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

FAR EAST PLACE NAME INDEX.
1944 - 49.

BURMA - SIAM RY.
THRU
BARRIO BULALACAO, P I

BURMA  KIAO CAMPS
Rangoon
Celebes
Java
New Guinea
Sumbatra-Borneo
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES

BOX NUMBER
7

ENTRY NO. 139
SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

The Burma-Siam Railway was constructed by屏 Fly Regt. and 9 Fly Regt. (44-45) 5

SECRET

**BURMA-THAILAND RAILROAD**

Health condition of POWs who constructed Burma-Thailand Railroad. We now guard were principally Koreans. They do all they can to maltreat POWs under their control. 40,000 British and other POWs employed as labor battalions building the Road. 25,000 men died of disease, exhaustion and exposure during the eighteen months we were working on this construction.

(44-45) 10.

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

Pte. Marvin E. Robinson states that he was a member aboard the USS Houston. Arrived in Thanbyuzayat 27 Oct 42. Lt Col Negron said he received orders to build a railway from Thanbyuzayat to Hankok(Burma-Siam Railway) and then go back to Siam. Said he gave an order to a soldier to put an armed soldier under each tie. 11 men were shot for trying to escape by orders of Negron. (11-45) 34.

(44-45) 6

SECRET

**BURMA-THAILAND RAILROAD**

During the construction of the Burma-Thailand the camps were close to the line and casualties inevitably occurred. (44-45) 14.

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

Sgt. Lawrence Francis Kolesala and Sgt. Joe H. L. Lack died as a result of the Japanese failure to provide proper food and sufficient medicine. Captain Lumpkin was beaten for making better conditions.

(44-45) 1

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

Lt Charles D. Smith states that at Siam, Smell by Siam, Aug 1943, L/Cpl Albert Lindsey who was suffering from a hernia and dysentery was forced to make a trip by marching. He collapsed and a few days later died. Placed in Siam by.

(44-45) 1

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

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(44-45) 6

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

7 Coy. 5 Railway Regt. was in charge of some 300 Allied P. W. S and 100 hired Burmese working on the construction of the Burma-Siam railway during 1942 and 1943. (44-45) 35.

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

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(44-45) 6

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

British War Office asserts that the Japanese had worked more than 60,000 white captives under such brutal and inhuman conditions that 22,000 of them had died. Sir James Grigg made the report to Congress. (44-45) 4.

SECRET

**BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY**

United Kingdom POW captured at Singapore worked on Burma-Siam Railway near Bangkok Siam. 1,000 POW later torpedicked 21 Sept. 19th off Singapore. (44-45) 5
BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

Lloyd V Willey, of the USS Houston, states that an Australian sergeant, O'Donnell, was shot by "Dillinger". 1st/Sgt H.H. Sepler was beaten so badly he died. Accused: Lt. Nito and Nagatanu. Place: Burma-Siam Railway.

(12-45) 27

SECRET

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

United Kingdom POW captured at Singapore, worked on Burma Siam Railway near Bangkok Siam. 1300 POWs later torpedoed 21 Sept. 1944 off Luzon.

(3-45) 6

SECRET
The identification of a blonde American woman, supposedly the wife of the Japanese in the Celebes, Beatrice H. Morey Raybal, and a Japanese woman in the Celebes are reported as missing in the South Pacific Area.

23 June 48

SECRET

MACASSAR

Stephen Michael Olyvry, OWM, states on 13 May 44, that he was wounded in the buttocks over 80 times, 35 pieces of skin were removed from the cheek of his buttocks as a result of this beating. Bonne, Nobu, and Yoshida are accused. Was at Makassar.

(4-4b) 3

SECRET

MACASSAR

Loyal Pooler states one morning at about 1:00 a.m. in Feb 1944 in the Makassar Camp, [Redacted] was caught buying food from the natives. Was beaten with a bamboo stick and also that he broke with a handle of a machete. The beating lasted about 30 minutes. Nida is accused.

(1-46) 1

SECRET

MACASSAR

John Kornett, W3/c, states when they first got to Makassar, Celebes, they had very little to eat. He says he was a mess cook and because of Flying Fortress had no rice to cook for the guards. Yoshida and Kikori are accused.

(2-46) 1

SECRET

MACASSAR

At above place, Grady Harold Burnette, states that one broad or in 1941 was punished for bringing food into the camp. Also that the conditions were filthy. One occasion they were forced to feed a wounded American in the camp. He was in the hospital several months and had to have skin grafted into the wounds. Yoko and Koyo are accused.

(1-46) 1

SECRET

MACASSAR

Testimony of Japan Joseph Artialysh Nikel, Lt. in Makassar one afternoon in May 43. Some naval officers were visiting the camp, Yoshida was angered by the sound of music emanating from the American barracks. Yoshida threw a stone through the barracks window and seized Lt. Ptner and led him to the guard house where he was then inflicted twenty lashes with a Manila line.

(4-5c) 5

SECRET

MACASSAR

William W. Simons, Maxwell States: In June 1942 Thornburg, PFC and Selegren, 820th were severely beaten by Castro because they had been brawling with the natives through the wire entanglements. Thornburg was hit by 600 times across the buttocks with a wooden club until he lost all sensibility. Selegren was struck 30 times with an iron bar and 30 times with wooden clubs, across the buttocks and back. Yoshida, Yoko, and Kikori are listed.

(11-46) 3

SECRET

MACASSAR

Eber Harsen Bell, W3/c, states a "A" guard struck Pfcman 1/2 "Barnay" Thornburg with a saber for attempting to buy some food. Was at Makassar.

(6-46) 1
Macassar, Celebes

Roger Velhelm Eriksson reports on general conditions at Makassar, Celebes. In August 1943, 42 Dutch POWs escaped, were recaptured, and executed, 20 of their friends were punished for a month.

(1-46) 5

Makassar, Celebes

Carl Mills reports on the death of Robert Gilbert, a POW, at Makassar, Celebes. Mills states that on 17 November 1942, Gilbert was placed under a wall, he was rushed to the camp hospital and received medical treatment. He died the same day.

(1-46) 6

Makassar, Celebes

Testimony of Walter D. Raille in the matter of employment by the Japanese of prisoners of war on a military airfield at a prisoner camp at Makassar, Celebes Islands, from July 42 to October 43. The Japanese who directed the work were Rotamis. Witness Sgt. John Collins.

(1-46) 12

Makassar

Hiroshi James Sperandio states that while at Fort of Makassar on the island of Celebes, he was forced to work ten and twelve hours every day. The prisoners were beaten with clubs. Worked on docks loading and unloading ammunition and fire arms while the city was being bombed by American Air Force.

(1-46) 26

Makassar, Celebes

John Mark O'Leary states at Makassar Prison, they worked hard, doing manual labor. Forced to work with lead, 220 men died in maltreatment and starvation. 33 were Americans, 15 of them were executed.

(1-46) 13

Makassar

Testimony of Etc. Leon Curtis Jeannin in the matter of maltreatment to prisoners of war imprisoned at Makassar, Celebes. All were beaten with baseball bat for offenses not committed by the guards.

(1-46) 23

Macasar

Diary kept by Allen N. Feltz, 42/c, while in a POW camp at Makassar, D.N.I. On March 10, 42, 2 fellows off the island were beaten 10 times about the face with an iron pipe. On March 24, 42, 1940 POW in camp, 10 men and 14 American officers. Y.A. M. in one of the guards. 24 April, Fisher was beaten. On 24 April, 92 Americans were beaten including 1st Contr. creams, 10 Apr, Temple and 10 Englishmen were beaten. On 24 May, Barney Thurmond was given 70 lashes.

(1-46) 1
CELEBES

Re: Request aff taken setting forth for requested below concerning internment by the Japanese in the Celebes re Tracy Dumont.

(3-48) 1

SECRET

CELEBES

Clarence Edmund Bronson statement in the matter of the transportation of American prisoners of war under improper conditions on board the ASAMA MARU from Celebes to Nagasaki.

(12-46) 9

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 913-096
By JM NARA Date 08/28
JAVA

New indications that a serious food shortage is threatening the people of Java as a result of a drought in western and central Java. The constantly greater demands of the Japanese military administration on the dwindling rice resources of Java farmers. Black market is reported to have assumed considerable proportions.

(5-46) 2

JAVA

Japanese starved their forced laborers brought to the liberated NEI regions from Java and thousands of people died of starvation, malaria, dysentery and shell shock. A serious epidemic of bacilus plague is reported to be spreading in Java.

(5-46) 6

JAVA

Sgt. Horace Emmet Cusley states that on 29 May 1946 at L.O.C. Camp, Boendong, Java after a 4 mile hike he was severely beaten by a Jap named Mori and nicknamed "Raboo". He was beaten because he had refused his POW number tag and forgotten to replace it. Cusley's eyes were blinded and his jaw was dislocated. Col. Kowebi was in charge of the camp. George E. Killian is listed as a witness.

(1-46) 1

JAVA

Netherlands sources state that in Java many notables were recently killed and communities "rounded up".

(5-46) 4

JAVA

Source (unknown Netherlands subject) met a Mrs. Jonseep at Pamotan (Bengkong District) and was shot. He had been beaten in public on the Alum Alum at Benang, in Jul. 1942 because he had spoken against the Japanese.

(5-46) 6

JAVA

Reference established the execution of 3 Faw at a Japanese prison camp in Java during Apr. 42. Ptn. Hendrik Daniels stated that he was concerned, two Europeans and one Russian, in the back yard of the depot battalion, were slowly burned by Japanese soldiers through stabbing with bayonets only in the stomach.

(5-46) 6

JAVA

The Chief of Faw in Java was Major General Sato Sei.

(4-45) 6

JAVA

Newspaper clipping re Lt. Osmir. Thomas Alton Bovais, survivor of the planes tender Langley and Richard Arrin survivor of the Pope, both sank off the Java coast.

(10-46) 7

JAVA

An order commanding the use of Allied uniforms to facilitate the accomplishment of Japanese military purposes was forth in a captured document entitled "Plan of Strategems against Java".

(6-46) 1

JAVA

Mr. Thomas J. Pagan states at Java, Woodruff was beheaded. He was beheaded in complete detail by Capt. R. W. Knapp. He was acquitted on the strength of his finding papers while Woodruff was beheaded.

(7-47) 1

JAVA

Lt. Charles D. Smith reports re general conditions at Jerang Jail, Java, from 4 March - 15 April 1942.

(5-46) 4

JAVA

T/Sgt. Frank W. Thielin states in Java he was compelled to labor on military works. Gen. Citation was in charge. Col. Banner is a witness.

(5-46) 6

JAVA

Ralph J. Kent states at the Sandung Prison Camp, Ft. J. Kent was given about 16 or 20 blows and then made to kneel on the ground because blow sauce playing cards in their cells. "April Nelson is a witness."
SECRET

JAPANESE KILLED IN BATAVIA. Indonesians made Jap navy officers and non-combatant technicians alight from the train and killed them. Under the command of Lt. T. Takashita, Forty Japs who were on their way to Batavia from Bandung by motor-cars have been put to the same fate, it is reported. (3-46) 9

BATAVIA

Col. Johnny R. Rock states in Batavia they received no medical supplies. Received a beating because he did not salute the Jap guards. Controled (sic) by an Indian and an Australian severely, with sticks. Food conditions were bad at 100 51st Camp. About 50 P.Os died at this camp. Camp was bombed by Allied planes. 14 prisoners were killed. (8-46) 13

BATAVIA

JAPANESE KILLED IN BATAVIA. Indonesians made Jap navy officers and non-combatant technicians alight from the train and killed them. Under the command of Lt. T. Takashita, Forty Japs who were on their way to Batavia from Bandung by motor-cars have been put to the same fate, it is reported. (3-46) 9

SECRET

BATAVIA

Sgt. Edward Wallace Warbaugh states at 10 Bn. Camp, Batavia, their base meal was rice. Occasionally had to sleep in the floor. Kasal camp might be punished for any slight infractions of the rules by anyone. Lt. Sonjo ran CC. Col. Kawabe was in charge. (2-47) 41

BATAVIA

Testimony of Marvin H. Robinson. Pfc. in April 1942 was taken to Batavia and placed in the Bicycle Prison Camp. Were in Batavia five and a half months. (2-46) 5

BATAVIA

Testimony of Walter D. Hainse, 1st Lt. In the matter of imprisonment of Prisoners of war by the Japs, under improper conditions at the 10th Battalion Cycle Camp, Batavia, Java, fr Oct 42 to Oct 44 and again fr June 45 to Sept 45. (1-47) 34

SECRET

GLOUCK, BOLK, PW CAMP

This PW camp reputed to contain American P.Os. in Batavia, Java. (2-46) 17
JAARMARKT,

One informant states that in 1942 at Jaarmarkt, a POW was frequently made to kneel on the ground with a square piece of timber under his shirts. Japanese soldiers would then tread with their full weight on the victim’s calves. The POWs were made to drink the water of scorpions, this invariably produced terrible vomiting.

