

P. 1655A

Evidentiary Document 5004.

Evidence of GHANDGI RAM, taken on 28 September, 1945, at the Prisoner-of-War and Internee Camp, Morotai, before Mr. Justice Mansfield.

Sapper Clerk JOGINDA SINGH is sworn as Interpreter.

My full number, name, rank and unit are 8355 Naik Chandgi Ram, 2/15, Punjab Regiment.

I was first captured by the Japanese on 27 December, 1941, 13 miles from Kuching. I was first confined in Kuching prison camp, where I remained for two months. While I was at Kuching I was put in a cell with 212 other Indians. We were in the cell for one month, after which time we were taken out to work on the air strips and to fill bomb craters. For the first month we were prisoners in the cell night and day but for the second month we had to work from daylight to dark and sometimes at night. We were kept in the cell overnight. The Japanese told us that we would be given food but for three days we were without food at all. On the first day we were captured the Japanese tied us up. After that we were not tied up but were slapped across the face many times.

Some Australian and British prisoners were kept in the adjoining cell and we were beaten for giving them food. I do not know the name of the Japanese responsible but an Australian officer was in the engineering office. The British officers were Lieut. Follower and Lieut. Hodges.

At Kuching we were told that we would be taken to Miri and that after 2 months we were to be taken back to Kuching. However, the Japanese put us on a ship in a cell. The space was adequate for 50 men but 213 of us were confined in this cell. We could not lie down or stand up but had to sit down. We were taken to Kuala Balat first, where we landed, and then we were taken by truck to Seria, where we remained for one year. The Japanese threw us about 50 pieces of bread in the cell on the ship but many of us went without food. We were given water on the ship. We were on the ship for three days.

When in Seria I was beaten many times with sticks and rifle butts and I was kicked also. A bone near my neck was broken as a result and my teeth were knocked out. I had scars on my body from the beatings. I had to work in the mornings until 12 o'clock and then we rested for an hour, after which we had to work until 7 o'clock in the evening and sometimes until 8 o'clock.

We were given bad rice mixed with lime in Seria. At that time we were not used to eating rice and became weak. Those of us who were unable to work were beaten and those who could not carry heavy loads were also beaten. I cannot

I remember the name of the camp commander but L/Cpl. Wada was one of the Japanese there; he was one of those who beat us.

I suffered from beri beri in the camp but received no medical treatment. However, an Indian civilian doctor there smuggled us some medicine.

We lived in wooden houses with an iron roof. One of the huts was about 60 yards long by 10 yards wide. There were three huts; each contained about 74 soldiers.

In Seria camp we were given just rice; for three days we were given a few vegetables but after that we did not get any for two weeks, and then we sometimes got our vegetables from jungle bushes. A Jap would take two or three sick Indians into the jungle and make the two or three of them carry the jungle vegetables back.

Two British officers, a British sergeant and a private were taken to Kuching from Seria camp, and later I and all the other Indians were taken to Kuala Balat. I was at Kuala Balat for the rest of my period. I was beaten with a leather belt, and the Jap also took off a boot and beat me across the face with it. Mostly our soldiers were beaten as they were taken off to work, and when they said we were working slowly they beat us.

Those who beat me were Oka, Lieut Yamaguchi (the camp commander) and Atada. Atada was the man who gave me the beatings, broke my right collarbone, struck me on the left arm, and knocked out my front bottom teeth.

One day after Allied planes had gone over, and everybody had been hiding, one of the Indians went into the garden at the camp to get some sweet potatoes. Atada came out and saw him there, and beat him with a shovel. He took me into the lines and tied me with hands in front, around the stomach, and around both legs; I was thus tied for 24 hours, and was given no food. This other Indian was Lal Gul; he is here in Morotai camp now.

At Kuala Balat we were asked by the Japanese to help in an attack on the British. The Japs selected 35 of our men and took them to Miri. Two of the 35 were Santokh Singh and Naik Lakhmira Singh. They are here in camp now. They refused to sign the papers the Japanese asked them to sign.

At Kuala Balat, Indian officers were put in charge of Indian work parties. I was beaten many times there with sticks and bits of steel pipe. I had malaria and beri beri there; but I got no treatment for them. At first we were given enough rice and vegetables, but when we refused to help them against the British the Japanese reduced our rations. After that

they brought two Indians into the camp to lecture us to try to get us to help the Japs against the Allies, but this had no result and the two Indians went away again. The Japs reduced the rations more, and we just got a handful of rice a day.

We were forced to try to learn the Jap language. We had to count, and when we forgot the numbers we were beaten.

We used to plant gardens and sick men were supposed to work on them; sometimes it happened that some of the Indians were unable to work; but they were taken to the gardens and made to work, and beaten; and at night a sick man would die.

In one month about 55 Indians died of starvation at Kuala Balat. About over 130 Indians died there whilst I was at the camp, including 65 killed by the Japanese.

One night the Japanese ordered all of the Indians to fall in. However, I did not fall in; I hid in the bushes nearby. I did not actually see the killings, but I heard the Indians crying; and in the morning I went in and saw that all of the Indians' heads had been cut off.

Lieut. Yamaguchi was in charge at Kuala Balat at the time of that happening. Cpl Hoira, and Oka and Atada, also were present.

These four were all concerned in the killing of the Indians that night. This happened about 13 or 14 June, 1945. I do not remember the exact date. Some Indians were beheaded and the rest were bayoneted; those who were bayoneted included some still alive at that time. Two of them are alive to this day -- Santokh Singh, who is in this camp now; and Mohd Sadiq, who is in Labuan. Also L/Waik Chulam Hussain, who has gone to Australia. Umed Ali also was there; he was one of those who did not fall in.

Two days later the Japanese returned and set fire to the hut in which this massacre had been committed. I saw the burnt Indians -- the ashes and the bones.

At nights the Japanese made Indians guard themselves at most times. One day a Havildar was compelled to take a wooden rifle on guard, but he refused; he was beaten so much that he became unconscious; then they put me on guard and forced me to take the wooden rifle; however, I refused, and I was beaten. I was beaten with the wooden rifle and a stick. The Japanese who beat the two of us were Atada and Morizan. Atada beat the Havildar, the Havildar's name

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is Lal Badshah; he is in camp here at Morotai now.

Then an Indian officer came and asked the Japanese why they were beating the Indians, pointing out that this should not be done. Temporarily the beatings were stopped. Then Atada asked the Indians to light fires in the barracks to remove the mosquitoes. At night Atada asked why the fires had been lit; and Atada said he had not asked anybody to light any fires. He called five Indian officers and six ORs and beat them with a steel pipe; then the party was taken to the military police and beaten again until they fell unconscious. They were badly injured. They were trying to make the Indians say that Atada had not told them; that they had been told to light the fires by an Indian Officer. The Japanese Atada said to them, "You are no longer Indian soldiers - you are Japanese labour corps." The military police beat them with cane sticks. Cold water was poured over the men to restore them, when they again were beaten. After 13 days four ORs were brought back to the camp. From the military police area they were taken to another place; one Indian officer died because he was beaten too much. Nobody was allowed to bury him. The Indian's name was Subedar Mohd Anwar.

In March, 1945, two Indians escaped from Kuala Balat camp but after three days they returned; when asked why they had escaped they said that hunger had compelled them to go to look for food. They were beaten by Atada and then taken to the military police, who again beat them. These two Indians told me they were forced to say that Havildar Sheo Ram ordered them to escape from the camp and to bring back information of Allied landings. However, the two Indians refused to say this, despite the beatings. But the Japs went round the camp and said that Sheo Ram had ordered the Indians to escape, so Sheo Ram was beaten by the military police. For ten days they were all beaten, and had no food. Then they were brought back to the camp on stretchers; for a month they were very sick, and then the two Indians who had escaped died. Sheo Ram is here in Morotai camp now; he still has wound scars. Atada sometimes used to get an NCO and say "You are having some connection with Allied planes". He accused each in turn of this, and then beat them-----somebody was being beaten daily over this. Besides Atada, Oka beat us; and Yamaguchi ordered his NCOs to beat all of the Indians.

I, JOGINDAR SINGH, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Chandgi RAM before Mr. Justice Mansfield with myself as interpreter on 28 September, 1945, and state that it is true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Chagdi RAM.

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I was present before His Honour Mr. Justice Mansfield on this date when Changdi RAM swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Changdi RAM so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Joginder Singh

I, Changdi RAM, do swear that the evidence read to me by JOGINDAR SINGH immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and fact.

(Signed) Changdi Ram

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai)
this 28th day of September, 1945.)

(Signed) A. J. Mansfield
Commissioner.

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Evidence of MAHOMED

taken on 27th September, 1945, at the Prisoner-of-War and Internee Reception Depot, Morotai, in the presence of Mr. Justice Mansfield.

Sapper Clerk JOGINDAN SINGH, 17 Field Coy., is sworn as interpreter.

My number is 13133 and my unit the 2/15 Punjab Regiment. I was captured by the Japanese on 25th December, 1941, at Kuching. I was at Kuching for two months and for the rest of the imprisonment was at Kuala Balat.

At Kuching I was not given enough food, and was beaten whilst I was working on the air-strips. I was beaten with sticks, on the head and face. Another Indian who was beaten at Kuching camp was Fazal Kariem. He has now gone to Australia.

From Kuching I went to Saria camp, about seven miles from Kuala Balat. In Saria camp we were not given enough food and about 27 men die of diseases and starvation. I was beaten with sticks and leather belts.

I was suffering from dysentery and beri-beri at the time and was unable to work but the Japanese forced me to work. I could not work properly so they beat me. I was not badly wounded.

A Japanese there who beat me was L/Cpl Wada. I have heard that Wada went back to his unit in Burma.

At about 7 o'clock one night I was ordered to go into the jungle to make a track but at the time I was suffering from beri-beri and unable to work, and I asked to be allowed to stay behind. The Japs tied me and put me in a cell. They also beat me. At about midnight I loosened the rope tied around my hands and at the same time the Japs came in and saw I was loose. They again beat me. Next day they again took me to work, and they beat me again that night with sticks.

Many times the Japs asked us to join them against the British, but we refused. Indian officials were taken away from us to other camps. When we refused to join against the British, the Japs reduced our rations and made us work harder, and we were beaten whilst we worked.

Pte. Atada was one Jap soldier who beat me. He was still at Kuala Balat when I got away from there last June.

On 16 June, this year the Japs put on a midnight rollcall. At that time I and another man were hiding in a trench near the camp. It was dark. I heard cries when the Japanese were beheading the Indians in the camp. In the morning I went back and saw the hands of all themen were tied, and they had been beheaded. There probably were 70 men there. The man who got away with me is Taj Mohd - he is now in Australia.

^{CPL}
A Cap. Hoira was there during that midnight rollcall and beheadings; I recognised his voice in the darkness.

We never had enough food anywhere. Those who were sick, as I was, were given less than those able to work.

Lt. Komimura was commander of the camp. Three of the guards were L/Cpl Oka, Cpl. Hoira, L/Cpl. Guchi. There also was 2nd. Lieut Ida, since promoted, I believe to Lieutenant. He was a commander there.

There also was a Pte Morizan; he beat the Indians many times. He also beat me. Once I was ordered to water plants in the garden; when I had finished I went back to the lines; Morizan looked for me in the garden, and when he found I was missing he ordered me back and kicked me, and slapped me, and I was ordered to run round the garden for an hour.

I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by MAHOMED before Mr. Justice Mansfield with myself as interpreter on 27 September, 1945, and state that it is a true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said MAHOMED. I was present before Mr. Justice Mansfield on this date when MAHOMED swore that the said evidence was true and correct in substance and in fact and immediately before the said MAHOMED so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Jogindan Singh.

I, MAHOMED, swear that the evidence read over to me by Jogindan Singh immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact.

(Signed) MAHOMED

Taken and sworn before me at)
MOROTAI on this 27th day of)
September, 1945.)

(Signed) A.J. Mansfield
Commissioner.

Evidentiary Document 5003.

Evidence of Naik PARTAP SINGH, taken on 27th September, 1945, at the Prisoner-of-War and Internee Reception Depot, Morotai, in the presence of Mr. Justice Mansfield.

Serjeant Clerk JOGINDAN SINGH, 17 Field Coy.,
is sworn as interpreter.

My full number, rank, name and unit
are 40834 Naik Partap Singh, 17 Field Company.

I was captured on 15th February, 1942, at Singapore. I was in hospital when I was captured and from the hospital I went to Eiddadari Camp, where I remained until April, 1942. I was not ill-treated but the Japanese made us work. When we were unloading a ship in the harbour at Singapore, I saw the Japanese beating a few Indian soldiers who were working. They were beating them with sticks. I do not know the names of the Japanese or the Indian soldiers. Rifle butts and boots were also used by the Japanese for beating. Some of the men were bleeding but none were knocked unconscious.

I was then transferred to Tayrsal Park camp. I was myself beaten by the Japanese with sticks but I do not know the names of the Japanese. I received marks from the sticks on my body but I was not bleeding. I was at Tayrsal Park for about two weeks.

oil wells Borneo

I then went to Lutong camp, in Borneo. I was there from May 1942, until May, 1943. I saw the Japanese beating soldiers. The soldiers were not given sufficient rations to satisfy their hunger and we were not given any clothing. The soldiers were beaten with sticks, steel bars and wire pliers. I used to work on the oil wells and the Japanese used to beat us with whatever instrument they had in their hands. The reason given for the beating was that the Indians had fought against the Japanese. Nearly all of us were beaten but I cannot remember the names of all of them. Amongst those beaten were Lachman Singh, who was later killed by the Japanese by beating, Sedha Singh, Mehardali Shah, Dalip Singh, Ghulan Khan and Charan Singh. I was not present when Lashmar Singh was beaten. Private Miyo was one of the Japanese concerned in the beating, but I am unable to remember the names of the others.

I remember going to Lutong Ferry with some Australians on 23 June, 1945. I saw five dead Indians there; the dead bodies were in the stream. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they had been beheaded. The names of these soldiers were Sher Singh, Karan Singh, Suraina, Malla and Mahomed Igbal. I could identify these men by the clothes they were

wearing and one of them had a bangle. I had known these men before as they had been with me in the Lutong camp. An Indian civilian named Narian Singh knew the Japanese killed these soldiers. Their hands were tied and anything they had in their possession was taken from them. Narian Singh escaped in the bush. When I left the camp in June Narian Singh was at Miri camp. At first he was a driver for the Japanese. I last saw the five men alive a week before I saw their dead bodies. I was told by an Indian civilian, Lahna Singh, that about 20 persons, including some Australians and Indians, were killed by the Japanese. At that time Lahna Singh was in Miri camp.

I was one of 70 Indians who were taken from Lutong camp to another camp about nine miles away in May, 1943. We were asked to join the Indian national army; we told the Japanese that we would work under them but we would not join the Indian National army. We were being used as coolies, loading and unloading the ships. The Japanese beat us with sticks and rifle butts. I was tied up with ropes; sometimes my hands were tied and other times my legs were tied. I was beaten on three different occasions. My legs were bleeding as a result and I still have the scars. I was also beaten on the back and on the face. I was never attacked with swords but the Japanese told us we were going to be killed. Of the 70 Indians, 41 were taken away and I never saw them again. Some of the remainder came to Morotai and the others are still with the Japanese. Those who came back included Partaprao Sinde, Ramchandrar Gaichor, Dyanu Tawre and Pandu Latnekar. I cannot remember the names of the others. Those men named are all at Morotai.

I was beaten with sticks and rifle butts by a Japanese named Lieut. Okamura. I was beaten all over my body and was badly injured about the legs and was unable to walk for a month.

Some Indians were kept about 600 yards from the camp. I was going to see my friends when the Japanese saw that I was absent from my bed. When I came back they beat me.

We were given rice and sweet potatoes to eat and sometimes the roots of bumble trees. We received half a pound of rice per day. I was sick with dysentery, malaria and beri beri while I was in camp. The Japanese did not give me any treatment but a few pills. We had to work for nine hours a day. Sometimes we had also to work at night to load and unload ships. On occasions I was given rest from work.

Lieut. Ochida was the Commander of the prison camp at Miri.

A fair number of Indians died in Lutong, some of them from disease.

The Japanese allowed us to carry out our religious observances in the camp.

The Japanese took 20 civilians, including Christians, Indians and Chinese, into the jungle because they were accused of giving false propaganda to other civilians. I never saw them again. They were taken from Miri camp. I did not see again the Japanese who escorted these 20 prisoners. Amongst those taken away were Suba Singh, Sohn Singh, and Fauja Singh and a Christian called Bill. I cannot remember the names of the others.

I have read the purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Naik Partap Singh before Mr. Justice Mansfield with myself as interpreter on 27 September, 1945, and state that it is a true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Partap Singh. I was present before Mr. Justice Mansfield on this date when Partap Singh swore that the said evidence was true and correct in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Partap Singh so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Jogindan Singh.

I, Partap Singh, swear that the evidence read over to me by Jogindan Singh immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact.

(Signed) Partap Singh.

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai
on this 27th Day of September, 1945.

(Signed) A. J. Mansfield.
Commissioner.

Sgt. Maj. SUGINO Tsuruo of Borneo PW Internment Unit stated:

My name is Sgt. Maj. SUGINO Tsuruo and my unit is Borneo PW Internment Unit. I joined this unit in Aug. 42. On 23 Jan 45 I took charge of 157 European PWs at LABUAN with orders from Lt. Col. SUGA to take them from LABUAN to KUCHING. They were all fit but some had malaria. Between 23 Jan. and 7 Mar 45 of these died of malaria and beri beri in LABUAN. I left LABUAN on 7 Mar with 112 PWs and 15 FORMOSAN Civ. Guards. We reached BRUNEI on 8 Mar 45 and remained there until 2 or 3 May 45, and during that time 30 PWs died of malaria and beri beri. There was no doctor there but I issued medicine for malaria and beri beri to the medical orderlies who in turn issued it to the sick PWs. One of the PWs tried to escape here and I know that the KEMPEI TAI took him and I did not see him again. On about 2 or 3 May with 82 PWs I left BRUNEI for KUALA BELAIT and arrived next day. On arriving at KUALA BELAIT I reported to 1/Lt. KAMIMURA and a WO in comd. of KEMPEI TAI. While I was in KUALA BELAIT the PWs were camped in the old picture theatre where we remained until 26 or 27 May 45. While in KUALA BELAIT 37 PWs died of malaria and beri beri. During this time I received 7 Indian PWs from Lt. KAMIMURA of whom one was an officer but I do not remember his name. We left KUALA BELAIT on 27 May 45 and arrived in MIRI on the following day. On arriving in MIRI I reported to Lt. NISHIMURA who was OC of 20 Aerial Supply Coy. He ordered me to go to Cape LOBANG. As soon as I received my orders I went to Cape LOBANG and the PWs were camped in a house inside a barbed wire compound. The PWs house was made of bush timber and roofed with coconut leaves and was built ready for us when we arrived there. The PWs remained here until 8 Jun 45. During this time they were employed growing vegetables in the vicinity of the PW compound except that for two days they worked in MIRI township unloading rice from boats and loading trucks. On arrival at Cape LOBANG I reported to Capt. HASEGAWA but after that I had nothing whatever to do with him. While the PWs were at Cape LOBANG four of them died of malaria and beri beri. There were two English doctors amongst the PWs and they examined the dead men and signed the death certificates stating the cause of the death to be malaria and beri beri. Copies of these certificates were forwarded to KUCHING. The PWs were buried in four graves near the compound. Most of the PWs were sick with malaria, beri beri, sores and ulcers. While at Cape LOBANG the PW's diet consisted of meat, rice, sugar, tea, vegetables and tobacco. Those PWs who were not sick were fat and well. At 1500 hours on 8 Jun 45 the Sgt. Maj. of HASEGAWA TAI told me that an English fleet was approaching BORNEO. I became anxious for the safety of the PWs and decided to move to a safer place. I then ordered the PWs to make small bundles of their personal gear to take with them. We left the compound at 2000 hours and went via a jungle track over the hill to HIAM Rd. and reached the 3 1/2 mile HIAM RD at midnight. The whole party remained here until 0400 hrs 9 Jun 45 when the 15 ft PWs and five guards returned to Cape LOBANG to pick up stores

I was
in
complete
charge

consisting of rice, salt, office stores and medicine. There were at this time 20 fit men but only 15 went back and of the remaining 28 sick ones 5 were unable to walk and had to be carried by the fit men. The carrying party of fit men returned about 1000 hours. At about this time one of the PWs died of malaria and beri beri. In this move down the KIAM Rd. I was responsible to no one and in complete charge of the PWs. At 0400 hours 9 Jun when the

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15 fit PWs returned to Cape LOBANG I sent a written message by one of the guards to NISHIMURA telling him that I was going down the KIAM Rd. At 1600 hrs that night I received a written message from NISHIMURA telling me to take plenty of food and go to the mountains. At 1300 hrs. 9 Jun 15 PWs left $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile and again returned to Cape LOBANG with 5 guards. They returned at 1800 hrs. carrying similar stores to the last trip. All the PWs had a meal at 1300 hrs and then at 2000 hrs the whole party left and went to $5\frac{1}{2}$ mile KIAM Rd arriving at 2200 hrs. The whole party made camp in a deserted house and went to sleep. At 0600 hrs. 10 Jun 45 the PWs arose, breakfasted and then were allowed to rest throughout the morning. The PWs had a midday meal and at 1500 hrs the same 15 healthy PWs and four guards returned to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile KIAM Rd to bring back stores. At midday I burnt some old PW documents and letters.

