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Box No 965

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

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS (SCAP)  
Legal Section  
Administrative Division  
"Area" Case File  
1945-48

Solomon Island Area to Southeast Asia Area

Box No. 965

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW PROJECT

775011

RECORD  
GROUP

ENTRY

BOX

331

965

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

SOUTHERST ASIA.

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

SEA-3 - SEA-7

SEA-1

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SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

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SOUTHERST ASIA.

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

SEA - 251

SEA - 11, SEA-151, SEA-152, SEA-201

SEA - 2

SAIGON P.W. CAMP

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SEA - 251

WAR OFFENSE BOARD

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Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1.	NELSON, Clayton L.	14 Feb 46	Memorandum
2.	NELSON, Clayton L.	4 Apr 46	Progress of Australian Case#7
3.	Director, Civil Affairs , War Department, Washington, 25, D.C.		
4.	Chief Investigation Section		
5.	Australian Case#1. Execution of Three American Aviators at samarinda, Dutch Borneo, on or about February 1945		Dutch Borneo
6.	Australian Army case#1. samarinda, Dutch Borneo Execution of three American Aviators.		

SOUTHERST ASIA.

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

FEC Form  
Modified For L.S.

RESTRICTED

#6

SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

SEA-257 Vol I  
(A-V)

MISCELLANEOUS

SEA-10

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REMARKS  
mitted to  
Command  
position.  
WC dtd  
in cor-

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4.	FUJIHARA, Sohachi	4 Mar. 46	Testimony
5.	GRADY Vincent M.	12 Sep. 45	"
6.	ISHIZAKI, Hideo	29 Aug. 46	"
7.	" "	16 Aug. 46	"
8.	KATAOKA, Masao	29 Aug. 46	"
9.	LARDIARES Leon	15 Mar. 46	Statement
10.	MURAKAMI, Noboru	6 Mar. 46	Affidavit
11.	QUINN William Arthur	13 Sept. 45	Testimony
12.	SHINOZUKA Toyojiro	19 Feb. 46	"
13.	SUZUKI, Akira	4 Feb. 46	"
14.	" "	15 Feb. 46	"
15.	" "	18 Feb. 46	"
16.	VARNER Herbert W.	4 Mar. 46	Certificate of Interrogator.



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3.	Correspondences from Suzuki, Akira		
4.	Note re Lt. ISHIZAKI		21 May 46
5.	Report to CODUSAI, New Delhi		
6.	Apprehension of War Criminals		10 May 46
7.	Outgoing Messege	22 Mar. 46	
8.	Enclosed the report of SUZUKI, Akira		
9.	A lettwr to Gracey		20 Feb. 46
10.	" "		17 Feb. 46
11.	Treatment of POWs in Indo China		18 Sept. 45
12.	A Letter from Capt. KATO to Lt. Tompkins		7 May 46
13.	Charge Sheet of SUZUKI, Akira		
14.	Abstract of Evidence of SUZUKI, Akira		
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SOUTHEAST. AREA

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ALPHA CAMP LIST

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PW CAMPS IN JAPAN

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NEI -	2	BATAVIA PW Camp	H-59
NEI -	3	Tarakan, Borneo (PW Camp)	D-25
NEI -	4	Tandjong Priok PW Camp, Java	
NEI -	5	Tjimahi PW Camp (9 miles from Sourabaya, Java)	D-24
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NEI -	9	Soerabaja, Neth. E. Indies Jaarmarkt & Darmo PW Camps	G-44
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SOUTHEAST AREA

SOUTHEAST AREA

NEI - NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

- NEI - 0 NEI Area (General Information)
- NEI - 1 TAN TOIE, Ambonia, Ambon Is., NEI
- NEI - 2 BATAVIA PW Camp D-22
- NEI - 3 Tarakan, Borneo (PW Camp) H-59
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(For Specific Incidents 251 on see Master Cards)

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SEA - 3	Penang PW Cp, Malaya Penninsula	
SEA - 4	Rangoon PW Camp, SEA, Burma	
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SEA - 6	Hintoku, Sea-Asia	
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SEA - 9	Burma Camp-108, Southeast Asia Area, Burma	