(6-46) 1

MALOENG, JAVA

Pvt. first class Ngadjiman states that in Maloeng, Java, Oct 1943 a Japanese from Maloeng Java named Palmim, was strung up to a tree by his arms (which had been pinned behind him) by Japanese Guards on instructions from a Japanese named Iwashaki. For an hour was continuously beaten with belts and buckles. The informant Pvt. first class Ngadjiman believes that Palmim died of starvation at Blak, Shouten Islands, New Guinea and that Iwashaki is a POW in the U.S. hands.

(6-46) 1

MAJENG, JAVA

Testimony of Ralph Beets.
In the matter of the beating of patients at Maloeng Hospital, Java, on 15 March 1942.
Lt. Suki, in charge of Maloeng Hospital, walked up to a patient in bed and struck the patient two or three times with the butt of his rifle.

(6-46) 1

PAUJUN, JAVA

Source (unknown Netherlands subject) met a Mrs. Jossef at ‘s-Gravenzande (Bekasi District Java) who told him her husband, Hadji Jossef had been beheaded in public on the Alcom Alcom at Bekasi, in July 42 because he had spoken against the Japanese.

(1-47) 1

PANJUHAN, JAVA

Lt. Joseph F. Dalton states at Pangkalan, Java, he witnessed the public disembowelment or exposure to ridicule of American POW.

(1-47) 25

PENDEN, JAVA

Source (unknown Netherlands subject) met a Mrs. Jossef at ‘s-Gravenzande (Bekasi District Java) who told him her husband, Hadji Jossef had been beheaded in public on the Alcom Alcom at Bekasi, in July 42 because he had spoken against the Japanese.

(1-47) 1

PELLANG DISTRICT, JAVA

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(1-47) 1

RIBLE, JAVA

Source (unknown Netherlands subject) met a Mrs. Jossef at ‘s-Gravenzande (Bekasi District Java) who told him her husband, Hadji Jossef had been beheaded in public on the Alcom Alcom at Bekasi, in July 42 because he had spoken against the Japanese.

(1-47) 1

SHANG, JAVA


(3-46) 166

SIBEL, JAVA

Pvt. Jack Winters states at the Bicycle Camp, Batavia, at Sibele, Java, “he talked to a broadcast propaganda, received a severe beating at the hands of the Japs.”

(3-46) 1
SECRET

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Testimony of Lawrence Henry Wittkop
In the matter of the beating of Lawrence Henry Wittkop and other unknown prisoners of war at Bicycle Camp, Java, between 20 April 1942 and 11 October 1942. One of the guards that gave beatings was "Brown Bomber".

(5-46) 1

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

George Thomas Chapman states that in June or July 1943 at the Bicycle Camp he witnessed the severe beating and subsequent torture of McGone. McGone had been found to have a bottle of whiskey in his haversack when he returned from a work detail. "Brown Bomber" is accused.

(5-46) 1

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

In the matter of the beatings of Lt. Col. William L. Merrigan and Tech Sgt. George W. Scott XX at Bicycle Camp, Batavia, on or about 28 October 42.

(5-46) 1

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Statement of William J. Chapman that on the march between Trisik and Bicycle camp, Java, 17 June, and 18 and 19 July 1943, he witnessed the severe beating with a rifle butt by the Brown Bomber because they got behind the column while carrying a sick man. "Brown Bomber" and Cpl. Bannhill, Roy Cole, Webster are witnesses.

(1-46)

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Statement of William J. Chapman that at the above camp, Java, 30-31 Jan 43, Warren T. Atkinson, Mr. Sano, Goro Davis, Raymond M. Miceley and Robert B. Lane, were severely beaten and kicked by the Brown Bomber for cooking when they were not supposed to. Edward Garner, Hazel Elliott, M. I. Clark, H. F. Wright, and Sarp are witnesses.

(1-46) 1

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Testimony of Rocco E. Solomon at Bicycle Camp, Java.
In the matter of the beatings and tortures of fifteen American prisoners of war by the "Brown Bomber", a Japanese guard at Bicycle Camp, Java, in the summer of or early fall of 42. 28. Witnesses: S/Sgt. Pat Patterson, and Major Clark Taylor.

(5-46) 1

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Statement of Rocco E. Solomon that at Bicycle Camp, Java, in the summer of or early fall of 42, a Japanese guard at Bicycle Camp, Java, in the matter of the beatings and tortures of fifteen American prisoners of war by the "Brown Bomber", a Japanese guard at Bicycle Camp, Java, in the summer of or early fall of 42. 28. Witnesses: S/Sgt. Pat Patterson, and Major Clark Taylor.

(5-46) 1

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Report by Pfc. James McGone re conditions at Bicycle Camp, Batavia.

(3-46) 107

SECRET

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Testimony of Horace Emett Chumley, Sgt.
In the matter of the beating and torture of fifteen American prisoners of war by the "Brown Bomber", a Japanese guard at Bicycle Camp, Batavia, in the summer of or early fall of 42. 28. Witnesses: S/Sgt. Pat Patterson, and Major Clark Taylor.

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(1-46)
Col. Albert C. Searle states at Cemang, food was insufficient and they were without proper medicines. Men were beaten for harboring with civilians over the fence. Lt. Suzuki was 60. "Shashe" was a member of the guards.

(4-47) 27

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

S/Sgt John H. Hemeley states that at Bicycle Camp, Java, P.O.W.s were compelled to load and unload ammunition from trains and boats. At Mae Sil Camp, Thailand, they worked in railroad shops repairing trains that had been bombed and damaged. Accused listed.

(2-43) 7

BICYCLE CAMP, BATAVIA


(4-46) 18

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Testimony of Marvin Earl Robinson, Pfc. In April 1945 he was taken to Estevia and placed in the Bicycle Prison Camp. Were in Estevia five and a half months.

(2-46) 5

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA


(4-46) 20

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

S/Sgt. Otho C. Canby states at Bicycle Camp, Java, they demanded the P.O.W.s make a declaration not to escape. Japs started to force them to sign papers, cooking and knocking them around. Nakatani, Nakai and Shirobura badly beaten. Lt. Suzuki and "Shashe" are accused.

(4-46) 19

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Sgt. George C. Hall states he and other American P.O.W.s were used on military works and operations at Bicycle Camp by the Japs. Accused listed.

(4-46) 22

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Testimony of Victor Forrester Gutierrez, Pfc. In the matter of the use of Pfc. Victor Forrester Gutierrez and other American prisoners of war on Japanese military works at Batavia, Java, during March 42.

(4-46) 42

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Testimony of Chanley, Horace Emitt

See P card, Tanah Pring, Java.

(3-46) 8

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Edward J. Templeman, Gizo, states they had wooden barracks with concrete floors at the Bicycle Camp. Lt. Naka died from lack of medical supplies.

(4-46) 29

BICYCLE CAMP, JAVA

Testimony of Morley Earle Robinson, Pfc. In April 1945 he was taken to Estevia and placed in the Bicycle Prison Camp. Were in Estevia five and a half months.

(2-46) 5
10th Battalion Camp

1st Lt. Walter D. Hunter states that the 10th Battalion Camp, Batavia, Lt. Col. T. A. Donovan is a witness.

BATAVIA, JAVA

Report stating on Christmas 1942 an American general was sent by air from Batavia to a prisoners of war camp to supervise the prisoners. (2-46) 1

BATAVIA, JAVA

Per Franklin B. Turp states that when the Japs took Batavia, they harried the entire town taking automobiles, refrigerators, radios and furniture from the homes. These articles were shipped back to the US and taken to various camps. (4-46) 1

BATAVIA, JAVA

Testimony of Floyd Roy Lamb, Alton James Blackwell, and Melvin Lee Clay. At Camp No 3 in Batavia things were better because we had all our battalion funds and the Nips were fairly liberal; let our officers go outside and bring in food. The Japanese rations were very bad there. (3-46)

BATAVIA, JAVA

Col. Thomas L. Haynes states that at Batavia, he was forced to help load all kinds of machinery, including refrigerators, trucks, tractors and automobile motors and manufacturing equipment, which had been taken from the Dutch, onto Japanese ships which were to be taken to Japan. (6-46) 1

SHANG JAIL, JAVA

Stat of Lt. Harlan G. Kirkpatrick re conditions at Serang Jail, Java. Victim of Hill. (7-46) 108

BATAVIA

Capt. Cornelius L. Reagan states that at Batavia, Japs asked him to write propaganda or announce propaganda to which he refused. When this radio equipment was set before him, he tore it up. For which he received a sentence of fifteen years by a court martial trial. He was beaten with cigarette butts and beaten with rubber hose. (4-46) 1

BATAVIA

Capt. Thomas L. Haynes states at Batavia, together with other Poles, he was forced to unload ammunition, bombs, guns and other military equipment from Jap ships. (6-46) 1

SHANG JAIL, JAVA

Stat of Lt. John Blount Nelson re conditions at Serang Jail, Java. Victim of Hill. (7-46) 119

BATAVIA, JAVA

Jessie Paul Gilliland states that at Batavia, Prison Camp, they were forced against their will to sign a paper stating they would obey all rules and regulations laid down by Japa. They were severely beaten until they agreed to sign. Yamasoto was OC. (1-47) 1

(2-46) 1

BATAVIA

Alfred Herbert Levitt, Ensign, states at Batavia he met and spoke with Chief Carpenter Louis L. Heflin. He, along with other survivors of the USS Houston, had been forced to act as drag horses hauling carts of supplies from the beachhead to the Jap front lines and that among the supplies so hauled were medical supplies and American Red Cross, Tokyo Relief, 1943.
SECRET

SEROANG JAIL, JAVA

Testimony of Joseph P. Delton.
In the matter of the failure to provide American prisoners of war with the proper medical care, food, or quarters at Serang, Java, from approximately 10 March 42 to 5 April 42. Witness: Capt. A. E. Maher.

(1-47) 17

SECRET

SEROANG JAIL, JAVA

Testimony of Capt. Wm. J. Galbraith re matter of beating and mistreatment of Condor Galbraith.

(1-47) 26

SECRET

SEROANG JAIL, JAVA

Testimony of William A. Kostell, Commander in the matter of the conditions at Serang Jail, Serang, Java.

(5-46) 114

SECRET

SEROANG JAIL, JAVA

Testimony of Charles D. Smith reports re general conditions at Serang Jail, Java, from 4 March - 15 April 1942.

(5-46) 4

SECRET

SEROABAJA

Kawai was Finance Inspector at Sereraba in August 1942.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROABAJA

Badjanen was chief of Air Raid Precautions in Soerabaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROABAJA

Masooma was chief of all Javanese in Soerabaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROABAJA

Inouye was inspector of schools and education at Soerabaja August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROABAJA

Yamata, Naval Commander at Soerabaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROABAJA

Van Houten worked in Army Office in Soerabaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROABAJA

Lt. Gen. Yamaoka was Military Governor at Soerabaja Aug. 43. Lived in Governor's House.

