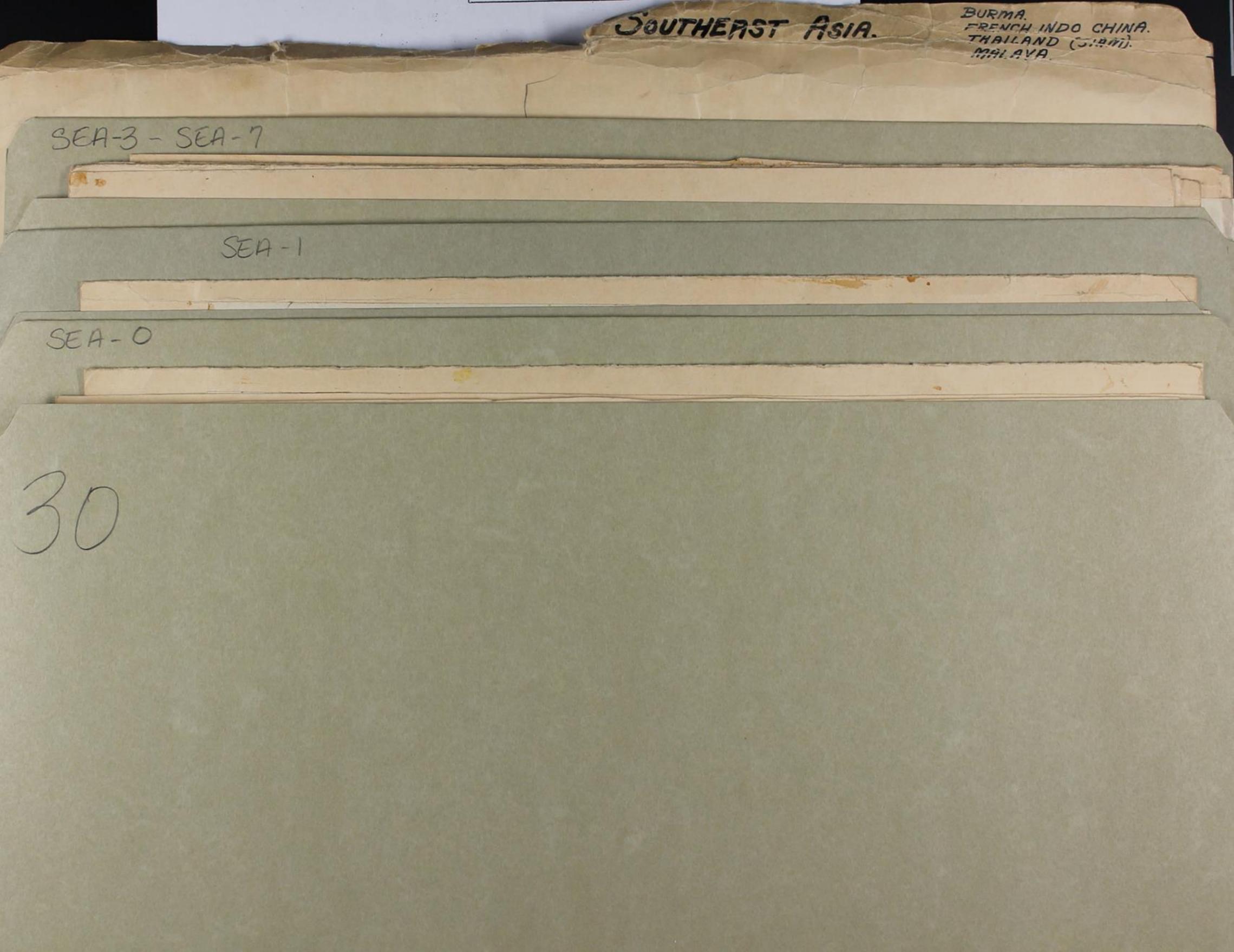
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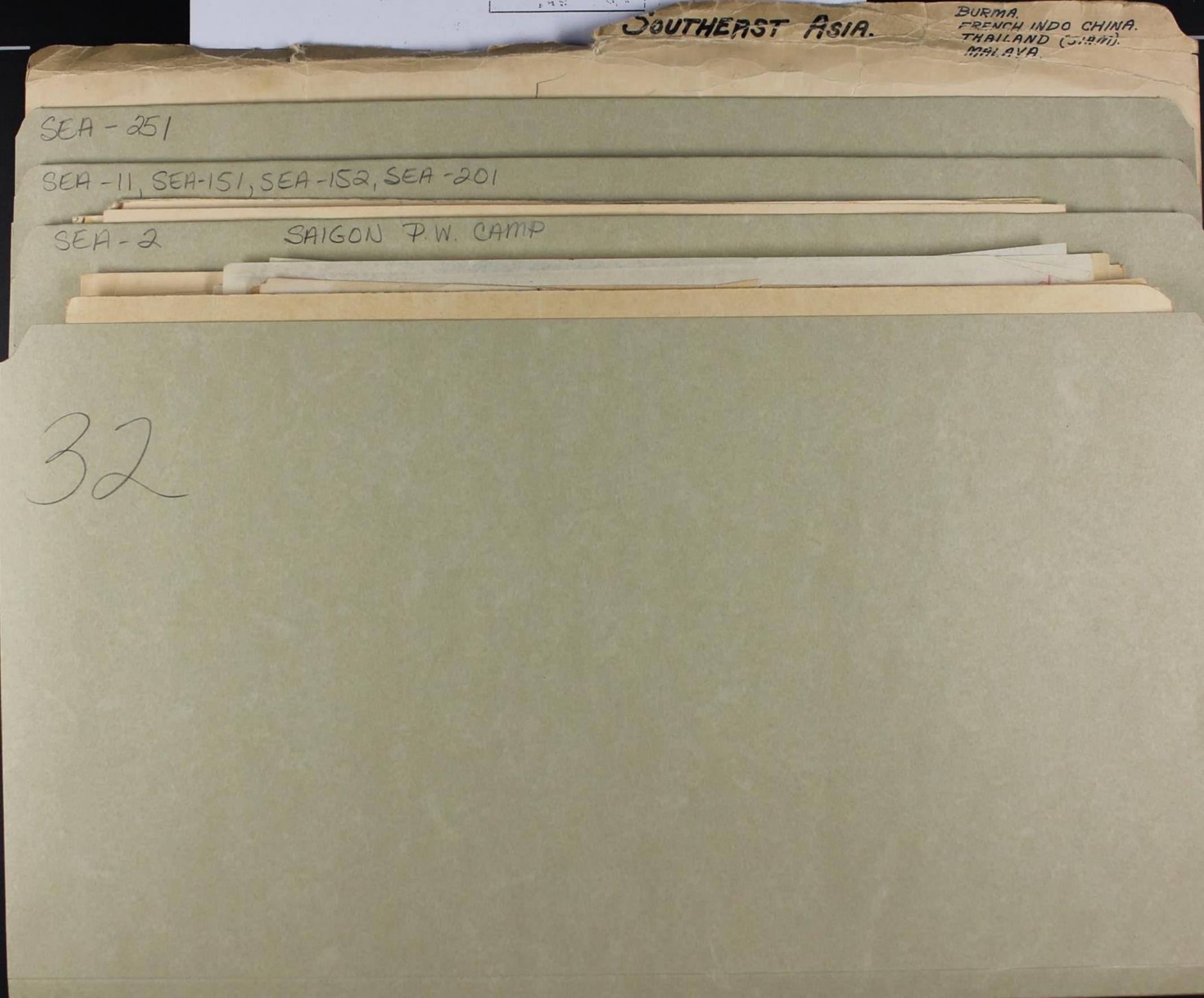
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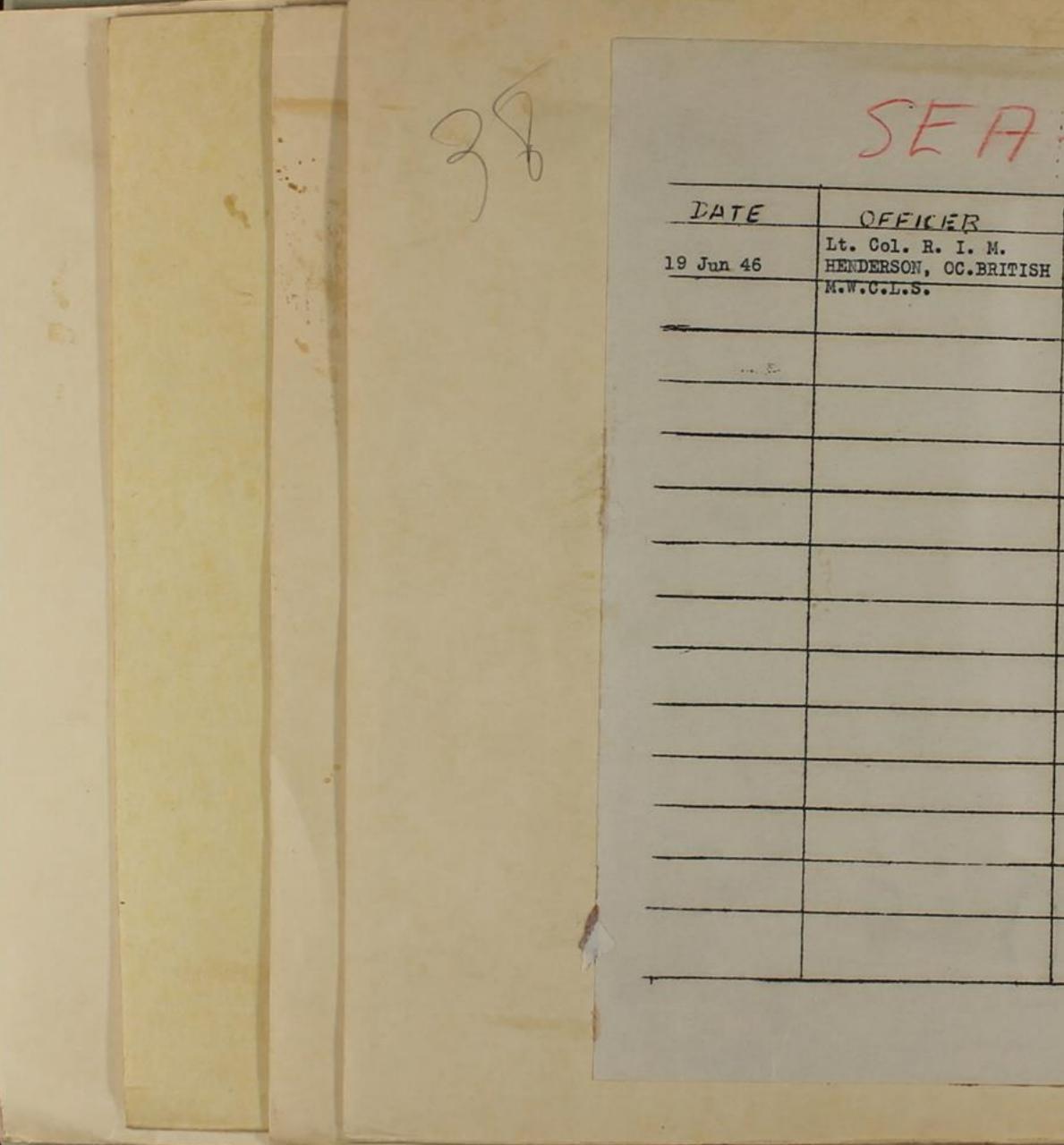








