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a) Prosecution document numbered 5113, the affirmation of ABDUL RAUF, is now introduced for identification, and the marked excerpts thereof offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5115, the affirmation of PYARAY MOHAN, is also introduced for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being introduced in evidence. These documents describe the torture of the witnesses by the Japanese Azuma, who beat and kicked them and ordered them to be tortured by the water method.

Prosecution document numbered 5114, the affirmation of HABIB-URRAHMAN is now produced for identification, and the excerpts marked therein offered in evidence. This document states that the Japanese Azuma and his assistant beat a woman with heavy pieces of wood and burned her naked body. Azuma attempted to force Khaliq's wife to admit her husband was a spy and on her refusal said: "Your husband shall never return home". Khaliq was shot.

b) Prosecution document numbered 5116, the affirmation of ZAITOON BIBI, is offered for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being introduced in evidence. This document states that in January, 1943, the witness's husband was arrested. She was herself taken to the gaol where she met her husband who was being beaten with a piece of wood until he became unconscious. Blood was pouring from wounds on his body.

The Japanese beating him threw hot and cold water over him to revive him.

The witness was then beaten in front of her husband after which she was taken to another room where she was forced to remove her clothes. She was tied up, hands raised above her head and legs apart, and a lighted candle was placed on a stool between her legs, so that her private parts were burned.

Her husband was later shot.

c) Prosecution document numbered 5117, the affirmation of MOHAMED HUSSAIN, is now introduced for identification, the marked excerpts thereof being offered in evidence. This document states that on 2nd August, 1945, the witness was arrested and taken to Aberdeen Jetty with about 700 other people. He was put into a boat with the others and sailed in the evening. About 2 a.m. the next day, at a point 400

yards from the shore, all the people in the boats were forced into the sea by the Japanese using sticks and bayonets. The witness swam for the shore and about 200 men and two or three children reached there safely.

There was no food and shelter to be found and one by one the survivors died. Some six weeks later, the Japanese returned and the witness was the only one still living. He was taken to a place where there were 10 other men and they were put into a water-logged and freezing tunnel. After four days one of the men died.

d) Prosecution document numbered 5317, the affirmation of HADAD ALI, is now offered for identification, and the excerpts marked therein, produced in evidence. The document states that the witness was arrested in October, 1944, and taken to the Cellular Gaol. For the first twelve days no charge was made against him and on all these days except one, he was tortured twice a day by being made to kneel on a sharp piece of wood with a pole between his knees, hands above his head with heavy books on them.

Then he was tortured by having heated pins thrust under the nails of his hands. He was tied to a grid and burned with a candle on his thighs and private parts and tortured in other ways until his release one month after his arrest.

e) Prosecution document numbered 5318, being the affirmation of MURAD ALI, is now introduced for identification and the marked excerpts thereof offered in evidence. This document states that a number of Indians were tried as spies, the witness being present during most of the hearing. Each accused was tortured until he made a false confession, implicating others. Some Japanese including one of the Judges, took part in a torture whereby the accused was tied to a grill, legs apart, the lower part of the body naked. A stool was placed between the legs with a lighted candle on it, so that the man's private parts were burned.

From time to time the Judge and other Japanese would light a piece of paper and pass the flame over the thighs and private parts of the accused, men and women both being treated in this fashion.

Steel pins, heated in a fire, were thrust beneath the fingernails of the accused. The water torture was also carried out and the accused were brutally beaten.

Eventually 43 accused were executed, 12 died in gaol from torture and disease and one committed suicide.

f) Prosecution document numbered 5319, the sworn statement of BUI I NADAN, is tendered for identification, and the excerpts marked therein offered in evidence. The document describes the beating of a native by a Japanese using a stick. The native died a week later as a result of the beating.

g) Prosecution document numbered 5321, the affirmation of MOHAMMAD, is now produced for identification, the marked excerpts therein being tendered in evidence. This document describes the murder of three coolies by Japanese. They were beaten savagely and died as the result of their injuries. One man was tied to a tree and given neither food nor drink for three days. He died on the fourth day, having been beaten daily.

h) Prosecution document numbered 5322, the sworn statement of NIHEI YAMANE, is offered for identification, the marked excerpts wherein are produced in evidence. This document relates that in May or June 1945, orders came from the Japanese Civil Administration that all persons caught stealing military or civil stores or food supplies would be killed on the spot. The witness who was attached to the administration states that he received these orders, but only beat people for theft and did not carry out the orders.

N I C O B A R S.

a) Prosecution document numbered 5112, the sworn statement of LESLIE, a Nicobarese, is now tendered for identification the marked excerpts therein being offered in evidence. This document states that two Indians were beaten with rods, kicked with boots and burned with cigarettes by a Japanese. One of the Indians was beaten to death.

The witness saw Dr. Jones with wounds all over his body. Natives and Indians were beaten and with one exception, no medical treatment was ever given. They were blindfolded and driven away while their personal belongings were given to the witness who has never seen the men since.

b) Prosecution document numbered 5111, the sworn statement of MRS. I. JONES, is offered for identification, the marked excerpts therein being produced in evidence. The Affidavit states that on 10th July, 1945, Dr. Jones, husband of the witness, was arrested by the Japanese.