SOUTHEAST AREA

SOUTHEAST AREA

SEA - SOUTHEAST ASIA

- SEA - 0 General and Indefinite Information on Southeast Asia Area (Thailand, India, French Indo-China, Malaya States, Burma and adjacent Is. )
- SEA - 1 Kanchanaburi, Thailand. I-96
- SEA - 2 Saigon PW Camp, French Indo-China
- SEA - 3 Penang PW Cp, Malaya Peninsula
- SEA - 4 Rangoon PW Camp, SEA, Burma
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- SEA - 6 Hintoku, Sea-Asia
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- SEA - 9 Burma Camp-108 (Kilo Camps) Southeast Asia Area, Burma
- SEA + 10 Hanoi, French Indo-China
- SEA - 11 Tonchin PW Camp, Thailand

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

- SEA - 201 80 Kilo Camp, Hospital, Burma

(See master cards for specific incidents 251 on)

## SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

## SOUTHEAST ASIA AREA

## Perps in Camps SEA

LOCATION	NAME	RANK	REMARKS
62 Kilo Camp (Longi) Part II	Karri	Lt	Camp Cndt.
	"Donald Duck" believed Takuyama or Karri	Lt	Camp Cndt.
	Site	S/Maj	
	Saito, Katsumoto	S/M	
	Sato, Takeo	S/M	
	Sato, Kinichi	S/M	
	Sato, Konoce	S/M	
	Sato, Chuji	S/M	
	Sato, Masami	S/M	
	Suzuki, Tokoji	S/Maj	Camp Cndt.
	"The Mad RSM" or Suzuki, Tokoji	U/i	
	"Frankenstein" or Nagakawa, Hideyoshi		Korean Guard
	"Paulus" or "The Christian" Kasamoto		Korean Guard
	"Goldie" Menda		Korean Guard
	Araya, Shokei known as "Jungle Jim"	Pte	Jap
	"Gold Tooth" may be Higashino, Sakuji		
	"Cats Eyes" Kanesawa	U/i	Korean Guard
"Rubber Lips" Takimoto, Koji			
HNiggly, Norman	Sgt		

SOUTHEAST ASIA.

SINGAPORE  
PENANG AND MALACCA  
THAILAND (Siam)  
MALAYA

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Southeast Asia Area

Siamese

(Thailand)



LIST OF PAPERS

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SOUTHERN ASIA.  
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THAILAND (SIAM)  
MALAYA

SOUTHERST ASIA.

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

WOMPU  
WHAUMPOE P.O.W. Camp  
THAILAND

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Informant	Nation
LT. NAMURAI (NOMURI)		FORCED TO STAND AT ATTENTION FOR 60 HOURS IN "G" STRINGS. THOSE WHO PASSED OUT BEATEN AND KICKED TO ATTENTION - NO FOOD - NO WATER DURING PERIOD OF 60 HOURS. WHEN RELEASED SENT TO WORK BLASTING A ROCK HILL	WORKING GANG OF 30 OFFICERS INCLUDING INFORMER AND 20 ENLISTED MEN.	25 DEC 1942 XMAS DAY	LY. FORBES LAWRENCE	BRITISH
MOTO YAMA	?	BEATEN TO DEATH	F. STEWART (OR STUART)	MAY 1942	JAMES W. LA BRUNY	AUSTRALIA

SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

THAILAND.

TAKANUN

Camp

~~(Amagasaki) OSAKA~~

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Informer	Nation
BAN KAU BASHER		Beaten for no reason except that were officers.	LT SIMPSON S BATTALION	Mar 43	Charles T. Miller	British

SOUTHEAST ASIA.

BURMA  
INDO CHINA  
THAILAND (SIAM)  
MALAYA

WUN TAU KIANG P.O.W

CONQUITA P.O.W

KINSAI OOK P.O.W

249TH KILD

THAILAND

Camp

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Informant	Nation
LT COL NOMURI	LT. COL. NOMURI	STARVATION - NO MEDICAL SUP.	ALL P.O.W.'s	1943 1944	LT FORBES LAWRENCE	BRITISH
"	"	BURNING - TORTURE AT STAKE (STILL ALIVE)	LT ROBIN FLETCHER	JULY 1943	" "	"
"	"	BEATING - LACK OF MEDICAL CARE RESULTING IN DEATH	LT GEORGE E. ROBERTS	MARCH 1943	" "	"
"	"	SUSPENDED BY ANKLES FROM TREE - BEATEN - TORTURED	LT FORBES LAWRENCE	AUGUST 1943	" "	"
LT COL YANAGIDA (YANACHIDA)	?	THREE MEN SHOT AFTER ESCAPE FORCED TO DIG OWN GRAVES	?	1942	<del>ARCHIE G. NEW</del> ERNEST ACKROYD	"

SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

TAMPUI Camp  
THAILAND

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Informant	Nation
HIRAMATSU (SGT)	?	VICTIMS LISTED AND SEVEN OTHERS. VERY SICK. BEATEN AND FORCED TO MARCH 10 KILOMETERS	SGT FRENCH PVT DICK " BUCKLE " WILLIAMSON	FEB 1944	RONALD H. WILLIAMSON	AUSTRALIA

SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

KANU #2  
THAILAND Camp

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Unformer	Nation
ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF WORK. NICKNAME OSWALD	BLACK CORPORAL	PRISONER SUFFERING FROM DIPHTHERIA. TEMP 104° FORCED TO WORK UNTIL COLLAPSE	ARCHIE G. NEWELL	JUNE 1943	ARCHIE G. NEWELL	AUSTRALIA.
THE BLACK CORPORAL (JAP) THE MAD MONGREL (KOREAN)	?	TWO PRISONERS MADE TO STAND NUDE BY OPEN FIRE. ONE DIED FROM BURNS ON STOMACHE	?	MAY OR JUNE 1943	WILLIAM WILSON	AUSTRALIA

KONYU  
HINTOCKU  
TARSO

HINTOK Camp (HINTOCKU)  
THAILAND

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Unformer	Nation
	COL. ICHIE (LT. COL. ICHIYE LT. SUSUKI)	Bad camp. beatings, worked sick men, bad food, deprivation of med- ical supplies which were needed. <del>TS</del>	POW's, Brit. + Australian.	43 ↓	PHILLIPS, F.P. WRIGHT PURSS LOWIEN ALAN RAEBURN ROBIN	Australia Australia
3 OR 4 ENGINEERS NOT IDENTIFIED	LT COL ICHIE	BEATEN AND STARVED TO DEATH	SGT D.R. CROW	JULY 1944	WRIGHT	AUSTRALIA
"HAPPY", "MOLLY", "JUMBO THE PIG" Eng. in Charge. "OSUKI,"	COL. ICHIYE LT. SUSUKI. (BOY CHOKO)	Beaten to death for * being unable to go to work.	HALLAM, Sgt.	JUNE OR JULY 1943	PHILLIPS, F.P. ASHMOND, H.S. MITCHELL, E.T. ROBINS, W.W. ELLIS, R.J. ALAN	Australia " British. Australian Aust.
ENGINEER OFFICER.	SUSUKI	Flogged to insensibility suffering injuries which caused loss of leg & later his life.	TUCK HOWARD AND OTHERS	June 43	PURSS. HERLEY ROUSE	ENG AUST. AUST

\*It is probable that the Hallam, Tuck, Howard  
incident are all one.

②

HINTOK

Camp (HINTOCK U.)

THAILAND

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Unformer	Nation
SUSUKI, <del>LT.</del> (BOY CHOKO)	LT. SUSUKI	1 Australian & 2 English- men beaten to death.	3 POW's	May 43	Cameron, R. G.	Aust.
LT SUSUKI (KANDU KID)	"	TORTURE - STARVATION MURDER	COL WILSON SGT BRITON SGT RIDER	MAY 1943	RICHARDS, FREDERICK A CROSBY, GEORGE	ENGLISH "
Japanese Medical Orderly		forced sick men to go to work	Thorpe Walter Allen	May 45	Thorpe	Aust.



SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

KRIAN - KRAI, THAILAND  
Camp

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Informant	Nation
FUMI MOTO (Korean)	Lt. KOKOBU	Man with Beri-Beri sent out work. then beaten and Ricked	L/CD Paine	Aug 1943	G. Lord	Engl.

SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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

TARSO (A) <sup>Camp</sup>  
THAILAND

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Informant	Nation
MOTOYAMA	MOTOYAMA	BEATINGS	ALL POWS	APR 44	SIDNEY GWILLIM	ENG.
MOTOYAMA	MAJ. SHEBA	BEATEN NOSE BROKEN	JAMES BUSSEY	18 JAN 43	JAMES BUSSEY	ENG.
	CAPT ASUKI				RYAN	ENG.
	MOTOYAMA				CARTER MURPHY	ENG.
IRAMOTAN		BEATEN DIED OF INJURIES	ROBB WOOD	NOV DEC 43	MURPHY HIRST	ENG.
WEARMA (?)						
LT TANAKA	LT TANAKA	BAYONETTED - TORTURED ARM BROKEN - REMOVED	UNKNOWN (HILTON)	43	VICTOR MURKIN	AUSTRALIA
(LT TANIKAI)						

Hintoock <sup>Thailand</sup>  
Camp  
(KONYU HINTOCKU TARSO)

Perpetrator	Commanding Officer	Offense	Victim	Date	Informer	Nation
Civil Engineers	?	Men severely beaten 3 died	>	March .43	Arthur Hugh Johnson	Austra.
Engineer Officer	COL. ITCHIE	Victim beaten to death	SGT. HALLAM	June/43	Frank Stockton William S. Ongley	Austral. Austral.

R E S T R I C T E D

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  
at <sup>NAVAL REPAIR BASE H.A.A.</sup> ~~shore patrol duty~~, Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, California. I hold the  
rank of <sup>CFC H.A.A.</sup> ~~etc.~~, and my 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, be-  
tween 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 Rang-  
aspatoon (phonetic) clearing cocoonut 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 Malaysians. 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 rail-  
road 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 con-  
tracted amoebic dysentery, and was sent back to the hospital at Tambazai. After two

#1

Incl 2'

R E S T R I C T E D

H.A.A.

*SEA-9*

R E S T R I C T E D

SEA-9

Authority AMP (1201)

R E S T R I C T E D

2

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

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

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

*SEA-9* H.A.A.  
*SEA-7*

SEA-9

Authority MAP 715011

R E S T R I C T E D

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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 coconuts 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

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

*SEA-9* H. A. A.  
*SEA-7*

SEA-9

R E S T R I C T E D

4

captured.

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 sane. 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 6'1" 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 5'1" 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.

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

*Henry Andrew Allen*  
HENRY ANDREW ALLEN

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

W. L. Clary  
Lt. (jg) USN  
AUTH: ACT OF CONGRESS 9 APR 43

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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  
Joseph Burwasser  
Special Agent, CIC

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LIST OF PAPERS

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2.	ITO, Shigenari	2 Sep 48	Affidavit & Statement
3.	KIRA, Yoshio	16 Jul 48	"
4.	KUSANO, Yoshio		"
5.	KUWADA, Masaji	17 Jun 48	"
6.	KUWATA, Masaji	13 Aug 48	"
7.	KUWATA, Masaji	7 Feb 48	Japanese Affidavit
8.	NISHIZAWA, Seiichi	1 Sep 48	Affidavit
9.	MISUMI, Tetsuo		"
10.	MIYOSHI, Hideo	30 Jun 38	"
11.	OKAMOTO, Kazuichi	1 Sep 48	"
12.	OYABU, Yoshihiko	29 Jun 48	"
13.	SAITO, Takeo	28 Aug 48	"
14.	TANABE, Otoshi		Statement
15.	TOMONAGA, Masanori	22 Jul 48	"
16.	WAKAYAMA, Eitaro	7 Jul 48	Statement
17.	YAMAOKA, Tsutomu	16 Aug 48	Affidavit
18.	YAMAZAKI, Yoshihiro	11 Sep 48	"
19.	CHIAKI, Teruhiko	24 Sep 48	Affidavit
20.	ZENKO, Eiji	12 Sep 48	"
21.	ONO, Kunitaro		Statement & Affidavit
22.	OBARA, Masanobu		Affidavit
23.	URAGUCHI, Masaichi		Affidavit
24.	HATA, Shigeru		Statement
25.	HANO, Masuo		Affidavit & Statement

SAITPUSST Day BURMA