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SOUTHERST ASIA. BURMA. THAILAND (SUMM). SEA-11 FILE 井 SECTION RETURNED INITIAL REMA BRITISH DIVISION This file transmitted to Ad LEGAL SECTION South East Asia Command for further disposition See C/S 1012/BMWC dtd 18 Jun 46 filed in correspondence II.

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LIST OF PAPERS

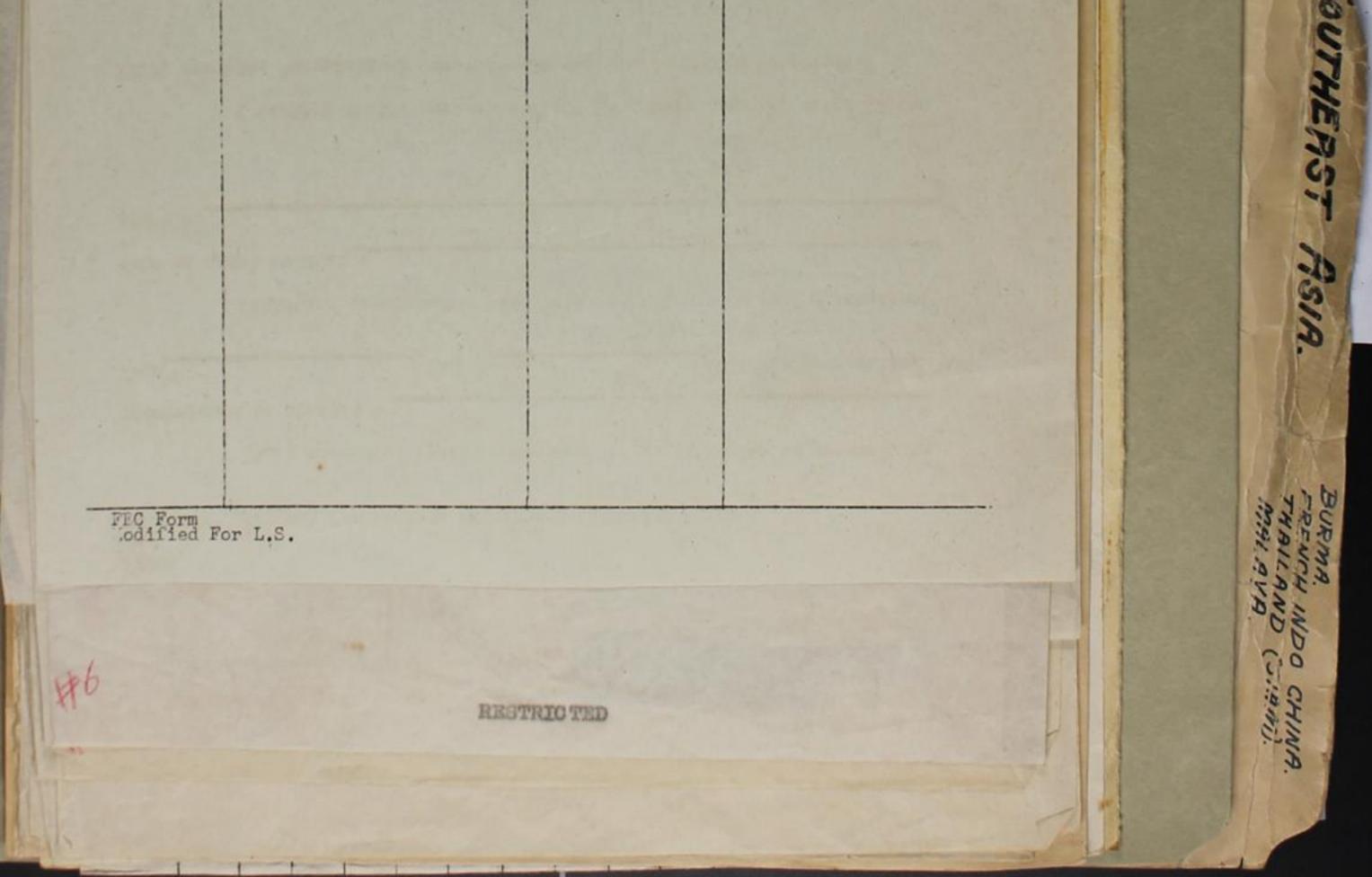
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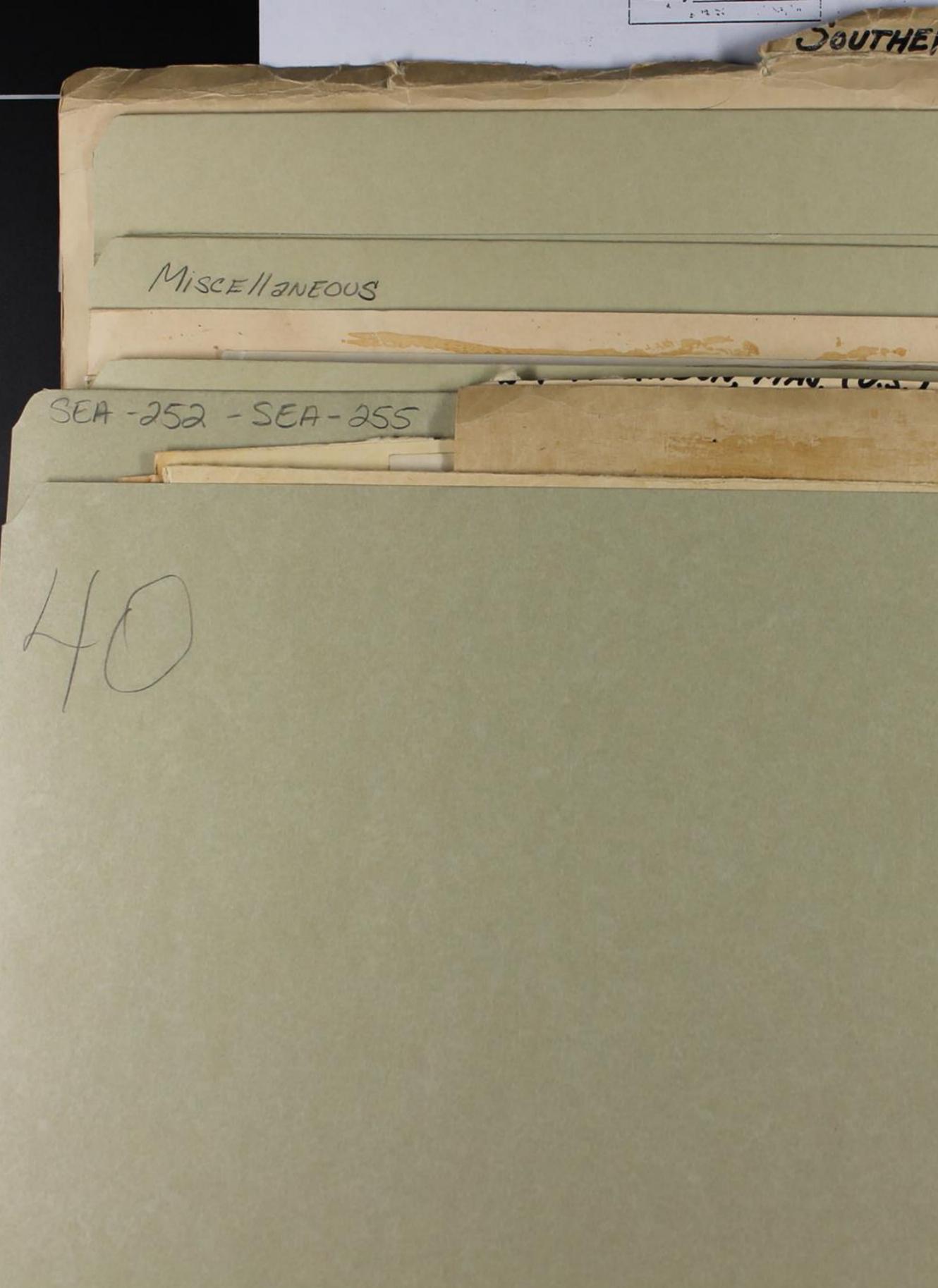
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Serial	Subject	Date	Type of Document	-
1. 2. 3. 4,	NELSON, Clayton L. NELSON, Clayton L. Director, Civil Affaira, W Chief Investigation Section Australian Case#1. Execution	on		
5. 6.	Australian Case#1. Executio Borneo, on pr About Februar Australian rmy case#1. am American Aviators.	V 1945		a con