Two weeks later the witness was herself arrested on suspicion of helping her husband who was charged with being a spy. She was released next day and re-arrested shortly afterwards. The witness saw 11 Nicobarese and Indians tied to posts with rope, gasping for breath. There was large raw patches on their knees and elbows. She saw another man bleeding from the head who appeared to have been terribly beaten. He died shortly after.

The witness overheard two Japanese talking, one saying that Indians were not very strong and died from mere beating so that it was better to beat them only on the elbows and knees which caused pain and thus forced the truth.

c) Prosecution document numbered 5110, the sworn statement of the Rev. JOHN RICHARDSON, is now introduced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that in July, 1945, sick Nicobarese and Indians were chosen, allegedly to be sent to hospital, and taken away by the Japanese. They were never seen again. Dr. Jones who was taken away has never returned.

Other victims were daily taken away, handcuffed, under armed guard, and never seen again. One Indian thus removed was later found in the river, unconscious.

16 10 17

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION of ABDUL RAUF,
Clerk in the Chief Commissioner's
Office, Port Blair.

Address: Aberdeen Village, Port Blair.

Duly affirmed states:

I am 45 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at Port Blair. My permanent home is Port Blair and I am at present living at Aberdeen Village, Port Blair.

SEAMAN SUEO AZUMA whom I could recognize was in charge of the investigations in the first "Spy Case". I was put up before him on several occasions during the course of the trial. I was subjected to the following forms of torture by this man personally and his assistants.

- (a) I was tied to the door and beaten with a thick stick so badly that I became unconscious.
- (b) His assistants caught both my hands and made me stand upright and beat me very badly with a thick batten. He also kicked me with his heavy boots.
- (c) AZUMA helped to hold me down on to a bench on which I was already tied, while LT. HIMURU SUGIHARA whom I could recognize, poured water down my nose and mouth. Two thick pieces of wood were used by AZUMA and his assistants to hold me down and these were pressed across my chest and thighs.

I have also seen AZUMA beat ILTAR SINGH so badly that large septic wounds were produced on his thighs.

(Signed) ABDUL RAUF.

Interpreter: I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) H. BARRON, Major.

Affirmed before me (signed) H. BARRON, Major
8th Bn. The Rajputana Rifles,

This 17th day of December '45.
Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied
Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para. 7)

1611A
Evidentiary Document # 5115.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION of PYARAY MOHAN,
Clerk in Supply Department.

Address: School Lines Village, Port Blair.

Duly affirmed states:

I am 43 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at Port Blair. My permanent home is School Lines Village where I am now living.

I was arrested in a Spy Case on approx. 25 Jan. 43 and brought to Jail where I was tortured. Six Japanese, who I do not know first gave me about 100 lashes with a cane till I was unconscious. I came to after about half an hour; they led me to a bed and then poured about five buckets of water into my nose. I again became unconscious for about 6 hours. SEIICHI SUGO AZUMA whom I could recognize was present and I heard him ordering the Japanese to torture me.

(Signed) PYARAY MOHAN.

Interpreter:

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) H. BARRON, Major.

Affirmed before me (signature) H. BARRON, Major,

8th Bn. The Rajputana Rifles.

This 21st day of December '45.
Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para. 7).

1617A
Evidentiary Document # 5114.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF HABIB-UR-RAHMAN, Clerk
in the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Address: Aberdeen village, Port Blair.

Duly affirmed states:

I am 28 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at Calcutta. My permanent home is Aberdeen village where I am now living.

SEATAN SUEO AZUMA, whom I could recognize, while ABDUL KHALIQ's wife was being investigated by him severely handled her. He beat her with heavy sticks while his assistant YOSHIHARA MIKEMI was burning her naked body all over. She was true and refused to say what they wanted her to say.

On another occasion AZUMA came to our house with SUSUMU HASHIDA to find an Allied code book and also prepare a plan of the place in the house where the messages were alleged to have come from.

On yet another occasion he came to our house with MIKEMI and suggested to KHALIQ's wife that if she would say that ABDUL KHALIQ had transmitted messages, he promised to let our men off. He moreover suggested that all was done under compulsion of NARAYAN RAO who was a high officer with influential powers. To this she objected assuring AZUMA that it was all false. Then he replied "your husband shall never come home" Abdul Khalik was shot.

I recognize YOSHIHARA MIKEMI and SUSUMU HASHIDA.

(Signed) HABIB-UR-RAHMAN.

Interpreter:

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) H. BARRON, Major.

Affirmed before me (signature) H. BARRON, Major.

8th Bn; The Rajputana Rifles.

This 24th day of December '45.

detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia. (Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instn. No. 1, para. 7)

1613A
Document # 5116.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION of ZAITOON BIBI, Widow of
ABDUL KHALIQ.

Address: Aberdeen Village, Port Blair.

Duly affirmed states:-

I am 24 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at Port Blair. My permanent home is Aberdeen Village where I am now living.

During January 1943, my husband was arrested and taken to the jail. The next day I also was taken to the jail; this went on for the next three days as each evening I was allowed to return home as I had a two months old son.