(3-45) 1.
In Soerabaia, Java, the informant states that when the Japanese forces entered the city a large crowd of Japanese men went into the streets to look at the entry of Japanese forces. In Toenjoeg, a Dutch Police Inspector trying to keep the Japanese on the sidewalk was killed by a Japanese soldier with a bayonet for no apparent reason.  

(6-46) 1

In Soerabaia it is reported that a European woman was killed in the Sumatra street because she dared to look at a truck loaded with European internees. She was also bayoneted.  

(6-46) 1

In a nearby village (camping) some Allied soldiers were fed and clothed by the natives. Betrayed by a spy, the villagers were murdered and soldiers were taken prisoners.  

(6-46) 1


(3-46) 8

Sgt. Horace Emmett Chumley states that at Tanjung Priok, Java, on 6 April 1943 he and another prisoner named Moss were lying under some trees when a Jap guard came up and indicated that Moss did not come to drink quickly enough. He beat Moss with his rifle about the face and head and his forearm was badly swollen. William M. (Joe) Bowman is listed as an eye-witness. Jap nicknamed "Chumley Chaplin" is accused.  

(1-46) 1

Testimony of Floyd Roy Lamb, Melvin Lee Clay, and Alton James Blackwelder. Pa's boarded a train and went to a camp called Tanjung Priok, Java, most unhygienic conditions. Pa's had to sleep on a concrete floor.  

(3-46) 1
In Soerakarta, Java, the informant states that when the Japanese forces entered the city a large crowd of Javanese men went into the streets to look at the entry of Japanese forces. In Toelojangen, a Dutch Police Inspector trying to keep the Javanese on the sidewalk was killed by a Japanese soldier with a bayonet for no apparent reason.

(T-46)

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

Testimony of Horace Emmett Chestley, Sgt.
See P card Bicycle Camp, Java.

(T-46)
In Laha 60 prisoners were taken, 68 Australians and one Dutch officer, Major of the Engineers Corps. The 8 Australians managed to escape with the plane in the direction of Ambon town. The remaining POWs were led back to the prisoners camp and were bayoneted one by one by the Japanese.

(H-44)2

SECRET

Ambon

In Laha 69 prisoners were taken, 68 Australians and one Dutch officer, Major of the Engineers Corps. The 8 Australians managed to escape with the plane in the direction of Ambon town. The remaining POWs were led back to the prisoners camp and were bayoneted one by one by the Japanese.

(H-44)2

SECRET

Ambon

Harold H. Van Horn and John W. Foustfoy, En. states S/Sgt. William '4. Harper is believed to have been shot in the back of the head by a Jap Twin Engine fighter at Ambonov.

(H-44)1

SECRET

Ambon

Falkland: Dutch Govt

Visscher held the finers of his left hand cut off with a sword as he would not betray his comrades. Was then removed to the POW Camp.
GOYA

Dr. Theodore Brown states that an American pilot was shot down and badly wounded and burned. He was brought to Kariri in Oct. 1943 and the Japanese treated him with little care until he died. The doctor reported that the American was in the graveyard.

(3-45) 1.

GOYA

Father Glerkin of Boston reports that a pilot and four crewmen of a Consolidated bomber were shot down over Muschon Island and landed unhurt. A Japanese captain beheaded the American captain and the other four were beheaded at Kariri. Father Glerkin was captured 18 May 1943 at Tumul Cutlery Point.

(3-45) 1.

GOMOT ISLAND

Mr. Andrew Wild states that Japs bound two missionaries and took them into the jungle at New Guinea. Rev. F. Hinkelman while on Gomot Island was removed from the group and never seen or heard from again. The prisoners were forced to work and were subjected to physical and psychological torture.

(3-45) 1.

HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA

Kunio Yamada, alias Kunio or Kenneth Muramatsu, Antonio, and Kunio Muramatsu, now in custody, beheaded an allied soldier in Oct. 1943 at Nalool Outpost, New Guinea. He also beheaded an American aviator and ordered the bayoneting of 3 other aviators at Kariri Island, New Guinea on 17 Nov. 1943.

(5-45) 2.

HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA

Military Topographic Material belonging to Headquarters 3 Battalion, 724 Infantry Regiment, 36 Division, in Hollanda, New Guinea. It is the policy of the Division Commander to kill all the enemy, but they must first be sent to the Regimental Headquarters. Suitable measures will be taken at Headquarters.

(6-45) 1.

GOMOT ISLAND

S/Sgt. Robert John Fedler states that he witnessed the mutilated bodies of some American soldiers at Nalool Bay, Dutch New Guinea, about 29 or 30 June 1944. The front of the wounds of each American soldier had been cut or ripped open. The parts of each dead American had been severed and disposed of in the mouth of the Americans. Pte. Gilbert Albertson and 51st Lt. Edward Stafford are witnesses. Two Division of the Japanese Imperial Marines are accused.

(10-45) 1.

GOMOT ISLAND

Alfred Sixsmith states that Japs bound two missionaries and took them into the jungle at New Guinea. Rev. F. Hinkelman while on Gomot Island was removed from the group and never seen or heard from again. The prisoners were forced to work and were subjected to psychological torture.

(3-45) 1.

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Alfred Sixsmith states that Japs bound two missionaries and took them into the jungle at New Guinea. Rev. F. Hinkelman while on Gomot Island was removed from the group and never seen or heard from again. The prisoners were forced to work and were subjected to psychological torture.

(3-45) 1.
MALOLO OUTPOST, NEW GUINEA


SECRET

MANOKEWARI AREA, NEW GUINEA

Victim was tortured by long picking needles being driven into his arms by the Japanese when he was picked up in the above area. Was returned to P.W. Camp.

SECRET

MASASHI ISLAND

Father Clerkin of Boston reports that a pilot and four crewmen of a Consolidated bomber was shot down over Masash Island and landed unharmed. A Japanese captain beheaded the American captain and the other four were bayoneted and beheaded at Emu. Father Clerkin was captured 18 May 1943 at Emu in Jutefia Bay.

SECRET
Testimony of Leslie H. Burnette, W/Sgt.

In the matter of the mistreatment of eight American air crew members while being transported from Wewak, New Guinea to Rabaul, New Britain, about the first of April 1942.

Wewak, New Guinea
F
67-106
(4-46) 1

XEROX ISLAND
SECRET
F
51-19

Dr. Theodore Brown quotes Japanese soldiers as saying that sooner or later all captured pilots are beheaded. Capt. James and his crew of 2 were shot down at sea about 2/13. Two were killed and two were wounded. The remaining eight landed two days later at Yokosuka 20 miles east of Wewak. When they flew up the Sepik River and all were captured and taken to Karim. Japs left with them on 12 May 1942 and japs stated their destination was Rabaul where all would be beheaded.

(3-46) 1

NEW GUINEA
SECRET
F
81-0

Newspaper clipping re Cannibalism Charged to Japs in New Guinea.

(10-46) 14

SALAMAN, NEW GUINEA
SECRET
F
51-18

On 29 March 1943 a crew member from a Douglas Bomber shot down on 10 Mar. was beheaded by Lt. Commander (Sub-Lt. 1st Lt) Kosai. A superior officer of a medical unit then laid open the victim. The officer was an officer, about 23. A 1st Class by name and the associated press dispatch added that the chief senior officer responsible was Lt. Com. T. A. Donova.

(6-46) 1

NEW GUINEA
SECRET
F
51-20

Jiro Yokoso beheaded an American aviator and ordered the bayoneting of 3 other aviators at Airiru Island, New Guinea, on 17 Nov. 1943.

(2-47) 22

15th BATTALION CAMP
SECRET
F
301-219

Walter D. Haines states at 15th Battalion Camp, they were forced to sleep on the floor without beds. Kasuma ran the camp. Lt. Cdr. T. A. Douglas was a witness.

(2-47) 22

NEW GUINEA
SECRET
F
51-47

In a diary captured from a Japanese soldier at Salamaua, New Guinea, it describes the beheading of a captured American aviator on March 29, 1943. The diary mentioned Sub-Lt. First Class Kosai by name and the Associated Press dispatch added that the chief senior officer responsible was Lt. Com. T. A. Donova.
Warrant Officer Masaji Takesura states one American war trophy from a sunk minesweeper near Cape Djoesta early May 1944, was beheaded by order of Comdr. Makoto. MC. Wo Takesura assisted by 3 NCOs named Amat, Oomar, and Takojo. Amat and Takojo were both KIA at Tarakan.

(11-45) 1

P 53-6

FOKU

BW Camps, Borneo, reports (Japanese) containing deaths, internes names, labor etc. as to main camps at Luton and Miri, detachments at Kuching, Sandakan, Seria, Fokau and Jesselton.

Mary Dixon, Betty Webber, Marjorie Cooley, Keith George, George Cooley, Harry Webber, Ashton Laidlaw are only Americans mentioned.

(3-46) 3

BORNEO

Document of Prisoner of War and Internment camps in Borneo. Summary of work performed by prisoners shows the following locations for prisoners: Miri (Kuching), Kuching, Seria, Pontianak, Tenggar, Fokau, Tegora), Jesselton.

(30-46) 4

(10-46) 1

(6-45) 1

Jesselton, Borneo

Regulations and reports, Apr 42 to Sept 43 for Borneo FW Internment Camps. Including lists of officers and NCOs.

(4-46) 6

BORNEO

The Chief of POW camp in Borneo was Major Suga Tatsuiji.

(4-45) 6

P 101-3

BAKTOBAH, BORNEO

Near Balikopan, Borneo, July 4, a Japanese officer methodically went down the line of slaves, severing heads and cutting the men with his samurai sword. The survivors said he toppled to the ground with a blow which cut deep into his neck. He covered his face with his hands when a soldier's skewer thrust upon his body in a shallow grave. Was found by Australians.

(10-46) 1

P 53-5

SERIA

FW Camps, Borneo, reports (Japanese) containing deaths, internes names, labor etc. as to main camps at Luton and Miri, detachments at Kuching, Sandakan, Seria, Fokau and Jesselton.

Mary Dixon, Betty Webber, Marjorie Cooley, Keith George, George Cooley, Harry Webber, Ashton Laidlaw are only Americans mentioned.

(3-46) 3

BORNEO

Statement of Lance Cpl. John C. Slaughter. See (P) card SINGAPORE.

(3-46) 24

P 57-8

BORRIO

7/Sgt Warren - Hendry states that in Jan 45 MPs entered the Borrill Camp near Orion and took all the men there and burned the town completely. The men were taken to Balenge and were never seen again. The Filipino woman who was responsible for this raid and whose first name was Maria was tried and shot by the US Inc.

(6-45) 38

P 101-87

POKU

Extract from a handwritten diary captured at Guadalcanal belonging to Miyoshi, 7 Company, 124 Regiment. "Unit captured the capital of Sarawak during the night of 24-25 Dec. 1941 The writer notes the shooting of 120 prisoners of war. 27 Jan 1942 Borneo. Sanggau was completely occupied. 22 Jan. 1942 The 120 POW were shot."

(6-45) 1

P 53-2

BORNEO

P 101-540

Doc. Gen. Yamasu, Kumato, presently commanding a division in Borneo, is a graduate of the French Military Staff College.
KAHUNI, THAILAND

Testimony of Frank W. Picklin, T/Sgt.
In the matter of the beating and torture of Frank W. Picklin by a Japanese E-213268 private named Watanabe. A 1-bar Japanese private named Suki-Mans was present at the time of the beating. Capt. Kondo was in charge at Kahun, Thailand.