BURMA. FRENCH INDO CHINA. THAILAND (SIMM). MALAYA SOUTHERST ASIA. SEA-257 VOII SEA - 10 10000 . . REMARD mitted to Command position. WC ata in cor-

LIST OF PAPERS

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Serial Lumber	Subject	Date .	Type of Document
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	CLERET Francois ENDO, Akira FUJIHARA, Sohachi GRADY Vincent M. ISHIZAKI, Hideo KATAOKA, Masao LARDIARES Leon MURAKAMI, Noboru QUINN William Arthur	18 Feb. 46 23 Oct. 45 19 Feb. 46 4 Mar. 46 12 Sep. 45 29 Aug. 46 16 Aug. 46 29 Aug. 46 15 Mar. 46 15 Mar. 46 13 Sept. 45 19 Feb. 46	Testimony Affidavit " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
12. 13. 14. 15. v 16.	SHINOZUKA Toyojiro SUZUKI, Akira """" VARNER Herbert W.	4 Feb. 46 15 Feb. 46 18 Feb. 46 4 Mar. 46	Certificate of Interrogator

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LIST OF PAPERS

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Serial Lumber	Subject	XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
			DATE
1.	A Letter from Capt. KATO to	Lt. TOMPKINS.	6 May 46
2.	A Letter from Theater Headqu	the second se	
3.	Correspondences from Suzuki,		
4.	Note re Lt. SISHIZAKI		21 May 46
5.	Report to CODUSAI, New Delhi		
6.	Apprehension of War Criminal	.8	10 May 46
7.		22 Mar. 46	and the second sec
8.	Enclosed the report of SU	ZUKI, Akira	1
9.	A lettwr to Gracey		20 Feb. 46
10			17 Feb. 46
. 11.	Treatment of POWs in Indo Ch		18 Sept. 45
12.	A Letter from Capt. KATO to		7 May 46
13.			and the second s
14.	Abstract of Evidence of SUZ		1 00 A 1/
15.	Investigation Report on SUZ	KI, Akira	30 Aug. 46

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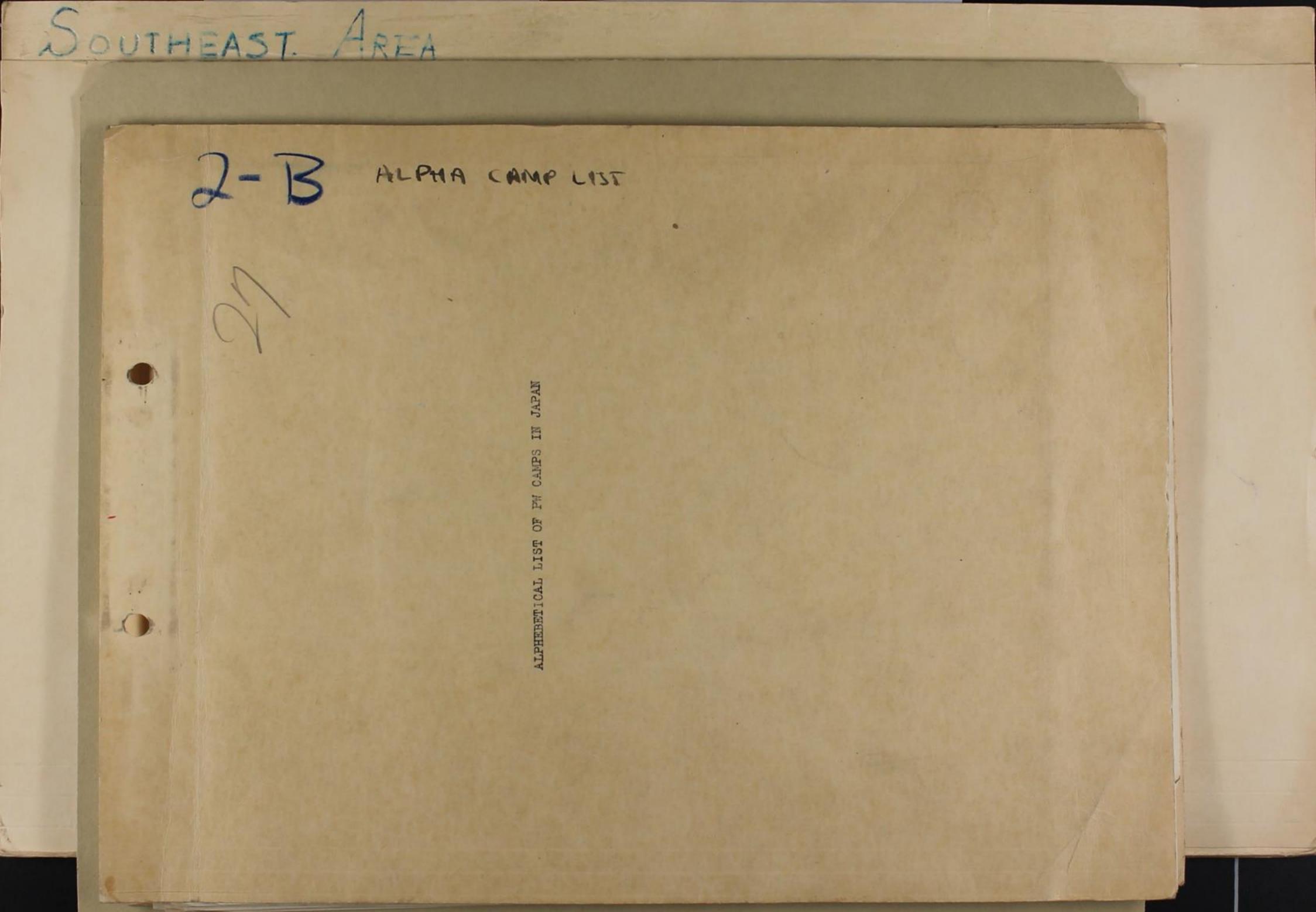
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NEI - NEI - NEI - NEI - NEI -	2 3 4	TAN TOIE, Ambonia, Ambon Is., NUI BATAVIA PW Camp Tarakan, Borneo (PW Camp) Tandjong Frick PW Camp, Java Tjimahi PW Camp (9 miles from Sourabaya,	D-22 H-59 D-25 D-24
NEI -	. 6	Java) Boliglodok PW Camp (no atrocity)	D-23 G-42
NEI -		Tjilitjap Soerebaja, Neth. E. Indies.	G-44 G-44
NEI -	- 9	Scerabaja, Neth. E. Indies Jaarmarkt & Darmo PW Camps	
NEI - NEI -	12122	Bicycle Camp, Batavia, Java Bandoeng, PW Camp, Java	