During the periods I spent in the jail I was asked by SEAMAN SUEO AZUMA, whom I could recognize, whether my husband (ABDUL KHALIQ), my father-in-law, NARAYAN RAO, SUKAR KHAN, CHHOTTA SINGH, ATTAR SINGH and DR. SURAIN had any means of communicating with the British, to which I replied I do not know anything about it. On receiving this reply, YOSHIHARA MIKAMI, whom I now recognize, AZUMA and LT. HIKURU SUGIHARA, whom I could recognize, started beating my father-in-law, who was tied to a bench, with sticks. They also beat me by slapping me with their hands and kicking me; after about one hour I was released and allowed to return home.

The same evening at about 9 p.m. they again sent for me and took me to the jail where I was taken to a room in which I met my husband. In my presence the three Japanese AZUMA, MIKAMI and SUGIHARA beat my husband with a stick until he was unconscious; blood was pouring from wounds in his body; they then threw hot and cold water over my husband in order to revive him. They then asked him to confess to sending messages to the British; he refused to do so. On his refusing to comply with their request they told him that if he continued to refuse to confess that they would carry out the same form of torture on me. He again refused and they beat me with a stick in front of my husband. After this they took me to another room where I was made to remove my clothes, tied me up with my hands raised above my head and my legs apart. MIKAMI then placed a lighted candle on a stool between my legs and burnt my private parts. They then started to ask me questions about my husband to which I replied that they have not been doing anything and I do not know anything. They then produced what appeared to be a wireless set and said that they had found it in my house and told me that I must say that 'my husband, father-in-law, NARAYAN RAO, SUKAR KHAN, CHHOTTA SINGH, ATTAR SINGH and DR. SURAIN were communicating with the British by means of this machine'. To this I replied that the machine had not come from my house and that I did not know anything about it. They again beat me for about 20 minutes. After this they released me, gave me my clothes and sent me to another room.

After about 25 minutes they called me and said that all seven of the accused (including my husband and father-in-law) had confessed that they had been sending messages to the British, also witness had stated the same, and asked me why I did not admit to the charge, to which I replied that they may have stated these things by torture but I knew nothing about it. They also told me that if I signed a confession to the effect that they (the seven accused) were sending messages to the British that they would release both my husband and myself. I again refused after which they released me and allowed me to return home.

My husband was later shot.]

(Signed) ZAITOON BIBI.

Interpreter:

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in her own language, prior to her signature which appears above.

(Signed) ? Capt.

Affirmed before me (signature) H. BARRON, Major,

8th Bn. The Rajputana Rifles.

This 24th day of December 1945.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para. 7)

AFFIDAVIT SWORN BEFORE MAJOR H.W.A. BLAIR
AT PORT BLAIR ON DECEMBER 4TH 1945.

MOHAMMED HUSSAIN of ABERDEEN BAZAAR, having been
duly affirmed, states:-

On 2nd Aug. 45 I was arrested in my house in ABERDEEN BAZAAR by a police constable and I then joined another party who had been rounded up by six Japanese. Three of these Japanese I believe to be officers. I was taken to jail and locked in a cell with 9 other men whom I do not know (and whom were later drowned) until the 3rd Aug. 45. At about 5 p.m. on the 3rd I and the rest were taken to the main gate where JOCHI FUKUNOSUKE told us that it had already been published that as from August onwards no rations would be supplied to the public and that we were being sent to a new place to cultivate the land. There were a great number of people, I think about 700 or 800. We were loaded onto lorries and taken on to ABERDEEN JETTY under Japanese escort. I was put in one of the boats but could not observe what was happening outside my boat. At about 7 p.m., we sailed and in the early morning of the following day (about 2 a.m.) we reached a point approx. 400 yards from the shore where we were forced into the sea. The Japanese used sticks and bayonets and I was hit with both. In my boat there were only men and two or three children. I swam for the shore and there waited for the dawn. I believe about two hundred men and two or three children reached the shore in safety. With five other men I set off down the coast in search of food and shelter. We could find nothing and were forced to live under the trees eating anything we could find. I heard that BURMESE had looted other parties and also that the Japanese had bought a small amount of rice to the Island but we did not see either. One by one my companions died due to starvation and when the Japanese came, approx. one month and twenty days after, I was the only one left. The Japanese informed me that they had signed a peace treaty and providing I would return to ABERDEEN they would feed me and treat me well. I was taken to a place where there were ten other men of whom I recognised BHAGAT SINGH, BULWAN SINGH and FUTWA. We were brought by the Jurginmaster SAZAO UCHIURA and one Japanese officer and 10 or 12 soldiers to BAMBOO FLAT JETTY. From the Jetty we were taken and put in a room in the doctor's bungalow at BAMBOO FLATS; we were there for four days and during that time were given a very small quantity of rice and water. We were not allowed out and no sanitary arrangements existed in the room. We were taken from there by the Jurginmaster SAZAO UCHIURA and seven other Japanese, at night, to a tunnel where after four days FUTWA died due to the terrible conditions of water and cold. When he died his body was thrown back into the tunnel and the door closed. I do not know where the tunnel is because it was dark the whole of the time. We were taken to Japanese HQ at BAMBOO FLAT where

Evidentiary Document 5117.

2.

our names were recorded. Then we were loaded on to a tarpaulin covered truck and taken to BAMBOO FLAT HOSPITAL. Of the eleven men only one was a BURMAN.

The Japanese boats could have gone in closer to the shore although the sea was a bit choppy.

I was a coolie working for the Japanese up till the evening before I was arrested. That evening my work ticket was taken off me.