(KAUNI), THAILAND

Camps in Sapan and Kamburi, Thailand, said to contain 20,000 to 25,000 British Pts. from Malaysia. See account of James W. Young. Capt. Kondo was in charge at Kahun, Thailand, on 16 December 44. The guard was nicknamed "Billinger".

(KAUNI), THAILAND

Testimony of Marvin Burle Robinson. He was moved to Tamu, there one Jap made it tough for the prisoners his name was Okita. After 4 mo. in Tamu, he was sent to Nakorn, the Jap in charge was Lt. Kakeba, another was Sgt. Kaneko. Sgt. Tanaka beat prisoners George N. Greve severely.

(KAUNI), THAILAND

At Kamburi, Thailand, a large group of English Army Engineers suffering from cholera and dysentery were burned in a hospital hut. Lt. Col. Kanakom was in charge of the camp. Statement of Pte. Thomas J. McGarland.

(KAUNI), THAILAND

Mrs. Sarah Ann Davis states that 40,000 British, Australian and Dutch prisoners were used in building the Burma-Siam Ry. Conditions were so poor under Maj. Chia in Thailand that in Sept. 1942 a strike was staged. The Japs at Kamburi were said to have stolen all their medical supplies and the men in by ones and twos to deal bare handed with cholera and dysentery among the sickly camps.

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(KAUNI), THAILAND

Capt. Mart was at Fong-Fla Duk in 1942. He was last heard of nine months ago at which time he was at Camp No. 4, Kanchanaburi.

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The following reference establishes the execution of one PW at Tontok on an unknown date during 1941. Tontok is on Banca Island off East coast of Sumatra. A Chinese interpreter had been kept back to accompany the Chinese to New Guinea. When he refused he was shot by the Japs.

(4-46) 1

SECRET

MAKRAMAT

Page 101-214

Testimony of Marvin E Arch Robinson, Pte.

He was moved to Tensang, there one Jap

was shot for the prisoners for the Japs

had left the school. From there he was

sent to Nakornat. The Japs in charge was

Lt. Hakeen. Another was Sgt. Sakay. Sgt.

Kehoe beat a prisoner George H. Breeze

seriously.

(2-46) 16

SECRET

MAKRAMAT

Page 101-214

NOKONAT CAMPH.

Wayne Johnson, 82/4, states at Nakornat

Camp a pair of shoes were stolen during

their working party. All on the working

party were punished. Lt. Kanak is accused.

Pte. A. N. Rudge and Fireman 1st. C. H. Beattie

are victims. Sgt. W. Simpson is a witness.

(7-46) 1

SECRET

MAKRAMAT

Page 101-214

NOKONAT CAMPH.

JAMES S. CRUM states that in April he was

moved to Nakon Patom, Thailand. He stayed

there until July 1945. He saw a lot of the

men beaten by Lt. Sato. He was then moved

to the warehouse on the river at Bangkok.

There were also no both shelter at all, and

the roofs were all knocked in by strafing.

(1-46) 2

SECRET

MAKRAMAT

Page 101-214

NOKONAT CAMPH.

There are approximately 1,600 prisoners of

war in the main prison at Nakon Patom,

located about 500 yards off the road between

Nakorn and Nakorn Patom and is approximately

6.6 miles from Nakorn. Four other camps are

located on the same road, each of which

contains over 100 prisoners.

(6-46) 2

SECRET

MAKRAMAT, #5, THAILAND.

Page 87-8

Testimony of Jim Edgar Hunsley, Pte.

Pte. Edgar Hunsley states that on 12

July 44, Sgt. George K Neil was beaten at

Camp #46, Nakornat, Thailand, by Cocooob

"Pock Face" and "Bluebeard," because he had

asked the Japs to allow the remaining

22 Americans in the camp to accompany the

Japanese prisoners to work. The Japs had been

selected to work in the hills

(11-46) 45

SECRET

MAKRAMAT, #5, THAILAND.

Page 87-8

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in the hills.

(1-46) 1

SECRET

MAKRAMAT, #5, THAILAND.

Page 87-8

NOKONAT CAMPH.

Cpl. Grover W. Rose states three bombs

hit Camp Nokonat, one or two being

direct hits on barracks resulting in the

death of 96 and injury of 76 to 100 prisoners.

Major Chester was in charge of the camp.

Camp Nokonat.

(11-46) 45

SECRET

MAKRAMAT, #5, THAILAND.

Page 87-8

Testimony of Paul Chesnut Jones, 1st. Sgt.

In the matter of the Japanese failure to

provide American prisoners of war with

proper medical care and food at Nakon Patom

these hospital wards are located 20

miles south of Bangkok, Thailand on 24 August 44 to

80 August 46. Witnesses: Lt. Col. Costes, and

Major Krause.

(7-46) 30

SECRET

MAKRAMAT, #5, THAILAND.

Page 87-8

Cpl. Bert Faye Jones states at Nakon Patom, he

was returned to the camp after having been out

on a mission and attacked by a guard. An

order was put out stating that if the PARTY

did not surrender himself, the entire

camp would stand at attention until the

camp would turn himself in. None to stand from

5:01 midnight 5:00 a.m. William Price

surrendered himself. He was given a rather severe

beating and then put in the guard house for 30

days. Lt. Stivers, Lt. Rogers and Lt. Feinman

are witnesses.
THAILAND
Japs heard P-47s over railway bridges or other targets near which they were located, during air raids. Prisoners were not allowed to leave the targets until the raids were over. OSS report.

(3-46) 21

SECRET

THAILAND
James E. Crum stated that in April he was moved to Nakhon Phanom, Thailand. He stayed there until July 1945. He saw a lot of the men beaten by Lt. Sato. He was then moved to the warehouses on the river at Bangkok. There were allowed no bomb shelter at all, and the roofs were all knocked in by shrapnel.

(1-46) 2

SECRET

THAILAND
Testimony of Jim Edgar Bensley, Pvt. While P-47s were working on the railroad between Nakhon, Burma and Bangkok, Thailand, they were constantly exposed to the danger of gunfire, bombing, and strafing because they were always on a Japanese military installation or operation.

(3-46) 37

SECRET

THAILAND
In a letter from Pvt. Jim M. Hutton, he reports that in Jan 43 he was moved in the jungles of Thailand to build a railroad. There were many deaths in this camp where he worked as a male nurse until June 1944. The P-47s were transported to Singapore. There were dozens of deaths from beriberi and dysentery. The ship was bombed and 1080 of the 1800 were drowned.

(4-46) 8

SECRET

THAILAND
Testimony of James Franklin Bumpass, Pvt. At Nakhon Phanom Camp in Thailand he was beaten by a Korean guard called "Jungle Jim." He broke off four of his lower front teeth.

(4-46) 1

SECRET

THAILAND
Ronald Olave Whatmore states he was taken to Thailand to work on the construction of the Jap railroad, first at a P-47 camp at Nong Pla Duk and later at a camp at Chumphon. Wages took a parcel from a Thai in Ban Pong and lived only 8 hours after being beaten by the Japs.

(3-46) 8

SECRET

THAILAND
Testimony of Salome A. Arroyo, Pvt. In the matter of the imprisonment of American prisoners of war to carry ammunition and dig fox holes for the Japanese at Thailand.

(5-46) 10

SECRET

THAILAND
The Chief of the P-47 camp in Thailand was Major General Sama Mikoto.

(4-45) 6

SECRET

THAILAND
Testimony of James P. Lettimore, 1st Lt. In the matter of the imprisonment of Americans under improper conditions at Kanburi Thailand from January 1944 till May 46. The Japanese commander was named Capt. Nakai. The superior officer was a Col. Sugasekura. Two of the guards were Arai, and Yamichio.

(5-46) 25

SECRET

THAILAND
Sgt. Jack T. Callum states American P-47s were not attacked at Samanakan, Thailand by CO Kusumai.

(2-47) 3

SECRET

THAILAND
It is reported that the Japanese have almost naked prisoners of war in various places, in eastern Thailand.

(6-45) 9

SECRET

THAILAND
Maj. Gen. Hamada was attached to the War Office in Tokyo when he was ordered to replace Maj. Gen. Yamada as Chief of Staff of the Thailand Garrison Army. Hamada is reported to have been a Military Attache in England prior to the war and to speak both French and English. Maj. Gen. V. Hamada, given in a Bangkok diplomatic list as a Jap Military Attache in April 1942. This officer is presumably Maj. Gen. Hamada, Mitschi.

(1-46) 22

SECRET
THAILAND

At Batum there were approximately 500 Pows, at Tarang 2,0, as of 3 July 1945. They had no medical attention, were forced to and labor, were beaten and starved. Col. Kangita or Komitani, Col. Ishii and Capt. Kobayashi are accused.

(1-46) 1

THAILAND

Mrs. Sarah Ann Davis states that 3 British soldiers attempting to escape to India from a prisoner of war camp in South Thailand were caught. Each man was forced to dig a hole and put into a stake to which they were later tied and a fire was lighted under them. At the same time they were bayoneted from behind the back by Japanese soldiers.

(6-45) 1

MALAYA

92 Australian and 69 United Kingdom Pows were rescued by US submarines from a Japanese transport which was torpedoed on 12th September, 1944, in the Western Pacific. These men were among approximately 700 Australians who, with approximately 600 British Pows had been embarked in a Japanese ship at Singapore on 18th September, for transfer to Japan.

(2-45) 1

Treatment of people in Malaya during the Japanese Military Occupation.

14 Dec 45

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 993.0 (1)

MHA Data 08/57
SECRET

85 KILO CAMP, BURMA

(7-46) 187

85 KILO CAMP, BURMA

Lt. Hiram L. Kincaid states re conditions at 85 KILO. Maj. H. N. Wright, witness.
(7-46) 158

85 KILO CAMP, BURMA

Sgt. Charley L. Pryor states that Capt. Hidalgo, at 85 Kilo, was responsible for sending prisoners to 80 Kilo Camp to die.
(8-46) 8

100 KILO CAMP

Lt. John W. Silan states at 100 KILO, 19/C Albert Lindsey died on a march. Although brutally beaten and died 2 months later.
(7-46) 189

100 KILO CAMP

Lt. Harlan G. Kirkpatrick states at 100 KILO, 19/C Albert Lindsey died on a march. Although brutally beaten and died 2 months later.
(7-46) 158

100 KILO CAMP

Col. Charles N. Green states at Camp 100 Kilo, an American POW was sick and didn't quite make it to the slit trench. Japanese guard beat about sixty prisoners, including the sick, with broomsticks. Now, Japanese guards are more accurate.
(4-46) 73

100 KILO CAMP

Pfc. Martin Wallis, Jr. states at the 100 Kilo Camp, Burns, a Japanese awoke him on both sides of his face because he was smoking on a work detail.
(4-46) 74

100 KILO CAMP

Capt. Jack Donald Ross states he was beaten at 100 Kilo Camp by a Korean Guard because they had found a book of poems on his desk.
(3-46) 52
100 KILO CAMPS

Cpl. Robert J. Labyky states at 100 Kilo Camp, Burma, the housing was very poor. Majority of men had dysentery due to improper conditions. The last approximately 31% of the men who went into this camp.

(4-66) 77

100 KILO, BURMA

P

Cpl. Charles W. Green states he witnessed the beating of 2nd Lt. H. A. Sun by Col. L. G. Chappell at 100 Kilo, Burma. Lt. Hampton was beaten in June or July 1943 because one of the men who had been working on a work detail, had died about 2 days later. Col. Chappell was beaten because he was too sick to work and died about two weeks later. Sgt. Tachibana, Sgt. Hara and Col. Hara are accused. Col. Sharp is accused.

(4-66) 77

100 KILO, BURMA

P

Capt. J. L. Dormer states at Camp 100 Kilo, Jiro on Salisbury severely beaten an American officer at night in the barracks. The officer was caught stealing after he had been held not too hard. Col. Harte, Col. J. H. R. Smith, Maj. Ted A. Fowler and Lt. Col. H. E. W. Sleeper are witnesses. Bennett is accused.