Escape

The only documents I kept were those relating to the living PWs and Pay matters. Documents concerning PWs who died at BRUNEI and KUALA BELAIT had already been forwarded to KUCHING. While I was burning the documents about 100 metres from the house I saw Capt. 'Chambers' (?) going into the house acting in what I thought was a suspicious manner as he was looking to all sides as he walked. Capt. 'Chambers' was amongst the party who went back and I told NAGO, the civ. guard in charge that he would probably try to escape in which case he was to be killed. At 1900 hours 5 or 6 men lead by Sjt. ACKLAND jumped up from where they were sitting outside the house and started to run away. I called the guard to open fire on the escaping PWs. In the confusion some of the bullets went in the house and caused the PWs to come out. As they came out of the house they were shot and bayoneted by the guards. The sick PWs tried to crawl away and they were shot or bayoneted coming out of the house or outside the house. I did not give any orders to cease fire in order to save the sick because I was so excited that I did not know what was happening. Those PWs who were not killed outright were put out of their agony by shooting or bayonetting. When this was over there were 32 bodies. I then ordered three or four of the guards to bury the PWs. I then heard a burst of firing coming from about 1000 metres back along the KIAM Rd. I called about 6 guards and ran in the direction of the firing. When I arrived there I found that the PWs were then dead and were being carried to one place for burial by the guards. In addition to the guards I saw 8 men belonging to NISHIMURA TAI. Several men were digging two graves that were about one foot deep when I arrived. When the graves were dug the PWs were buried and the whole work was completed by about 2030 hrs. I asked NAGO what had happened and he

told me that the PWs had been shot trying to escape and that 8 men of NISHIMURA TAI had helped to kill them. I did not ask any further questions because I understood that the PWs had not been trying to escape when they were killed. Although I gave orders before they left to kill the PWs if they attempted to escape I knew myself that they would be killed in any case. After the PWs were buried at the rd. I returned to the house to supervise the burial of the others which finished at midnight. Some personal belongings were buried with the PWs and the remainder were burnt. After saluting the dead all the guards went to sleep. We arose at 0400 hours 11 June 45 and departed for the mountains. I sent a civ. guard back to NISHIMURA at the 1 mile to tell him that the PWs had been killed trying to escape. I reached the 7 mile on 11 Jun, the 10 mile on 12 Jun, and on 13 June I returned to Cap LOBANG to pick up stores and burn down the compound. Lt. NISHIMURA was with me and it was he who gave orders for the compound to be burnt down. We threw oil all over the building and set it on fire. The following men were guards with the party of PWs killed on the road - NAGO Hiroshi, KAWAMURA Toryuhoshi, NAKAYAMA Konishi, NAKAYAMA Koji. The following men were guarding the PWs killed at the house - UMEMURA Susumo, HIROTA Seiichi, KANASHIGE Maysayoshi, MATSUMOTO Hideo, YAMADA Yoshimasa, FUJIKANA Telsuo, KUMADA Morihei, YOKOYAMA Nobuo, HIRAYAMA Hideo.

(Signature)
 (Sgd) R. M. Turner Lt. (Witness
 11 Oct. 45.
 (Sgd) P. A. PENKLIS Cpl.
 Interpreter.
 (Sgd) C. H. Grace Lt-Col.
 President.

SUGINO Tsuruo of BORNEO PW INTERMENT UNIT,
states:

I now admit that the statement I made on 11 Oct. 45 was not completely true. I will now tell the complete truth.

The information I gave concerning the killing of the 32 PW at the house at the 5½ mile LIAM RD is all true.

After the killing of the 32 PW, I together with six or seven Formosan guards, immediately went to the 5 mile and waited until the arrival of NAGO and three other Formosan guards escorting 15 PW, who rested on a small track leading off the road and opposite us. Shortly afterward, L/Cpl KANEKO and eight members of the NISHIMURA TAI also arrived from the 5½ mile.

I thought at the time that as food was getting short, some of the PW might try to escape and I decided

that it would be better that we kill them. After the PW had been resting about ten minutes, one of the European PW tried to escape by running into the grass. I then gave the order to shoot the whole 15 PW. All the NISHIMURA TAI and five or six Formosan guards took part in the shooting.

After the shooting, some of the PW were not dead, so I ordered that they be shot and bayoneted as they lay on the ground. The man who had previously run into the grass was also shot. We then buried the bodies in two graves and I sent the members of the NISHIMURA TAI straight back to 7 mile and together with my own men, I returned to 5½ mile to complete the burial of the PW killed there. I later went to 7 mile, where I spent the night.

I solemnly and sincerely affirm
that the above evidence is
the truth, the whole truth and
nothing but the truth.

(Signed)

25 Oct. 45.

Witness (Sgd) W.E.Letton I
Interrogating Officer

(Signed)(Matthew Liaw Kon Fatt) Interpreter.

(Signed) C. H. Grace Lt. Col.
President.

I certify that this is a true copy of a document referred to as Exhibit "A" contained in the proceedings of Australian Military Court relating to the trial of SUGINO, Tsuro on two charges of massacre.

(Sgd) T. P. MORNANE
Lieut-Col.

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ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST THE SULUK PEOPLES
OF NORTH BORNEO DURING JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

1. The Suluk peoples of N. Borneo.

A number of small islands off the West coast of N. Borneo are inhabited by people of Suluk race whose original home was TAWI-TAWI and the archipelago NE of Borneo. They are Muslims. About 60 or 70 years ago, a number of Suluks from this archipelago, finding the Spanish rule oppressive sought and obtained permission from the Sultanate of Brunei and later from the Government of N. Borneo to transfer themselves to MANTANANI, MANGALUM and other islands lying off the west coast of Borneo. They have lived there peacefully under British rule ever since.

The Suluks are a fishing community. The men spend a large part of their lives at sea in fast-sailing praus. From an early age the boys become expert in the water. Their villages are built on piles over the beach; usually there is amosque close by with a school attached. They are a poor people and possess no cattle. They cultivate the coconut palm, and trade their fish and cocomut products for rice and cloth in the coastal villages of Borneo. On Mantanani are caves where the "edible swiftlets" are found whose nests they trade with the Chinese. They indulge very little in smuggling and have abandoned their former piratical habits. They gave no trouble to the British Government, and police and other officials speak well of them. ** They are a vigorous, bold and independent people, holding themselves inferior to no man and generally liked by the British and native peoples of Borneo.

One branch of them are called BINADUNS. The Suluks have intermingled to some extent with BAJAUS and MOROS.

It is not easy to estimate the population of the islands before the war, as the numbers on each island varied from year to year and even from month to month according to the needs of their fishing and the changes of the monsoon. Their total numbers are estimated at 838. A few years of 'co-prosperity' have reduced this number to approximately 288.

2. The Chinese Revolt of October 1943.

The Japanese are said to have found the Sulks too independent from the first, and unwilling to provide a labor force or to co-operate with the Japanese fishing companies. But the real trouble did not begin until the Chinese revolt of October 1943. The Chinese community in the area of Jesselton (the administrative centre of the West Coast Residency), who had suffered especially under the Japanese occupation, planned a revolt in 1943. The leading citizens collected funds and sent one of their number, Albert Kwok, to Tawi-Tawi where he made contact with Lt. Col. SUAREZ, and his American-supported guerrillas. Kwok made two visits and returned with some kind of commission granted by Suarez. The revolt broke out on the "double-tenth" - i. e. the night of October 9th/10th, 1943, in Jesselton and neigh-

bouring villages. About 40 Japanese were killed. The Japanese retaliated by sending over planes which bombed and machine-gunned the villages north of Jesselton, razing to the ground every building in Kota Belud, and causing much damage and loss of life in Tuaran, Mengattal, Inanam and the surrounding country. When Japanese ground forces were brought into action, the guerrillas retired, fought a small engagement at Inanam, 6 miles from Jesselton, and then withdrew into the jungle. Most of them were later tricked into surrender.

To clear up the matter, a number of Kempei Tai were drafted from Kuching to Jesselton. During the following months they established a reign of terror, arresting hundreds of men and women on suspicion and torturing them to extract information about the guerrillas. Forced confessions were followed by mass executions; on one occasion, admitted by the Japanese, 189 Chinese and others were executed. Several hundreds of others perished in prison from torture, starvation or disease.

(These events are referred to by the Japanese as the "API incident", Api-Api being the local name for Jesselton.)

** But an R. A. F. plane was sent to inspect Mantanani about 15 years ago after reports of a raid from the island.

3. Participation of Suluks in the Rising.

The rising of October 1943 was a predominantly Chinese affair and the Suluk people seem to have taken part in it only on the first night, after which the guerrillas withdrew into the jungle where no Suluks followed them. One report states that a party of 30 Suluks from Sulug Island, near Jesselton, landed on the night of the rising near the Malay kampong at Jesselton, armed with parangs and spears, and burned down the Customs-shed and some supplies of rubber and rice. It is also said that a party of Suluks under their chief, O. T. ARSAT, from Oudar Island, attacked Menggattal and Telipok. I did not investigate either of these reports.) It was probably a Suluk prau which took Albert Kwok to Tawi-Tawi earlier that year.

4. Japanese Knowledge of the Suluks' Participation.

The part played by the Suluks in the rising cannot have been very conspicuous, for it was not until four months later that any action was taken against them. In February 1944 an expedition was sent to the Suluk island of Mantanani. Although many arrests were made, it seems that the primary object of the expedition was to search for a Chinese Guerrilla believed to be hiding in the island, and the Suluks were not thought to be otherwise implicated in the revolt.

But a little later a certain Chinese, Dr. Lou Lai, who had been arrested by the Kempei Tai on suspicion, broke down after prolonged torture and gave the names of people who, he said, had taken part in the rising, or in more recent conspiracies against the Japanese. He named some of the Suluk leaders. Further pressure was applied and the Dr. eventually incrim-

inated the peoples of all the Suluk islands. The Japanese thereupon took action against the Suluk peoples, as described below.

5. MANTANANI.

This group of islands lies about twenty miles off the coast and is approximately 60 miles by sea from Jesselton. It had a pre-war population of 430.

On February 13th 1944 the Japanese despatched a force to Mantanani, consisting of about twelve Kempei Tai, twenty-four soldiers, six native police and two Chinese interpreters. Their primary object was to discover the whereabouts of a Chinese guerrilla named Lin Tin Fatt. The Suluks refused to agree that he was on the island. The Japanese then arrested 58 of their men (whom they may already have suspected) and took them back to Jesselton, hoping, no doubt, to force them by torture to reveal the whereabouts of the wanted man. All these 58 were killed by torture or starvation in Jesselton Prison and at the K. T. office during the following weeks; there is no survivor of these 58.

On February 15th the Japanese went back to the island. The events of this visit are described in detail by eight witnesses, Chinese, Malay and Suluk, and by four Japanese now held in Labuan. The two principal crimes committed on this visit were: (1) The machine-gunning of Suluks, including women, and subsequent killing of the wounded, after an encounter between a Japanese search-party and a group of Suluks; (2) Immediately following this the massacre of about 25 women and 4 children. All witnesses stress the fact that the Suluks had no fire-arms and such resistance as they offered with spears and parangs was undertaken either in reply to Japanese fire or in the protection of their women and children. The Japanese burned the village and destroyed the boats, thus showing their intention of making Mantanani uninhabitable. Lt. SHIMIZU, who was in charge of the Japanese, has made a statement admitting that he ordered the killing of the women. It is expected that he will be brought to trial at Singapore. The other Kempei Tai on this visit, who are now in our hands, will probably be charged for different offences in this area where the evidence of their complicity is stronger.

The Japanese visited the island a third time and found it deserted.

A month later, eight or nine Suluks were caught on the mainland opposite Mantanani and detained at Kota Belud. Two of them were men, the remainder women and children, the youngest a baby-in-arms. These were probably survivors from Mantanani who had escaped to the mainland. They were kept in prison for about six weeks, and then executed one evening. A hearsay report says that they were offered the choice between shooting and beheading, and chose the former..

5. MANTANANI (Contd.)

Two Kempei Tai, who are known to have been in Kota Belud at this time and were probably connected with the killing, are now held in Labuan, but the evidence of their responsibility may prove insufficient to convict them. The killing of these women and children at Kota Belud by the Japanese seems to indicate a policy of extermination.

The population of Mantanani has been reduced by Japanese action from 430 to the present figure of about 125, of whom not more than 20 or 25 are adult males.

6. DINAWAN.

one or two males visit the island for obvious purposes

This is a small island lying off Kinarut. It supported a population of 120 before the war. The present population consists of 54, all of whom are women and children under 16 years old. Of the original population not a single adult male survives. One male has come from Mangalum to settle in the island, and one or two others visit the island at odd times for obvious purposes.

In February or March 1944 all males on the island over 12 years of age, numbering 37, were arrested and taken to Jesselton Prison. The women of the island vigorously deny that their men took any part in the rising. Soon afterwards the Japanese removed the women and children to another island.

What happened afterwards to the arrested men and youths cannot be known for certain. None of them survives. Many witnesses have stated that they saw about this time Suluks being tortured in jail and at the K. T. office but they seldom knew which island the Suluks they saw came from. In July 1944, thirty-seven Suluk men and youths were taken to Dinawan Island, by then cleared of its inhabitants, and executed there. There is evidence to suggest that some, if not all, of these were the Suluks originally arrested on the island. There is no doubt that those shot included boys of 12 or 14 years. A statement has been given by the officer in charge of the K. T. at this execution and by two others present. There is no means of proving whether these men had been tried. But it is unlikely that a fair trial would have proved all the adult males of the island guilty of hostilities and deserving of death. The oldest male survivor is now about 14.

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The women and children, who had been removed to Gaya Island, were kept under conditions described in the statements of Alagur and Sujiang, as a result of which about thirty per cent died. It was thought that a charge might be made against the Japanese trading company which appeared to be responsible for these conditions, but when it was found that all members of the company had been returned to Japan a few weeks earlier further evidence was not collected.

7. SULUG.

This island lies off Tanjong Aru, near Jesselton. One report stated that a party from this island burned the Customs godown on the night of October 9/10 1943. The chief of the island, Panglima (Leader) ALI, and all the males the Japanese could find - about 29 - were arrested and brought to Jesselton. A statement is attached, by a reliable witness named OH TING MING, who shared a cell with ALI and his sons, describing the torture of the youngest boy. The hanging of Ali was witnessed by another informant named LAJUN. All the 29 perished in unknown ways; none survives.

About 40 women and children from Sulug Island were removed to BANGAWAN Estate in N. Borneo, where they worked under conditions which they reported to the BMA authorities at Papar on their liberation. They state that 25 of their number died from hunger and disease during this period of forced labour. Of the original population of 114, about 59 survive in Sulug itself and the neighbouring island of Manukan.

8. UDAR.

These two islands lie off Mengattal. A party from Udar is stated to have landed and assisted the guerrillas at Mengattal and Telipok at the time of the October rising. All adult males were later arrested and done to death. One witness saw their chief ARSAT flogged in Jesselton. 45 women and children were removed to Kimanis Estate in N. Borneo, where eleven of them died. The population, which before the war was 64, is now reduced to 35, of whom only 2 are adult males. I have not personally investigated the affairs of this island.

9. MANGALUM.

This island (reported oil-bearing) lies about 35 miles off the mainland. I did not investigate the Japanese treatment of the inhabitants, but it appears to have been similar to their treatment of the other Suluks. A witness named Budin has described the arrival in Jesselton of 15 men arrested on this island, and another witness, Bachee, accompanied the Japanese on a visit to the island, when they burned the kampong.

10. Suluks in Jesselton Gaol.

I attach numerous statements describing the beatings, tortures, hangings and deaths of Suluks in Jesselton Gaol.

I received from the BMA at Papar a report by Maarof bin Abdullah, translated and edited by Major R. K. Hardwick of the A. I. F. The writer, who was in Jesselton Jail in May and June 1944, states that the Suluks in jail then numbered 258 men and women. He states: "All died by beatings, from disease, by being dried in the sun, and about 100 were removed at 1 a. m. on 17th June 1944 by the Japs to Mile 5 and there shot. Three were killed by slashing at the jail door." I was not able to interview this witness.

I have not met or heard of one male Suluk who survived imprisonment.

11. Permanent Effects on the Race.

There is probably at the present time a sufficient number of Suluk children of both sexes to carry on the race and prevent its extinction. Their state of health is, however, poor, and it is the opinion of Colonel Combe, an experienced administrator who has known the Suluks well in peace and war, that "the loss of the adult male population will have a serious effect on the race." There will almost certainly be assimilated a larger element of Bajau blood. Some of their hereditary skill in fishing and other occupations may be lost for lack of adult men to hand down the traditions of the race.

12. CONCLUSION.

I do not think the evidence justifies an accusation against the Japanese authorities of deliberately planning the extermination of this race. They treated the Suluks in the same way that they treated other peoples in this area whom they suspected of disaffection, for example, the Chinese; yet it would not be held that they tried to exterminate the Chinese in North Borneo. The killing of the women and children on Mantanani Island was, in my opinion, the result of anger, amounting to hysteria, at the resistance offered by the Suluks. The circumstances in which the women and children were killed at Kota Belud are too obscure for an explanation to be offered. The treatment of the women and children deported from Sulug to Bangawan, from Udar to Kimanis, and from Dinawan to Gaya Island was in keeping with the Japanese attitude to other native peoples, the Dusuns for example, whose crops were taken by the Japanese Army without the least regard for the needs of the people who grew them. The treatment of the Suluk men and boys in jail, the tortures and the executions, were similar to, or only a little worse than, the treatment of the Chinese. The Japanese appear to have been really alarmed by the rising of October 1943. The subsequent arrests and interrogations were in the hands of the Kempei Tai. The deaths of so many Suluk men are to be attributed to the methods employed by the Kempei Tai rather than to an official intention to exterminate the race.

M. Y. Dickson, Capt
No. 8 War Crimes Investigation Team

Witness: /s/ _____ Lt. Col
LABUAN o/c No. 8 WCIT. Borneo

Examination of Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan

Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan, aged 42, of Inanam, duly sworn, states

"I was born in Sandakan 42 years ago, of Chinese parents. I adopted the Muslim religion 24 years ago. My home is now at Inanam. I used to be a merchant of native tobaccos but shortly before the Japanese occupation I began to trade in rice. At present I am without occupation.

At the time of the rising on Oct. 9th, 1943, I was living at Inanam. I did not take part in the fighting but on the night of the 9/10 October one of the leading guerrillas came to my house and told me to collect a band of Dusuns and Bajaus and join the guerrillas. I spoke to a number of Dusuns and Bajaus and told them to assemble in Inanam on the 13th. On that day about 60 of them came into the town but when they saw Japanese soldiers there, they quickly dispersed. I myself then went away with my wife and child to Krumbunai and stayed there a fortnight.