I had never committed any crime against the Japanese or Civilians.

X

MOHAMMED HUSSAIN.

Taken down by me at PORT BLAIR on December 4th 1945.

(Signed) H. BARRON, Major.
8th Bn. The Rajputana Rifles.

1615A

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF IMDAD ALI,
Schoolteacher.

Address: PAHARGAON, PORT BLAIR.

duly affirmed states:

I am 35 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at Port Blair. My permanent home is Pahargaon where I am now living.

At the end of October '44, I was arrested and taken to the Cellular Jail. For the first 12 days I had no idea why I was there and no charge was made against me. On 11 of these days I was taken to the torture room twice a day, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and made to kneel on a sharp piece of wood with a pole between the bend of my knees, my hands raised above my head and heavy books placed upon them. I was made to do this by whatever constable was on duty. MATAICHI MITSUBASHI whom I now recognise, paid frequent visits to the room to make sure that it was being carried out properly. On two occasions I became unconscious, was revived with a bucket of water and made to start again.

On the 13th day I was taken before PETTY OFFICER MIYOSHITADA whom I now recognise and he charged me with having received signal lamps from the Headman of SCHOOL LINES VILLAGE, a false charge. I denied the charge and TADA started to beat me with a large stick. After 20 minutes I was tied to the door and was beaten until I feigned unconsciousness. Water was thrown over me to revive me and I was then told to sit in a chair. TADA produced a large safety pin and after heating it in the flame of a candle, he thrust it under the nail of the middle finger on my left hand to a depth of approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ ". After this I was sent back to the torture room and was again made to kneel on the stick etc. Three days later I was again taken before TADA who produced a pen and paper and told me to write out a confession. I refused and was again beaten by TADA. I was then tied to a grid, feet uppermost until I again feigned unconsciousness. A bucket of water was thrown over me and again TADA thrust a pin into my finger, this time the third finger of my left hand. After this I was sent back to the torture room and made to kneel on the stick again. Two days later I was again brought before TADA and this time I was tied to the grid and a policeman was instructed by TADA to burn me with a candle on my thighs and private parts. I still would not confess and was again taken to the torture room. On the last occasion I was taken before TADA he instructed SULTAN to torture me with a pin. This SULTAN did six times twice each on three fingers of my left hand. TADA then gave instructions that my fingers should be burnt; this SULTAN did with a candle. I still refused to confess and was taken back to the torture room.

2.

Here I saw my aged father-in-law being ill-treated and I thought that I could stand no more so I wrote out my confession.

On 24 Nov. 44 I was released.

(Signed) IMDAD ALI.

Interpreter:

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) H. BARRON.
Major.

Affirmed before me (signature) H. BARRON,
, Major

8th Bn. the Rajputana Rifles.

This 21st day of December '45.
Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied
Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para 7.)

1616A

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF MURAD ALI
at present in jail.

Address: Civil Jail, port Blair.

Duly affirmed states:

I am 41 years of age, of Indian nationality, born at HARAINA, a village in the punjab, India. My permanent home is HARAINA. I am at present a prisoner in port Blair jail.

After the execution of NARAYAN RAO in March, 1943, I became A.S.P. and am therefore in a position to give information regarding various trials.

In the '2nd SPY CASE' a boy MOHAMMED ALI was making a sketch map near the 'HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH POINT'. He was seen by a Japanese soldier who arrested him and took him to his O.C's bungalow. The statement that the boy made ^{was} that FAIZAL HASSAN had ordered him to make sketches of Japanese defence positions. The boy was taken to the SHIREIBU and here he stated that RATAN CHAND of JUNGLI GHAT, assistant to FAIZAL NUSSAIN, had ordered him to make the sketch map. The case was then referred to MATAICHI MITSUBASHI and FAIZAL HUSSAN, RATAN CHAND and all their assistants were arrested without reason.

I was present during most of the time during which the case was in progress. The case was tried by three judges from SINGAPORE, whose names I do not know, and they were assisted by MITSUBASHI, SUSUMU HASHIDA, SGT. YASUO HAYASHI, SGT. SENICHI OKUMURA, SGT. KIYOSHI IIDA, and YOSHIMARU MIKEMI. During the whole of this case there was absolutely no direct or concrete evidence against any one of the accused. Each in his turn was tortured and when they could no longer stand the strain they made false confessions implicating others. Eventually 43 were executed, 12 died in jail through torture and illness and one committed suicide.

During this case I saw the following methods of torture carried out by the people mentioned.

(a) prisoners were tied to a grill, legs apart and the lower portion of their body from the waist downwards naked. A stool was placed under the crutch and on it a lighted candle, so placed that it would burn their private parts. As the candle burned down, so a book was placed under it to bring it up to the required height. Those I actually saw carrying out this torture were - (1) HASHIDA, (2) HAYASHI, and (3) one of the SINGAPORE JUDGES. From time to time the judge and HASHIDA would ignite a piece of paper and pass the flame over the thighs and private parts of the accused. Both men and women were treated in this manner.

(b) Ordinary steel pins were heated in the flame of a candle and thrust into the finger of the accused, just beneath the fingernail. Those I saw doing this were - (1) HASHIDA, (2) HAYASHI, (3) Chief Petty Officer HIRIO NAGAOSA, (4) OKUMURA, and (5) the Judge.