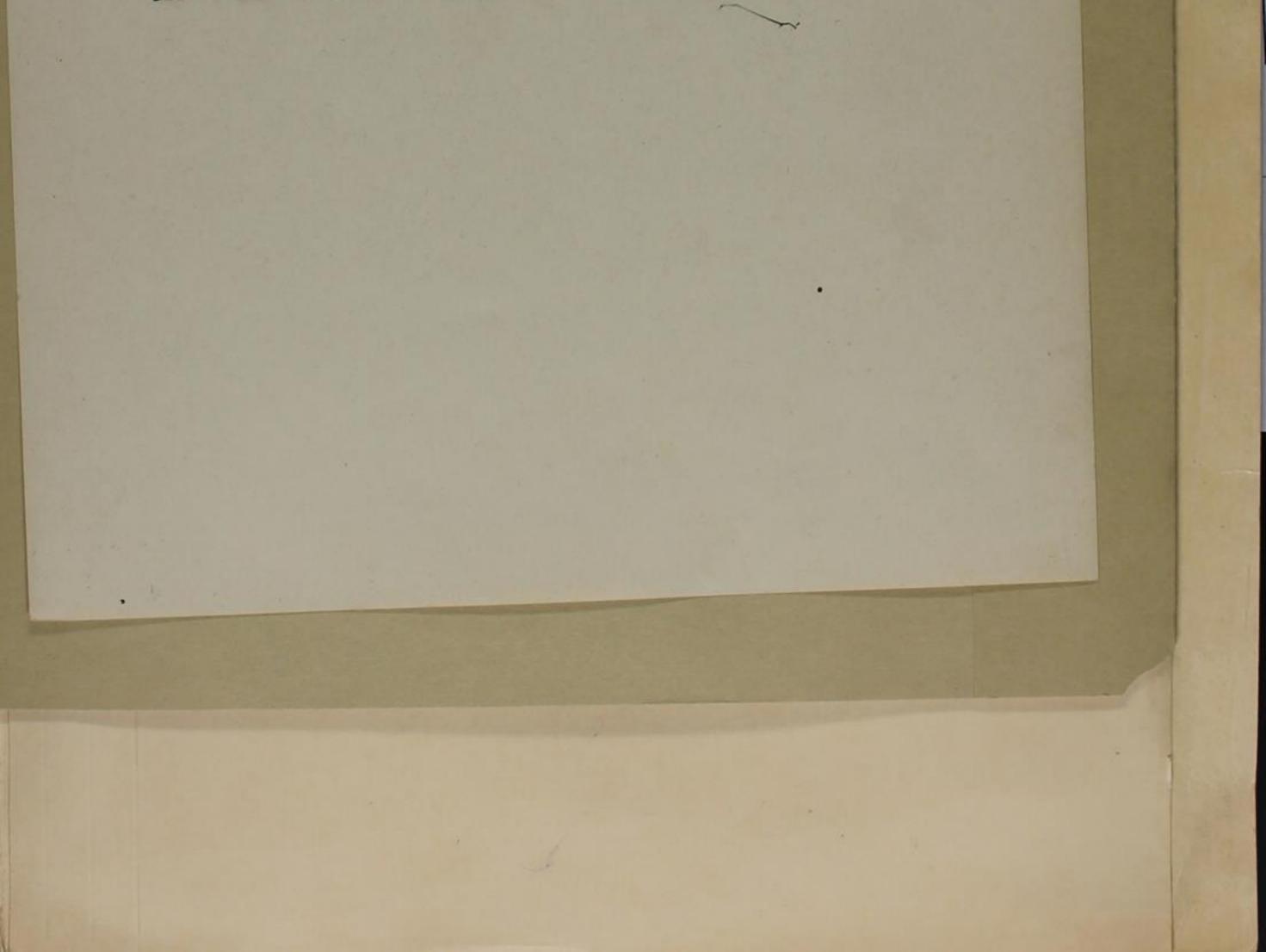
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NEI - 151 Kendari Prison, Celebes, Neth. E. Indies NEI - 152 Heetjans Weg, Bendoeng, West Java NEI - 153 Kempei Tai-Singkang

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F-58

NEI - NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

NEI -	0	NEI Area (General Information)
TEI -	l	TAN TOIE, Ambonia, Ambon Is., WEI
NEI -	2	BATAVIA PW Camp D-2:
NEI -	3	Tarakan, Borneo (PV Camp) H-59
ITEI -	4 .	Tandjong Prick PW Camp, Java D-2
NEI	5	Tjimahi P' Camp (9 miles from Sourabaya, Java) D-24
NEI -	6	Boliglodok PW Camp (no atrocity) D-2
NEI -	7	Tjilitjap G-4:
NEI-	8	Soerebaja, Neth. E. Indies. G-4
NEI -	9	Soerabaja, Neth. E. Indies
		Jaarmarkt & Darmo PW Camps
NEI - :	10	Bicycle Camp, Batavia, Java
NEI -	11	Bandoeng, PV Camp, Java
NEI -	12	Soekaboemi PV Camp, Java
NEI - 3	13	Bamboo FN Camp, Hakassar, Celebes
NEI -	14	Makagsar PW Camp, Celebes
NEI	15	Bedadari, PW Camp, Borneo

NEI - 101 Muntok, Bangka Is. off E. Coast of Sumatra G-51 NEI-- 102 Huching Civ. Int. Camp, Sarawak, Borneo

NEI - 151 Kendari Prison, Celebes, Neth. E. Indies NEI - 152 Heetjans Weg, Bendoeng, West Java NEI - 153 Kempei Tai-Singkang

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(For Specific Incidents 251 on see Master Cards)