On the 28th October, two Chinese detectives and some Bajaus, all armed with shot-guns, came to my house during the night and arrested me and my wife. We were taken in a lorry to the Japanese Resident's house in Jesselton. The Resident asked me if it was true that I had become leader of a guerrilla band. I said, 'No'. He then struck me on the head with a knife. The next day my wife and I were taken to the K.T. office in Jesselton. We were not given any trial there, but we were questioned. I was accused of killing a Japanese in Inanam. This was untrue and I said so. A.K.T. named Hassegawa then beat me. After beating me he went into the next room where my wife was and I heard him questioning and beating her. My wife was then released but I was told by the Chief of the K.T. that I would be kept in prison for two years. I was removed to the jail about Nov. 1st.

During the following months, while I was in Jesselton prison, many Chinese and other local peoples were brought into the prison under arrest. About 7 or 8 were put in each cell. They had been arrested in Tuaran, Mengattal, Telipok, Inanam, Penampang, Jesselton and Kota Belud. They were arrested because the Japanese suspected them of having taken part in the rising. I was able to talk to them in prison. Many of them were people I knew quite well. I can give you the names of some of them, for example, Jus Stephens, Charles Peters (C.P.O.), Wong Chu An, Tang Chin Tsu (Capt. China of Inanam) and many others. There was also there Ko Ming (who I think is now in the police), and Simon

Ho of Tuaran, a trader in rice - he had been told he would be kept in prison for ten years. I am certain from talking to these Chinese that none of them had been given a trial or allowed to defend himself. They were just questioned and beaten and then sometimes told they would be kept in prison for so long.

One day, I think in January or February, 1944, early in the morning, I saw a great number of Chinese and other prisoners taken out of their cells and their hands were then tied. There were several K.T. in charge of these prisoners. At a parade held by the Australians I picked out four of these men. They were Nukushina, Inaba, Mukai and Nakao; I could recognise them again. I saw these K.T. and some other Japanese march off the prisoners towards the railway line which ran outside the jail. I did not see what happened after that but I heard a locomotive and trucks move off. I saw the four K.T. whom I have named, and the other Japanese, return the same day without the civilians, whom I have not seen since. Later I heard that some of the prisoners had been executed that day and the rest shot. There were about 170 of them.

As I can speak several dialects of Chinese as well as Malay, Dusun and Bajau, the Japanese began to use me as a interpreter, soon after I had been in prison. I do not speak Japanese but they also used a Japanese interpreter who spoke to me in Chinese. They used to take me out with them sometimes, but I continued to live in the prison.

About this time the Japanese heard that the Suluk people who live in the islands off the West Coast, had been concerned in the rising. I don't know myself whether they had been concerned or not. In February, 1944, a party of Japanese went by boat from Jesselton to one of these islands called Mantanani, and took me with them as interpreter. The approximate numbers of the party were: K.T. - 13; Japanese soldiers - 24; native policemen - 6. I know the names of six of the K.T. in this party: Inaba, Endo, Nukushina, Uchiyama, Kiuchi and Yamakata (who was later transferred to Sibu, I believe). We also took a Suluk, and a Chinese named Tong Ah Seong.

We left Jesselton about 11 o'clock at night and arrived at Mantanani Island early the next morning. When we landed, the K.T. and the native police went round the village, telling the people to assemble in two large houses. This was in the main village, Kg. Mantanani. They also sent some men to a village on the other side of the island (the east side) to bring the people from there across to Kg. Mantanani. These came along later under their

headman, Haji Salila. At last about 200 people were collected together in the main village. One of the K.T. who could speak Malay then asked the people if there was a Chinese guerrilla named Lim Tin Fatt in hiding on the island. One of the Suluks answered 'NO'. This Suluk was told to step forward and a Japanese interpreter named Masuda took him outside the house and killed him with a sword. I saw this happen. Then the interpreter came back to the house and more questions were asked. The Suluks would not answer because they were afraid. Masuda then seized one of the Suluks and hit him. The Suluks shouted in anger and one of them threw a spear which wounded a native policeman. The people began to run away. The Japs pointed their machine-gun at the crowd and told me to shout to them that they would be fired on, if they did not remain there quietly. So they stayed still. Then one of the K.T. read out a list of names of Suluk men. The native policemen arrested these men and tied their hands. I think the Japs got this list from the headman of another Suluk island. In the evening of that day, about 6 p.m. we all went back to Jesselton in the boat, taking with us the 58 Suluks who had been arrested.

These Suluks were taken first to the K.T. office at Jesselton where they were each given a slip of paper with their name on. I was with them then. They were then taken to the prison. Every day after that, for a week or so, five or six K.T. came to the prison and took back a few Suluks to the office for questioning. I was sometimes used as an interpreter while the Suluks were being questioned. The K.T. used to ask them what they had done in the rising, whether they had attacked the Custom House or burnt the rubber. If the Suluk said 'No' he was beaten with a stick about 4 foot long, as thick as a police baton. They were beaten all over the body. Some of them during the beatings admitted having done what the Japanese said they had done. I cannot tell whether they were true confessions or whether they only admitted the things because they were beaten so cruelly. There were no trials. Sometimes I saw Suluks tied and water poured down their throats till their stomach was full. Then the K.T. would jump on the man's stomach or kick it. I did not see any actually die during the torture but most of them were nearly dead when they were dragged away. Many of them died each day in prison as a result of these tortures. I never saw or heard of any medical treatment being given them in prison. All the food they got was a little sago. I don't know what was done with the bodies. I solemnly state that I personally witnessed Suluks being flogged and tortured by each one of the K.T. whom I have named as going on the first trip to Mantanani. Other K.T. who had not been to the island also took part in these tortures; I don't know all their names. I do not know the names of any but a few of the Suluks. I saw Panglima Ali and O.T. Arsas flogged and tortured by Mukai. I saw Panglima Sibul flogged and tortured by Endo; I saw Tatung flogged and tortured by Sgt. Major Hayashi. I saw Masuki flogged and tortured by Hassegawa. All these men died a

A few days after their beating in Jesselton prison, I have no doubt that their deaths were in each case due solely to the floggings they had received by the men named. They all seemed fit men before they were tortured. Inaba, Nukushina, Uchiyama, Kiuchi and Yamakata also beat severely in my presence Suluks who soon afterwards died, but I do not know the names of the Suluks they flogged.

The day after our return from the visit to Mentanani that I have described, the Japanese went there again, taking me with them. The K.T. who went this time included the following: Lt. Shimizu, who was in command; Yamakata, second command; Kiuchi; Nukushina; Inaba; Mukai; Endo; Uchiyama; Kato; Fuma; and a Suluk, and some native police also accompanied us.

We landed on the south side of the island in the later afternoon. Leaving a small party with a machine gun to guard the boat, the rest of us proceeded to Kg. Mentanani which was about 40 minutes walk up the west side of the island. Arriving there we established ourselves in a mosque a little outside the village. In the village we found only six men, all of them old, and about a hundred women and children. The Japs sent for these six old men, one by one, and questioned them in the mosque. Masuda and I acted as interpreters. Yamakata did the interrogating. He asked each of them where Lim Tin Fatt was, and a Suluk named Omar Chuki (who came from Tawi Tawi and had helped the guerrillas). The old men said these two were not in Mentanani Island. Each of them was beaten when he said this.

I will tell you what happened to these six men the next day. In the morning Yamakata and Masuda and two Japanese soldiers took these men to a smaller island a few miles away. I saw them go off in a Suluk prau, which the old men rowed. I was told they were going to look for Lim Tin Fatt and the Suluk guerrilla. That afternoon I saw the boat return without the six old men. I heard that the Japanese had killed them on the small island.

We spent the first night in the mosque. The next morning, while the old men were being taken away, the Japanese told the women that they must go out into the jungle and search for Lim Tin Fatt and Omar Chuki, and also try to bring back six young Suluks who we believed had run away from the village the day before when the Japs arrived. While the women were out searching the Japs remained by the mosque. They took eggs and fowl from the village and stole some other things from the houses. In the evening the women returned saying that they had found no one.

The same evening the Japs caught a young Suluk who had come down from the hills in the north of the island to look for food in the village. On being questioned he said

there were five other Suluk men still hiding on the island. We tied this man's hands and, taking him with us, we all left the Kg. and went down to 'South Bay' where we spent the night. Our boat was sent off towards Tuaran to give the islanders the impression that we had gone away.

The next morning the Japanese formed themselves into three parties to search through the island. Our party, under Kiuchi, was sent along the west side of the island, and was commanded by Shimizu. The third party, with Yamakata in charge, was ordered to move up the eastern side of the island and converge on Kg. Mentanani from the north; Tong Ah Seong went with this party. In my party were Lt. Shimizu, Endo and two soldiers with a machine gun. We had not been going long - about 15 or 20 minutes - when we heard sounds of firing on the west side of the island. We thought this firing must come from the first party which had moved off in that direction. All my party at once hurried towards the sound of the firing. As we ran along, we could hear shots being fired. After about 15 minutes we reached the scene of the firing. It was a stretch of ground with thick grass and bushes between the jungle and the shore.

It was about 400 yards from the kg. and parts of the kg. were visible from it - I saw Inaba and Kiuchi and the rest of the Japanese party, and about 50 yards away I saw a number of Suluk women bunched together, not far from the edge of the jungle. There were two Japanese soldiers lying dead on the ground. One had a wound in his shoulder; it had been made by a spear. Inaba had a cut on his face and Kiuchi was wounded (in the groin I think). These two K.T. and three uninjured Japanese soldiers were firing with rifles and pistols into the jungle where I could see some Suluk men. The Japanese were not firing at the women. I could see the bodies of some Suluk men on the ground; I couldn't say how many there were.

When my party arrived on the scene, Lt. Shimizu gave an order in Japanese to the two men in our party who were bringing the machine gun. They at once began firing into the edge of the jungle where the Suluk men appeared to be and into the group of women in the open near the jungle. Just as the firing ceased, I saw the third party arrive with Yamakata. (They had further to come than my party, but they did not have a m/g to carry). I can't remember if Tong came too. After the firing I saw Yamakata and Endo, immediately followed by Shimizu, Nukushina, Mukai and Inaba go up to the wounded and shoot them with pistols. I did not see Kiuchi shoot the wounded; he had been wounded himself. The dead numbered about 6 men and about 50 women and children.

These ^women were the women from the south kg. who had been summoned to Kg. Mentanani on the first day

and were now trying to get back to their own village; they may have thought the Japs had gone. The men who were killed were Suluks who had hidden from the Japs. I do not know if the Suluks men or the Japanese attacked first. I never saw any Suluks on the island carrying a firearm; they had only spears and parangs.

The Japanese did not bury the Suluks they had killed.

I was told to stay with Nahar and watch the Jap dead. They sent someone to order the motor boat to come up so that their dead and wounded could be taken aboard. The boat came up and lay off the shore a little south of where we were. A prau was used to take the two dead and the two wounded out to where the boat lay. The boat remained at anchor there.

Majusa then told me to come with the Japs to the kg. We went to the place where the women were. Tong and I were ordered to remove the gold rings and money from the women. The native police were sent away. The K.T. and the soldiers tied the women's hands and then strung them together with rope. The ends of the rope were made fast to pillars of the mosque. The women were crying. Then they were shot with the machine gun. I do not know who gave the order to fire. Shimizu was in charge of the party.

After the gun had stopped firing, the K.T. shot with their pistols those of the women who were still alive. It was the K.T. not the soldiers, who did this: the job was done with pistols.

The dead were left there. They numbered about 20 or 30 and there were some children among them.

Then the Japanese set fire to the village and returned to the boat. We left that evening. The engine gave trouble on the way back. We spent the night in the boat and reached Jesselton about 9 a.m. the next day.

The Japs never gave any reason that I heard for killing the women. Endo said to me as we were leaving: "Tidak boleh kasih hidup ini bangsa. Bunuh kasih habis"/ (We can't leave this people alive. We have killed them all).

Of all the Suluks who were massacred on that day, I know the name of only one, Haji Salila, the priest whom I mentioned earlier as having brought the women from the village in the south-east to the main kg. at the orders of the Japs. As he lay there wounded after the first machine-gunning, I saw Shimizu, Mukai and Yamakata each fire their pistols into his body.

All the Japanese K.T. who came on this second visit were present at the killing at the mosque, except Kiuchi and Inaba.

Four or five days after this, the Japanese took me on a third visit to Mentanani Island. Tong did not come with us this time. I cannot remember the Japanese who came this time: we only stayed 3 or 4 hours on the island. We did not see any living person on the island but the Japs took back a few ducks they found in the village. We visited both the scenes of the shooting. The bodies at the mosque had not been removed. They were snelling. It looked as if some of the bodies near the beach had disappeared. They may have been taken away and buried or they may have been washed away by the high tide.

On the way back to Jesselton we called at the Suluk island of Mangalan, and looked for Suluks. We did not find any. The Japs burnt the houses and departed.

(Signed) Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan

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

(Signed)

SWORN before me, M.G.Dickson, Captain, No. 8 W.C.I.T. this sixteenth day of March, 1946, detailed to examine the above by the C in C ALPSEA

(Signed) M. G. Dickson, Capt.

Certified true copy.

(signed) M.G.Dickson.
Capt. 9.5.46.

Examination of Tong Ah Seong

Tong Ah Seong, worker at saw mill in Mengattal, duly sworn, states:-

I am 42 years of age, of Chinese nationality, and now living in Mengattal, where I am employed sawing timber.

I was a member of the guerrillas and took part in the rising of October, 1943. When I surrendered to the Japanese, they pardoned me on condition that I worked for them. I was made to do all kinds of work for them at Tuaran and Jesselton.

One day in February, 1944, the Japanese told me that I was to accompany them on an expedition they were making by boat. We left Jesselton in a motor-boat at night. There were about eight K.T. in the party, some soldiers, some native police, Bachee (an Interpreter), and a Suluk. The next morning we arrived at Mantanani Island. We went ashore in a bay in the south of the island. The motor-boat remained at anchor with a small party aboard. The rest of us proceeded up the coast on foot to Kg. Mantanani.

When we reached the kg., the headman and the inhabitants were summoned to a large building. Over a hundred of them came together. The Japanese then spoke to them. One of the Japanese read out a list of names. He said these were names of Suluk people who had taken part in the rising. Then the Japanese arrested all the men in the building and tied their hands behind their backs. Some of the Suluks managed to escape. While this was going on I saw one Suluk beheaded by Masuda, the interpreter.

We then went back to the boat, taking with us the Suluks we had arrested. I think there were 58 of them. We returned to Jesselton.

Soon after we had returned to Jesselton we set out again for Mantanani Island. On this second visit we reached the island late in the afternoon. We went on foot from the 'South Bay' to the kg. where we spent the night by the mosque. The next day was spent in searching the island. The Japanese were anxious to find a guerrilla named Lin Tin Fatt. In the afternoon we returned to South Bay and spent the night on the beach. The motor-boat was sent out to sea.

The next morning the Japanese divided their men into three parties to beat through the island. One party went up the west side of the island, another went up the

centre, and the third went up the eastern part of the island. I went with the eastern party. Yamakata was in command of it. Masuda the interpreter came with us, and some soldiers and two native police. I saw Bachee go with Shimizu's party.

My party had been going for about half an hour and was moving from the north towards the village, along a track, when we heard firing in a south-westerly direction. We were then about 200 yards from the kg. We hurried forward towards the sound of the firing. On the edge of the village near the mosque we found the women together in a building. They had hung up a white flag. Masuda the interpreter told me to remain and guard the women, and not let them go. No one else was left with me. The rest of my party went towards the firing. I could see people moving about at a place near the shore where the firing seemed to be, but it was about 400 yards away and I could not distinguish what was happening. I cannot remember clearly if there was machine-gun firing or rifle-fire. I heard some shots fired, which might have been pistol shots, some minutes after my party had gone. I stayed there guarding the women for a long time. I think it must have been about four hours, but I did not have a watch and cannot recall how long it was. Afterwards I heard that during this time the Japanese had taken some dead and wounded on to their boat.

At length the Japanese all arrived at the kg., bringing some rations with them. Bachee accompanied them. The Japanese ordered Bachee to collect all the gold rings and the money from the women. He handed them to me. Nine rings and about a hundred dollars in Japanese currency notes were collected. When I arrived back in Jesselton, Masuda the interpreter took these from me.

Masuda then gave the order that all the women were to be tied with their hands behind their backs. This was done and then a rope was put through the back of their arms, so that the women were all strung together. The ends of the rope were made fast to two pillars in the mosque. There were about twenty or thirty women thus tied up, and about four or five children with them.

Masuda told the women that Shimizu had ordered them to be shot because the Suluk people had killed Japanese. He spoke in Malay, which I understand. The women cried

Then the machine-gun was fired into the women. The firing lasted only a few seconds. When it stopped some of the women were still alive. I saw the K.T. go forward and shoot the wounded with their pistols. Everyone who came on this second visit to Mantanani Island was present at the killing by the mosque, except for the two dead soldiers, the two wounded K.T., a small party of soldiers who were on board the ship, and

the native police who had been sent away just before the firing took place.

After the killing, Shimizu gave orders that the Kg. was to be burnt. When that was done we all went back to the boat which we reached just as it was getting dark. We then returned to Jesselton.

I never saw or heard of any Suluk in the island having fire arms.

I never saw any attack on the Japanese by the Suluks.

I do not know the names of any Suluk people who were killed on this occasion.

About three days after we had returned, the Japs went again to Mantanani Island, taking Bachee with them. I did not go this time. Bachee told me when he got back that he had seen the dead bodies of the women, and that they were smelling.

These are the names of the Japanese K.T. who came on the second trip, and whose names I can remember and can write. There are others I do not remember clearly. There was also Inaba, who was wounded. I cannot write his name in characters.

(Sino-Japanese characters)

These were all present at the killing at the mosque, except the second one (reading from the right) who had been wounded. I saw each of these men, except the second one, kill wounded women and children with pistols, after the machine-gunning at the mosque.

(Signed)

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.

SWORN before me, M.G. Dickson, Captain, No. 8. W.C.I.T. this fifteenth day of March, 1946, detailed to examine the above by the C-in-C ALFSEA.

The above characters represent Japanese names which may be anglicised as Shimizu, Kiuchi, Yamakata, Kato, Kakimoto, Masuda. +

(Signed) R. Snelling, E/O. SEATIC.
+ reading the characters from the right. CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
(Signed) M.G. Dickson, 9.5.46.

Examination of Baji.

Baji bin Lindanan, occupation rice grower, permanent address Kg. Piasan, near Kota Belud, duly sworn, states:-

I am about 30 years of age, of Dusun race, born in N. Borneo and now living in Kampong Piasan. My occupation is a rice grower.

I was arrested by the Japanese at some time about two years ago and committed to jail for theft for one year. While I was in jail in Kota Belud, 8 Binadans were put in jail. There were two men, five women and one male child. Their hands were tied when they came in but after a while the hands of the women were undone. The men were never loosed and their wrists were cut by their bonds. I was not able to speak to them and they did not speak among themselves. I don't know where they came from or why they were in jail. They were in jail with me for about four weeks. The men were taken out about six times and returned with head and bodies swollen. The women were beaten several times in the jail in front of me. I could recognise some of the Japs who hit them, but I don't know their names.

One day at about 5 p.m. I was eating with Angillan, an up-country Dusun, when he said "The Binadans are going to be shot this evening." I said "How do you know?" He replied "Because today we have been digging their graves on the other side of the race-course. We were told it was to be their graves by Kolod (the sergeant.) The hole was about one fathom square."

At about 7 p.m. the Japanese fetched the Binadans from the jail. One of the women carried the child on her back. Their hands were tied and they were marched away. About an hour later I heard one burst of machine-gun fire. The Binadans did not come back to the jail and I have never seen them since.

The Japanese who took the Binadans were all Kempei Tai. They had red arm bands and wore swords.

This is all I know.

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

Right Thumb print of Baji b. Lindanan.

Sworn before me J. Macartney, Magistrate, this 13th day of April, 1946.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY M. G. Dickson, Capt. 9.5.46.

1663A

Examination of Sujiang.