(4-66) 77

100 KILO CAMP

P

Testimony of Clyde E. Jones, 2/Sgt.
In the matter of the beating of Maj. Winthrop Roper by a Korean guard named Kongzi about October 8 at 100 Kilo Camp, Burma. Kongzi was known as Kangzi.

(4-66) 77

100 KILO CAMP

P

Testimony of John W. Lee, 2/Sgt.
In the matter of the mistreatment of Cpl. Cullum of the 33rd FA at 400 Kilometer Camp, near Maubin, Burma. The Japanese commanding officer was Col. Yabuki.

(4-66) 77
RANGOON, BURMA

It is reported that in Sandoowy, Burma, on 6 October 1944, two American Airmen were brought to Sandoowy by the Japs, and that the Japs told them that they were going to Sangoon the next day where they would be shot.

(6-46) 1

SECRET

RANGOON, BURMA

On 21 July 1943, S. D. Thury and T. T. Thaung were arrested by Jap Military Police as suspects. They were taken to the Central High School Camp in Rangoon, Burma, and held for 10 days. They were then released with 11, 12, and 13 September 1943. They were last seen on the 13th, and they have not been heard from since.

(10-46) 1

SECRET

RANGOON, BURMA

According to L. H. Hedges, several of her friends were shot by the Japs during a broadcast in Sandoowy. She was last heard from in Sandoowy, and she is presumed to be dead. She is survived by her husband and two children.

(10-46) 1

SECRET

RANGOON, BURMA

On 29 March 1943, at Rangoon, Burma, a man and a woman entered the house of a British officer. They were suspected of being Japs, and they were arrested and taken to a concentration camp. The man was later released, but the woman was kept for 10 days. She was last seen on 13 September 1943.

(10-46) 1

SECRET

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RANGOON, BURMA

It is reported that in Sandoowy, Burma, were arrested two American Airmen, one of whom was shot by the Japs and the other was taken to a concentration camp. They were last seen on 13 September 1943.
At Rangoon in September 1942, 1st Lt. Kenneth Foster states that 1st Lt. Kelley left Rangoon; 2nd Lt. Hope; 5th Lt. Jordan and 1st Lt. Morgan were brought in after being captured by the Japanese. They were all beaten except Major Haley, Morgan. Major Morgan is listed as witness.

(7-46) 1

SECRET

Testimony of Cornelius Charles Moyer, Capt. In the matter of the public assaulted, and beaten, by a guard because he failed to bow. "Your Eyes" is accused. Lt. James A. Keeler is a witness.

(7-46) 1

SECRET

Testimony of Capt. Eugene A. Brooken. After capture, Wagoner was held about 2 weeks in an air raid by the Japanese in a cell at an army garrison near Saga, Burma. Later taken to Rangoon. Wagoner stated that there were numerous beatings of the prisoners at the penitentiary by the Japanese guards. Witnesses: Lt. Col. Douglas Aldrich.

(5-46) 1

SECRET


(5-46) 1

SECRET


(7-46) 1

SECRET

Testimony of Billy T. Davis. In the matter of the death of Capt. Ethel H. Dobbs of Rangoon, Burma. Allied bombers and strafing planes were operating in the area all during the time they were on the march. Capt. John Hunt and Capt. Donald W. Miller are witnesses.

(7-46) 1

SECRET

Testimony of Newton Jack Kellam states: In the matter of torture and public exhibition of Kenneth T. Kellam at Rangoon Prison, Rangoon, Burma, on or about 15 March 1944. One of the guards was known as Private 11th. Witnesses: H.G. C.W. Whisley and Capt. D.C. Moyer.

(5-46) 1

SECRET

Testimony of E.M. White, 1st Lt. In the matter of the death of E.M. White at Rangoon, Burma, on or about 15 March 1944. One of the guards was known as Private 11th. Witnesses: H.G. C.W. Whisley and Capt. D.C. Moyer.

(5-46) 1

SECRET


(5-46) 1

SECRET

Testimony of William J. Walsh states that at Rangoon a guard severely beat Billy Time with a pliers handle all over his body until he (the guard) could no longer lift the club.
Testimony of James Sharp Johnson in the matter of severe punishment and death of prisoners of war at Rangoon, Burma, on 15 November 1944. Capt. Witt received a severe beating, which was followed by a severe beating and a severe beating resulting in death. Prisoners forced to.remove ties and baton fetters for Japanese military prisoners forced to march in chains. Subjected to abuse and ridicule by Japanese civilians. Severe medical attention given even in emergencies. Collective punishment given for offenses of few. (4-46) 70

Testimony of Calvin M. Elbering, Jr., states at Rangoon, Burma, he was wounded by shrapnel along with Yano, Thomas and Henshaw. Japs took their first aid and they received no medical care at all for two weeks. (5-46) 56

Testimony of Lt. Kenneth Cooper Woodley states in Nov. 1944, a British soldier escaped from the Tahan Compound at Rangoon, and the whole compound was destroyed. Lt. Walter C. Winton was killed. (5-46) 44

Testimony of Harold McGinnies states at Rangoon. Some old prisoners who escaped earlier reported bad conditions of food and health in the prisoners. (5-46) 35

Testimony of Harold L. Gilbert that in Rangoon the ratio of deaths for all prisoners was 50 percent. There was very little medical treatment and Japanese forced Burmese doctors and nurses to treat white men in the prison camp. The men were frequently taken by the guards and made to stand naked in the sun. (5-46) 4

Reports taken from interrogation of 20 crew members, recently liberated from a Jap prison camp in Rangoon. Burma. "Segregation of Air Force personnel was purposely done so there was no question that the Japs felt additional animosity toward flyers. Some crew members were led to believe that the Japs considered them "war criminals" rather than POWs." (11-46) 12
Testimony of Grady M. Farley
In the matter of the failure to provide adequate medical attention to American prisoners of war at the New Law Court Building, Rangoon, Burma, resulting in the deaths of Lt. James Gray, Lt. Reginald Robert Williams, Flight Officer Kenneth Herbert and Lt. Butterfield.

(5-46) 41

Testimony of Allan D. DuBose states prisoners were imprisoned under improper conditions at New Law Courts from 10 Dec. 43 to 27 July 44.

(11-46) 105

1st Lt. Charles Henry Read states the Japs bound their hands and feet for 2 days and nights. No food or water for 3 days. At Rangoon they were taken out for interrogation and usually beaten with bamboo and teakwood clubs. Japs would grind cigarettes out on their faces and burn their feet with candles.

(11-46) 90

Francis Richard Edwards states at New Law Court, he was forced to a kneeling position with T/Sgt. Edward F. Trinkner, M/Sgt. Charles N. Whiteley and S/Sgt. Stanton L. Dow. Guard struck him several times over the head with his leather sandals.

(12-46) 88

Testimony of Fletcher F. Hart.
In the matter of imprisonment under improper conditions and failure to provide sufficient medical attention for American Prisoners of War, Japanese Prison Camp No. 6, Rangoon, Burma, during 44 and 45.

(3-46) 3

Testimony of Grady M. Farley
In the matter of the improper imprisonment of American prisoners of war at the New Law Court Building, Rangoon, Burma.

(5-46) 36

Testimony of S/Sgt. Charles Thomas Montagna
In the matter of the beatings of American prisoners of war by the Japanese at Prisoner of War Camp No. 6, Rangoon, Burma, on 1 March 48. On 1 March 48, he was beaten by a Japanese supply Sgt. whose name is unknown to him but his nickname was "Calorie Miser".

(6-46) 1
HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA

Captured diary of 54 Line of Communication Unit stating that hospital ship, Yoshino Maru, after unloading cargo was sunk off Hollandia, New Guinea, March 1944, by airplanes.

(3-45) 1.

JUTEPAYA BAY

Father Glerkin of Boston reports that a pilot and four crewmen of a Consolidated bomber was shot down over Makgu Island and landed at sea. A Japanese captain beheaded the American captain and the other four were bayoneted and beheaded at Makgu. Father Glerkin was captured 8 May 1942 at Fin in Jutepay Bay.

(3-45) 1.

KAIKIRI ISLAND

Dr. Theodore Brown quotes Japanese soldiers as saying that some or later all captured pilots are beheaded. Capt. Jace and his crew of 9 were shot at sea about 1/43. Two were killed and two were wounded. The remaining eight landed two days later at Pago Pago and all were beheaded. They fled up the Sepik River but all were captured and taken to Japs. They were shot on 13 May 1942 and Japs stated their destination was Asaba where all would be beheaded.

(3-45) 1.

VITIKA, NEW GUINEA

In October 1943 an American ship was treated with sahly, neglected and given little to eat. He disappeared and the native doctor's boy reported that the American was in the graveyard.

(3-45) 1.

KAIKIRI ISLAND

Father Glerkin of Boston reports that a pilot and four crewmen of a Consolidated bomber was shot down over Makgu Island and landed at sea. A Japanese captain beheaded the American captain and the other four were bayoneted and beheaded at Makgu. Father Glerkin was captured 8 May 1942 at Fin in Jutepay Bay.

(3-45) 1.

KAIKIRI ISLAND

Junio Yumoto beheaded an American pilot and four crewmen of a Consolidated bomber was shot down over Makgu Island and landed at sea. A Japanese captain beheaded the American captain and the other four were bayoneted and beheaded at Makgu. Father Glerkin was captured 8 May 1942 at Fin in Jutepay Bay.

(3-45) 1.
SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-26
WOKO ISLAND
Dr. Theodore Brown quotes Japanese soldiers as saying that sooner or later all captured pilots are beheaded. Capt. James and his crew of 9 were shot down over 1/43. Two were killed and two others were captured by natives and turned over to the Japanese.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-29
WOKO ISLAND
In Feb or Mar 1944 an American aircraft crashed near Wokas Island, New Guinea. Of the crew, 4 were killed by Japanese. Japs captured them on their way to Wokas Island, took two to Rabi, took the others to Kiri. They were bound and beaten, and one was killed. The remaining eight landed two days later at Woke Island 20 miles east of Wokas Island. They fled up the Sepik River but were all caught and taken to Kiri. Japs stated that their destination was Rabaul, where all would be beheaded.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-25
NAHAU RIVER
Dr. Theodore Brown quotes Japanese soldiers as saying that sooner or later all captured pilots are beheaded. Capt. James and his crew of 9 were shot down at sea 1/43. Two were killed and two others were captured by natives and turned over to the Japanese. Mr. Brown states that the remaining eight landed two days later at Woke Island 20 miles east of Wokas Island. They fled up the Sepik River but were all caught and taken to Kiri. Japs stated that their destination was Rabaul, where all would be beheaded.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-23
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-22
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-20
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-19
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-18
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-17
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-16
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-15
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-14
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-13
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-12
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-11
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-10
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-9
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-8
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-7
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-6
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-5
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-4
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-3
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.

SECRET
NEW GUINEA
F. 51-2
WAINEGO CREEK
Later, Mr. Brown captured one of the Japanese soldiers who had been captured by the Japs at Kiri, after he was captured.
Robert John Schlotter states at Angelico, Luzon, he was told by natives they had seen an airplane of the AAF crash into the church. Japanese soldiers pulled the crew from the plane and killed them by stabbing them. Leon Navas knew of this incident.

Julia Hilt Dodge states that Mrs. Maria Tantang Coll died of the death of 38 Filipinos in the town of Angat, Bulacan Province, having been accomplished by some tortuous process.

Pvt. Raydon Lawrence of US Army was captured by Jap forces near Arayat, Pampanga, P.I., on Sept. 21, 1944, and taken to Angeles where he was kept without food or water for two days then taken to a cemetery and tied to a tree with barbed wire, and used for bayonet practice until he was dead. His tormentors made a public spectacle of his torture and suffering.