SEA - SOUTHEAST ASIA

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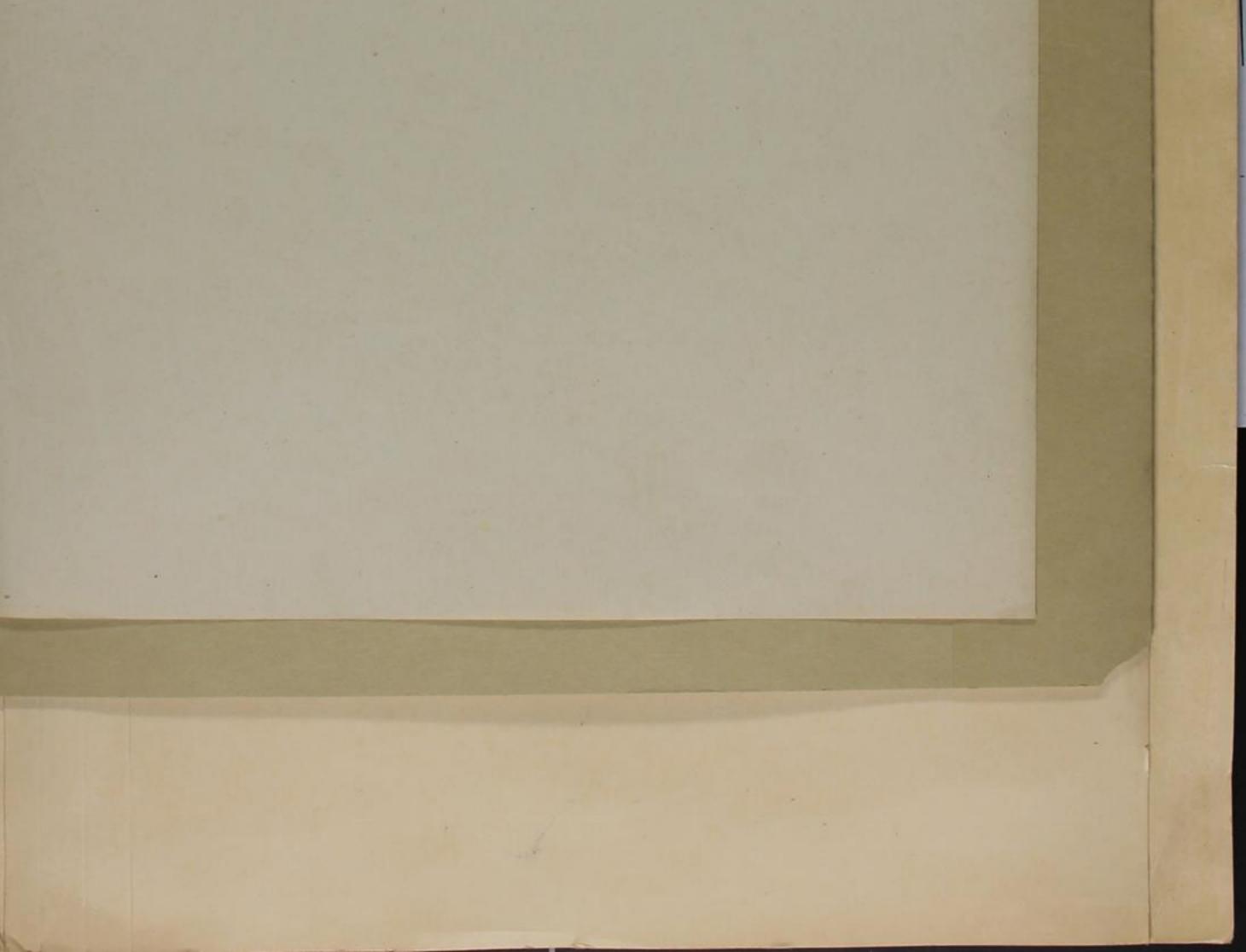
SEA	-	0	Southeast Asia Area (Thailand, India, French Indo-	
			China, Malaya States, Burma and Adjacent Is.)	
SEA	-	1	Kanchanaburi, Thailand.	I-96
SEA	-	2	Saigon PV Camp, French Indo-China	4
SEA	-	3	Penang PW Cp, Malaya Penninsula	· · · · · ·
SEA		4	Rangoon PW Camp, SEA, Burma	
SEA	-	5	Changi PW Camp, Singapore	0-2
SEA	-	6	Hintoku, Sea-Asia	
SEA	-	7	Tarso, Se-Asia	
SEA	-	8	Singapore, Southeast Asia, Malaya	
SEA	-	9	Burma Camp-108, Southeast Asia Area, Burma	

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SEA - SOUTHEAST ASIA

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SEA -	0	General and Indefinite Information on Southeast Asia Area (Thailand, India, French Indo-	
SEA - SEA -	The second se	China, Lalaya States, Burma and Adjacent Is.) Kanchanaburi, Thailand. Saigon PV Camp, French Indo-China	1-96
SEA - SEA -		Penang PV Cp, i laya Penninsula Rangoon PW Camp, SEA, Burma	
SEA - SEA -	1020	Changi PW Camp, Singepore Hintoku, Sea-Asia	0-2
SEA -	7 .	Tarso, Se-Asia	
SEA -	8	Singapore, Southeast Asia, Helaya	
SEA -		Burma Camp-108 (Kilo Camps) Southeast Asia Area, Bu Hanoi, French Indo-China	rma
SEA -	11	Tonchin PW Camp, Thailand	

SEA - 151 Outram Road Prison, Singapore, Kalaya SEA - 152 Rangoon City Jail, Burma

SEA - 201 80 Kilo Cemp, Hospital, Burma

(See master cards for specific incidents 251 on)



5	62 Kilo Camp (Longi) Part II	Karri "Donald Duck"
	LOCATION	RAME
		R
JONTHEAST	ASIA AREA	

"Donald Du Takuyama Sito Saito, Ka Sato, Tak Sato, Kin Sato, Kon Sato, Chu Sato, Mas Suzuki, 1 "The Mad H Suzuki, "Frankenst "Paulus" o Kasamoto "Goldie" Menda Araya, Sh "Jungle "Gold Toot Higashin "Cats Eyes Kanesawa "Rubber Li Takimoto NNiggly,

SOUTHERST ASIA.

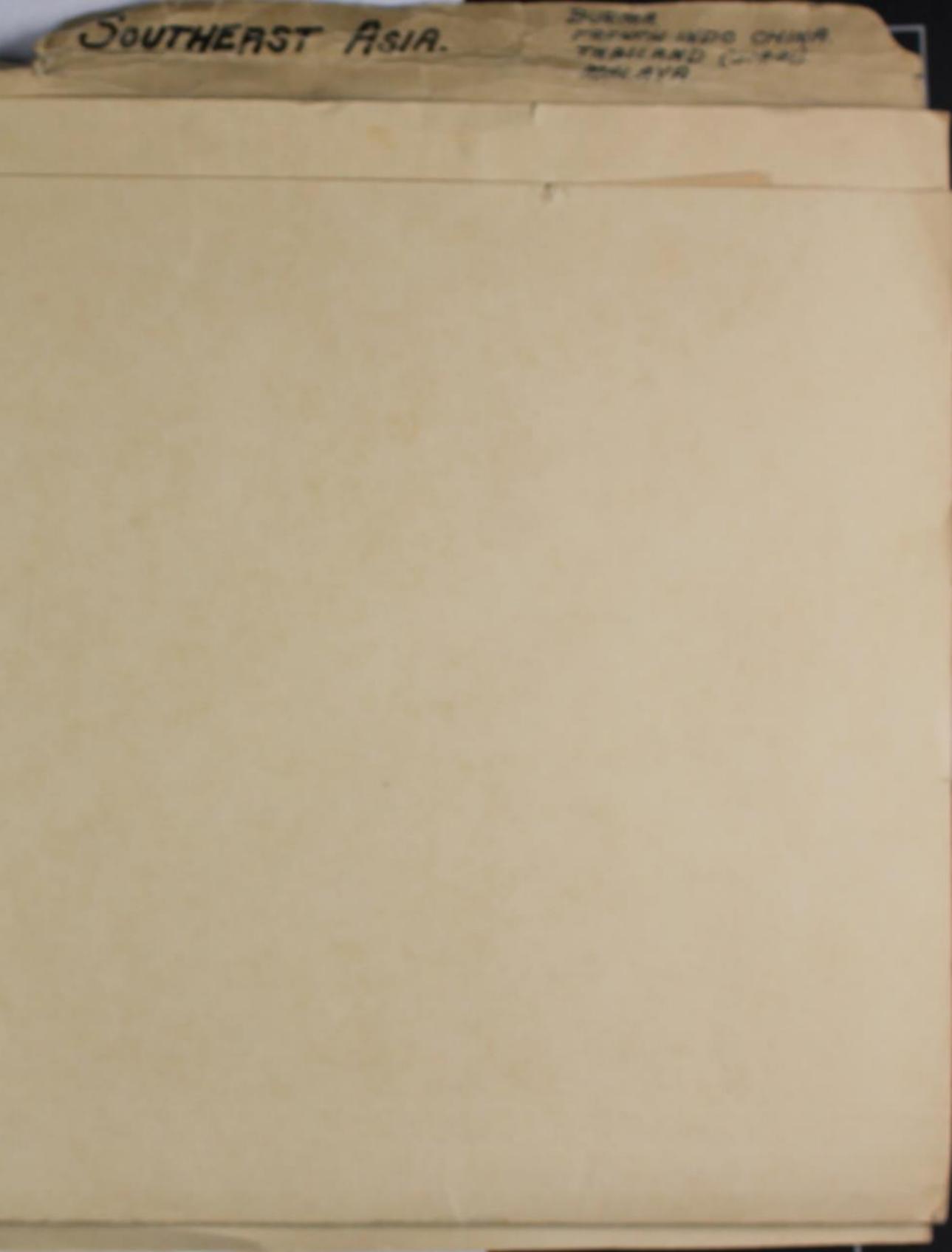
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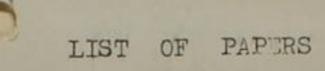
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FILE under NO. SEA - 0