Sujiang, a Suluk woman, of Dinawan Island, duly sworn, states:

My name is Sujiang. I was born in Gaya Island. I am a Suluk. My age is 21. My home is in Dinawan Island. I live there now. My husband's name was Keraro. He was 31 at the time of his death.

On the night of the double-tenth (10.10.43) my husband and the other men of this Island were not at sea. They were at home and we all saw the fire in Jesselton across the water about 12 miles away. My husband and the other men of this Island did not take part in the fighting against the Japs. We continued to earn our living by fishing and growing food. At that time there were about 130 people on Dinawan Island.

One day after the rising, the Japanese came to the Island and arrested all the men. The Japanese said our men had burnt the custom house and killed Japanese. There were 37 men arrested. My husband Keraro was among them. I have never seen him or any of the men again.

A month or two afterwards, the Japanese came again and took all of us women, and the children, to Gaya Island and told us we were not to leave the Island. Ninety one women and children were taken to Gaya. There was not enough to eat in the Island. About 27 of us died during the 15 months we were there, from starvation. When the war ended, we went to Papar, and thence we returned to Dinawan.

When we arrived at Dinawan, we found what looked like two long graves, at a place about 200 yards away from the kampong. These are the graves that I showed Capt. Dickson on 27.3.46. We dug in the two graves and found many bodies. There was no flesh left on the bones. The bodies were laid together loosely and we did not dig out separately each skeleton. We collected the heads and found there were 37. I found one that I recognised as my husband's. The shape of the skull was similar to that of my husband's: he had a broader forehead than most of our men. But I recognised it chiefly by the teeth which were still in good order in the jaws.

- (1) The teeth of this head were black like my husband's.
It is true that many Suluk men have blackened teeth.
- (2) The teeth of this head were filed flat. Most Suluk men file their teeth but usually only three in front. My

husband had all his lower teeth filed and none on the upper jaw. This corresponded with the teeth in the skull.

- (3) My husband had some back teeth missing, as there were in this skull.
- (4) My husband had three gold teeth together in the centre of the upper jaw, as the skull had.

All these things together convinced me that I had found the skull of my husband. After I had found my husband's skull, none of the other women continued to search for their husbands'. We were too unhappy to continue gazing at these skulls. We were satisfied that these were our own men and we did not wish to seek out our husbands after I had found mine. So we buried the bones and skulls in the grave where we had found them.

I did not see any wound on my husband's skull. From the way the heads and bodies lay in the grave, I do not think the men had been beheaded.

The names of some of the other men were: O.T. Ibrahim, Mojun, Sapalu, Mouyuk, Sewali (two men of this name), Kannun, Ittun, Situngai, Melud, Anou, Sikcu, Simur, Utup, Pangayam, Tamahok, Sabi, Dugang, Halun, Anir Hassan, Penet, Bulkia, Buhangsi, Seruda, Berara.

Thumbprint and mark of Sujiang.

I CERTIFY that I translated into Bajau the Malay that Capt. Dickson has read to me, to the above witness prior to her thumbprint and mark which appear above.

(Signed) Diasin

I translated the above summary from English to Malay to Diasin who acted as interpreter.

(Signed) M. G. Dickson

Sworn before me, M.G. Dickson, No. 8 W.C.I.T., this 27th day of March, 1946, detailed to examine the above by C in C ALFSEA

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

(Signed) M. G. DICKSON
Capt.

Statement by NAKATA, Shinichi, who, having been cautioned, states as follows:

Japanese admission

"My name is NAKATA Shinichi, aged 35. I came to Borneo in November 1943 as a lieutenant in the Kenpei Tai. I went to JESSELTON on Dec. 1st '43 and took charge of the branch Kenpei Tai there.

About July 1944 I remember accompanying about 40 Suluk males from Jesselton to DINAWAN Island where they were executed by shooting. I do not know which island or islands these Suluks came from.

I took about 6 or 7 Kenpei Tai. The Kenpei Tai had the duty of guarding the prisoners and taking them to the execution ground. The shooting was done by soldiers. The K.T. who came included MUKAI, INABA (who I think stayed in one of the boats), MINAMIDATE and NAKAMAE. Col. MACFIGUCHI, who was at that time at Army HQ, in Police Affairs control, came as a spectator. The execution was in the hands of Major NISHIMURA who had been president of the Court Martial which sentenced these Suluks. I witnessed the shooting. There were about 20 soldiers under the command of a 2/Lieut.

I received my orders to attend from the HQ of General YAMAWAKI's army in the form of a general order;

I hereby acknowledge that the above statement was made by me at Labuan on the 22nd day of April 1946 and that I have appended my signature to the statement which I have had read out to me and I fully understand the contents. I further state that no threats or undue pressure were used to obtain the statement and I have signed it voluntarily and understand that it may be used in evidence."

Signed in Japanese characters.

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

Signed John G. Bridger.

Taken down by me, M.G. Dickson, Capt., No. 8 WCIT this 22nd day of April 1946 detailed to examine the above by C in C ALFSEA.

Certified True Copy.

/s/ M. J. Dickson
Capt.

9-5-46

Examination of Lajun.

Lajun, a farmer, at present without occupation, of Inanam, duly sworn, states:

I am a Dusun, of Inanam, which is my permanent home and where I am living now. I am aged 45. I am an agricultural worker, now not employed. I was born in Inanam.

At the beginning of the Japanese occupation I was living in Inanam, working as a paddy planter. After the rising, the Japanese arrested me, saying that I had killed Japanese. I was taken to the K.T. office at Jesselton and kept there for three weeks. I was beaten once during this time. While I was detained there, I saw a great many people being beaten and tortured. I cannot remember the names of any now but I would recognise the K.T. who did the beating. After I was released I went back to work but soon after I was sent for and told I was to work as a warder in Jesselton Prison. I cannot remember when this was. It was about a month after my release. I worked as a warder for about a year until the time when Jesselton was bombed.

The prisoners I looked after were native peoples and Chinese who had been sentenced for Civil offenses like stealing. I did not work in the blocks where the Japanese kept men they suspected of opposing the Japanese government.

On many occasions I saw prisoners being tortured by the K.T. who came to the jail for this. The torturing took place in a building in the prison compound. It had an atap roof and low walls, only two or three feet high, so it was easy to see what was happening inside.

During the time I was a warder, many Suluks were brought into the prison. I never saw any actually arrive. I saw them in jail after they arrived. They were not kept in my block with the civil prisoners. I saw Suluks being questioned in the building I have described, and being tortured by the K.T. They were nearly always beaten with heavy sticks all over the body. Often I saw the water torture used on Suluks. When the stomach was filled with water, the K.T. put a wooden board on the stomach and then pressed or jumped on this. When the man became unconscious, which he usually did, the K.T. dragged out the body into the sun. I also saw the K.T. apply burning faggots to the bodies of Suluks and other prisoners, especially to the thighs. I did not witness any prisoner dying during the torture, I know from other warders that many Suluks died soon after their torture.

I never saw any trial at the jail, nor at the K.T.H.Q. when I was there. I never heard of anyone having a trial in Jesselton by the Japs. Arrested men were just questioned and beaten.

I could recognise many of the K.T. who took part in the tortures at the jail.

I can only remember the name of one Sulu I saw in jail. I knew him previously because he often used to visit Jesselton. His name was Panglima Ali. He was one of some Suluks who were already in jail when I took up my duties. I think he was beaten in jail but I did not see the beating. But I saw him hanged. He was one of four Suluks hanged at the same time. After the hanging the bodies were put in two coffins and carried away for burial by eight prisoners. I could recognise the K.T. who were present at the hanging. One of the prisoners afterwards told me where the body was buried.

(Signed) Lajun

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

(Signed) M. G. Dickson Capt.

SWORN before me, M.G. DICKSON, Capt. No. 8, W.C.I.T., this 25th day of March, 1946, detailed to examine the above by the C in C ALFSEA

(Signed) M.G.Dickson Capt.

In the International
Military Tribunal for
the Far East.

The United States of America and others

v.
ARAKI, Sadao

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Roderick Graham Wells of Tatura, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX14024 Lieutenant R. G. Wells of 8 Division Signals make oath and say:-

1. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15th February, 1942. I left there on 8 July, 1942, with "B" Force and arrived at Sandakan on 18 July, 1942, and went to Sandakan Camp.
2. There were 1490 men from "B" Force at this camp. Early the following year 500 Englishmen arrived and in April, 1943, "E" Force consisting of 500 Australians arrived at the Camp.
3. I remained at this camp until July, 1943, and during that time 32 or 33 prisoners died from malnutrition diseases and dysentery.
4. We were accommodated in weather board huts built by the British for accommodation of native prisoners. These huts were divided into three cubicles each 15 feet by 20 feet and ten officers lived in each cubicle. The men were accommodated in smaller attap huts and lived fifty to a hut. The officers' and men's huts were alive with lice and bugs. The Japanese gave us nothing to eradicate the vermin.
5. The same water supply which the English Administration had provided for 250 to 300 natives was all that the Japanese allowed for about 1500 men. The water had to be rationed and was not safe to drink unless boiled.
6. We had only one small cook-house to prepare meals for 1500 men. The cooking of the rice for the morning meal commenced at midnight and the cooks kept turning it out throughout the night with the result that it was not fresh in the morning. Our meals consisted of rice and a soup made from a native green boiled in water. The Japanese food was much better in quantity and quality than that given the prisoners. In addition to rice, they got fish, vegetables and other delicacies

7. The rations of the sick were reduced. The prisoners of war working at the drome would then divide their rations so the sick got an equal share, but Captain Hoshijimi stopped this by compelling these prisoners to cook and eat their midday and evening meal at the drome. The Japanese did not provide us with any medical supplies other than a small quantity of quinine.

8. The prisoners of war were engaged on the construction of an aerodrome. Whilst I was at Sandakan this aerodrome was used entirely for military planes. The hours of work were from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. at night with an hour for dinner and sometimes a ten minute spell each morning and evening. After the first wet season, November 1942, the water and mud rotted the boots off the men and no replacements were made. About 25 to 30 per cent had to work bare-footed whilst others had clogs which they made for themselves. The Japanese did not issue any footwear to the prisoners.

9. The Japanese enforced discipline against prisoners of war by corporal punishment of individuals and mass punishment of the prisoners as a whole. The corporal punishment consisted of beating with sticks, kicking and face slapping. Almost every guard on the aerodrome carried a wooden stick about 4 feet 6 inches long and one to one and a half inches in diameter for that purpose. Beatings were a daily occurrence. Pte. Darlington was so badly beaten that his arms were broken, he was bleeding from head, face, arms and legs, and he was unconscious. He was then tied up and put in a cage 5 feet by 4 feet and 2½ feet from the ground. Sergeant-Major Asgood was with me on a wood party when he was struck across the ear with a stick and his eardrum broken. Mass punishment consisted of an all round decrease in the rations. I made complaints to Captain Hoshijimi about the use of the cage, the work required from the men, the low rations they were receiving, the lack of footwear and clothes and referred him to the International Conventions. He said he was not interested in the International Conventions.

10. Thirteen prisoners of war escaped and were recaptured. These were tried and sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to six years. Eight others were charged with planning to escape and were sentenced to imprisonment for up to four years.

11. I was arrested on 24 July 1943 and then taken to Sandakan Military Police Headquarters. Here I was confined for three months, the first three weeks in solitary confinement in a cell and the remainder of the time with other prisoners in a room in which we were continuously under observation and which was lighted all night. All my footwear and clothing were taken from me with the exception of a pair of shorts. I was

frequently interrogated. Corporal punishment and torture were used by the Kempei Tai during these interrogations to extract information. I was flogged with a whip and beaten up with a wooden sword on two or three occasions. I was also racked on an improvised rack. I was handcuffed and tied to a verandah rafter by a rope passing through the handcuff chain, and around the rafter at such a height that on kneeling I was suspended with my knees about six inches above the ground. A beam of wood about 4 inches square and 6 feet long was placed behind my knees, and by means of two interrogating officers, standing on either end of the rafter enabled my body from the knees upwards to be stretched. Another beam of wood similar to that above was laid across my ankles and similar pressure applied. The effect was to stretch my arms and legs and almost break the ankle bones by making me kneel with the fore part of my foot on the ground, with the rafter across my ankle on each edge. It pulled all the flesh away from the ankle. After two minutes of this treatment I became unconscious. I was revived by water being thrown over my head. The interrogation was resumed to the accompaniment of a different type of torture which consisted of my head being repeatedly struck in the same place with a small hammer. I was also beaten across the head with a rafter of wood and as a result my middle ear was broken and I have permanently lost my hearing in the one ear.

On 16th August 1943 I was made to consume a quantity of raw rice. They then introduced a hose into my throat and filled me up with water. The result was that after about four hours the rice, as it absorbed the water swelled, and stretched the stomach muscles to an extraordinary degree.

The rice pulled a large portion of my bowel out through the anus. I asked for medical attention. This was refused. All prisoners when not being interrogated were compelled to sit up with crossed legs from 7.30 a.m. until 10.30 p.m.

During this period of three months our only food was 5 ounces of rice and a small piece of rock salt or a dried fish head each per day.

12. On 25th October 1943 Capt. Matthews, who had been arrested on 22nd July, 1943, a number of other prisoners and I were shipped to Kuching. The voyage lasted eight days. We were tied on deck throughout the whole voyage and had no cover, being exposed to the sun, rain and waves which washed on to the deck. Our ration was the same as at Sandakan Military Police Headquarters.

13. I remained at Kuching for five months until I was tried on 29th February 1944 by court-martial consisting of Lieutenant-

General BABA. Capt. Matthews and a number of others were tried with me. We were not given a defending officer nor told what charge was laid against us. Captain Matthews asked what the charge was but was not told; he also asked for a defending officer but his request was refused. We had previously been compelled to sign or thumbprint statements in Japanese. These had not been translated before we signed them and we did not know what was in them. No evidence was given, we were merely questioned on these statements and within half an hour everyone with the exception of Matthews, myself and three other ranks was sentenced. We were sentenced two days later. I was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude with hard labour. Matthews was sentenced to death. A firing squad was waiting for him as I left the court and about ten minutes later I heard the sound of firing coming from the direction of the Roman Catholic Cathedral about 100 yards away from the Court. Eight natives were also executed that morning but the Japanese said they were killed with the sword. On 8th March I left Kuching for Outram Road Gaol.

Sworn at Essendon in the State)
of Victoria this the 18th day) (Signed) R.G. WELLS.
of October 1946) Licut.
R.of O.

Before me¹₂

(Signed) JOHN RUSH, J.P.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
OF THE FAR EAST

NO. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

against

ARAKI, Sadao and others.

I, Alexander Gordon WEYNTON of Castlemaine in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Lieutenant in the Australian Military Forces, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was a Lieutenant in the 8th Australian Division Signals and was taken prisoner by the Japanese in Singapore on 15th February, 1942.
2. On the 8th July, 1942, I left Singapore for Sandakan, Borneo, with "B" Force which consisted of 1492 Australian prisoners under command of Lt-Col Walsh. This force disembarked at Sandakan on 18th and 19th July, 1942, and marched 9 miles to Sandakan Prisoner of War Camp.
3. In the first week in September, 1942, all prisoners able to walk were lined up on the parade ground in front of Japanese guard house. They were surrounded by Japanese soldiers and machine guns were trained on them. Captain Hoshijima addressed the prisoners through an interpreter. He told us that we were to sign what he called a "non-escape" agreement. The document was read out. As far as I can recall it read, "I give my word not to attempt to escape. I agree to carry out all orders of the I.J.A. and to inform the I.J.A. if I hear of anyone planning to escape and I agree that any punishment inflicted upon a prisoner of war shall be just and I agree that the I.J.A. will be entitled to shoot anyone who attempts to escape." Lt. Col. Walsh said he wouldn't sign it and told us not to sign it. He was seized by the Japs, his arms were bound and he was slapped across the face and beaten with swords and scabbards. A squad of soldiers marched him to a position behind the guard house. Captain Hoshijima told us that if we didn't sign the agreement Lt. Col. Walsh would be shot. Some of the troops shouted out "We'll sign it. We don't want the Colonel to be shot." A consultation was held among the officers, it was decided that the agreement could not be binding and that we would sign it if the Colonel was released. He was released and we signed it.
4. About the middle of August, 1942, the Japs demanded working parties for construction of road from camp to site of proposed aerodrome. Three hundred prisoners were supplied daily under protest. The road reached the aerodrome at the start of September, 1942. The Japs then demanded that the working parties be increased to 700 men per day as they were required for the construction of the aerodrome. A protest was made to Major Suga, the Commanding Officer of all Prisoners of War in Borneo

that the use of men for this purpose was contrary to the Conventions. He replied that the aerodrome was to be used for civilian aircraft and that as prisoners of the Japanese Army we had to obey the orders of the Japanese Army and that we would work for the Japanese until we died. From the start of September until first week in November, 1942, I worked regularly on a working party. Hours of work were 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch, with one day's holiday per fortnight. Other work parties were used for road work, tree felling, wood-cutting and grass-cutting.

5. The rations supplied to prisoners in the camp consisted of 11 ounces of rice daily and about a spoonful of vegetables at midday and evening meals. For the sick the ration was half of the ordinary ration - $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of rice. The working parties at the drome received the normal rice ration and in addition for their midday meal got fish and as much tapioca and sweet potatoes as they could eat.

6. Prisoners in the various working parties who were alleged to have broken regulations or not to be working sufficiently hard were beaten with rifle butts, swords, scabbards and pieces of 3 inch by 3 inch wood by the guards. In October, 1942, a special squad of 6 or 7 Japanese armed with wooden swords and riding crops were given a roving commission to visit the various working parties to speed up the work. This squad would come up to a party which was alleged not to be working hard enough, line them up, order them to hold their hands over their heads and then beat them about the head, back and pelvic bones. Everyone in the party would be beaten. At times men were so severely beaten that they became unconscious. All were badly bruised and many received open wounds which would turn to ulcers. I was myself so beaten on three occasions.

In March, 1943, a member of one of the working parties named Constable was tied up by his wrists to a tree at the aerodrome at about 8.30 a.m. He was then beaten about the head and body with wooden swords, swords in scabbards, rifle butts and pieces of wood. This beating was continued throughout the day by relays of Japs. At 5.30 p.m. when we left the drome it was still continuing. On the following day he was returned to camp on a stretcher and was then sent to hospital. I saw him two days later. He was dying. He told me that he had been beaten for 16 hours. Both his arms had been broken. He died four days later as a result of the beating.

In October, 1942, the Japs caused a wooden cage to be constructed in front of the guard house. It was erected on wooden stilts about 2 feet 6 inches from the ground. It was 6 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet wide. It had a hardwood floor. Its sides and ends consisted of 1 inch by 1 inch

hardwood slats each slat separated from its adjacent slat by the space of an inch. The top was made of planking covered by an attap roof. The door was a small opening at the front of the cage about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet. It was used by the Japanese to confine prisoners of war who were alleged to have broken regulations. The Japs called this cage Esau.

8. As a result of a conference between our intelligence officer Captain Matthews and other officers in October, 1942, I secured materials from natives and from the camp and constructed a wireless set. From November, 1942, onwards, I listened to BBC news on the wireless and disseminated it through the camp. When not in use the set was hidden. I was assisted in the working of the set by Corporals Small, Mills and Richards. Captain Matthews and Lieutenant Wells were engaged in getting medical supplies into the camp surreptitiously. On 2nd. May, 1943, I had sent a letter to a camp containing 500 British prisoners of war stating that we were going to send them some medical supplies. This was intercepted by the Japanese. I was arrested by Japanese guards on the evening of 3 May, 1943. I was assaulted by Captain Hoshijima and then made to stand at attention outside the guard house from 7.30 p.m. until 10 a.m. the next morning. I was then sentenced to 14 days imprisonment in the cage. At the same time five others were sentenced to imprisonment in the cage on other charges. We were all put in the cage. It was not possible for all of us to lie down in this cage together, therefore we had to take it in turns throughout the 24 hours. We were given normal camp rations. Throughout the period we were not allowed to wash or shave or to leave the cage except for the purpose of going to the latrines. We had no bedclothes. It rained very heavily whilst I was in the cage and for two of the fourteen days I was in the cage I was wet through. At the conclusion of my confinement I was sent to Hospital by the medical officer. I remained in hospital until I was arrested by Camp Commandant on 29th July, 1943, and confined in the cage until the morning of 12th August, 1943. I was then called before the Camp Commandant. He said that I had a wireless set and that I must tell him where it was. I denied all knowledge of the radio set. He then told me in very good English that he would send me to some place where I would be made to talk. I was then sent back to the cage where I remained without food or water and not allowed to go to the latrines. On the 14th August, I was bound hand and foot and thrown into a lorry and taken to the Kempei Tai Headquarters at Sandakan.