Julian Leyson King states at Angat in January 1942, three Japanese soldiers were allegedly killed by Filipino civilians. The Japanese then entered the village in strength and set up machine guns at various places in the town. They used only without warning, the Japanese moved down and killed approximately 1,000 Filipino civilians with these machine guns.

Lt. Conner states that on Dec 12 or 13, 1944, a Navy pilot shot down and parachuted to earth near the church at Angeles, Pampanga, and was captured and immediately incarcerated to death.


Lt. Conner states that in Angeles, Pampanga and was captured and immediately incarcerated to death.

Paul E. Crawford states in November 1944, he was paraded through the streets of Angeles for about an hour and a half. This treatment was to rid him of the eyes of the Filipinos who lined the streets. Capt. Katsuki is accused.

Leland Elkins Johnson states that Mr. Rosendo Alesinera told him that in Aley and Arayat the Japanese army made rapid advance because they herded the Filipinos from these towns in front of them.

Filipinos in the streets of Angeles were machine-gunned by low flying enemy planes on Sunday and religious holidays when large numbers of civilians were in the streets.

During an air raid on Bangkok on 27 March 1945 a group of 1,000 white prisoners of war were in the Tan Son area which was attacked. Ten prisoners were shot by the Japanese while running away from the group, possibly for shelter.
Bangkok

It is reported that about 20 or 30 PW are at Bangkok, where the Japanese are using them to assist in the manufacture of explosives.
(4-45) 1

BANGKOK

Lunag Fraidit appeared as a witness for the defense in the war crimes trial of F.S. Sergeant Pholekul, who admitted the Co-Prosperity sphere. He was arraigned as a war criminal, and charged by Direk Jayasena.
(3-46) 1

BANGKOK, THAILAND

It is reported that about 20 or 30 PW are at Bangkok, where the Japanese are using them to assist in the manufacture of explosives.
(4-45) 1

BANGKOK

Mr. J. Holbrook Chapman, Second Secretary of Legation and Mr. Willy R. Peck, American Minister, state that the Japanese soldiers released five radios in the American Legation in Bangkok on Dec. 10, 1943.
(6-46) 1

BANGKOK

James E. Crum stated that in April he was moved to Sakon Phokan, Thailand. He stayed there until July 1945. He saw a lot of the men executed by Lt. Sato. He was then moved to the warehouse on the river at Bangkok. They were allowed no food or shelter at all, and the roofs were all knocked in by shrapnel.
(1-46) 2

BANGKOK, THAILAND

Japanese authorities in Thailand have quartered PW in warehouses in Bangkok. They have refused food to PW in the warehouse close to the railway station. One PW was shot down in Bangkok.
(4-45) 5

BANGKOK

Subj: War Crimes Investigation, Bangkok.
(12-47) 56

BANGKOK

News of the arrival of PW in the warehouse at Bangkok has been confirmed. They are living in poor conditions with little food and shelter.
(3-46) 46

BANGKOK

Evelyn W. Burns states that in Bangkok they worked from morning until approximately 1200 at night on one day. They were required to work until 1430 at night. Lt. Col. Thorpe Major Rogers and Major Wilkins are witnesses.
(4-45) 47

BANGKOK

Testimony of Major Ira B. Fowler. He read the signed sworn statement made by Hideo Arai at Bangkok on 23 February 46, in which he stated that he had talked to Fowler in Bangkok, Thailand, and that he had employed him for his kindness during the time that he was a prisoner of war and that Fowler had promised to send him to Korea by plane. Fowler told him that he would not be able to give him any assistance.
(5-46) 5
By 2 Sept. the total number of American prisoners evacuated from Bangkok had reached 169. All American prisoners were evacuated from Bangkok and camps east of Bangkok (Nakorn Nayok and Thon). On 30 Aug an American air lift brought out 92 American prisoners from the Tachakari area and 222 British prisoners from the same area. One report states that only 30 American PW still remain in Thailand.

(34-46) 14

SECRET

THAILAND

Japs at Korea, Manchuria, Hongkong, and Thailand forced Americans to leave behind necessary clothing and effects when repatriated because they were allowed to take only what they could carry. They were prevented to employ porters.

(2-45) 2.

SECRET

THAILAND

Major Paul Lewis Ashton stated that in or about July 1944, approx. 1,200 British & Dutch soldiers, P.O.W. of the Japanese, were put on a Japanese transport at Thailand and sent to Japan; that during this trip, which took ten weeks, 50% were kept almost continuously in the bottom hold of the ship. State above incident was related to him by Pvt. E. W. Lewis.

(9-45) 9-20

SECRET

THAILAND

Mrs. Sarah Ann Davies states that 40,000 British, Australian and Dutch prisoners were used in building the Burma-Siam Ry. Conditions were so poor under Major Child in Thailand that in Sept 1942 a strike was staged. The vaps at Kamburi were said to have stolen all their medical supplies and sent the men in by ones and two to deal bare-handed with cholera and dysentery among the coolie camps.

(6-45) 16

SECRET

THAILAND, THAI BASTILE

Site of NW Camp for Australians at Northern end of Burma - Thailand Ry.

(2-45) 1.

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET
THAILAND

92 Australian and 63 United Kingdom POWs were rescued by US submarines from a Japanese transport which was torpedoed on 12th September, 1944, in the Western Pacific. These men were among approximately 700 Australians who, with approximately 600 British POWs, had been embarked in a Japanese ship at Singapore on 4th September, for transfer to Japan.

(C-43) I.

SECRETS

THAILAND

Mr. James and Mrs. Lucas states that 7 British soldiers attempting to escape at India from a prisoner camp in North Thailand were caught by the local police and forced to dig a hole and put into it a stake to which they were later tied and a fire was lighted under them. At the end they were supposed to be pulled back by Japanese soldiers.

(SE-46) I

SECRETS

TREATMENT OF PEOPLE IN MALAYSIA DURING THE JAPANESE MILITARY OCCUPATION.

14 Dec 45

SECRET
BURMA-THAILAND RAILROAD

Health condition of Pows who constructed Burma-Thailand Railroad. Our guards were primarily Koreans. They did all they could to kill or mistreat Pows under their control. Sixty thousand British and Dutch Pows employed as labor battalions building the line. Twenty thousand men died of disease, exhaustion and exposure during the eighteen months we were working on this construction.

(5-45) 101

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

Pfc. Marvin E. Robinson states that he was a member aboard the USS Houston. Arrived in Thakha on 27 Oct 42. Lt Col Nagatomo said he received orders to build a railway from Thakha to Bangkok (Burma Siam Railway) and it was going to be built if he had to put an officer under each tie. Eleven men were shot for trying to escape by orders of Nagatomo.

(11-45) 34

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

2nd Lt. Yoshimura, Kinichiro, story of mistreatment of Pows on Burma-Siam railway near Thakha on 1 Oct 42. Arrived at Thakha on 27 Oct 42. Lt Col Nagatomo said he received orders to build a railway from Thakha to Bangkok (Burma Siam Railway) and it was going to be built if he had to put an allied soldier under each tie. Eleven men were shot for trying to escape by orders of Nagatomo.

(11-45) 34

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

The Burma-Siam Railway was constructed by 5th Roy Regt. and 9th Roy Regt.

(4-45) 8

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

 pig (57-8)

7 Coy, 5 Railway Regt. was in charge of some 300 Allied Pows and 100 hired Burmese working on the construction of the Burma-Siam railway during 1942 and 1943.

(3-46) 33

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

Lloyd Willey, of the USS Houston, states that an Australian sergeant, C. O. D. W. Merrick, was shot by Intelligence. First Sergeant H. H. Deppe was beaten so badly he died. Accused: Lt Mito and Nagatomo.

(12-45) 27

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

Lt Charles D. Smith states that at Burma-Siam By, April 42, SF 1/c James Henry White died from malnutrition. Pfc. Lawrence Francis Kondela and Sgt. Joe M. T. Russ died as a result of the Japanese's failure to provide proper food and sufficient medicines. Captain Lambkin was beaten for asking for better conditions.

(3-45) 1

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

United Kingdom POW captured at Singapore worked on Burma-Siam Railway near Bangkok, Siam. 1200 POW later torpedoed 21 Sept. 1945 off Malaya.

(3-45) 5

BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY

The Burma-Siam Railway was constructed by 5th Roy Regt. and 9th Roy Regt.

(4-45) 8
Lloyd V Willey, of the USS Houston, states that an Australian sergeant, O'Donnell, was shot by "Dillinger". 1st/Sgt H.H. Sepler was beaten so badly he died. Accused: Lt. Nito and Nagatanu. Place: Burma-Siam Railway.

(12-45) 27

SECRET

BURMA SIAM RAILWAY

United Kingdom POW captured at Singapore, worked on Burma Siam Railway near Bangkok Siam. 1300 FWS later torpedoed 21 Sept. 1944 off Luzon.

(3-45) 6

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 913 096
By JM NARA Date 08/28
MAKASSAR

Cdr. Robert V. W. Basset states at Makassar, they were placed in a filthy native prison. Two American sailors were beaten there. They tied to two trees when beaten. Witnesses are listed.

(3-47) 31

SECRET

MAKASSAR, Celebes

Roger Velthm Eriksen reports re general conditions at Makassar Celebes in Aug. 1943, these Dutch POWs escaped, were re-captured and executed, 20 of their friends were punished for a month.

(1-46) 4

SECRET

MACASSAR, Celebes

Thom William Drake, Lt. USNR states that when he arrived at Makassar, Celebes, there was only one American left, a Miss Helene Beer and an his crew from 1944 to 1045 he accuses the following: Emilio Nacario, Lt. (JG) Saito, Capt. Tanaka, Capt. Tanaka, Capt. Tanaka, Capt. Tanaka, and Abe, and Emilio Chemon.

(10-46) 16

SECRET

MACASSAR, Celebes

Carl Mills reports re the death of Robert Gilbert, 36, at Makassar, Celebes. Mills states that on 17 Nov. 1942, Gilbert landed under a wall, he was rushed to the camp hospital and received medical treatment. He died the same day.

(1-46) 8

SECRET

MACASSAR, Celebes

Testimony of Walter B. Lake in the matter of employment by the Japanese of prisoners of war on a military nature at a prison camp at Makassar, Celebes Islands, from July 42 to October 45. The Japanese who directed orders was Natsuki. Witness Sgt. John Collins.

(6-46) 12

SECRET

MACASSAR, Celebes

Ernst of Leon Curtis Jensen, in re the matter pertaining to prisoners of war imprisoned at Makassar, Celebes Islands were beaten with a baseball bat for offenses not committed by the P.O.W.

(6-46) 23

SECRET

CAMPA MARAS

Orval V. Peters states at Camp Maras they were only given a small portion of rice and were nearly starved at all times. Were severely beaten and wasted for several days.

(1-47) 29

SECRET

EYRE

Macarca

E. M. Arrington, Plc, states that at Makassar members of the B.E.C.H. who were there: A. W. A. Howes, Edwards, Brown and Tinker - all died from malnutrition.

(10-46) 21

SECRET

MACASSAR, Celebes

1st Lt. Walter D. Haines states at Makassar a US plane strafed the camp. No munitions on the map. A radio station with clearly visible towers was located near the map. Admiral Nishimura was C.O. Natsuki in C.O. was accused.

(1-47) 14

SECRET

CELEBES

Diary kept by Allen M. Fettler, 22/c, while a POW at Makassar, D.E.I. On March 10, 2 fellows off the P.O.W. were beaten 10 times with a judge pipe. On 22 March 1942, 1900 P.O.W. in camp. 20 were men and 14 American officers. V. H. was one of the guards. Apr 12 Mr. Fisher was beaten. On 24 April, 92 Americans were beaten including 1st Cdr, Duncan, 6 Apr, Temple and 10 Englishmen were beaten. On 24 May Barney Thompson was given 70 lashes.