(c) The accused was made to lie flat on his back on the ground, a pole was placed over his chest and another over his thighs. Four men pressed downwards on his chest and thighs. The head of the accused was then held back and water was poured into his nose and mouth until his stomach was visibly swollen. Those responsible and those whom I saw doing this were - (1) OKUMURA and (2) HAYASHI.

(d) As each person came in, before torture, they were slapped and brutally beaten with a stick by MITSUBASHI. During the whole of the case MITSUBASHI was in close consultation with the interpreters and took notes of false confessions.

In other cases I have seen the following methods of torture,-

(a) The prisoner was made to kneel on a piece of wood, (a stick with a sharp edge). Another stick was placed in the bend of the knees, hands were raised and heavy books placed upon them. When the prisoner dropped the books or collapsed through fatigue he was beaten and made to take up the same position.

Those I saw inflicting this torture were - (1) Petty Officer MIYOSHI TADA, (2) HIRIO NAGAOSA, (3) HAYASHI, and (4) PETTY OFFICER FUKUICHI OZAKI. Done under the instructions of MITSUBASHI.

Mawab Ali was stripped of his clothing and tied to a grill. His wife and daughter were made to remove their clothing and each in turn was tied to MAWAB ALI face to face. While in this position they were beaten with a stick by the Judges, HASHIDA was also in the room. Others were also treated like this by the same people.

I now recognise the following:- MATAICHI MITSUBASHI, SUSUMU HASHIDA, SGT. YASOO HAYASHI, SGT. SENICHI OKUMURA, YOSHIHARU MIKEMI, PETTY OFFICER MIYOSHI TADA, PETTY OFFICER FUKUICHI OZAKI and CHIEF PETTY OFFICER HIRIO NAGAOSA

(Signed) MURAD ALI.

Interpreter: I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) ?

Affirmed before me (signature) H. BARRON, Major, 8th Bn. The Rajputan Rifles, this 20th day of December 1945.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instructions No. 1, para. 7).

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF BUMI NADAN.

(Occupation) Cultivator.

(Address) Bumlitan Port Blair.

duly sworn states: I am 30 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at port Blair. My permanent home is port Blair. I am at present living at Bumlitan Port Blair.

YOSHIDA the Jap supervisor in our village went to SUBAIYA's house on a day in July 45, and started searching it.

At the end of his search he found some paddy and accused SUBAIYA of stealing it.

At first he slapped SUBAIYA at the latter's house and then took him to his own quarter where SUBAIYA was tied to a tree and given a severe beating with a stick. I saw YOSHIDA dealing out blows with all his might. Then SUBAIYA became unconscious and his wife supported him back home.

As a result of this beating SUBAIYA could not move at all and lay in bed in great pain. He ultimately died after over a week's suffering.

SUBAIYA was quite healthy before this beating and I do not remember his being ill prior to this incident.

I can recognise YOSHIDA.

(Signed) BUMI NADAN.

Interpreter: I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) ? , Capt.
Interpreter.

Sworn before me (signature) R.N. CLIFFORD, Major, this 7th day of January 1946.

detailed to examine the above by the Commander in Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

1618A

Summary of Examination of MOHAMMAD, Coolie.
Address: Wimberley Ganj. Port Blair.
Duly affirmed states:

I am 35 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at KOTHELIAN, PUNJAB. My permanent home is Wimberley Ganj. where I am now living.

On approx. 15th July, 1945, RAMASWAMI, Coolie of BAMBOO GHAT, took some vegetables from the fields of SAZAO UCHIMURA, whom I now recognise, one night. The Japanese discovered this and next morning UCHIMURA accompanied by two other Japanese went to RAMASWAMI's house, searched it and discovered some leaves. The Japanese then took RAMASWAMI to UCHIMURA's house where he was beaten unconscious by UCHIMURA with a stick. RAMASWAMI was then taken by me to a hut near UCHIMURA's bungalow where he died next day.

I saw the beating and saw RAMASWAMI's body being taken away.

2. Also on approx. 4th August, 1945, SHAKARNADA, Coolie of BAMBOO GHAT took some tubers from UCHIMURA's fields. UCHIMURA and HATSUTARO SAWANE, whom I now recognise, beat him with sticks until he became senseless. Cold water was then poured on him to revive him and then he was again beaten. Finally hot water was poured over him.

UCHIMURA then ordered SHIR JANG (now deceased) and ALLAH YAR of BAMBOO GHAT to take him to the police station.

SHAKARNADA, however, died before the police station was reached. SHAKARNADA was nearly 50 years old.

3. On approx. 28th August, 1945, WALI MOHD of BAMBOO GHAT, also took some roots from UCHIMURA's fields. He was tied to the trunk of a tree by UCHIMURA aided by KATSUTARO SAWANE and BUNSHIRO TANIGUCHI, both of whom I now recognise. WALI MOHD was left there for three days and beaten daily by UCHIMURA, TANIGUCHI and SAWANE with sticks.

[He was given neither food nor water and died on the fourth day.]

(Signed)

X

Left hand Thumb Print of
MOHAMMAD..

I certify that the above left hand thumb print is of MOHAMMAD as taken by me.

(Signed) H. LANCY, Major.

Interpreter: I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his thumbprint which appears above.

(Signed) H. LANCY, Major.