9. At Kempei Tai Headquarters I was put into a room and made to sit cross-legged at attention. There were about 25 others in the room sitting in the same way, Australian soldiers, English internees and natives. We were compelled to sit in this position from 7 a.m. until 9.30 p.m. and we were not allowed to speak to each other. We were allowed to lie down and sleep in this same room from 9.30 p.m. to 7 a.m. but the lights were kept

alight all the time. For five minutes every morning and afternoon we were made to do physical jerks. If these physical jerks were not carried out to the satisfaction of the guards the person offending was beaten or was forced to remain in one of the physical jerk positions throughout five or ten minutes. We were permitted to leave the room for the purpose of going to the latrine. From 14th August, 1943, until 26th October, 1943, I received this treatment except on those occasions when I was taken out for interrogation.

10. I was first taken out for interrogation at about 9 a.m. on 16th August, 1943. I was taken into another room where I was compelled to sit cross-legged at attention on the floor. An interpreter and six or seven members of the Kempei Tai were in this room. I was asked what I know of a radio set in the camp and of the activities of Captain L. C. Matthews and Lieutenant R. G. Wells. I denied all knowledge of these matters. I was immediately beaten about the head and shoulders with a riding whip. I was again asked the same questions and again denied all knowledge. The Kempei Tai then held me down, took my shirt off and burnt me underneath the arms with lighted cigarettes. I was then sent back to the main room to sit at attention again. Three days later I was again taken out for interrogation. I was asked the same questions but still denied all knowledge of the radio set or the activities of the other officers. I was again beaten and burnt as previously. In addition they applied jujitsu holds to me, throwing me around the room and causing me great pain by twisting my arms, head, legs and feet. I was again taken back to the main room. On 28th August, 1943, I was taken by the Kempei Tai to another building for interrogation and was again treated in the same manner as I had been at the previous interrogation. After this treatment they placed before me statements which they had obtained from natives. These showed that I had been outside the camp compound at night securing radio parts. They also showed me a diary which had been kept by an officer at our camp. This contained information as to the activities of myself and my two assistants Corporals Mills and Small in connection with the radio set. They then brought Mills and Small into the room. We all then admitted that we had the radio set in the camp but denied all knowledge of the activities of the other officers. The Japanese continued to interrogate us until 3 a.m. next day when we returned to the main room. Later the same day Mills and Small were interrogated separately. When their evidence differed in any detail from the evidence that I had given the previous day, we were all beaten up together and made to agree on the point that the Japanese considered we differed. This then went on until the interrogation was completed, a period of approximately 4½ days. Having completed the interrogation with regard to the radio set, I was then subjected to further interrogation with regard to my association with Matthews and Wells, and because of the denials that I made, I was further tortured with cigarette butts, tacks were put down my finger nails and hammered so

Sanit. Cond - also appalling -
Plant Pot and water daily -

many instances of Berta at people stood in sun - we had
to bow to job - Jordan - gave failure to do so
meant - One woman had small teeth broken out
and red marks

12 months in camp - about 20 deaths in camp
from mal - + dysentery

Oct 44 - moved from Calenberg to Borka Island
450 - 2 days to Borka -

new camp - 150 dead - mal - + Borka Island. Few
in 6 months -

work consisted in looking after our own sick and burying our dead

75% sick - Red Indigestion supp Quinine Powd.

Fish caught on but allowed to starve in sun until it
became bad - Apr. 1945 moved back - about 500 in
batches of 3 - Summer -

Sister James on our ship - (12 women died on Return Trip
around at Rebo Sergoa - in our group only).

Nipa Camp - Deaths - 6 months.

On 24 Aug 1945 - Capt. (See Rec) told us War was over
next day gun - battle, gun, to blat disrupt at
and outside at cutlet - also sent in local
maatibus - no local cutlet premed.

Plenty 7 veg + fruit

any 44 given portion of an assignment that arrived -
when on job Batt filling bottles saw hair + cig -
marked argua

Sev. visits high official - no rep - Swiss

Well what a wound -

model cutlet gun your endure "cutlet"

Death Bar

that they went into the quick of the nail and I was tied by the wrists to a beam and forced to kneel on the ground with my legs out behind me. A beam was placed over my ankles and two Kempei Tai officers see-sawed on that beam in such a way that the arch caused by the natural bending of the foot was subject to extreme pressure.

11. After about 2½ minutes of that torture I became unconscious and awoke after a bucket of water had been thrown over me. I was unable to walk for approximately four days after that treatment. I saw Captain Matthews, Doctor Taylor, Lt. Wells, Mr. Mavor subjected to the same type of treatment, but in addition Lt. Wells was subjected to the rice torture and although I did not see this administered I saw Wells within three hours after it had been administered. I was not further interrogated at Sandakan.

12. On 29th October, together with a number of other suspects, I was removed from Sandakan to Kuching by sea, on a 300 ton freighter, which we reached on 2nd. November. On arrival at Kuching we were immediately transferred to Kuching Gaol. From 2nd. November, 1943, until the morning of the 8th March, 1944, I was confined with the other prisoners in the Kuching Gaol. During this period, we had to sit to attention from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. We were not allowed to talk to one another. On six to eight occasions during this period I was taken out and interrogated, but no violence was used in the course of these interrogations. The food consisted of 8 oz of rice a day, plus two spoonfulls of vegetables. The cells were crawling alive with bedbugs and lice and nothing was ever done to eradicate them, although we complained very bitterly.

13. From the last week in December onwards, batches of prisoners were taken out and tried. On 29th February, 1944, myself, Rickards, Small, Mills and McDonough were all tried together. The Court consisted of a Lt. Colonel as the President, a Captain and a Major on the bench. The prosecuting Officer was a Captain. There was an interpreter sitting just below the president and there was a court writer, a Japanese Warrant Officer, and a Guard. After the interpreter announced to us that our trial was about to commence, I asked where the Defending Officer was. He communicated that to the President of the Court - the Lt. Colonel - and the request was treated in a rather jocular manner, in as much as they thought it was amusing. They said I was not entitled to a Defending Officer. It was the Japanese law that I should not have one. We were not told what the charges against us were.

14. The trial then commenced by each of the members of the Bench asking each one of the defendants two questions. They then checked the answers with the dossier which they had in front of them. Then the President of the Court made some remark and the

went to village 2-3 times for food.
12 days later I decided to give up - (massacre)
started for Montauk - on our way - were overtaken by
cor of Jap/Naval off + soldiers
Kazim Globet told to get in and taken
to nor. HQ - I went with sent to cookie lines where there were
other PW's - on Feb 28

Framer had been left behind to nurse skeletal cases -
when in cookie lines told 2 men had survived - (headless)
4 - or five of second party dashed into sea - shot at but got
away - first party made break
couldn't back lived in jungle for a week - got them sick up -
Hungry rice twice a day and tea at 6 -

March 21 - 200 women + children taken to across Sumatra
to Palembang - mostly 32 sisters of Virebirook - not of
whom were survivors of Virebirook -

Strong camp? - 500 women + children in 14 huts - here for
18 mo. 40 people to each 4 women brought meat for
40 people - Sanitation was appalling - sisters tank made
but 4 could not cope with the overcrowding - overflowed into
down to house and into drain in street
We rec - no medical supplies and 6 months before
we could get sick into town hospital - mainly dysentery -
50 cases died in 6 mo. - reported reg for
med supplies -

Sept- 43 - sent to another camp 1/4 mile away - men
Civilian Camp - bamboo huts - (40 per) 26 in wide
far bed out our belongings - (1-cup rice uncooked per person
per day - camp duties till 44 - change in admin -
Caring instead of Civilian - (Capt) - then forced to work plant
pot + rice - everybody had to work - the sick starved lower
no water other than we could obtain for well - (some times)
dry - lined up for 1 1/2 hr for water at hydrant - first half
to carry water to Jap. Houses for the bathing. Then for for this
kitchen, then large garden - sometime the guards allow us
carry water for our own kitchen purposes - seldom for bathing
1 1/2 (?) water for Bath - drinking - washing

Prosecuting Officer got up and he addressed the Court at some length. He asked that I be sentenced to eight years penal servitude. We were at that time, fairly conversant with certain phraseology that the Japanese used and I was able to understand that he asked that I be sentenced to eight years imprisonment. After the address of the prosecuting officer and before the Court adjourned, I was asked if I had anything to say before sentence was passed upon me. I then told the Court that the only reason that we operated the radio set was because the news that they were supplying the camp with was incorrect; that it was necessary that the morale of the camp be kept up, particularly those prisoners who were in hospital and that I had only done what I considered was my duty and what they would have done in similar circumstances. I also asked that in view of the fact that I was the senior officer present of the five being tried, and that the others concerned were not commissioned officers, and that they were only doing what I had told them to do, therefore, as such, they should receive the clemency of the Court. After that, the Court adjourned for a period of about five to ten minutes and then re-assembled. We were again marched in and a sentence of ten years was passed upon me - the additional two years, I was informed by the interpreter, was because I was insolent. W/O Rickards was sentenced to five years imprisonment, Cpl. Mills two years, Cpl. Small 18 months and S/Sgt. McDonough to 6 months.

15. After the sentence I was returned to Kuching Gaol and put back in the same cell. On the morning of 8th March, 1944, we were taken down to the wharf at Kuching and put on board a vessel of approximately 1000 tons. There were nineteen of us, who had all been tried by Court Martial at some time or other. We were then put down into the aft hatch in a cage built into the side of the vessel. This cage was just big enough to hold us all lying down - it was not more than about 3 ft. 6 inches high, just long enough for us to lie down and that included the space occupied by a big latrine right in the middle of us. We were tied up for a couple of hours, and then they loosed us. We were never allowed up on the deck, except for the purpose of one man being allowed to go up to the latrine. We arrived at Singapore in the evening of March 10th and disembarked on the morning of March 11th. We were taken direct by truck to the Outtram Road Gaol.

SWORN AT TOKYO THIS)
THE 21st. DAY OF)
NOVEMBER, 1946,)
BEFORE ME)

(Sgd).A..G..Weynton....

.(Sgd).Thomas.F..Mornane.
Lieutenant-Colonel
Australian Military Forces

113 ant Ben Hop Singapore 1942 - Feb

Shir 12-Feb-1942

65 ant any many sister, children, all near

"evacuated from Sing on the small ship Varnaburgh
"austral nursing sisters" VINA

Feb 11 - Sat 2 PM - in Bangka Straits - 3 planes flew over and bombed
ships and machine gunned the boats - sinking - abandon - crew women
went over to lifeboats - all but 2 sank - I with 12 other nurses jumped
over side into small sinking lifeboat - Clung
drifted for 8 hours - landed @ Bangka - lifeboats not
machine gunned.

33-40 of women + children - 10 nurses in boat
Sun. pt of ship off - went to native village to get help for
wounded - two - 1 in (Bussanum)

Lifeboat arrived W/20-25 Englishmen - mon. decided to give
ourselves up - a ship off went to mountain to get Japanese
to take the prisoners - Set of women + child in part of
Chinese Dr. at 10 AM - Mrs. Dooling spoke off rest by

15 left ship off -
men put in one group - women in another (1/2 men marched
down to beach behind a beach - they returned about 15 min
they marched 2-4 pt down - we heard several shots - (then
1st returned they came clearing rifles and bayonets.)

22. nurse 1 - cur V 10-12 - strictly case -
When the fire clearing rifles + bay they asked us to march
into the sea - ~~then~~ we had given a few yards
into water when they started to machine gun us from
behind - I saw the girl falling died me then I was
hit bullet - ~~passed through~~ landed me over
water brought me to beach I sat about 15? min
later in part of drifting - went to jungle -
I became unconscious

Quite a number of bodies washed up on beach -

Regent Core - went to beach to get things - ~~spring~~
voiced spoke to me - an Englishman - who found part of me
was strike core - hit leg -
Bozomettel - left for dead after women shot.

Day was Wed - had been here - man to West - saw bodies
of ~~struck~~ came on beach - name PVT Kingle - very sick
got him to go notice woman gave us some food - lived on that unless he
was staying enough to walk again - we decided to give ourselves up again -

30 am Long
6 (Suzuki and Cook) 25 MT

1668A

Evidentiary Document No. 5431.

In the International Military
Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND OTHERS

v.

AKARI, Sadao and OTHERS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Keith BOTTERILL of Goyder Avenue, Katoomba, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Builder, make oath and say as follows:-

1. On 15th February, 1942, I was a soldier in 2/19 Australian Infantry Battalion and was taken prisoner at Singapore by the Japanese. On 8th July, 1942, I was shipped in the Ubi Maru to Sandakan, Borneo, as a member of "B" Force. This Force disembarked at Sandakan on 18th and 19th July, 1942.
2. I have read paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Affidavit of Alexander Gordon Weynton dated 21st. November, 1946 (Evidentiary Document No. 5396) and I corroborate the truth of the contents thereof with the exception of the reference to Constable as I did not see the manner in which he was treated.
3. At the beginning of 1944 food ration was reduced to five ounces of weevily rice and a small quantity of tapioca daily. Tropical ulcers, beri beri and dysentery became prevalent and from the end of 1944 until I left Sandakan in February, 1945, men were dying at the rate of seven per day. A total of 400 had died when I left.
4. Between August, 1944, and December, 1944, I spent two periods in a cage 9 feet x 18 feet x 5 feet. This was the second cage built at Sandakan. The first period was for twelve days and the second for forty days. For the first seven days of each period, I was given no food at all and the only sustenance I had was banana peels which I picked up on the way to the latrine. Every third day I received a drink of water. For the remainder of the time I was in the cage I received half of the rations given to ordinary prisoners of war. Every time we left the cage to go to the latrines, we were beaten by the guards. Each morning we were taken out of the cage for about an hour and made to do physical jerks. Whilst these were in progress we were all severely bashed by the guards. Men had to be carried back to the cage some crying others unconscious. We were also taken out of the cage and beaten if we did not sit to attention throughout the day. We were deprived of our clothes except a "G" string and no blankets

were provided. During my last period of confinement in the cage there were 17 others with me and there was not enough room to lie down at night. On each occasion that I was in the cage, I was placed there on the orders of Captain Hoshijima, Camp Commandant. Everyone who was placed in the cage was treated in a similar manner.

5. Early in December, 1944, Pte. Farber was placed in the cage. After two weeks he died whilst in the cage from ill-treatment and exposure. Our doctor requested that a blanket be supplied to prisoners in the cage and from then onwards this was done.

Pte Tyrell and four other prisoners were sentenced to the cage in December, 1944, for the duration of the war. Tyrell had died at the time that I left Sandakan, but the others were still in the cage. They subsequently died. The prisoners I have mentioned as being placed in the cage were so treated because they had gone into the bush to obtain tapioca roots or had taken food from the Quartermaster's Store. Much of this food was stolen for the sick who were always kept on half rations.

6. Throughout my stay at Sandakan men were continually belted with sticks and rifles. If they fell to the ground they were kicked until they got up or lost consciousness. On occasions men were made to stand at attention and the Japs would drive their knees into the men's testicles. If they fainted under this treatment they were revived with water and the treatment continued. Even the sick were subjected to this treatment. The Japs hated the sick because they considered them to be nuisances.

7. Lieutenant Okahara was in charge of "B" Force when it first came to Sandakan. Complaints were made to him by our officers that the prisoners on working parties were being ill treated. He said, "I have instructed the guards to beat the prisoners to make them work harder as the aerodrome must be completed by October." Captain Hoshijima took over control from Okahara. He was personally responsible for the confinement of prisoners in the cage without food. After two Australians, Young and another had been bashed under his instructions, he poked his fingers into their eyes. They both died. He was himself sentenced to death by hanging by an Australian Military Court. He is the Hoshijima referred to on page 9 of Evidentiary Document No. 5219.

8. In February, 1945, 350 Australian and 120 English prisoners were sent from Sandakan to march to Ranau. They left daily in parties of 40 or 50. I was in the third party. We were accompanied by an officer, three N.C.O's and 15 privates

as a guard. We had to carry their ammunition and food as well as our own food and equipment. Men dropped out from the march as they became too weak to carry on. They were immediately shot. I saw four men shot by the Japanese Sergeant Major when they fell out from the march. At one time the only food that forty of us had between us for three days was six cucumbers.

When we were about a week out of Ranau we crossed a large mountain and while we were making the crossing two Australians, Pte. Humphries and a corporal whose name I cannot remember, fell out. They were suffering from beri beri, malaria and dysentery and became too sick to travel on. A Japanese private shot the corporal and a Japanese sergeant shot Humphries. Altogether we lost five men on that hill.

As we were going along men would fall out as they became too weak to carry on. We would go on and then shortly after hear shots and men squealing out; when this occurred there were always Japanese behind us, and it was they who did the shooting. Although I did not see the bodies of any men who had been shot in the parties that had gone before us, often I could smell them.

Of the 50 who started out from Sandakan in my party, 37 reached Ranau. The trip took us 17 days, as we went straight through, marching every day. The Japanese who came with us were in very good physical condition and had more rations than we did on the march. A couple had malaria but they were left behind at the outposts and came along later when they felt fit enough. I saw these men coming through about six weeks later.

9. After we had reached Ranau I was one of a party of Australians sent back 26 miles towards Sandakan to carry rice for the troops coming on and for the Japanese. The journey would take us five days - three days out and two days back. Three parties who were making the journey to Ranau stayed at this place and it was for them that we carried out the rice and also for the Japanese guards. Each of us had to carry one 45-lb bag of rice on his back over hills and swampy ground. As a result of the hard conditions, several men died while thus carrying rice. We used to help those who were too weak and practically carried many of them back to camp. While carrying rice on one occasion, Pte. Shear was shot nine miles from Ranau and Pte. Alberts and a corporal were bayonnetted by the Japanese 20 miles from Ranau. They were too weak to carry on and fell out. I saw the bayonetting myself; the men were on the ground at the time. The corporal and myself used to go into the gardens for tapioca which we would cook up and make a decent meal of, so I was one of the fittest men in

the camp. On this occasion of the bayonetting and shooting, Shear was on the ground calling out, "Don't shoot me," and putting his hands up, but nevertheless he was shot and left lying on the ground.

10. In March, 1945, 2 Australians, Crease and Cleary, attempted to escape from Ranau but were recaptured and tortured. They were screaming with pain. They were tied up in the open in full view of the natives for two weeks. Cleary had no clothes and had a chain around his neck. He died within ten minutes of being released.

11. Eashings were an every day occurrence at Ranau. A Private Murray took some food from a food dump. He was tied up outside the guard house and on the same afternoon taken by a medical orderly and another guard to the cemetery and bayoneted to death. Our food at this stage consisted of 100 grammes rice, 100 grammes sweet potatoes and 100 grammes tapioca daily. We were given no medical supplies. Deaths were occurring from starvation, dysentery, malaria and beri beri. In recording deaths Japs only allowed us to show them as being caused by malaria or dysentery.

Of the 470 prisoners that had left Sandakan in February, 1945, six only were alive in June, 1945, the remainder had died or been killed. On the other hand the Japs were all in good condition except for a few who had contracted malaria. The Japanese had plenty of food and none were suffering from malnutrition.

12. In June, 1945, a further party of 140 arrived at Ranau from Sandakan. Short was one of those in this party. When they had left Sandakan, there were 600 of them, but the remainder had perished on the march. When I made my escape in July about 100 of these men were still alive; they were then dying at the rate of about seven a day, mainly from starvation. They were given a small cup of rice water a day with about an inch of rice in the bottom. Plenty of rice was available and the Japanese used to get 600 grams a day themselves; they also used to get tapioca, meat, eggs and sweet potatoes and showed no signs of malnutrition. The clothes of the men who died would be taken from them and the Japanese would trade them with the natives for food^{for} themselves. Blankets were also taken and traded with the natives.