Serial	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1	Report of the camp committe	e	
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FFC Form Lodified For L.S.

LT. NAMURAI (Nomuri)

MOTO YAMA

Commanding Officer

7

WOMPU WHAUMPOE PO.W. Gamp THAILAND

Offense

COUTHERST ASIA.

FORCEIS TO STAND AT ATTENTION 60 HOURS IN C G STRINGS. TH WHO PASSED OUT BEATEN AND NEKED TO ATTENTION-NO FOOD-N DURING PERIODOF GO HOURS. WHEN RELEASED SENTTO WORK BLAST. A ROCK HILL

BEATEN TO DEATH

1.5.					
	Victim	Date	Unformer	Nation	
THOSE NOWATEN N TING	WORKING GANG OF 30 OFFICERS INCLUDING INFORMER AND 20 ENLISTED MEN.	25 DEC 1442 X41AS DAY	LY. FORBES LAWRENCE	BRITISH	
	F. STEWART (OR STUART)	MAY 1942	JAMES W.LABRUNEY	AUSTRALIA	

BURMA. TRANCH INDO CHINA. THALLAND (S. M.M.). MALAYA

Nation Informer Date Victim Offense Comman ding Perpetrator Officer LT Simpson BAN KAU BASHER Britsh Mart 43 Charles T. Miller Beaten for no reason except that were officers. S BATTALION D 1 0

TARANUN Camp Amagaghi

COUTHERST ASIA.

BURMA. TRAILAND CHINA. MALAVA

WUN TAU KIANG P.O.W CONQUITA P.O.W KINSAIOOK. P.O.W THA 249TH KILD

THAILAND

Gamp

SOUTHERST ASIA.

Perpetrator

-l'a

LTCOL NOMURI

11

41

11

LOL VANAGIDA (YANACHIDA) Companding Officer

-1

3.8

11

3

LT. COL. NOMURI

Offense

STARVATION - NO MEDICAL

BURMING - TORTURE AT S (STILL ALIVE)

BEATING - LACK OF MEDI CARE RESULTING IN DEAT

SUSPENDED BY ANKLES FRO TREE - BEATEN-TORTURED

THREE MEN SHOT AFTER E FORCED TO DIG OWN GRAVE.

				-	
	Victim	Date	Infer	mer	Nation
L SUP.	ALL P. O.W	1943 1944	LT FORBES	LAWRENCE	BRITISH
STAKE	LT ROBIN FLETCHER	JULY 1943	"	NI .	**
ical Th	LT GEORGE E. ROBERTS	MARCH 1943	••	- 11	*1
om	LT FORBESLAWRENCE	AUGUST 1943		**	,1
ESCAPE ES	?	1942	ARCHIE G.I ERNEST A C	YEW KROYD	*1
		1	1		

THAILAND CHINA.

TAMPI

THAILAND

gamp



.15

Commanding Officer

?

Offense Victim Date Unformer Nation VICTIMS LISTED AND SEVEN RONALD H. WILLIAMSON SGT FRENCH AUSTRALIA FEB OTHERS. VERY SICK. BEATEN PUT DICK 1944 AND FORCED TO MARCH 11 BUCKLE 10 KALOMETERS + WILLIAMSON

SOUTHERST ASIA.

BURMA. FRENCH INDO CHINA. THAILAND (SIRM). MALAYA

KANU #2 Gamp THAILAND

C

. Fa

ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF WORN. NICKNAME DSWALD

THE BLACK CORPORAL (JAA) THE MAD MONGREL (KOREAM) - Companding Officer

BLACK CORPORAL

?

Offense

DOUTHERST ASIA.

PRISONER SUFFERING FROM DIPTHERIA. TEMP 104" FORCED TO WORK UNTIL COLLAPSE

TWO PRISONERS MADE TO-NUDE BY OPEN FIRE. DHE D FROM BURNS ON STOMACHE

	Victim	Date	Unformer	Nation	
			ARCHIE G. NEWELL	AUSTRALIA.	
STAN DIED		MAY OR JUNE 1943	WILLIAM WILSON	AUSTRALIA	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

BURMA. FRENCH INDO CHINA. THAILAND (SIRA). MALAYA.

KONYD HINTOCKU TARSO

3 OR 4 ENGINEERS NOT IDENTIFIED

"HAPPY", "MOLLY, "JUMBO THE PIG" En iner Office. OSURI,

ENGINEER OFFICER SUSUKI

HINTOR Gamp (HINTOCKU) THAILAND

Commanding Officer

COL. ICHIE (Lt. COL. ICHIYE Lt. SUSUKI

LT COL ICHIE

COL. ICHIYE Lt. SUSUKI. (BOY CHOKO)

Nation Unformer Date Victim Offense andralis 43 PHILLIPS, F.P. Bad camp. Leatings, POW'S. Brit. + 4 antali WRIGHT worked sick men, had antalian. PURSS food, deprivation ford-LOWIEN ind angelin which was ALAN RAEGURN needed. ROBIN A AUSTRALIA JULY WRIGHT BEATEN AND STARVED TO DEATH SGT D.R. CROW 1944 JUNE Beaten to death for # HALLAM, Sqt. andralis PHILLIPS, F.P. OR JULY 10 ASHMOND, H.S. tening unable to go to 1943 British MITCHELL, E.T. Austalin ROBINS, W. W. aut. work ELLIS, R.J. ALAN ENG June PURSS. Flogged to inmitility ausr. 43 TUCK HERLEY JUST y injune which could HOWARD ROUSE AND OTHERS low fly + later his life .

BURMA.

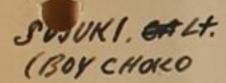
MALAVA.

FRENCH INDO CHINA. THAILAND (S: MAIL.

At is probable that the Hallam, Tuch, How ord

OOUTHERST RISIA.

HINTOK Bamp (HINTOCKU. THAILAND



LT SUSUKI (KANDU KID)

Jopanen Medical Orderly

Commanding Officer

Lt. SUSURI

11

Offense

1 autralian + 2 English. men besten to dette.

TORTURE - STARYATION MURDER

fonedeich men togo tourk

COUTHERST RISIA.

3 POUS

Victim

COL WILSON SGT BRITON SGT RIDER

Walter . aller

Unformer Cameron, R. C.

Date

May 43

MAY

1943

RICHARDS, FREDERICK 4 CROSBY, GEORGE

43 Thomas

Nation aut.