Evidentiary document # 5321.

2.

Affirmed before me (signature) H. LANCY, Major.

8th Bn. The Rajputan Rifles,

This 4th day of January 1945.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para 7)

1618 A

Summary of Examination of MOHAMMAD, Coolie.
Address: Wimberley Ganj. Port Blair.
Duly affirmed states:

I am 35 years of age, of Indian nationality and born at KOTHELIAN, PUNJAB. My permanent home is Wimberley Ganj. where I am now living.

On approx. 15th July, 1945, RAMASWAMI, Coolie of BAMBOO GHAT, took some vegetables from the fields of SAZAO UCHIMURA, whom I now recognise, one night. The Japanese discovered this and next morning UCHIMURA accompanied by two other Japanese went to RAMASWAMI's house, searched it and discovered some leaves. The Japanese then took RAMASWAMI to UCHIMURA's house where he was beaten unconscious by UCHIMURA with a stick. RAMASWAMI was then taken by me to a hut near UCHIMURA's bungalow where he died next day.

I saw the beating and saw RAMASWAMI's body being taken away.

2. Also on approx. 4th August, 1945, SHAKARNADA, Coolie of BAMBOO GHAT took some tubers from UCHIMURA's fields. UCHIMURA and HATSUTARO SAWANE, whom I now recognise, beat him with sticks until he became senseless. Cold water was then poured on him to revive him and then he was again beaten. Finally hot water was poured over him.

UCHIMURA then ordered SHER JANG (now deceased) and ALLAH YAR of BAMBOO GHAT to take him to the police station.

SHAKARNADA, however, died before the police station was reached. SHAKARNADA was nearly 50 years old.

3. On approx. 28th August, 1945, WALI MOHD of BAMBOO GHAT, also took some roots from UCHIMURA's fields. He was tied to the trunk of a tree by UCHIMURA aided by KATSUTARO SAWANE and BUNSHIRO TANIGUCHI, both of whom I now recognise. WALI MOHD was left there for three days and beaten daily by UCHIMURA, TANIGUCHI and SAWANE with sticks.

[He was given neither food nor water and died on the fourth day.]

(Signed)

X

Left hand Thumb print of
MOHAMMAD..

I certify that the above left hand thumb print is of MOHAMMAD as taken by me.

(Signed) H. LANCY, Major.

Interpreter: I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his thumbprint which appears above.

(Signed) H. LANCY, Major.

Evidentiary document # 5321.

2.

Affirmed before me (signature) H. LANCY, Major.

8th Bn. The Rajputan Rifles,

This 4th day of January 1945.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para 7)

1619A

Jap. admission

Evidentiary document 5322.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF NIHEI YAMANE.

Occupation: Agricultural overseer.

Address:

duly sworn states; I am 44 years of age, of Japanese nationality and born at Tokushima Ken, Oe-gun, Village of Moriyama. My permanent home is Shinbeski-gun Hokkaido. I am at present under detention.

In May or June of this year orders came from the Minseibu stating that people, whether they be local civilians or military personnel, who were caught stealing military or civil stores or food supplies, could be shot and killed on the spot. I received these orders, as I was in charge of labours in the Pundas point area, but I never carried them out. I beat some people whom I caught stealing, or about whom I heard of having done so, by the local villagers. I never beat anyone to death or caused anyone to die as a result of beating.

Towards the end of July acting on information given by the villagers, I called BACHAN SINGH to my house and questioned him in connection with the theft of potatoes from the fields. He confessed to having stolen them and I then took him outside, and beat him on the buttocks before the assembled villagers as an example. I beat him about four times with a stick. No one else beat him at that time. BACHAN SINGH died about the end of Sept. from malaria. I went to enquire what had happened to him, and his wife and father told me that it was from malaria that he died. His death was in no way caused by my beating of him at the end of July. I deny all knowledge of having ever beaten AUGHARDIN.

I do not recollect any incident concerning BHAN. I believe he died of malaria about March of this year.

I do recollect having beaten TARA SINGH two or three times with a stick in July 1945 for having stolen cocoanuts. So far as I know, he is still living at Pundas Pt.

I have never beaten NUR MOID. He died of malaria or amoebic dysentery in Sept. 1945.

During July and August of 1945 I recollect having beaten a number of people a little, but I cannot remember their names. It was generally on account of their idleness, and sometimes because they stole fruit and vegetables etc.

I always saw that those who worked well and did their jobs properly received their full pay and rations. [Acting on the instruction of the Minseibu, I did not give any pay or rations to those who were idle and did not come to work in the fields.]

(Signed) x x x x
 (Japanese characters)

(Signed) S.K. GILL, P/O.

Interpreter;

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) Interpreter.

Rank.

Sworn before me (signature) R.N. CAFFORD, Maj. this 4th day of Jan. 1946.

detailed to examine the above by the C in C, ALFSEA.

1620A P1*

Evidentiary document # 5112.