13. A Korean guard named Memora had told Pte. Moxom who had made the march from Sandakan with me, that we would all be shot by the Japs if the Australians landed. On 7 July, 1945, Moxom, Short, Anderson and I escaped. On the first night

Capt Bulmuth said when ~~she went up to~~
she crawled up on beach
Jap had gone - she went into jungle where she was
joined by an Englishman ~~who was a survivor of~~
named PVT Kingly who told her how the
Jap had butchered the stricken cases who had
been unable to walk to beach - they saw the
~~body~~ of the victim and the bodies strewn up on
beach in the place of ~~carriage~~ - ~~par~~

when given ~~food~~ to them food and after she
had named PVT Kingly so that he could walk -
they decided to ~~surrender~~ ~~soon~~

Capt Bulmuth ^{again} - told her she was ~~left~~ in many
stages - ~~beaten and denied~~ ~~medium~~
medium food and quite lots of butter - ~~ingate~~
earlier she had said that women were better
if they did not have to Jap food and that they
~~would~~ saw Red can supply in the house of the
Jap when they carried ~~for them~~ ~~both~~
but for the Jap ~~death~~ ~~end~~
Defense did not even examine Capt Bulmuth

end

we were out we broke into a Japanese dump and secured food. Anderson died on 28th July, 1945. We were in the jungle for six weeks before we were rescued. My weight fell from 132 pounds to 84 pounds whilst in captivity.

SWORN at TOKYO this)
the 6th day)
of December, 1946.)

(Sgd) .KEITH.BOTTELILL.

BEFORE ME

(Sgd)...A...J...MANSFIELD.

~~(Bunker)~~

Funter

Butchery of australians ~~murder~~ at Baka Island ~~stop~~
~~the~~ ~~of~~ ~~australians~~ ~~murder~~ ~~by~~ ~~japanese~~

Order to ~~board~~ ~~into~~ ~~ship~~ ~~at~~ ~~funter~~ ~~ship~~
and machine gunned on board in massacre

~~Order of australians~~ ~~murder~~ ~~by~~ ~~japan~~ ~~at~~ ~~Baka~~ ~~Island~~ ~~Funter~~

told ~~about~~ ~~by~~ ~~Miss~~ ~~Vivian~~ ~~Bullinell~~ ~~=~~ ~~Captain~~ ~~=~~ ~~of~~ ~~Adelaide~~ ~~(Feb. 1941)~~
australian stop Capt Bullinell into ~~but~~ ~~then~~ ~~evacuated~~ ~~from~~

13th Aust Gen Hop Singson in small ship ~~which~~ ~~carry~~ ~~with~~

65 australians ~~murder~~ and ~~shooting~~ ~~lucky~~ ~~women~~ ~~children~~ ~~of~~ ~~other~~
all men ~~which~~ ~~was~~ ~~machine~~ ~~gunned~~ ~~at~~ ~~[bunker]~~ ~~and~~ ~~in~~

Baka Island stop

(what remained of lot)

after dying for hour to lifeboat ~~of~~ ~~swim~~ ~~finally~~ ~~reached~~
one of the two

Baka Island ~~then~~ ~~off~~ ~~Funter~~ ~~=~~ ~~silence~~ ~~murder~~ ~~hold~~ ~~stop~~

notwin Jap had captured Island ~~the~~ ~~when~~ ~~they~~ ~~went~~ ~~for~~ ~~help~~

~~with~~ ~~notwin~~ ~~Jap~~ ~~had~~ ~~captured~~ ~~Island~~ ~~the~~ ~~when~~ ~~they~~ ~~offered~~ ~~to~~

~~know~~ ~~that~~ ~~they~~ ~~could~~ ~~surrender~~ ~~to~~ ~~japanese~~ ~~=~~ ~~was~~ ~~summon~~ ~~to~~

and 15 soldiers ~~=~~ ~~came~~ ~~One~~ ~~officer~~ ~~Jp~~

One ~~summon~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Baka~~ ~~Island~~ ~~murder~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~22~~ ~~australian~~
~~murder~~ ~~and~~ ~~civilian~~

~~Order~~ ~~to~~ ~~board~~ ~~australian~~ ~~murder~~ ~~marked~~ ~~into~~ ~~sea~~

then Baka Island place and ~~from~~ ~~immediately~~ ~~marked~~ ~~by~~ ~~Baka~~ ~~Island~~
~~private~~ ~~identity~~

troop ~~also~~ ~~also~~ ~~summon~~ ~~of~~ ~~around~~ ~~headland~~ ~~and~~ ~~beginning~~

~~when~~ ~~the~~ ~~time~~ ~~clear~~ ~~gun~~ ~~not~~ ~~beginning~~ ~~at~~ ~~marked~~ ~~gun~~ ~~not~~ ~~beginning~~

of another ship ~~bomb~~ ~~in~~ ~~Baka~~ ~~Island~~

then ~~at~~ ~~Japan~~ ~~at~~ ~~gun~~ ~~point~~ ~~order~~ ~~murder~~ ~~to~~ ~~mark~~ ~~into~~ ~~sea~~

quite when we had gone a few yds into water they started to machine gun

us from behind stop I saw girls ~~folly~~ ~~about~~ ~~me~~ ~~then~~ ~~I~~ ~~was~~ ~~hit~~ ~~with~~

the bullet ~~prong~~ ~~thru~~ ~~me~~ ~~and~~ ~~broke~~ ~~me~~ ~~down~~ ~~the~~ ~~water~~ ~~brought~~
me to beach stop ~~poor~~

STATEMENT BY ISHII, Fujio, Formosan, SUGA BUTAI.

I, ISHII, Fujio, Formosan, former member of SUGA BUTAI, testify as follows:-

I left Labuan 9 February 1945 and with Capt. NAGAI, 2/Lt. SUZUKI and Sgts. PEPPU and OKADA went to Ranau arriving 23rd of the same month. There were PWs left on Labuan on our departure and there were about 100 PWs at Ranau when we arrived. There were also PWs at Pugnitan at that time.

I remember the rice carrying parties that used to bring rice from Ranau to Pugnitan, each journey taking about 5 days. If a man became sick on the way to Pugnitan he was left there to recover and sent back with a later party. I do not know what happened to the sick PWs that were left behind at Pugnitan when W/O Kinder brought in the last of the PWs from there.

I remember HANEDA Miyoshi taking the 10 PWs to the 110 mile camp. On 28 April 1945, Capt. NAGAI, Sgts. PEPPU, OKADA, TAKAHARA Mizuo and myself and half the men went to the 110 mile camp to build a new camp. It was sometime in May when HANEDA brought over the 10 men from the old camp. When NAGAI arrived at the 110 mile camp he received orders from Army HQ to move to Tenom and he left about the middle of May. 2/Lt. SUZUKI was left behind in charge on his departure.

On the same day that HANEDA took the 10 PWs to the 110 mile camp, the 8 PWs that were left behind in the No. 1 Camp were killed. I was present and this is what happened. 2/Lt. SUZUKI and Sgt. IWABE ordered us (ISHII, Fujio; KAWAKAMI, Kiyoshi; TAKATA, YANAI, Kenji; SUZUKI, Saburo; SUZUKI Taiichi;) to take the PWs to the hospital. This proved to be a lie for the PWs were actually carried out and shot outside the building. We had carried two PWs out of the building on the way to the hospital and had gone about 100 yards from the hut when 2/Lt. SUZUKI said to let those two men walk and go back with the stretchers and get two more. We only had two stretchers so had to bring them up two at a time. As we went back for the other PWs I heard shots and thought that the PWs must have attempted to escape. I found out later that they had been killed in cold blood. The only ones present with the first two PWs when they were killed were 2/Lt. SUZUKI, Sgt. IWABE and SUZUKI, Taiichi. 2/Lt. SUZUKI had a pistol, the remainder had rifles. When the second two had been brought up there was present in addition to the officer and NCO, KAWAKAMI, TAKATA, ISHII, YANAI, SUZUKI Saburo and SUZUKI Taiichi. We were then ordered to fire on the two PWs. Everyone fired at least one shot and most of us two. I personally did, as my first shot entered below the breastbone and did not kill the man. At the time the PWs were killed they were lying on the ground too sick to move and so did not have their hands tied behind their backs.

They had no chance to escape and did not make any effort to do so. The same procedure was followed as the rest of them were brought up and all the bodies were buried in the one hole. IWABE was wearing a sword but did not to my knowledge draw it at any time. I did not have a rifle at the time but when SUZUKI Taiichi had fired he gave me his to use. Every man that I have detailed above fired at the PWs. Apart from this instance I have never at any time received orders to kill PWs nor have I done so.

The day that the rest of the PWs were killed in the 110 mile camp I was out of camp looking for S/M STICPEWICH. Present in the party were Sgt. IWABE, ISHII Fujio, SUGITA Shoiichi and SAITO Hideo (deceased). Sgt. IWABE was with us the whole time and did not return to camp. He could not have been present at the killings. When I returned to camp about 2 August all the PWs were dead. It is impossible that natives could have seen PWs about the middle of August as they were all dead by this time. Our orders were to shoot S/M STICPEWICH on sight. Although I have heard nothing I should say that from my knowledge of the Japanese the probability is that the balance of the PWs were shot at Sandakan the same as they were elsewhere.

I, ISHII Fujio, solemnly affirm and declare that the above statement is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

(Signed in Japanese characters)

Certified true copy.

(Signed) T. MORRANE.
Lt.Col.

(Reverse side.)

The statement on the face hereof has been read over to me by and I clearly understand the meaning and contents thereof. Further I make this statement voluntarily and without any undue pressure or duress being brought to bear.

.....

I, (Sgd.) Allan Reginald Townsend, certify that I have this day read the statement on the face hereof to the declarant in Japanese and I solemnly declare that I have truthfully and faithfully conveyed the meaning of the English to the declarant to the best of my ability.

(Sgd.) A.R. TOWNSEND, Cpl.

Declared before me at Labuan 10 Dec 1945.

(Sgd.) J.E. OHAM, Lt.

COMMENT BY S/M STICPEWICK. I had no dealings with this man. He came from Labuan to Ranau and was never in Sandakan. While at Ranau I did not come in contact with him.

I certify that I compared the above with the original statement of ISHII Fujio, and that it is a true copy thereof.

(Sgd.) R.G. Reynolds, Lt.Col.
PRESIDENT.

JOINT STATEMENT MADE BY CHENKAY, CHIN KIN
and LO TONG WHO RESIDE NEAR THE 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE POST,
SANDAKAN.

EXECUTION OF ALLIED SERVICEMEN

We all live in the region of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post, SANDAKAN. About the end of May or it may have been early in June, 1945, a large number of Australian and other Allied Servicemen were being marched along the LABUK ROAD from the PW camp SANDAKAN. The soldiers arrived at about the 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post at approximately 11 o'clock in the morning. They stopped there and cooked a meal. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while some of the soldiers were still eating others still cooking, four airplanes came over. They were allied planes. As the airplanes swooped over the men scattered off the road in different directions thinking that the airplanes might strafe them. The airplanes passed over without shooting and the men then continued to cook and eat their meals - others were resting. As many were very sick all the party continued to rest until about 5.30 pm. when the Japanese Guards ordered the men to march. All the men got up with the exception of seven (7) who were too ill to walk and had been using sticks. Two Japanese guards and one Malay soldier remained behind with the seven allied servicemen. The guards then started to urge the seven men along, kicking them and hitting them with the sticks which the allied servicemen had carried. Although the men were very weak the Japanese guards managed to urge the soldiers about 30 yards along the road. The two Japanese guards then took the rifle from the Malay soldier and urging the men off the road then commenced to shoot the allied servicemen in the back. The men were then in the rear of CHIN KIN's house. Four of the men were killed instantly and two were wounded. One man escaped for the time being and hid himself a little further along the road. After the shooting, which took place about 6 pm the two Japanese guards and the Malay soldier continued their march without examining the soldiers, possibly believing them all to have been killed. The soldier who managed to hide himself and who we believe was an Australian was found by a KEMPETI soldier the next day at about 2 pm. This KEMPETI soldier went into his house next door and brought his rifle and then shot the two men who were still alive through the head. The shooting of the two men took place as the three of us were digging a grave for the four men who had been shot the previous evening and we all saw the shooting take place.

The KEMPETI soldier then left the spot where we buried the six soldiers and started looking around. We then heard a shot fired. We were too afraid to go and look in the direction from where the shot came and continued to dig in the garden.

After we had completed the burial of the six soldiers we then went to look for the other soldier in the direction where the last shot had been heard. We found the soldier who had been shot through the stomach and was lying dead. We then buried him immediately.

We solemnly declare that the statement we have made is the truth. This statement is made on the twenty-fourth of October 1944 before Squadron Leader F.G. BIRCHALL (252031) RAAF.

Witness (Signed) F.G. BIRCHALL.
Squadron Leader.

Certified true copy.

(Signed) T. MORNANE.
Lt.Col.

WAR CRIMES - SANDAKAN AREA.

Statement taken down by and during interrogation by Squadron Leader F.G. BIRCHALL (252031) RAAF.

On a joint statement made by CHEN KAY, CHIN KIN and LO TONG who reside near the 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post, SANDAKAN, the accused is -

Sergeant HOSOTANI Naoji - KEMPEI TAI.

Attached statement was read to the accused being translated by the Interpreter T/4 M. TAKANISHI, United States Army.

STATEMENT - I am Sergeant HOSOTANI Naoji of the Japanese Imperial Army. I admit to having shot two soldiers at the rear of the house of CHIN KIN at the 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post or thereabouts. The men were wearing Australian hats but their clothes were torn and I could not recognise them either as English or Australian soldiers.

The Allied soldiers were being marched to API (JESSELTON). They were being marched in groups of thirty. I do not know how many there were altogether. The men who I shot had apparently been in the rear party who were sick. I think that was because they were in the rear party.

Corporal KAYAYAMA of OKIMURA Unit was in charge of the last group which was composed of sick prisoners. At the time of the march I was living at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post because I was sick with malaria. I think the march took place about the middle of June. As Corporal KAYAYAMA came past the 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post I spoke to him. Corporal KATAYAMA said to me that if there were any stragglers I was to shoot them. I was sleeping at the time the Japanese soldiers came by with the Allied soldiers. I heard shots but did not get up because I was sick from malaria. CHEN TEN CHOI and another man came to my house the next day and reported that some Allied soldiers had been shot. I came out of the house and saw Corporal KATAYAMA who told me that if there were any Allied soldiers remaining behind that I was to kill them as he was going on. I then made an investigation and found seven (7) war prisoners dead. They had apparently been killed by KATAYAMA's men. I ordered the natives to bury the bodies of the prisoners which they did. After I went back to my hut, on the way I saw two prisoners. They were sitting down because they had beri beri. I then went into the house and borrowed YATEN's gun. YATEN is a Malay police boy who was living with me. I then went and shot the two soldiers in the head. I only shot the prisoners because Corporal KATAYAMA told me to. I was too sick to bury the bodies so I asked CHEN KAY to bury the bodies.

I did not know about another prisoner being shot until NAKAO, civilian employee interpreter of the KEMPEI TAI unit, told me shortly afterwards that he had shot a prisoner at 17 mile post. The shooting by NAKAO took place the same day as I shot the two prisoners.

Question by S/Ldr. BIRCHALL - HOSOTANI, are you sure that you saw seven prisoners who were shot at the rear of CHIN KIN's house.

Answer by HOSOTANI - Yes, there were seven.

Question by S/Ldr. BIRCHALL - HOSOTANI, have you ever seen any Japanese guards shooting other prisoners.

Answer by HOSOTANI - I did not shoot any other prisoners but I was told that on one occasion when Allied soldiers were being taken in a truck they were pushed off the truck at 15 mile post and shot as they lay on the ground. The guards who shot them were from OKUMURA Unit. They shot them because they could not walk to LANAU and therefore they eliminated them.

Question by S/Ldr. BIRCHALL - HOSOTANI, who was the soldier who told you of the shooting.

Answer by HOSOTANI - I cannot recall the soldier who told me as I only came to SANDAKAN in March 1945, and I was new to the area. I only heard the conversation in a general way. I think the soldiers who were discussing it were from OTSUKI unit.

Question by S/Ldr. BIRCHALL - HOSOTANI, apart from Allied prisoners have you ever shot any Chinese or Malays in this area.

Answer by HOSOTANI - Yes, I have. I killed five Chinese only; they included I SUI CHONG and TAN PAK AN. I do not know the names of the other three because Sergeant Major KONO and Sergeant Major TAKAZAWA had investigated the cases of the three whose names I do not know. Capt. NAKATA, OC SANDAKAN KEMPEI TAI, ordered me to shoot the five Chinese because he said they had been collaborating with TERENES GUERRILLA GROUP who were operating between the islands around SANDAKAN HARBOUR. They had given the Guerillas money to buy food and supplies and Chinese were getting information from them concerning Japanese dispositions. I shot I SUI CHONG and TAN PAK AN on 27th May 1945. The other three that were investigated by KONO and TAKAZAWA were handed over to me and I shot them about the middle of June 1945. I shot the first two Chinese near the 12 mile post in the rubber plantation.

Question by S/Ldr. PIRCHALL - HOSOTANI, do you wish to ask any questions from any of the witnesses.

Answer by accused -- No.

(Sgd.) HOSOTANI Naoji.

(Sgd.) F.G. PIRCHALL
Squadron Leader (RAAF)

(Sgd.) M. TAKENASHI.
T/4 United States Army.

SANDAKAN. October 26th 1945.

Certified true copy.

(Sgd.) T. MORIMANE.
Lt.Col.

STATEMENT BY 1 LT. WATANABE Genjo. *Japanese Admission*

Made in the presence of Lt. J.T. Oram, 30 November 1945.

I, Lt. WATANABE, Genjo, of SUGA BUTAI and TAKAKUA TAI landed at Kuching about 8 September 1942 and stayed there until May 1944. I then went to Sandakan arriving on 2 June 1944. I was adj. to Col. SUGA and later performed Adj. duties at the PW camp. Documents for movement from one camp to another passed through my hands.

On arriving at Sandakan I carried out the same duties as at Kuching under Capt. HOSHIJIMA. HOSHIJIMA was Comdr. until May when TAKAKUA took over. When I arrived NAGAI was there but he left 10 days later with the PW (100) for Labuan. I heard that later some of these PW went to BRUNEI under S/M SUGINO.

On May 29 1945 I moved to Kanau with PW on orders from Army HQ. We were informed that an Australian landing at Sandakan was imminent and other reasons for movement being the severity of air-raids at Sandakan. Capt. TAKAKUA was i/c and I was 2 i/c for the movement. Lt. SUZUKI from OKAYAMA BUTAI was also present and in addition were S/Maj. TSUJI, S/Maj. ICHIKAWA (QM), S/Maj. FUJITA (MED.), OZAWA (Civ. Interp.), the last named for 4 days only.

I remember S/Maj. STICPEWICH. There were 536 PW in the party on leaving camp. There were 91 English and 439 Australian PW. At 2100 hrs. on 1st day of March 4 PW returned to Sandakan by truck from 11 mile. WO STICPEWICH assumed charge of No. 2 group. There were then 6 short. Total 530.

On leaving Sandakan I had no nominal roll of PW for movement. At the end of the asphalt road at the end of the first day I called for nominal rolls of all PW then present. These were supplied by squad leaders. The first check from nominal rolls revealed discrepancy in numbers of about 6.

I gave orders for FUKUSHIMA and YSUJI (S/Maj.) to come along at the rear to make out list of dead and put such PW in the jungle. These men were assisted by other guards who were changed round from time to time. The last 2 soldiers to join the force at Sandakan were SUZUKI, Mitsuo, and KOBAYASHI, Tetsuo.

3 parties of MG came to Tambinan in charge of YANO Shoji and another. They were also OC of 3 party and I do not know the names of the OC of the other one party. I did not know who they are now.

Throughout the march from Sandakan men dropped out along the track and others could not move in the mornings and were left at the previous night's camp.