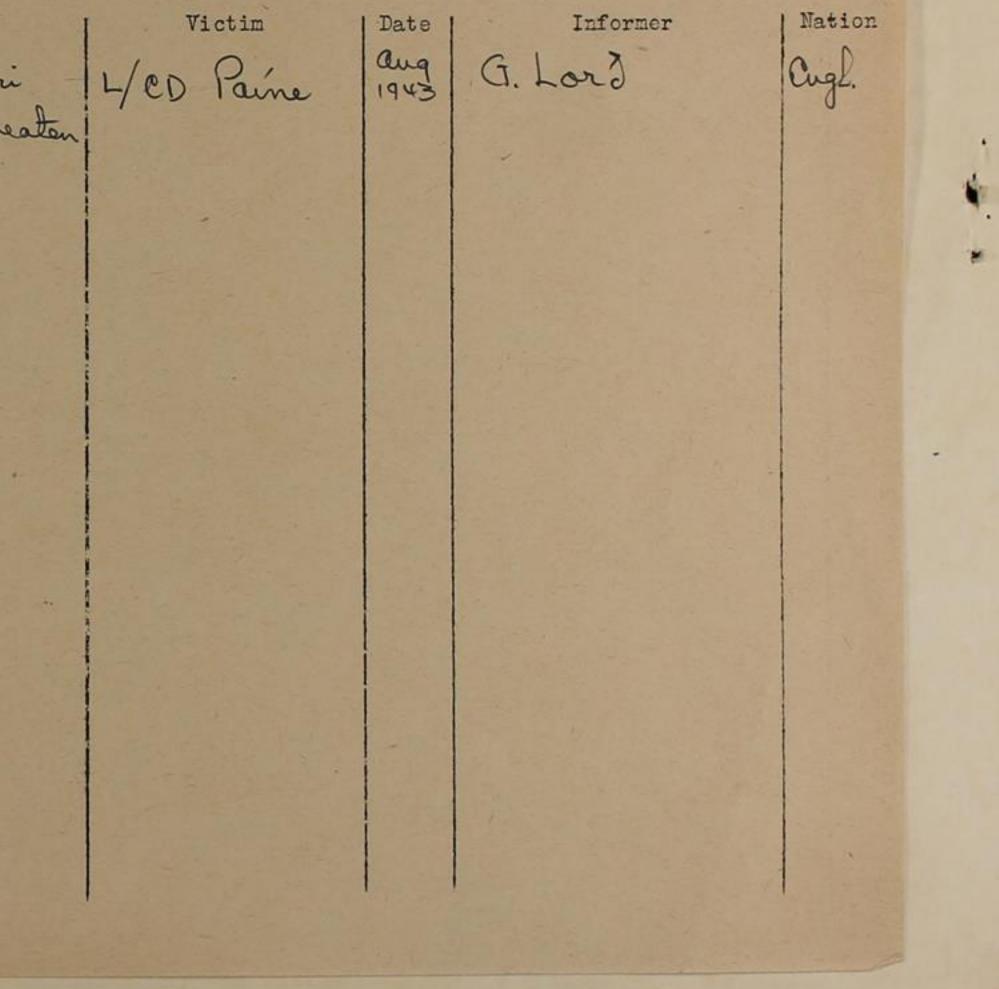
BURMA. TRAILAND CHINA.

ENGLISH 14

aut.

KRIAM - KRAI, THAILAND Camp Offense Commanding Perpetrator FUMI_MOTO (Korean) Lt. KOKOBU Officer Man with Beri-Beri Dert aut wark. Hen beaten and Rieked

COUTHERST ASIA.



BURMA. FRENCH INDO CHINA. THAILAND (SIMM). MALAVA

TARSO (A) Gamp THAILAND

Perpetrator ASTOYAMA MOTOYAMA

IRAMOTAH WEARMA (?) LT TANAKA (LT TANIKA) Commanding Officer

MOTOYAMA

MAJ. SHEBA CAPTASUKI MOTOYAMA

LT TANAKA

Offense

COUTHERST ASIA.

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BEATINGS

BEATEN NOSE BROKEN

BEATEN DIED OF INJURIES

BAYONETTED - TORTURED ARM BROKEN - REMOVED

		Stand Providence		
and a second sec	Victim	Date	Unformer	Naticn
and a second	ALL POWS	APR 4	SIDNEY GWILLIM	ENG.
A Property of	JAMES BUSSEY	18JAN V3	JAMES BUSSEY	ENG.
and the second se			RVAN CARTER MURPHY	ENG.
The second s	ROBB WOOD	NOV DEC 43	MURPHY HIRST	ENG
No. of Contraction	UNIKNOWN (HILTOH)	43	VICTOR MURKIN	AUSTRALIA
		ŀ		I

BURMA. TRENCH INDO CHINA. THALLAND CHINA.

Hintock Thoulow (KONYU FIINTOCKU TARSO) Offense

Juil Engineers

Eugeneer Officer

Commanding

Officer

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COL. ITCHE

Nation Informer Victim Date maril arthur Hugh Johnson austra. men severely beaten > 3 died Victim beaten to cleath SGT. HALLAM June/43 Thank Stackton austral. William S. Ongley austral.

BURMA

MAL AVA

THALLAND CHINA.

COUTHERST RISIA.

AFFIDAVIT

Perpetuation of the Testimony of Henry Andrew Allen

In the matter of testimony received pertinent to war crimes.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)) SS. COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO)

I, HENRY A. ALLEN, being first duly sworn upon my oath, depose and state that:

My full name is HENRY ANDREW ALLEN and I am twenty-five years of age. I am residing at 2728 Friedel Street, San Diego, California, and am presently stationed NAJAL REPAIR BALE 94. Q. Q. netrol duty, Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, California. I hold the CFC @H. A.A. rank of the sinking serial Number is 376-09-49. I was a survivor of the sinking of the Cruiser U.S.S. Houston, sunk by Japanese action in the Sundra Straits, between Java and Sumatra, on 1 March 1942. I was picked up by a Japanese land barge and taken to an unknown spot in Java, where I was put to work hauling a Japanese ammunition and supply cart for two Japanese infantrymen taking part in the Japanese advance on Batavia. After three days of such activity I was put to work at Rangaspatoon (phonetic) clearing cocoanut groves for anti-aircraft gun emplacements. Two months later I was taken to Serang by truck, where we picked up a truck convoy that carried us into Batavia. I remained at Batavia for a period of six months being confined in the Dutch Army Barracks there. I was then loaded on a train to the coast and was shipped to Singapore aboard the Dai Nichi Maru.

I arrived at Singapore in November 1942, at which place I was put to work clearing rubber plantations to make a large vegetable garden for the Japanese. I was interned in the army camp at Changi, in which the surrendered British Singapore Garrison was kept.

In January 1943, I was placed on the Moji Maru bound for Rangoon, Burma. The Moji Maru was one of a convoy of two ships. The other ship contained the non-English speaking groups, such as the Dutch, Japanese, and Malayans. We were bombed and strafed by Allied aircraft; the other ship of the convoy being sunk. We finally put in at Moulmein, Burma, from where we were taken to Tambazai. At Tambazai we were divided into work groups. I was assigned to "18 Kilo" Camp, which was a railroad work camp 18 kilometers from Tambazai, where I was taken three days later. I worked at building the railroad bed for a period of one week, after which I contracted amoebic dysentery, and was sent back to the hospital at Tambazai. After two

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months at the hospital, I was sent to rejoin my work group which at that time was at "80 Kilo" Camp.

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In the early part of May 1943, our group was moved to "100 Kilo" Camp, where we worked until February 1944. In February 1944, the Japanese asked for volunteers to go to Tokyo to parade as freshly captured troops. Almost everyone volunteered, fearing the consequences of another rainy season in the Burma jungle. I was selected to make the trip and was taken with the others to Thailand where we were put into a work camp. We rested up there for a period of one month and then were taken by box car to Saigon, French Indo-China to await transport to Tokyo. There we were divided into groups. One of such groups got aboard a ship; the rest never did. We heard that the Japanese ships' captains were afraid to take their ships out of the harbor, because of Allied submarines. I remained in Saigon from the beginning of March until the end of the war when I was liberated by the Allied Forces on 5 September 1945. I returned to the United States, arriving at New York City on or about 20 September 1945.

I am unable to recall the names of any Japanese personnel with whom I came in contact, or whom I could identify sufficiently, for purposes of war crime prosecution,

prior to the time I reached Burma. Conditions as to sanitation, food, etc., aboard the Japanese ships on which I travelled were awful. Aboard the Dai Nichi Maru, there were approximately 2000 prisoners of war. I was in a hold that measured about 50 by 60 feet. There wasn't sufficient room in which to lie down. We had to take turns sleeping, or we would have been two deep. The air was foul from lack of ventilation. The hatches had been battened down during the trip. I don't know how many men succumbed on this trip.