Witness:- LESLIE (Nicobarese) Christian having been duly sworn states:-

I am LESLIE, a Nicobarese of MUS village. I am 21 years of age. On the first air raid in Oct. 1944 I was not taken as a war prisoner, but the second one in February and the last in July 1945 I was taken. I was not taken to the jungle, but I went with Superior Private HISAO KIMURA to HQ 14 P.K. TARUKA, an Indian, and KUTTI were taken from KAKANA village to the civil govt. office by Capt. YASUO MUNEYUKI. This Japanese Captain said that they had stolen rice from a Japanese store. I saw them beaten with rods, kicked with boots and burnt with cigarettes by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA. The next day TARUKA was asked if he knew anything about rockets. TARUKA said "yes" because Superior private HISAO KIMURA said he would give him plenty of rice, cigarettes and clothes if TARUKA would tell me who let up some rockets to the British vessels. TARUKA said that HASSAN KUTTI sent up the rockets. I asked him why he told lies and he said that it was due to his pain from the beating. KUTTI was taken to a shelter near the "SHI REI" house about 50 yards away. There he was questioned by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA and was beaten to death by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA for he did not know anything about rockets and radio. This was the first man killed by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA and MITSUO ARAI, a petty officer from 14 P.K. KUTTI was killed by beating only. I actually saw him beaten to death by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA and petty Officer MITSUO ARAI. The next day Dr. JONES was brought in and he was at once handcuffed. I did not know where he was taken. One day I was asked to give Dr. JONES a cup of water and some biscuits and I saw some wounds all over his body and to my thought he might have been burned with something. Dr. JONES was in a building near the Japanese Naval Commander's house. Capt. ULDA was the Japanese Naval Commander. The next day MOOSA ALI, KAMIN, HENRY, ALBERT SAMUEL, MOHAMED, JOHN, CHRISTOPHER, SOLOMON, and some Indians, namely SHERAJ, MAMUD, MO TUN, HASSAN and others were brought in before Interpreter MUNEHARU YASUDA and Sgt. Major HACHIROEMON MATSUOKA. I interpreted for MAMUD and he was questioned of the rockets to which he said he did not know, so he was beaten with a rod by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA. The next day he was dead due to ill-treatment by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA. I did not see how the others were treated because Superior Private HISAO KIMURA sent me on some errands. I told Superior Private HISAO KIMURA that I was afraid to interpret his speaking, so I was given as a servant to my friends, the prisoners. One day I was asked if I knew about the rockets and I said that I did not. But Superior Private HISAO KIMURA who asked me said I was a liar but I was not ill-treated. I was allowed to give food and water to the prisoners. I did not actually see the other prisoners beaten but they were always tied up by the hands and feet and were bleeding from wounds all over their bodies. With the exception of TARUKA I never saw any one have

Evidentiary document # 5112.

2.

his wounds treated. Later the prisoners were bound and blindfolded and were put in motor cars and I do not know where they went. Things belonging to the victims were given to me as well as three blankets; I do not know to whom they belong. Some silver wire was also given to me. I never saw the prisoners again.

I have never seen rockets fired or seen any lights on the sky or heard of rockets or radio.

(Signed) LESLIE.

X
(Signed) H. KIMURA.

X
(Signed) H. MATSUKA.

X
(Signed) Y. MINEYUKI

X
(Japanese characters)

I hereby certify that Superior private HISAO KIMURA, Capt. YASUO MINEYUKI, Sgt. MAJ. HASETOSHI IYATSUBA and petty officer MITSUO ARAI, all of whom I now recognize, signed and fingerprinted the above statement in my presence.

(Signed) LESLIE.

1621A
P. 1 *

Evidentiary document # 5111.

1st witness:- MRS. JONES, having been duly sworn:-

On the 7th July 1945 we were ordered to evacuate our homes and go to TAINLU, place of Civil Government. On the following day we were driven from there and had to take shelter in the jungle, the reason being that if the Allied Forces landed TAINLU would probably be the first target. Whenever there were raids either by air or sea the English speaking people were sure to get some sort of harassment at the hands of the Japanese.

On the 10th July, Dr. JONES was arrested by Captain TOYOSABURU SUMI, the civil chief of the Japanese Administration. The same evening I made enquiries of some officers (KINOSHITA and KOBAYASHI) about my husband but I found no definite reply and by the way they spoke and the look on their faces I imagined they were lying to conceal something from me. I requested SUMI at least to get a letter from my husband in his own handwriting stating that he was well. The next day SUMI told me that the Naval Commander UEDA did not like the idea and there was a difference of opinion between him and the Commander and lastly he had to resign.

On the 14th July, there was a meeting organised by the Japs and then only I came to know that not only my husband but also about 30 persons were arrested - all under the same charge of signalling to the British Forces. Small groups of people were arrested after that on the same cause.

My husband was seen writing something for the Japanese from the 10th to the 14th and afterwards it was reported that he was found both hands and feet tied up, inside a leaking motor shed. Since then I have had no news of my husband. Whenever I had occasion to speak to the Japanese I always wanted to prove my husband's innocence, but the Japanese would not listen to me. I was given to understand by KIMURA that HENRY JAMES (a Nicobarese) was also arrested with my husband. I learnt that HENRY JAMES signed a confession bond stating that when MR. SCOTT was about to leave CAR NICOBAR he handed about 400 rockets to DR. JONES and that DR. JONES distributed these rockets among the Nicobarese and Indians, thus giving them a chance to communicate with the Allied Forces.

On 24th July, I was arrested and was sent straight to the Civil Administrative Building where I was questioned by Captain UEDA (Interpreter KIMURA) as to whether I was helping my husband and whether he had any co-operation with the Allied Forces. They also told me that my husband was arrested and charged with espionage and that they were going to produce him before some higher authorities, for further trial. As my husband always said that he was innocent, I was released the next morning.