I remember the total destruction of Sandakan camp on 29 May 1945. The PW were allowed to take some documents or medical supplies from the camp. They were burnt by us. A PW was only allowed to take what he could actually carry, the rest was left behind and destroyed. This was all done on TAKAKUA's orders and I was present while the destruction was carried out. I do not think that the destruction of the medical supplies was humane or lawful.

About 183 English and Australian PW arrived at Ranau out of the 536 that left Sandakan; of these 142 were Australians, and also 1 Australian who died on the last day was carried in dead. Of the 353 unaccounted for, 54 escaped and about 90 were ill and were put out of their misery by being shot. They asked for death rather than be left behind. I do not know exactly nor did reports show accurately how death occurred. FUKUSHIMA and TSUJI dragged bodies into the jungle. At TAKAKUA's orders soldiers were told to dispose of sick PW and to see that none were left behind. I was i/c of the disposal of sick PW but was not present at the killings.

I moved with the rear group with the exception of FUKUSHIMA's party. Each morning all those PW who were unable to travel were placed in groups for FUKUSHIMA and TSUJI. The disposal of these PW was done behind me and I never knew who killed them.

I arrived at Ranau on the 25 June, 1945, and camped at the foot of the mountain 2 miles from Ranau. Next day everyone moved to Tambunan working camp at the 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (I clearly understand the sketch you have shown me). When I reached this camp there were already 9 PW under comd. of 2nd. Lt. SUZUKI, this made a total of 192 PW in the camp under the comd. of TAKAKUA.

The figure of 54 escapees was arrived at as the number unaccounted for on my lists. This was the only way I could account for them. I did not make out any death certificates and I cannot remember any being made out. When S/M STICPEWICH escaped the orders were to recapture him and find out the plans made by others to escape. There was no order to shoot him.

The investigation into JOHN HORE's escape was conducted by MORITAKE and HOSHIJIMA. HORE was killed and his body placed on the PW camp sign. HOSHIJIMA and I viewed the body there. I think HORE was shot in the chest by HINATA Genzo.

Prior to that escape PWs were caught going under the wire at the end of the camp to get food through a drain pipe. These men were taken back to HQs and placed in the guard house and were later put in the cage, as we viewed this as a serious offence. The KEMPEI TAI were not concerned with this. I saw

the men in the cage but had nothing to do with their treatment I know that one who was very sick, died in the cage. HOSHIJIMA was in charge and gave orders to MORITAKE as to the treatment of these PWs.

Three days after S/M STICPEWICH escaped at RANAU sick PWs were taken on stretchers up the hill to the cemetery. This was the 1st. August, 1945. Since I arrived at LABUAN I have made further enquiries and as far as I can determine the date the PWs were taken up to the cemetery and killed was the 1st. August, 1945. There were 17 of these sick men. I was in charge and Sgt. OKADA and approximately ten Formosan guards were also present at the killing. All the Formosan guards that were actually posted to the camp were in the camp area on that day. I may be able to recognise some of these guards if I saw them.

After these 17 were killed there were about 16 left in the camp and these were also shot on 1st. August, 1945. 11 of these were taken about 100 metres along the road towards TAMBUNAN and shot. S/M TSUJI with a fresh lot of about 15 or 16 Formosan guards shot the second batch. These two killings were at the same time 1000 hours on 1st. August, 1945. I do not know the names of the PWs killed. PICONE, COOK, CHOPPING, OATSHOT, DANIELS (English Doctor), MASKEY, and EVANS may have been among them. I only knew a few at SANDAKAN and only knew a few of the section leaders on the march.

Civilian FUJITA (interpreter) was present in camp but had nothing to do with the killings. Sgt. BEPPU took five PW officers about 100 metres towards RANAU he had ten Formosan guards with him. Also at 1000 hours on 1st. August, 1945, at the 111; mile at junction of two roads and behind rice store Sgt. BEPPU's party shot the five PW officers.

Sgt. IWABE was out searching for STICPEWICH and had nothing to do with the killings, S/M MORIZUMI had not yet arrived from SANDAKAN. I did not know that it was a general order from Army HQs to kill PWs. I do not know what MORITAKE's orders were. They were given direct from TAKAKUA. My orders came from my commander TAKAKUA.

FUJITA (medical Sergeant) had been wounded and was in bed in the camp area at the time of the killings. I do not know what the reason was for the killings, but I think it possible that the commanders feared that the PWs would escape.

Sgt. BEPPU's party killed
" OKADA's party killed
" TSUJI's party killed

5 PWs
17 PWs
11 PWs

The order for the killing was secret. I have carefully checked the date and am sure that the killings took place on 1st. August, 1945. Information other than this must be a mistake

I first knew that the war was over on the 2nd. September, 1945. Documents from HQs gave this information. I heard some surrender bills were dropped from aircraft about 20th August, 1945, but did not believe them and thought that they were just propaganda.

On the 28th July, 1945, I remember Captain Cook bringing documents to me from deceased PWs for despatch to allied command. These were all burnt with my personal gear at RANAU. After the 1st. August, 1945, the camp moved first to TAMEUNAN arriving there 26th August, 1945, and later moved to SAPONG.

I, L/Lt. WATANABE Genzo, do solemnly affirm the above statement to be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

(Sgd) WATANABE Genzo

Affirmed before me at LABUAN on 8-12-45.

(Sgd) J. T. ORAM, Lt.

Certified true copy.

(sgd) T. MORRANE
Lt. Col.

1673A
P.1
227042, Lt. Stephen Victor Burt DAY, General List., British Army,
being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

My home address is c/- V. R. Day, Dalgetty and
Coy, Albury, N.S.W. (telephone no Albury 168).

My number, rank, name and unit is 227042, Lt.
Stephen Victor Burt DAY, General List, British Army. I was
attached to HQ South-West Pacific area at Bandeong. I saw
no war crimes or atrocities prior to the cessation of hostilities
and I became a prisoner-of-war at Tandjong Priok and was there
from 15 Mar 42 until Nov 42. Then I went to Changi where we
were for a fortnight and then moved to Kuching. I arrived at
Kuching in November. It was only a matter of three weeks from
the time we left Tandjong Priok until we arrived at Kuching.

From Singapore to Kuching I was a member of a
force of 500 under Col. Russell. That force was composed of
English other ranks and officers. I was in the English camp
at Kuching and spent the rest of the war there.

At Tandjong Priok we were given a surrender
form to sign. It was to the effect that we would make no
attempt to escape. We refused to sign this form but were
eventually given an order by a staff officer under pressure
to sign the form.

One officer refused to sign the form and he got
a rather bad beating up from the sword chain of the Japanese
Camp Comdt. Unfortunately I do not remember the name of either
the officer concerned nor of the Japanese Camp Comdt.

I had to take part in working parties for the
organized looting of businesses for the Japanese. The Japanese
used the British as working parties to strip offices in the
town of everything of value. The British would be given a whole
block of offices to force the safes and collect anything of value
They then took the things in trucks to the docks for shipment
overseas. They were civilian offices that were looted.

In the particular office where I was the safes
had already been drilled open. There was nothing left of any
value except papers of interest to the particular firm itself.
There was no actual cash or anything like that left in the safe.
It was regular feature at Bandeong at one stage for a working
party to go into town and get everything they could from the
offices and send it down to the docks. They took furniture,
fittings, electric light bulbs. What actually became of them I
do not know, but presumably they were loaded on to the ships.
That was about May or June, 42.

There would be no more than 300 Australian troops in our camp at Tandjong Priok. They were scattered around in other camps in the town of Batavia itself. At the time operations ceased Gen. Sitwell was our direct commander and then we eventually split into smaller parties. Lt. Col. Russell was in charge of the party that went over to Kuching. He subsequently died there and Lt. Col. Whimster took over command.

I do not know the name of the Japanese CO at Tandjong Priok nor the names of any units there. We were under the camp guards and the working parties were under their supervision and control. Other than that we saw very little of Japanese soldiers at that time. I can give you no help as to identification but I know our Intelligence kept records. We had very little opportunity of keeping records.

I cannot remember the name of the ship on which we were taken from Java to Singapore. It was a comparatively modern freighter. We were packed in the hold but had sufficient to eat and there was sufficient water to have a drink when we wanted to do so. The officers were permitted to lie on the deck and in the hatches and there was sufficient room in the holds for the men to lie down.

The conditions on the trip from Singapore to Kuching were very bad indeed. It was a very small freighter of approximately 600 tons. There were a lot of troops on board. Conditions were foul. They were all English troops on board and the trip lasted approximately four days. The trip resulted directly in the death of three or four men although there were no deaths on board. Dysentery broke out on board and facilities for catering with it were nil. They were lying on the hatches. As soon as we got to Kuching there was a very bad outbreak of dysentery and quite a few deaths.

On the last one and a half days of the trip there was no drinking water whatever. There was room to lie down and the troops were allowed on deck for certain hours at the beginning of the voyage to wash and collect food. There were wooden boxes on both starboard and port side for latrines. They were quite inadequate. They were hosed out twice a day. When we were on a lighter going off at Kuching they hosed the latrine out on top of us. I do not know the names of any of the Japanese in charge on that trip.

At Kuching I had far more contact with the Japanese than in Java. Col Suga (since deceased) was in charge of the camp. His MO was Yamamoto. There was a civilian interpreter named Kubu. He did not have Army status. Lt. Ojima, formerly of Sandakan, was there. Interpreter Inigaki was there - he was probably the worst of the whole bunch. Sgt

Kobo was an NCO and Pte Hidata was one of the guards.

We were not allowed to communicate between camps. It was one big area with special camps. I must admit that I did say "Salim" to one of the Indians going past. I was seen and taken out, beaten, knocked down, quite a number of times with a Chunkel (sort of hoe) handle. The beating was by an ordinary Japanese soldier. Unfortunately I cannot remember his name, I was asked what I said and I said that I merely said "Salim" when taken before Lt. Ojima and Inigaki. I was told that I was a liar and I was continually beaten and interrogated as to what information I had passed on. I repeated all the time that I had only said "Salim". I was continually beaten about the face and ended being kicked in the stomach and lower regions. I was not kicked in the testicles although he tried hard enough. That went on for about 20 minutes and then I was taken to the cells and placed in the cells for the night.

I was then taken before Col. Suga and told that I had been sentenced to five days imprisonment in the cells with severe punishment but that owing to it being the Emperor's birthday he gave me five days rice and water. I spent the five days in the cell. The worst feature of that was that you were only allowed to go to the urinal three times in 24 hours. Being on a rice and water diet, the rice turning to water, you would want to go to the urinal 6 or 8 times in a night. Consequently I was unable to eat fully. I was released at about the end of six days.

Sgt. Kobo was the sergeant in charge of the guard and I think he was responsible largely for discipline as far as the Japanese troops were concerned. He occasionally broke out and beat up various people. I have seen him quite frequently at it. He was more or less fair and he did not do it unless you gave him some cause for annoyance as far as they were concerned.

Hidata was an entirely different type. He was purely sadistic and he delighted in being as cruel as he could to anyone he took a dislike to. He took a dislike to Capt. Whiteman and everytime he saw that officer outside he made him stand before the ranks and he would beat him up or knocked him down, and jump and stand on his back. He did that to at least half a dozen people who he disliked intensely for any reason whatsoever. He was a very bad and vicious type.

It is very difficult to say whether any deaths were caused by Hidata. It did necessitate their going off duty for two or three days and eventually going to hospital with something else and dying. After a week in the cells you came out with dysentery, scabies and beri beri and once you were in a very bad condition you could not afford to let any of these

things get the better of you. I cannot say I saw anyone die as a direct result of an attack by these people. They have been directly responsible for the death of quite a number. The fact that a man was sick or under-nourished did not stay them or prevent them in the least.

Originally the officers were going down with working parties to the aerodrome. We did not want the men to work as hard as the Japanese wanted and we got it both ways.

After March-April, 1943, we were taken from the men into a special camp. We did not have to do any work for the Japanese after that. We were given a strip of jungle to clear and told we would have to grow our own food. That was quite impossible.

The prisoners of war were employed on the construction of aerodromes and airstrips. I saw those airstrips in use afterwards by military fighter planes. I did not see men working in the shipyard itself but they were working on the preparation of the ground prior to the building of the yards. They were also employed handling ammunition and bombs.

Kuching was bombed practically every day from April 45 onwards. To my knowledge the camp was definitely not marked as a prisoner-of-war camp. To my knowledge there were no Prisoner-of-war casualties from the bombing.

The food position was very bad. Per man per day the food ration was:

Rice	6.73 ozs.
Sago flour	27 ozs.
Tapioca root	4.0 ozs
Cucumber	3.0 ozs

They were Japanese rations, to which we supplemented from ourselves potato leaves and the stems, equivalent to 12 ozs, and artichokes, which includes the whole plant, root and stalk, 15 ozs. On top of that we had about half a teaspoonful of sugar and a very small tea ration. We had a lower ration scale than the men because we were not working for the Japanese. The camp being as it was in the latter part of 1945 to keep the gardens going and keeping wood going, and with 50 and sometimes 75 percent of the camp ill and unfit to do these jobs, it meant that a lot of people in the camp had to work very hard indeed.

The health of the men was far worse than the health of the officers. The health of the officers was very bad. In the British officers' camp we had about 15 percent death roll and in the men it was 60 percent. In our camp we had about 120 officers.

The Japanese guards were definitely getting a better ration than we were. When I was in the guard house I could see all the guards food and what they got. Although their ration was not what a European would consider a good diet it was very good food indeed. They had ample fish, pork, fruit, and rice.

Originally we had a pork issue, in the early stages, once a week and in the final stages it was once a month or once every two months. It represented a piece of meat $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ ". We did occasionally get fish and when we did get it it was dried shark and it was alive with maggots. You got it once a month if you did not get pork.

Medical supplies for practically the whole time were non-existent. In the British officers' camp there was no doctor until the last month. There were 5 or 6 doctors in the Australian camp doing nothing. We applied repeatedly for a doctor from the Australian camp. We had no medicines. People with scabies, etc, were treated with hot water when we could afford it from our meagre wood ration. It was a matter of using a rag which you could wash out and put back again.

I knew Yamamoto well and I have seen him quite frequently. He never maltreated me but I have seen him maltreat other people. I did not actually trade with Yamamoto but a person who was very friendly with me did trade a watch for medical supplies. I can assure you that Yamamoto was trading Red Cross medical supplies for watches. He traded with at least two British officers in our camp. The medical supplies were handed over to our camp medical orderlies and used for the benefit of the whole. There was also a market as far as watches were concerned with the Japanese QM for food.

Just prior to the capitulation for the two or three days when Japan was hesitating as to whether to accept or not a lot of medical supplies were issued by Yamamoto consisting of bandages, disinfectants, iodine, quinine pills, sulphur, which had undoubtedly been stored by him. His excuse was that he did not know how long the war was going to last and he had to make provision for another 12 to 18 months.

Twice while in Kuching we were lined on the road while a senior Japanese officer drove past in a car. What his name was or what he was like I have no idea. I think it may have been Baba but I could not swear to that. There were no such thing as regular inspections by senior officers. In the early days Col. Suga visited the camp frequently. For the last 18 months he did not come near the camp at all. He did not go near the hospital at all, his excuse being that he considered the conditions in the hospital so appalling that he

could not bear to go down. He went to the Women's Camp and he treated the women quite well. He used to take the children out in his car and I think he did try to help them. Some people seem to think he did his best to help us and others have the opposite opinion. He did allow men to be starved and work without shoes. He had women working in the sun and he did see his men beating up prisoners. I know that women have been beaten up but I have never actually seen it. He must have been aware of it.

Collective punishment was the Japanese method of maintaining discipline or frightening. That consisted of standing to attention in the centre, standing with your hands above your head. The whole camp was brought out on a parade and men made to stand for two or three hours in the sun. Anyone who moved a muscle or blinked an eye was taken out and beaten down and told to get back again. Lt. Ojima I would say would be responsible. Sgt. Kubu was in charge of one. Hadata was given charge of another and he perpetrated beatings for any reason at all. I am unable to say whether they reduced the basic ration at all. What they did do was to reduce us in the canteen. The canteen system in the later stages was non-existent. Earlier you could purchase from a Japanese fruiterer fruit and things like that. They did threaten and they did at times say "You have done this and there will be no canteen for one month."

I have seen bananas brought in and photographed but no-one ever knew where they went to. I never got a taste of any.

As far as I know among the British officers there were no trials or executions.

We did receive pay. We originally received 80 dollars a month and 60 were deducted for board and lodging and 10 were credited in the Yokohama Bank. From the remainder we contributed 5 dollars a month to the men's mess or the hospital. It was increased later on but the increase in pay was not proportionate to the cost of anything you could purchase. In the latter stages it was no use because you could not buy anything with it.

We receive two issues of Red Cross supplies, one at Changi and one about a year after we had been at Kuching. They were from the American Red Cross and one parcel which was meant for one man was divided between 4 and 5 men. I may say regarding the initial issue which we received at Changi, far from supplementing our rations it was mainly responsible for keeping us alive for the first two or three days after we arrived at Kuching. No arrangements had been made for any cooking, rice, or anything. There was no water laid on. It

was entirely due to having these Red Cross rations that kept us going. It was not for three or four days that we got an issue.

I know the Japanese opened Red Cross medical supplies. I cannot say that they opened them anywhere at the camp at Kuching but I have definitely seen Japanese guards eating Red Cross rations. Whether they came from the particular camp or whether they had been opened somewhere else I do not know. I have not seen them smoking American cigarettes. I have seen them eating preserved dates and figs and these packages of fruit you get in Red Cross supplies.

The men at Kuching were literally worked and starved to death. There was no proper issue of clothing and footwear. Tropical ulcers were very bad at one stage. I know of one amputation due to tropical ulcers and I know chaps who have lost fingers and toes. To my knowledge there was only one actual amputation.

I was in hospital for about three days in 1945 with dysentery. Conditions at that stage were quite inadequate. There were no medical supplies. The cure for dysentery was a dose of salts and starvation. I subsequently saw the men's quarters on the capitulation and the conditions in the men's hut in their sick bay with dysentery were absolutely appalling. The men were lying on the ground too weak to move. There was no one there to clean up the mess or to look after them. The whole atmosphere of the place was frightful. The Roman Catholic sisters from the Convent did a very fine piece of work cleaning it up after the capitulation.

I CERTIFY that the above evidence is true and correct.

(Signed) S.V.B. DAY
It.

Taken and sworn before me at
SYDNEY on this 22nd. day of November,
1945.

(Signed) A. J. MANSFIELD
Commissioner.

1674A

Evidentiary Document No. 5177.*

Evidence taken before Mr. Justice MANSFIELD at Sydney.
on Wednesday 15 November, 1945.

Lt-Col. Edmund MacArthur Sheppard being duly sworn gives the following evidence:

My Army No. is NX34665. I am a Lt.-Col. Edmund MacArthur Sheppard 2/10 Fd. Amb. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 February, 1942. I subsequently proceeded under Lt.Col. Walsh as Senior Medical Officer of B Force to Sandakan on 17 July, 1942, and remained there until 27 October, 1942.

The Ubi Mari was in a very cramped condition, and the Japanese would not allow us to get to our baggage, which in the first place was thrown into one of the forward holds.

The Japanese gave us no medical supplies and we were unable to get at our own supplies. In the beginning the Japanese told us it was not to be a working party and not to take any equipment because we would be supplied and not to take any cooking utensils and that we were going to a malaria free district.

I was told by the ADMS who had heard from Divisional HQ that the Japanese asked for 1500 troops in the beginning and when told that we did not have 1500 fit men, they said it did not matter as it was not going to be a working party. I included 148 medical personnel, 118 being of my own unit -- the 2/10 Fd. Amb. Attached we had two surgeons, two dental officers, an officer dispenser and a sergeant dispenser. We took our own surgical and dental equipment plus about three months supply of drugs, not believing the Jap.

The name of the Japanese Commandant on the ship was Okahara. He was the first Camp Commandant at Sandakan, and was a Lieutenant by rank. Later his place was taken by Hoshijima.