At Batavia, we were forced to sign a document certifying that we would not try to escape, and which was in effect a pledge of allegiance to Japan. When the document was first presented, the American Army colonel, who was the Senior officer, refused to sign this document and refused to allow us to sign. The Japanese then cut off our rations, stopped all work details, and proceeded to beat the colonel and the other officers severely in our presence. Then we were lined up and beaten individually. After such beatings, we were lined up again and made to stand at strict attention. Anyone who so much as batted an eye was beaten on the spot. After such treatment, the colonel agreed to sign the document and told us to sign it. This

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incident occurred in about May or June of 1942. I am unable to identify, nor can I recall the names of the Japanese involved.

In Singapore, the British were in complete charge of the camp at Changi. The Japanese allowed them self-administration. The Japanese would request various work details of the British, which the British would select and provide. In this regard, the British always selected the men who were stopping off at Changi, as myself. The British garrison in charge of the camp did nothing but lie around on their bunks and provide military police for the camp. Food was very scarce and the men were always hungry. Because of such hunger, the Americans would steal fruit and cocoanuts from trees in the area. Sometimes, when such fruit was inaccessible, the men would cut the tree down to get at it. If they were caught, they were set upon and beaten by British MPs for "stealing the king's fruit", and then were confined to the prison within the camp. This prison housed British enlisted men who were serving sentences for crime.

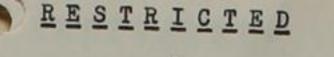
Approximately in December, 1942, a Red Cross shipment of food, clothing, and medical supplies came into the camp. We received no issue of this until we broke into the British warehouse and stole a few articles.

When we first arrived at Tambazai, we were assembled and addressed by the

Commanding Officer, Colonel Nagatano. He had a Dutch interpreter whom he addressed in the French language. As I understand it, such was the orientation speech he made to all newly arrived prisoners of war. I remember the following lines from the speech: "You people are rabble, the scum of the earth, and I'll treat you as such. This railroad must be finished by September and if necessary, I'll use your dead bodies as ties".

In February or March, 1943, I witnessed an execution at Tambazai. I was a walking convalescent at the time. I stood in the center of a building about 50 yards long, at the middle door entrance. Passing the end of the building, I observed a British soldier followed by a guard of six Japanese. After an interval of about 3 or 4 minutes, the soldiers came back toward the end of the building, knelt in firing position, and fired their rifles. I did not see the victim fall as my observation of him was impeded by a clump of bushes. I was not acquainted with the victim. The story at the hospital was that he was one of three Englishmen who had escaped and were gone approximately two months. According to such story, the other two had been killed by native policemen at the time this victim was

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In Burma, at the various Kilo work camps, most of the deaths occurred. During the height of the rainy season at the "100 Kilo" Camp, our death rate was 7 or 8 per day. These were due to malnutrition, starvation, overwork, and the tropical climate. The food consisted of rice three times per day. About 3 or 4 times per month we received sweet potatoes cooked into a stew. Whenever we could, we sent out details of sick men to pick leaves in the jungle from which we made a stew. We killed and ate small animals whenever we could, including, dogs, rats, and snakes. Once we had elephant steaks. Sanitation facilities were practically nil. We dug slit trenches for latrines, and bathed in swamp water in holes we dug in the ground. We were issued one cake of soap per month, which we used mostly for cauterizing wounds and ulcers. The Christmas we spent in the jungle, we received, through the Red Cross, enough sardines to flavor our rice, and two cookies per man.

I can recall only a few of our guards and only know them by their nicknames. We received frequent beatings by them for infractions or supposed infractions of their rules. One such, that I recall, was Mukon (phonetic), which means "to eat" in the Malay language. Mukon beat me a total of about five times at different intervals, at one time paralyzing my arm. He was in charge of our work detail, and would give the prisoners of war a definite time in which to have their work done. At one time, I had been detailed to go with the Jap engineers by truck. I was gone all day and got back to camp about one half hour past Mukon's deadline. He was waiting for me when I arrived, and set to beating me with his rifle, using it as a baseball bat. His first blow came as a surprise and was not direct. I dropped to my knees, and put my arm over my head when Mukon lifted his rifle for a straight-down blow at my head. My elbow deflected the blow but my arm was paralyzed from the blow.

Mukon was a heavy set Korean, about 5'6" or 5'7" tall, weighed between 160 and 170 pounds, had a dark reddish complexion as do some of our American Indians. He had slight pockmarks all over his face. He was very emotional, and spoke in a high pitched voice when excited. He was about thirty years old, was in the Jap Army in a rank below that of corporal, and spoke Malayan fluently. He seemed to be pretty good at picking up languages. I don't believe he was same. He would be friendly while talking to you and then in the middle of the conversation knock the

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hell out of you. Once during a Dutch songfest, I observed him going through the motions of playing the violin. He himself was frequently beaten by the Japanese Sergeant, at which times he would carry on as a child does. Mukon's good quality was the result of his gluttony. He would kill Burmese cattle on sight and get the meat to the galley.

Another guard of our detail was a Korean we called "Baby-Face". He was also in the Japanese Army below the rank of corporal. He had a light complexion, looked like an eighteen year old kid, had a smooth, soft looking skin, was about 5'2" tall, of light build, but muscular. He was a homosexual, and a sadist. On one occasion, while I was at work, my penis showed through the G string I was wearing, and "Baby-Face" called me over and ordered me to get him a bamboo pole, which I did. He then ordered me to attention and beat me with the bamboo pole until I was almost unconscious. An ensign from the Houston named Nelson was about ten feet away at the time and could have stopped "Baby-Face", by merely addressing him. Nelson pretended not to hear or see me, although I was yelling at him to stop "Baby-Face". The Japanese Sergeant came up and hit me behind the ear with his fist, with a light blow that didn't hurt me, but I feigned to be unconscious. "Baby-Face" then came

over and kicked me in the face. I got up, was slapped around the face, and was sent back to work by "Baby-Face". The Japanese Sergeant, who was in charge of the camp didn't seem to be a bad sort as Japs go. I don't know if he intended to hurt me or not; he may have intended to stop the beating by interceding as he did.

Another one of our guards that I recall was "Liverlips". He was a large Korean, standing about 6¹l" tall, weighed 250 pounds, heavy, coarse features, and had very large lips. He was in the Japanese Army below the rank of corporal, spoke broken English fairly well, and was extremely strong; could lift tremendous weights on his back, and was one of the few guards who could hurt you with his hands. He beat prisoners of war on the slightest provocation, always using his bare hands; he needed nothing else. I once saw him knock a mouthful of teeth from a Dutchman by slapping him open handed.

We left "100 Kilo" Camp in about February 1943, and moved up to "112 Kilo" Camp. There, three men were caught stealing food. These men were made to stand at attention for 72 hours during which time they were beaten almost continuously. One of the fellows had beri-beri of the legs at the time. Here the men would pass

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out only to be revived by cold water and beaten again. One of the fellows who was beaten was called Bill Barish, or Barricks. He was a Jewish GI enlisted man who had been with the 131 FA from the Texas National Guard. All of the guards took part in this incident, including "Liverlips".

When we arrived at Saigon we were put to work in the refineries, munition dumps, and at building anti-aircraft gun mounts. The Japs tried to force the captured British to man the anti-aircraft guns. They refused, and were removed from the camp. The worst man at Saigon was a Korean also called "Baby-Face". He was also in the Japanese Army, below the rank of corporal, and acted as the Executive Officer of the camp. He was in charge of sending out the work details. A day never went by that he didn't beat at least four men. He always used a club. He was about 5'l" tall, weighed 135 pounds, full round face, smooth skin, very young in appearance, and walked slew-footed as a duck, with small mincing steps. As soon as the war ended, he took all of the camp funds, put on civilian clothes

and absconded.

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This constitutes all the information I can now recall concerning war crimes.

HENRY ANDREW ALLEN

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September 1946, at San Diego, California.

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)) SS. COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO)

I, Joseph Burwasser, Special Agent, CIC, 6th Army, certify that Henry Andrew Allen appeared before me on the 29th day of August 1946, and made the

foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Joseph Burwasser Special Agent, CIC

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