(10-46) 21
CELEBES

Re: Request aff taken setting forth for requested below concerning internment by the Japanese in the Celebes re Tracy Dumont.

(3-48)

SECRET

CELEBES

Clarence Edmund Bronson statement in the matter of the transportation of American prisoners of war under improper conditions on board the ASAMA MARU from Celebes to Nagasaki.

(12-46) 9

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 913 096
By JM NARA Date 08/20
SECRET

JAPANESE KILLED IN BATAVIA. Indonesians made Jap navy officers and non-combatant technicians alike from the train and killed them. Under the command of Lt. T. Takeda, 40 Japanese who were on their way to Batavia from Bandung by motor-cars have been put to the same fate, it is reported.

(3-46) 9

BATAVIA

Col. John H. Buck states in Batavia they received no medical supplies. Received a beating because he did not salute the Jap guards. Contio beat an Indian and an Australian severely with sticks. Food was bad at 100 5110 Camp. About 30 P.O.W.s died at this camp. Camp was bombed by Allied planes. 14 prisoners were killed.

(3-46) 103

BATAVIA to SINGAPORE


(3-46) 47

SECRET

BATAVIA

Capt. Raymond R. Redd states in Batavia he witnessed a few beatings given the men by the Japanese. Japs wanted all of the prisoners to stand in one place so they wouldn't try to escape and would obey all orders given them by the Japs. They received orders not to sign these papers. The Japs put the prisoners in the guardhouse. They kept him in the guardhouse until he finally sent them orders to put the papers on.

(1-46) 1

BATAVIA

Testimony of Marvin Kerle Robinson. Pfc. Edward Wallace Harbaugh states at 10 M. Camp, Batavia, their base meal was rice. Occasionally had to sleep in the floor. Whole camp would be punished for any slight infraction of the rules by anyone. It. Sonji ran GC. Col. Kaze was in charge.

(2-47) 10

SECRET

BATAVIA


(4-47) 30
BATAVIA, JAVA P.W. CAMP

Report stating on Christmas 1942 an American general was sent by air from Batavia PW camp to Japan camp. (2-46) 1.

(2-46) 1

BATAVIA, JAVA

Testimony of Floyd Boy Lamb, Alton James Blackwelser, and Melvin Lee Clay. At Camp 84 in Batavia things were better because we had all our battalion funds and the Japs were fairly liberal; they let our officers go outside and bring in food. The Japanese rations were very bad there. (3-46) 1

(3-46) 1

BATAVIA, JAVA

Capt. William J. Galbreith states they were marched down a hot asphalt road for a distance of one quarter mile, to a building in Serang, Java. He saw the weak and injured beaten on this march. The water tasted salty and it no doubt contributed to the spread of diarrhea and dysentery among them. Informed the Supreme Commander on Java. (5-46) 15

(5-46) 15

BATAVIA, JAVA

Cpl. Theodore L. Schuster states at Batavia, together with other PW's, he was forced to unload ammunition, bombs, guns and other military equipment from Japanese ships. (6-46) 11

(6-46) 11

BATAVIA, JAVA

Capt. Cornelius E. Reagan states at Batavia, Japs asked him to write propaganda or announce propaganda to which he refused. When this radio equipment was set before him, he tore it up. For which he received a sentence of fifteen years by a court martial trial, he was beaten with cigarette butts and beaten with rubber hose. (6-46) 1

(6-46) 1

BATAVIA

BATAVIA, JAVA

Statement of Lt. John Blount Nelson concerning conditions at Serang Jail, Java. (5-46) 113

(5-46) 113

BATAVIA

Alfred Herbert Levitt, Ensign, states at Batavia he met and spoke with Chief Carpenter Louis L. Hafen. He, along with other survivors of the USS Houston had been forced to act as dray horses hauling carts of supplies from the headlong to the Jap front line and that among the supplies so hauled were medical supplies served American Red Cross, Tokyo, Relief 1928. (2-46) 1

(2-46) 1

BATAVIA PRISON CAMP

Jesse Paul Gilliland states at Batavia Prison Camp, they were forced against their will to sign a paper stating they would obey all rules and regulations laid down by Japs. They were severely beaten until they agreed to sign. Tamashii no OC. (1-47) 1

(1-47) 1

BATAVIA

BATAVIA, JAVA

Report by Lt. Edward Miles Barrett re conditions at Serang Jail and Batavia prison camp. (1-46) 24

(1-46) 24

BATAVIA, JAVA

Testimony of Horace Emmott Chunley, Sgt. See P card Bicycle Camp, Java. (5-46) 8

(5-46) 8

BATAVIA

Report by Lt. Walter D. Ritten states PW's were forced to work on military projects by the Japs at 10th Battalion Camp, Batavia, Lt. Driffer, T. A. Donnavin is a witness. (1-47) 37

(1-47) 37

SHANGRAI, JAVA

Stat. of Lt. Harlan H. Kirkpatrick re conditions at Serang Jail, Java. Violent Hill. (7-46) 158

(7-46) 158

SHANGRAI, JAVA

Stat. of Lt. John Blount Nelson re conditions at Serang Jail, Java. Violent Hill. (7-46) 159

(7-46) 159

SHANGRAI, JAVA

Report by Lt. Edward Miles Barrett re conditions at Serang Jail, Java. (1-46) 24

(1-46) 24

SHANGRAI, JAVA

Statement of Lt. John Blount Nelson concerning conditions at Serang Jail, Java. (5-46) 113

(5-46) 113

SHANGRAI, JAVA

Statement of Lt. John Blount Nelson concerning conditions at Serang Jail, Java. (5-46) 113

(5-46) 113

SHANGRAI, JAVA

Statement of Lt. John Blount Nelson concerning conditions at Serang Jail, Java. (5-46) 113

(5-46) 113
SECRET

SERANG JAIL, JAVA
Testimony of Joseph F. Delton. In the matter of the failure to provide American prisoners of war with the proper medical care, food, or quarters at Serang, Java, from approximately 4 March 42 to 5 April 42. Witness: Capt. A. H. Mather.

(1-47) 17

SECRET

SERANG JAIL, JAVA
Testimony of Capt. W. J. Galbraith on matter of beating and mistreatment of Capt. Galbraith.

(1-47) 26

SECRET

SERANG JAIL, JAVA
Testimony of William A. Kosteln, Commander in the matter of the conditions at Serang Jail, Java, from 4 March - 13 April 1942. Witness: Capt. A. H. Mather.

(5-46) 114

SECRET

SERANG JAIL, JAVA
Lt. Col. Harold S. Hanlin gives statement concerning conditions at Serang Jail, Java.

(5-46) 10

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Kadjonem was chief of Air Raid Precautions in Serobaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Kadjonem was chief of Air Raid Precautions in Serobaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Kadjonem was chief of Air Raid Precautions in Serobaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Mossong was chief of all Javanese in Serobaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Inoye was inspector of schools and education at Serobaja August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Yamato, Naval Commander at Serobaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Van Rutten worked in Army Office in Serobaja in August 1943.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SEROBAJAJA
Lt. Gen. Yasuoka was Military Governor at Serobaja Aug. 43. Lived in Governor's House.

(3-45) 1.

SECRET

SERANG FRISON, JAVA
Testimony of Philip Walter Martwick in the matter of the imprisonment under improper conditions of American Prisoners of war at Serang Prison, Java, from 3 March 42 to 16 April 42.

(5-46) 14
TOENJOENGAN

In Soerabaja, Java, the informant states that "When the Japanese forces entered the city a large crowd of Javanese men went into the streets to look at the entry of Japanese Forces. In Toenjoengan, a Dutch Police Inspector trying to keep the Javanese on the sidewalk was killed by a Japanese soldier with a bayonet for no apparent reason."

(6-45)1

SECRET

TANJONG PAGAR

It is reported that in Singapore that the last stand against the Japanese was apparently made at Tanjong Pagar and this so enraged them that an "unknown number" of British and Australian troops were lined up on the edge of the wharf, linked together with wire passed through the palms of their hands, and a machine gun turned on them.

(6-45)1

SECRET

CAMP TANGO FRICK, JAVA

Testimony of Herman W. Barash, Pfc. In the matter of the beating of American prisoners of war at Prisoner of war camp Tango Prick, Java, by a Japanese Mess Sgt. name unknown, known to the Americans by the nickname of "The Prince", from April 42 to June 42. Witnesses: S/Sgt. Pat Patterson, and Major Ira Fowler.

(5-46)

11

SECRET

TANGO FRICK, JAVA

Testimony of Herman W. Barash, Pfc. In the matter of the failure of the Japanese to furnish American prisoners of war with proper food and quarters at Prisoner of war Camp Tango Prick, Java, from April 1942 to June 1942. Witnesses: S/Sgt. Pat Patterson, and Major Ira Fowler.

(5-46)

12

SECRET

TANJHN FRICK, JAVA

Testimony of Horace Emmett Chumley, Sgt. See P card Bicycle Camp, Java.

(3-45)

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 913 046

By JML NARA Date 08/12
In Laha 69 prisoners were taken, 68 Australians and one Dutch officer, Major of the Engineers Corps. The 8 Australians managed to escape with the plane in the direction of Ambon town. The remaining POWs were led back to the prisoners camp and were bayoneted one by one by the Japanese.

(6-45)2

Victim had the fingers of his left hand cut off with a sword as he would not betray his comrades. Was then removed to the POW Camp.

Harold H. Van Wormer and John W. Peurifoy, Jr. states 3/Sgt. William F. Barbee is believed to have been shot in the back of the head by a Jap Twin Engine Fighter at Ambonev.

(6-46)1
MALOL OUTPOST, NEW GUINEA


MANOKWARI AREA, NEW GUINEA

Victim was tortured by long sacking needles being driven into his arms by the Japanese when he was picked up in the above area. Was returned to P.W. Camp.

MUSCHO ISLAND

Father Clerkin of Boston reports that a pilot and four crewmen of a Consolidated bomber was shot down over Muscho Island and landed unhurt. A Japanese captain beheaded the American captain and the other four were bayoneted and beheaded at Kiaru. Father Clerkin was captured 18 May 1943 at Pim in Jautela Bay.

SECRET

MAGEMERE

Ito gained from Japanese PW re June 1943, a half-caste, aged about 21, escaped from Naemere. He was recaptured by the Kurita force, turned over to camp authorities and shot.

MANOKWARI

Sarihini Bin Tjitsrodiwiryo states that in Manokwari during March-April 1944 three Japanese stealing were beheaded by two military police officials. Victims were first severely beaten, were refused food and drink for three days. Two military police officials then slashed at their heads with Japanese swords.
MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-10

SECREcT

On 29 March 1943 a crew member from a Douglas Dauber shot down on 19 Mar. was beheaded by the Guam. A superior seaman from a medical unit then beheaded the abdonment. The victim was an officer. After 25, an instructor in Army Transport Command at Moresby. Taken from a diary captured at Salamis, New Guinea. SM 912. The next senior officer responsible was Lieutenant Commander Macklin. (4-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-11

SECREcT

Victim, a Roman Catholic Priest of Moresby, was executed through both sides of the neck by two Japanese and buried while still alive. This occurred at Madang. Victim met five to a former Japaneseowned warehouse full of mustard gas.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-12

SECREcT

Fie. 1st Cl. Dooly Weke witnessed 2 Japanese being beheaded on Madang Island. They were placed in a scuttling position and a Japanese soldier advanced with drawn sword and cut off their heads. Coolies were compelled to witness the execution. (4-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-33

SECREcT

Father C. Wagenberg, German missionary, reports he escaped from Java in New Guinea, that Father Arthur Hanion from Pittsburgh, Pa., a Dutchman, is imprisoned by the Japanese and forced to operate his abdonment. They Japanese imprisoned over 200 missionaries, mostly German nationals, from Madang to Neway. (4-45) 1.

MANIKANARI, NEW GUINEA

P 51-49

SECREcT

Capt. Paris was tied to a post, and his arms cut off with a sword. He was then beheaded at the above place because he destroyed his ship by fire before it could be seized by the Japanese.

MANIKANARI, NEW GUINEA

P 51-49

SECREcT

Report of instances of cannibalism at Biak and Madang. (4-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-51

SECREcT

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-60

SECREcT

Tubumuna, a "Beauhaya Staat," at Saliolo. Before the war collaborated with the Japanese. At Saliolo in Jul 42 he persuaded the 3 Villagers to leave them. One of Tubumuna's subordinates, a policeman shot and wounded one of them at Tubumuna's order. The three men escaped and joined the Dutch guerrillas. (2-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-60

SECREcT

Mr. Feneveler, a native of Kisar, was a religious teacher at Sora in 1944. He lived with him at Saliolo and feels that he has much information about defense supply dumps and general matters in Sora. He is at present in Sortum. (2-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-64

SECREcT

A "Beauhaya Staat," at Saliolo, advised five American refugees at Saken on 24 Jul 42 to give themselves up. In Aug 1942 one of Tubumuna's subordinates shot and wounded one American at Tubumuna's order. (4-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-65

SECREcT

Report of instances of cannibalism at Biak and Noemfoor. (4-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-67

SECREcT

Noemfoor Island.

P 51-74

SECREcT

Tubumuna, a "Beauhaya Staat," at Saliolo before the war collaborated with the Japanese. At Saliolo in Jul 42 he persuaded the 3 Villagers to leave them. One of Tubumuna's subordinates, a policeman shot and wounded one of them at Tubumuna's order. (2-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-80

SECREcT

On 29 March 1943 a crew member from a Douglas Dauber shot down on 19 Mar. was beheaded by the Guam. A superior seaman from a medical unit then beheaded the abdonment. The victim was an officer. After 25, an instructor in Army Transport Command at Moresby. Taken from a diary captured at Salamis, New Guinea. SM 912. The next senior officer responsible was Lieutenant Commander Macklin. (4-45) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-87

SECREcT

Joseph G. Mason stated that while in prison in the Bataan area, Hirano, a doctor and the Butcher, injected five prisoners including Mason, with quinine, thereby causing within a week the death of Richard London and Donald Atkinson. Other victims were James McCallum and John Belujian. (4-47) 1.

MADANG, NEW GUINEA

P 51-98

SECREcT

RABACU, AREA

P 51-01

SECREcT

Sailofo, New Guinea

P 51-02

SECREcT

Report of instances of cannibalism at Biak and Noemfoor. (4-45) 1.

PAPUA, NEW GUINEA

P 51-44

SECREcT

Reverend Father Bernard Joseph Tonjes states that at Siglo Point, near Kieto, in Jan or Feb 1942, Japanese naval interpreter told Wong, a Chinese resident of Kieto that the husband of his wife's sister had been executed by the Japanese. Wong's mother was beaten to death by the Japanese. Information might be obtained from Oskar Epsomonegro, a native official, at Siglofo at Barmali Island who is now at Saparac, story taken from interview with Oskar Epsomonegro. (4-45) 1.
Document of Prisoner of War and Internment Camps in Borneo. Summary of work performed by prisoners shows the following locations for prisoners: Miri (Kuching, Sarawak), Pontianak, Bukit Lawang, Jelutong, and Jesselton.

(34-45) 3

Extract from a handwritten diary captured at Guadalcanal belonging to Miyoshi, 7 Company, 124 Regiment. "Unit captured the capital of Sarawak during the night of 24-25 Dec. 1941. The writer records the shooting of 120 prisoners of war. 27 Jan 1942 Borneo, Sangihe was completely occupied. 28 Jan. 1942 The 120 POW were shot."

(6-45) 1

Major Gen. Yamada, Kunio, presently commanding a division in Borneo, is a graduate of the French Military Staff College.
The following reference establishes the execution of one PW at Numto on an unknown date during 1944. Numto is on Hinta Island off the east coast of Sumatra. A British interpreter had been kept back to accompany the Column to New Guinea. When he refused he was shot by the Japs.

(1-46) 1

SECRET

Makau

Testimony of Marvin Earl Robinson
He was moved to Tanak, there one Jap made a thorough search for the prisoners in his house and all his papers. After 48 hours, at Tanak, he was sent to Makau, where in charge was Lt. Enkeke. Another was Sgt. Kayama. Sgt. Kayama beat a prisoner George H. Wood severely.

(2-46) 16

SECRET

Nakorn Patom

James C. Clum states that in April he was moved to Nakorn Patom, Thailand. He stayed there until July 1945. He saw a lot of men beaten by Lt. Son. He was then moved to the warehouses on the railway at Bangkok. There were no ships at all, and the roofs were all knocked in by shells.

(1-46) 2

SECRET

Makau

There are approximately 1,600 prisoners of war in the main prison of war camp in Udon Thani, located approximately 600 yards off the road between Udon and Nakorn Patom, and is approximately 6.6 miles from Udon. Four other camps are located on the same road, each of which contains 500 prisoners.

(3-46) 8

SECRET

Nakorn Patom

Testimony of Jim Edgar Henley, Plott. In the matter of the use of PoWs at Nakorn Patom, Thailand, by Coasaboo "Pock Face" and "Blueshead", because he had taken the prisoners to the Japanese to allow the remaining 22 Americans in the camp to accompany 100 Americans who had been selected to work in the hills.

(4-46) 1

SECRET

Gol. Chas. Lawrence Wood states at Nakorn Patom, Thailand, they built defense positions in the hills for the Japs, such as caves and dugouts.

(12-46) 49

SECRET

Nang Pha Duk

Richard Chas. Lawrence Wood states that in April they were forced to work on the railway, which was built by the Japanese. His group went first to Kanchanaburi. Later they went to "Kinqua". Men were dying like flies from a virulent type of typhoid fever. They were moved from Khoi Sai to a place called "Kanak", and sent to Otham, Khoi with a bad foot. Was subsequently moved to Nang Pha Duk.

(3-46) 21

SECRET

Testimony of Charles Cothran
At 11th October in Thailand a Captain Nakau was in command during the period that he was in the prison hospital. Captain Nakau appeared to dislike all prisoners of war and was known to have personally beaten a number of them.

(4-46) 1

SECRET

Nong Pla Duk

Ronald Clive Whatmore states that Thailand. He was forced to labor on the construction of the railway line, first at a PW camp at Nong Pla Duk and later at a camp at Thungasee.

(3-46) 21

SECRET


(11-46) 17

SECRET

No. 3 Camp, Nakorn Patom, Thailand

Testimony of Jim Edgar Henley, Plott. In the matter of the use of PoWs at Nakorn Patom, Thailand, by Coasaboo "Pock Face" and "Blueshead", because he had taken the prisoners to the Japanese to allow the remaining 22 Americans in the camp to accompany 100 Americans who had been selected to work in the hills.

(1-46) 1

SECRET

Gol. Chas. Lawrence Wood states at Nakorn Patom, Thailand, they built defense positions in the hills for the Japs, such as caves and dugouts.

(12-46) 49

SECRET

Nang Pha Duk

Ronald Clive Whatmore states that he was taken to Thailand to work on the construction of the railway line, first at a PW camp at Nong Pla Duk and later at a camp at Thungasee. He took a parcel from a Thai in Ban Pong and lived only 8 hours after being beaten by the Japs.

(3-46) 8

SECRET

Makau

Testimony of Paul Cootes, Sgt. In the matter of the Japanese failure to provide American prisoners of war with proper medical care and food at Nakorn Patom, Thailand they were severely beaten with poles, clubs, and swords in June 1945. Acquitted at Thakubu and Sgt. Kayama.

(7-46) 50
THAILAND

Japs hurled P-40s at railway bridges or other targets near which they were located, during air raids. Prisoners were not allowed to leave the targets until the raids were over. OSS report.

(3-46) 21

SECRET

THAILAND

James E. Crum stated that in April he was moved to Nakhon Pothom, Thailand. He stayed there until July 1946. He was a lot of the men beaten by Lieh Soo. He was then moved to the warehouses on the river at Bangkok. There were allowed the men to shelter at all, and the roofs were all knocked in by shrapnel.

(1-46) 2

SECRET

THAILAND

Testimony of Jim Edgar Nolley, Pfc.

While Pows were working on the railroad between Nakhon, Burma and Bangkok, Thailand, they were constantly exposed to the danger of gunfire, bombing, and strafing because they were always on a Japanese military installation or operation.

(3-46) 37

SECRET

THAILAND

In a letter from Pvt. J. M. Hittnerman he reports that in Jan. 43 he was moved in the jungles of Thailand to build a railroad. There were many deaths in this camp where he worked as a male nurse until June 1944. The POWs were transported to Singapore. There were dozens of deaths from beriberi and dysentery. The ship was bombed and 1080 of the 1000 were drowned.

(4-46) 8

SECRET

THAILAND

Testimony of Jesse Franklin Rummas, Pfc.

At Nakakhon Camp in Thailand he was beaten by a Korean guard called "Jungle Jim." He broke off four of his lower front teeth.

(4-46) 1

SECRET

THAILAND

Testimony of Salome G. Arroyo, Pfc.

In the matter of the imprisonment of Americans under improper conditions at Kamtri, Thailand from January 1944 to May 1946. The Japanese commander was named Capt. Mochi, his superior officer was Col. Sugiyama. Two of the guards were Araiz, and Yachimo.

(5-46) 10

SECRET

THAILAND

The Chief of Ta/Y camp in Thailand was Major-General Sana Eikawa.

(4-46) 6

SECRET

THAILAND

Testimony of James P. Lattimore, 1st Lt.

In the matter of the imprisonment of Americans under improper conditions at Kamtri, Thailand from January 1944 to May 1946. The Japanese commander was named Capt. Mochi, his superior officer was Col. Sugiyama. Two of the guards were Araiz, and Yachimo.

(5-46) 25

SECRET

THAILAND

Sgt. Jack T. Callim states American POWs were beaten at Nakhon, Thailand by Col. Nouma.

(2-47) 3

SECRET

THAILAND

It is reported that the Japanese have almost naked prisoners of war in various places in eastern Thailand.

(5-46) 9

SECRET

THAILAND

Maj. Gen. Hamada was attached to the War Office in Tokyo when he was ordered to replace Maj. Gen. Yasuda as Chief of Staff of the Thailand Garrison Army. Hamada is reported to have been a Military Attache in England prior to the war and to speak both French and English. Maj. Gen. Yasuda was given a Bangkok diplomatic list as Jap Military Attache in April 1944. This officer is presumably Maj. Gen. Yasuda, Mitsuo.

(1-46) 2
THAILAND

At Ratburi there were approximately 400 PwWs, at Tavang 500, as of 1 July 1945. They had no medical attention, were forced to hard labor, were beaten and starved. Col. Yanagida or Yamagichi, Col. Ishii and Capt. Kokubu are accused.

(1-46) 1

THAILAND

Mrs. Sarah Ann Davis states that 3 British soldiers attempting to escape to India from a prisoner of war camp in South Thailand were caught. Each man was forced to dig a hole and put into it a stake to which they were later tied and a fire was lighted under them. At the same time they were bayoneted from behind the back by Japanese soldiers.

(6-45) 1

THAILAND
PWS, In

92 Australian and 60 United Kingdom PwWs were rescued by US submarines from a Japanese transport which was torpedoed on 12th September, 1944, in the Western Pacific. These men were among approximately 700 Australians who, with approximately 600 British PwWs, had been embarked in a Japanese ship at Singapore on 4th September, for transfer to Japan.

(2-45) 1.

MALAYA

Treatment of people in Malaya during the Japanese Military Occupation.

14 Dec 45