Sandakan, originally built by the British to accommodate 750, had 1500 crowded into it. The sanitation was shocking; in fact, there were no sanitary arrangements made for us on arrival, and for at least 48 hours we had no buckets for the latrines. I got into trouble over that, then I got into more trouble, when, being unable to obtain permission to the place where the Australian working parties were, I just went anyhow. I had heard that the sanitation out there was frightful and that they had no latrines at all. We had a fair amount of dysentery and I was afraid of it spreading. When they would not give me permission I went up to the guard and just told him where I was going, then marched off, the guard coming also for awhile. When I got out there I was immediately put under arrest and asked why I had come away and I explained my reasons. When asked who gave me permission, I said "The guard".

I was threatened with death if I ever went outside again and all that business. Nothing was done out there at all in the way of latrine accommodation. Frequent requests were made for better sanitation in the camp for more buckets and buckets that fitted, but Ikahara and Hoshijima would not listen.

The next incident of definite neglect was when we were running out of mag. sulph. I went to Hoshijima and he said there was none. The Japs did not have any. I suggested perhaps that Dr. Taylor, the MO in Sandakan, might have some, but Hoshijima said he didn't have any either. I also suggested that some be obtained from Kuching but he would not agree to that. They had mag. sulph. because I included myself in a party to Sandakan and saw Dr. Taylor. I asked him for many things and he told me he could supply me with 80 percent of the things I wanted and Mag. Sulph. was definitely amongst them. When I got back to the camp I thanked Okahara for giving me the opportunity of seeing Dr. Taylor, which, of course he hadn't. Dr. Taylor's exact words were that he could supply me with at least 50 percent probably 80 percent.

The accommodation in the hospital was overcrowded. Eventually we had to take over huts from the ASC and other Battalions in order to make room for the sick, as they were increasing, and this made the healthy men very much more overcrowded still, but there with our equipment we were able to establish quite a decent little hospital centre, but it was still unsatisfactory as we had imagined something far better than at Kuching.

The Japanese insisted on sending out working parties daily, and one occasion a Japanese NCO came down and had a look himself and bundled three or four out, so that our contention as to fitness and unfitness was in no way considered at all.

Before I left the cage was erected just near the gate and I saw one man in there. The cage was off the ground and you could sit in it comfortably, I think, but could not stand up and stretch out.

The water supply was most unsatisfactory. It was pumped when the pump worked, and I am quite sure it was infected. We had to get rain water from the roofs and build gutters to catch it.

Deaths were on the increase but in the early stages they were not as numerous as I thought they were going to be. Deaths were due to dysentery, malaria and malnutrition.

The diet on the Ubi Mari was limed rice and grissly-looking stew which the men could not eat. Only 50 percent of the men could get up on the deck at a time. They were fed from a big barrel near a latrine, which were just boxes over the sides of the ship. There were no ablutions until we complained about it and then they gave us one or two splashes with a salt-water hose.

When we disembarked they just sprayed us with a carbolic spray, which they thought, made us perfectly fit.

On 2 September 1942 at Sandakan we were all lined up in the small square for what we thought was "tenko" -- morning roll call -- and there were two machine guns on the guard house. Lieut. Hoshijima said that we all had to swear and sign our name to a declaration that we would not escape and that if any of our personnel escaped the remainder requested they be shot to death. Of course there were murmurs at once. Lt. Colonel Walsh went up and made a statement to the rest that he personally would not sign it. He was taken off by four guards with his hands tied. I went up then with Major J. S. Workman, who was BM. We had a word with Osaka, Japanese interpreter and decided we would sign under duress that we would not escape but we would not sign that we requested that escapees be shot. We had it altered to the effect that we knew they would be shot, not requested that they be shot. At this time the guards began to crowd in and the boys began to move up. They thought it was going to be a rush for the gate. For a moment things were very tense but fortunately nothing happened.

I arrived at Kuching on 3 November after a 6-day trip on the Riangor, a very small ship, diesel, which took about 150 Jap. soldiers and I think seven or eight of us officers down on the lower hatch. We were sprayed with sea water every night. On the boat we had no food whatsoever for about three days, apart from raw cucumber which we managed to coax from a little Chinese cabin boy. We understood that food would be supplied and did not worry for the time being. On complaining we were told that the kitchen right near us was being used for cooking food for the Japanese and we may use it when they were not using it. About the third day they supplied us with rice and some greens. It was not until we reached Labuan that we were able to buy some meat ourselves.

On arrival at Kuching Colonel Suga who was the senior officer in Borneo in command of all prisoner of war camps there assured us that we would be supplied with cooking utensils the following morning. These did not eventuate for about a week. In the meantime we were very kindly fed on tobacco supplied by the Indonesians - they were very good to us - through the wire. Col. Suga also stated that officers - British, Australian and Dutch - would soon be able to meet on an equal social level. For approximately two months Col. Suga made frequent visits to the Australian officers huts after which he apparently decided that this meeting on an equal social level was out of the question as we did not encourage any fraternising.

At Kuching we were joined by Major G. N. S. Campbell and Capt. Scrivener who had been in jail in Kuching charged with having encouraged men to escape at Sandakan camp - anyhow, it was in

connection with 11 men who attempted to escape from Sandakan. The treatment of these officers while in jail was not of the same standard as our officers would have got under our discipline Major Campbell who was formerly 22 stone, having gone down to 8½ stone. He lived at 8½ stone for 6 months and died on 2 September, 1942. He lost 8 stone in a period of two to three months.

On 13th June, 1942, I was transferred from the Australian officers' hut to the camp hospital which commenced on that date. Included on the staff we had, beside myself, two British medical officers, 4 Dutch medical officers, two German-Jew refugees, an American dentist and one other civilian doctor. At the hospital we treated the sick at sick parades from all the camps with the exception of the women. For a population of approximately two thousand we had accommodation which consisted of two huts about 90 feet long and 15 feet wide, and were always overcrowded. To give an example of their neglect one hut - the dysentery hut, which was 54 feet long and 15 feet wide with a verandah of 3 feet contained 74 dysentery patients lying on the ground covered only with a piece of sacking as most of the men had sold their blankets for food by this time. Fifty-four patients were on the floor and 20 more outside, on the verandah. We had three bucket latrines at the end of the verandah and one bed pan for all the patients; we had no lights at night and medical orderlies if moving or when leaving the hut to report the condition of a patient were frequently attacked by the guards who unfortunately changed right outside our hut every hour.

The 1500 British troops that had arrived at Changi from Kuching about 6 weeks before we did were also told by the Japanese it was to be a working party and were not to take medical equipment. Unfortunately this force did not take equipment and the only instrument the Japanese supplied us with in the beginning was one pair of scissors and the civilian doctors had a few odd articles with them but they were not of much use and actually the only sharp surgical instrument we had was a stainless penknife, which most of the minor surgery was done with. The only accommodation for TB patients which only amounted to 5 at the commencement but increased enormously later, was a small room at the end of one hut. I frequently made requests for extra food for these patients; all I asked for was two eggs per day for the patients. Col. Suga on the following Saturday himself brought down 8 eggs as a present from the Japanese and that was the end of the session as far as the eggs were concerned. No more were supplied to them although I explained we had the money and were prepared to buy them at any cost.

In June, 1943, approximately 19 more Australian officers were transferred from Sandakan to Kuching. In October, 1943, the

remaining officers were also transferred to Kuching with the exception of three medical officers, two padres and two other officers who were acting as canteen officers and liaison.

It was about lay 1943 that serious bashings took place. Bashings were frequent, comprising anything from clapping of the face to punching, kicking, ju-jitsu throws, making people climb trees and make noises like birds, kicking in the testicles, hitting with sticks and on one occasion a man was treated for deep wounds in the back of a result with a slash with a paran. Although I did not actually see it, there were cases of burning with cigarettes; I've seen them put cigarettes into the ears of monkeys just for fun: one Japanese sentry told me our punishment was not as severe as theirs. He was AWL at one time and when he came back he was bashed unconscious and when he regained consciousness found they were burning him with cigarettes to bring him round. They then bashed him into unconsciousness again. This happened several times. Japanese treatment of their own soldiers was just as bad, or worse as the treatment of the prisoners of war.

Only on one occasion did I see a woman hit. That was Mrs. Adams, the barrackmaster of the womens compound. I saw her being hit over the face three times, while I was there. I also heard of the bashing given to Dr. Gibson, a woman doctor, by Dr. Yamamoto in the women's compound. Dr. Gibson wanted one certain person to be a blood donor in a transfusion and Dr. Yamamoto wanted someone else. He hit her many times over the face and kicked her in the shins. She passed our quarters for many months with bandaged legs. Dr. Yamamoto was about the worst offender in the bashings. Every medical officer at the hospital had on some occasion been bashed. The worst probably was a Dutch medical officer named Borgmeyer, a man of about 6 ft 3" or 6 ft. 4". He was taken to by Dr. Yamamoto with a schoolmasters cane or walking stick and given several cuts across the face, neck and shoulders in our presence. One hit produced a cut skindeep and the others all produced wheals; after this he was taken to Dr. Yamamoto's office and the treatment was repeated up there.

Dr. Yamamoto appeared on one occasion with an injured finger. He was obviously in a very bad mood. Just prior to my going in he told me that if any Australian officer was too sick to be out of bed a red badge would be supplied. Later I heard Dr. Yamamoto's finger was injured rushing through a wire fence and I heard that Major Rayson had been attacked by him that morning, early for not being on "tanko" (morning parade). I examined Major Rayson and found he had a mark on the forehead which he said was due to being hit by a clog. He also had bruises on the cheek and had been kicked in the shin in several places. I have heard later that his left maxilla was fractured. Dr. Yamamoto appeared at the door and I explained to him that this

man was 52 years of age and that he had been brutally assaulted and that he had been ordered by me to remain in bed and that I could not see any just cause for the assault at all. However, Dr. Yamamoto walked away quietly. One day in the ward while examining a case with Dr. Yamamoto, without any warning he forced his elbow into my stomach and then stood back and amidst screams - he was working himself up - punched me about 8 or 9 times and kicked me in the privates and bashed me about the room after which he retired to his own quarters still screaming, and explained that to his own staff, that either he or I were off his head. Then he sent for our liaison officer and said that if Col. Sheppard wanted to know why he had been bashed it was because I had called him yellow and inferior. He had obviously been saving that up for a long period since the days up at Sandakan when I told him his ideas of sanitation were primitive and his knowledge of medicine was obsolete and that every time he touched a red sanna nothing happened but every time he touched a yellow sanna Col. Sheppard laughed.

The bashings witnessed by us went on I suppose on an average of 10 a day; they were all for very minor offences or cases in which there was a definite misunderstanding. I saw 4 or 5 medical orderlies knocked about, bashed, kicked and thrown to the ground and one man put up a tree all because one medical orderly had been punished for some definite crime - some definite purpose.

One day two of the Australian privates who were living in Camp 5 with the British OIs spoke to me during sick parade, stating they had that afternoon been to a funeral of one of our Australian officers. Their job had been to dig the grave and to remove the coffin from the lorry to the ground and to the grave. They saw congealed blood in great quantities running out of the bottom of the coffin. They did not know who the officer was, as the officiating Chaplain was not allowed to give the name. The next day a Japanese NCO said the Australian officer had been "cut off", meaning he had been executed. We heard nothing official, but I understand Colonel Walsh was told officially by Col. Suga that the officer at whose funeral they had been previously was Capt. Lionel Matthews.

Until the end of December 1944, I think the total deaths during our stay did not amount to more than one hundred out of a camp strength of approximately two thousand. Between January 1 and August 31, 1945, the deaths ^{were} approximately 580. We expected the deaths in August, which were greatly rising each month, to be 150. On the 15th August, the third anniversary of the Kuching camp. We went along, knowing the war was over. The commandant of the camp did not know we knew it was over; he told us, however, of the atomic bomb and of how the Americans sank food ships coming to us, etcetera, and he said, "I will give you

more food;" "I will give you more clothing" and that the food was to be a rice issue, a few more greens, eggs, and after a fortnight it was a little bit more fatty pork, and the death rate suddenly dropped from 5 a day to three a day in August, which goes to prove that if we had had a little more food and a little less work, this would have been prevented.

The deaths were caused through deficiency diseases due to low resistance. TBs were increasing terrifically. Up to 50 percent, I should say, had TB; they were living skeletons.

We had one pair of scissors given to us by the Japanese and later on were allowed to use the ear, nose and throat apparatus. Each month we were given a few drugs for which we signed, but the total was inadequate. The quinine which was wanted so much was given in small quantities. We were given, occasionally, some Iodoform, spirits and tincture of iodine. At one period a tremendous number of men had huge ulcers exposing bones, muscles and nerves, and there was only one pair of scissors. Later a huge roll of silk was brought in by the Japanese, to be used as bandages.

At one time Japanese personnel came for the purposes of photographing things in the camp. The doctor got Col. King and Mr. Becking and a sergeant to examine the patients. He said they also stopped a man in the street, for photographic purposes, who was perfectly well, and put clean bandages around near his elbows, and a photograph was taken.

A load of bananas was taken to the camp and photographed at the canteen, the bananas being returned after the photograph was taken.

Three or four Australian officers of good physique and two or three women were taken down to the swimming pool in Kuching, photographed on the side of the baths and returned immediately by truck to the camp. I understand one Australian officer dived in, and did manage to at least get himself wet.

Dr. Yamamoto was responsible for the supply of drugs to the hospital and of medical supplies. I think the Japanese release a lot of the stuff they had stored away for their own forces in the jungle, and when this stuff was not wanted they did a lot for us. They brought in blankets and boots from the Kuching hospital, mosquito nets and pyjamas. At the hospital were supplies of quinine, magsulf, sodisulf, spirits and lots of proprietary things, such as anti-diphtheric serum, vaccines, morphia, plenty of bandages and iodine; supplies I had not seen for years.

If that material had been made available earlier and if we had had proper surgical equipment we could have done a treat deal for the men, but as it was, we were absolutely helpless.

We got rice polishings on occasions but later on at night I saw them taken down to the pigs. This was the time when we had patients suffering from vitamin deficiencies which the rice polishings would have helped. Our once-a-week ration of pork could just be tasted with the rice with which it was mixed. The calory content would be about 900 to 1000, which was the minimum a man could live on, doing no work.

Mr. Wilson, our Red Cross representative was able to deal with someone from whom he was able to get a few eggs, some milk, cocoanuts and occasionally a chicken or two. When we moved to Kuching, thinking Kuching was the headquarters with proper medical arrangements, I asked the Japanese themselves if Mr. Wilson could accompany us. We were told, when we arrived, he was an officer with us and could not be recognised. He made several requests in writing for interviews and had seen someone on two or three occasions but was not allowed to do anything and on the last occasion I saw him he was threatened with jail.

We got one-sixth of a parcel of Red Cross overseas parcels, per man, about September, 1944. Just at the end one or two Red Cross packages were thrown in to us at the hospital, most of which were rotten. They had been stored in a store and mislaid, apparently.

Coming back from the funeral one day, early in the piece, I saw piles of boxes with the Red Cross on the side. I heard no more of them.

I certify that the above statement is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at) (Sgd.)
Sydney on Wednesday 14 November) E.M. SHEPPARD, Lt.Col.
1945.

(Sgd.) A.J. LANSFIELD.

Commissioner.

1675A
Evidentiary Document No. 5451.

Lt-Col. Neville Howard MORGAN QX6439. C.O. 2/12 Aust. Fd. Amb
being duly sworn is examined by prosecutor:

I was in charge of the medical team that went to Kuching in September to attend to the PWs and internees. I first visited the camp on the morning of the 8th. In the Australian camp all the officers and other ranks therein were suffering from general malnutrition. In the British other ranks camp about 250 cases were stretcher cases of whom 100 were suffering from a degree of malnutrition which we refer to in future as famine OEDEMA which was likely to bring about their death within a fortnight. In the Male internees camp a severe degree of malnutrition was also found. The Dutch the Indians the Priests the British officers were all suffering from a degree of malnutrition - the women and children were in fairly good condition. Approximately four personnel in the camp were dying each day when I came in. After Major HUDSON and I commenced the resuscitation which was used on these people a total of not more than 14 further deaths occurred. Of those who did die, several had cancer and several tuberculosis. That is to say we were able to save all but four cases of famine OEDEMA. I observed Japanese guards on point duty. All the Japanese I saw were well nourished. The camp was still being run as a PW camp, camp commandant Col. SUGA still exercised his command over all the PWs. When I came in there the Japanese Civilian Hospital in Kuching was functioning for some PWs and Internees. A total of 39 only patients were housed therein. Two Australian medical officers and a polyglot lot of medical orderlies were working there. In the PW camp two or three buildings were used as camp hospital. This housed 30 to 40 patients of all nationalities. In the British camp about 250 patients were lying in the ordinary compound huts with only one medical officer, Col. King, 100 or so of them expected to die within the fortnight. Very few of them were on mattresses, a sort of floor boards with a blanket or something underneath being the stock hospital bed. Their main article of bedclothes appeared to be parachutes. Of the dressing on their ulcers a number had new Japanese dressings and a great number old rags. Medical stores there were in very short supply - surgical instruments almost none. Several demands for instruments were made on me immediately by the O.C. of the camp hospital. The men's clothings, patients and otherwise was in a very poor condition but they saved it by wearing loin cloths as much as possible. No member of the PW camp would be classified as fit for any kind of work by ordinary Australian medical standards. We evacuated sick two thirds of the camp. Famine OEDEMA is a disease which is caused by conditions of semi starvation operating over a period of months. I will draw the inference that had those conditions continued to operate for a sufficiently long period unstated that nobody would have survived in the whole camp. I expect at least 50 would have died within the next fortnight. And a greater number say about 70 or 100 within the next six weeks under their then present conditions.

Cross-examined by Defending Council (Sir)

Q. Were those people ordered to work outside the camp while you were there?

A. The only people who worked outside the camp were Indonesian while I was there.

Questioned by the Court.

Q. Colonel Morgan you stated that deaths were due to cancer and T.B. Would you infer that the cancer and T.B. was due to malnutrition?

A. It was not my intention to infer that. The malnutrition would aggravate both disorders. The reason that I stated that these cases of cancer and T.B. died was to show that only two or three cases of Famine Oedema died after we got there. Thus they should have been saved. It was the responsibility of the Doctors down there to stop that.

Q. Do you know if the Japanese had medical supplies at Kuching and have you any idea as to the quantity?

A. The Imperial Japanese Army presented me with 50 cases of medical stores the same day I came in.

Q. Were the medical stores available useful for the treatment of those medical cases?

A. In the case of famine Oedema - no. For Beri Beri and the general lack of vitamin there were vitamin tablets there but nothing else. There were practically no surgical instruments

Q. Did you see any cases of Beri Beri among the prisoners of war?

A. A large number of the cases famine Oedema were complicated by beri beri.

Q. Did you see any medical records that were kept by the Japanese?

A. I did not see any.

Q. At the time you went there did you see Lieutenant Yamamoto?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what duties he was performing?

A. He was introduced to me by Colonel Suga as a Japanese Medical Officer in charge, some of them referred to him as Dr. Yamamoto.

Further cross-examined by the defending officer by leave of the Court.

Q. After the war was over Kuching Hospital received 50 cases from Supply Depot - were there any bandages among those supplies?

A. Yes.

Q. When the Colonel went to Kuching the Japanese soldiers were not using mattresses?

A. No.

Re-examined by prosecutor by leave of Court.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge where these mattresses came from?

A. The Internee Nuns manufactured them. They were still making them while we were there.

Q. Have you any idea of the actual quantity when you arrived?

A. I suppose there were up to 90 in the camp most of which went to the general hospital.

Q. What is the treatment for Famine Oedema.

A. A correctly balanced diet plus general nursing treatment, complete rest and for the severe cases, blood and serum transfusions.

Q. Was there any food available for these people in the Kuching area?

A. I cannot answer that question.

R.P. 83 (b) is complied with.

I certify that this is a true copy of the record of evidence of QX6439 Lt-Col N. Morgan contained in the proceedings of Military Court at the trial of Captain NAKATA, Takeo and Lieutenant YAMAMOTO, Katsuji on 15th to 22nd. December, 1945, and that the original proceedings are held at Headquarters Australian Military Forces, Melbourne, Australia.

(Signed) T. MORNANE
Lieutenant-Colone.