On the 11th August, I was again arrested by YASUDA on a charge that I had a wireless set in my possession and that I knew how to operate it. They also stated that the remaining rockets were with me. I was taken to Army H.Q. and on my way I noticed 11 Nicobarese and Indians, hands tied together and all tied to posts under a "Beehive hut". The next day I too was taken to this beehive hut - was told to go upstairs and from there I could plainly see the Indians and Nicobarese below me, tied with strong rope and tortured to such an extent that they were really gasping for breath. There were large raw patches on knees, elbows, and they were considerably worried by flies. I saw one soldier, whose name I do not know threaten PAUL LAMIL with a bayonet and then beat him across the knees and elbows, at the same time asking him when he would show KEMPAL where the wireless set was. By KEMPAL I understood him to mean SGT. MAJOR HACHIROEMON MATSUOKA.

While at Army HQ I had seen one man (PANTA), who had been terribly beaten and blood was streaming down from his head. I came to know that he died very soon after. Later I overheard MUNEHARU YASUDA talking to a soldier and saying that Indians were not very strong and died from beating only. I heard him tell the soldier that in future he should beat them, not about the head, but only about the elbows and knees, which will give them a gradual pain and make them tell the truth. I recollect that a number of those I had seen had no skin left about their knees or elbows.

On Sept. 4th, SUMI came to me with some presents from HQ and forced me to accept them. He was also asking me whether I was angry with the Chief. I had to reply in the negative as I was then too much afraid of the Japanese. I wanted to know the whereabouts and welfare of my husband but SUMI was too clever and told me that my husband was still alive but his return would be difficult. I was told not to worry as peace had been declared and everything would be settled soon.

I have never seen any rockets fired by Car Nicobarese or known of any wireless sets being used for communication to the Allied Forces.

(Signed) I. JONES.

X
(Signed) CAPT. SUMI.

X
(Signed) Japanese characters. MATSUOKA.

X
(Signed) Japanese characters. YASUDA.

I hereby certify that Capt. TOYOSABURO SUMI, Sergeant Major HACHIROEMON MATSUOKA and MUNEHARU YASUDA, whom I now recognise, signed and fingerprinted the above statement in my presence.

(Signed) I. JONES.

1622A

REV. JOHN RICHARDSON being duly sworn states:-

I am the Rev. John Richardson of the Church of England and am a Nicobarese by birth and my age is about 57 years.

In August 1943 coolies were wanted to make the roads and to move the Naval Headquarters from MIS to MALACCA. Epidemics of inflammation of the eyes and influenza were prevailing at the time. One Nicobarese was struck several times by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA. This Nicobarese was sick with pneumonia and died the following night as a result of the beating.

The last raids were in July 1945, the longest one lasting several days. Fearing that English and Americans would land we were all removed into the interior detention camp. All the time we were accused of signalling to the enemy and that MR. SCOTT had distributed rockets. Capt. UEDA, Naval Commander, came into our camp and told us that we were all pro-English. He said that if the enemy landed not a soul would be left on the Island neither animals nor leaves on the trees.

Next morning we were paraded and the sick Nicobarese and Indians were picked out by Superior Private KIMURA who said that they would be sent to hospital for treatment. After that no news of them was heard. Next morning DR. JONES was taken by Capt. TOYOSABURO SUMI on the plea that some pamphlets had been dropped and that DR. JONES would translate them into Japanese and come back after three days. He never returned. Every morning a batch of victims was picked out by Superior Private HISAO KIMURA, Superior Private MINORU ONO and first class private SIZUNO KITATANI of the MINSEIBU, till no more were left. Armed soldiers would wait at a distance. The victims were led there handcuffed and taken to Naval HQ. They were never seen again. One morning I saw an Indian who had been removed a few days before from our camp. His name was MAGEUL. Five armed soldiers including MUNEHARU YASUDA threw the victim into the river. His head was badly cut from a rock and he was unconscious. They were trying to revive him but he never recovered consciousness. They told me to give them 4 Nicobarese to carry him as far as a waiting lorry. He was never seen again.

Capt. TOYOSABURO SUMI was removed by order of Capt. UEDA and a new man was appointed, Capt. AKASHI. This captain worried me every day about rockets and radio sets. He asked me if I ever used radio. When I said "Never" he would not believe me. He then ordered me to go and live at TAJALU MINSEIBU. Just then the news reached them that peace had been signed. I would have been the next victim had the war continued.

Evidentiary document # 5110.

2.

I know the Car Nicobarese very well and am in their confidence. I have never seen or heard of rockets being on the Island or being fired or have I heard of wireless being used to communicate with the Allied Forces.

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON.

X
(Signed) H. ONO.

X
(Signed) H. KIMURA.

X
(Signed) T. SUMI.

X
(Signed) M. YASUDA.

X
(Signed) S. KITATANI.

I hereby certify that Superior Private MINORU ONO, Superior Private HISAO KIMURA, First Class Private TIZUNO KITATANI, Capt. TOYOSABURO SUMI, Interpreter MUNEHARU YASUDA, all of whom I now recognize, signed fingerprinted the above statement in my presence.

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON.