

19 Dec 46

Minutes of the Court

Renters

I N D E X

Of

WITNESSES

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Sticpewich, William Hector, Warrant
Officer First, attached to 31st
War Graves Unit

13344

Direct by Lieutenant Colonel
Mornane

13344

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Of

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1 Thursday, 19 December, 1946

2 - - -

3
4 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
5 FOR THE FAR EAST
6 Court House of the Tribunal
7 War Ministry Building
8 Tokyo, Japan

9 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
10 at 0930.

11 - - -

12 Appearances:

13 For the Tribunal, same as before with
14 the exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA,
15 Member from the Republic of the Philippines, not
16 sitting.

17 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

18 For the Defense Section, same as before.

19 The Accused:

20 All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is
21 represented by his counsel.

22 - - -

23 (English to Japanese and Japanese
24 to English interpretation was made by the
25 Language Section, IMTFE.)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Justice Mansfield.

4 MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: If the Tribunal
5 please, continuing with the reading of exhibit No.
6 1630 at page 12, the excerpt dated the 8th of
7 February, 1943:

8 "The most brutal and severe beating up
9 as yet. Eight Taiwan soldiers entered the Officers'
10 Billet and made straight for Captain A. Sewell,
11 M.C.R.A. They proceeded, each in turn, to beat him
12 for an hour in all, and finished up with a sentry
13 with a rifle using the butt end and hitting him on
14 the head with the bayonet. The Officer concerned
15 was in a very bad way when this beating was finished."

16 Then proceeding to the excerpt, the 18th
17 of February, 1943:

18 "Inspection of commodities in the camp.
19 All Taiwan soldiers appeared with sticks and beat
20 up all the sick men in camp. In the afternoon a
21 party which was going outside to work was passing
22 through the camp gates when Gnr. Bilham fell out
23 to fasten his shoelace. By the time he had finished
24 this the party had gone and the gates were closed.
25 10 minutes later the party returned, and the Jap

1 Officer, in a terrible rage, sent for Gnr. Bilham,
2 who was immediately knocked senseless by Taiwan
3 guards. The Personnel Administrator went out to
4 argue with the Jap Officer re this and pointed out
5 that no matter what the man had done, there was no
6 excuse for such brutal and inhuman treatment.
7 Eventually, the Personnel Administrator was allowed
8 to take Gnr. Bilham back into the Office and that
9 evening the Jap Officer made a half-hearted apology."

10 Then turning to the next page, the excerpt
11 for the 5th of March, 1943:

12 "General from Prisoners of War Information
13 Bureau came to the camp. No Prisoner was allowed
14 to speak to him."

15 Prosecution document numbered 5170B, the
16 affidavit of W.O.I. J.O. EDWARDS, is offered for
17 identification.

18 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
19 No. 5170-B will receive exhibit No. 1631 for
20 identification only.

21 (Whereupon, the document above re-
22 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 1631 for identification.)

24 MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: The marked excerpts
25 are produced in evidence.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: The marked excerpts
3 therefrom, bearing the same document number, will
4 receive exhibit No. 1631-A.

5 (Whereupon, the document above re-
6 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
7 No. 1631-A and received in evidence.)

8 MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: This document states
9 that the witness arrived at KINKASEKI Camp, where
10 1,200 men commenced work in the copper mines. The
11 workings were unbearably hot, and dangerously without
12 safeguards. Every man who worked in the mines has
13 scars as a result of the conditions and accidents.
14 Hot acid water dripped from low roofs, holes in
15 the grounds were unguarded.

16 Men who failed to complete the day's task
17 were beaten with the shaft of hammers, three feet
18 long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Men were beaten into
19 insensibility and kicked.

20 Food was inadequate as were medicines and
21 drugs. Eighty-seven men died at KINKASEKI.

22 In May, 1945, the camp moved to KOKOTSU.
23 Conditions here were dreadful, food reached starvation
24 level, the camp had to be built by the men themselves
25 and food and materials brought up daily by men worn

1 and exhausted from long travail, over eight miles
2 of rough jungle track.

3 After the war was over on August 27, the
4 camp moved to TAIHOKU. No provision was made for
5 the sick. Weakened men had to carry the sick them-
6 selves on bamboo stretchers under a blazing sun.
7 Two men died on the journey.

8 Prosecution document numbered 5187, the
9 sworn testimony of Sergeant J. L. MASSIMINO, is
10 produced for identification.

11 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
12 5187 will receive exhibit No. 1632 for identification
13 only.

14 (Whereupon, the document above re-
15 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
16 No. 1632 for identification.)

17 MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: The marked excerpts
18 therein being offered in evidence.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

20 CLERK OF THE COURT: The marked excerpts
21 therefrom, bearing the same document number, will
22 receive exhibit No. 1632-A.

23 (Whereupon, the document above re-
24 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
25 No. 1632-A and received in evidence.)

1 MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: This document
2 states that the witness went to HAITO Camp in
3 December, 1944, remaining there for two months.

4 Men were thrown into a water trough and
5 their heads held under water, under the direction
6 of the Camp Commandant. They were then stripped
7 and beaten. A number of the men died of brain fever
8 in the camp. The Commandant assembled all the
9 prisoners of war one day and asked how many men
10 had the violent headaches which was the symptom of
11 the brain fever. Fifty or sixty men raised their
12 hands, whereupon the Japanese remarked that he had
13 a big cemetery and he would try very hard to fill it.
14 The prisoners of war were then dismissed.

15 That completes, if the Tribunal please,
16 the evidence with regard to Formosa.

17 I present to the Tribunal at this stage
18 Lieutenant Colonel Mornane of Australia who will
19 continue to conduct the prosecution's case.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

21 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If the Tribunal
22 pleases, I tender prosecution document 5448, which
23 is a synopsis of sea transportation evidence.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

1 No. 5448 will receive exhibit No. 1633.

2 (Whereupon, the document above re-
3 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
4 No. 1633 and received in evidence.)

5 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I now propose to
6 introduce evidence in support of the seventh section
7 of this phase. This section relates to treatment
8 of prisoners of war and civilian internees by the
9 Japanese in the course of transportation by sea.
10 This evidence consists of twenty affidavits. I
11 also refer the Tribunal to evidence already given
12 by various witnesses, and the evidence that will be
13 given by subsequent witnesses in other sections of
14 this phase insofar as it relates to such treatment.

15 I tender for identification I.P.S. document
16 No. 5232. This is an affidavit made jointly by
17 Sergeant Raymond C. Richardson and Technical Sergeant
18 John G. Murdach both of the United States Army Air
19 Corps.
20

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: That is presented for
23 identification?

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Yes.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
No. 5232 will receive exhibit No. 1634 for .

1 identification only.

2 (Whereupon, the document above re-
3 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
4 No. 1634 for identification.)

5 THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt is admitted.

6 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I offer in evi-
7 dence those parts of the affidavit which have been
8 translated. They are indicated on the left-hand
9 margin of the document.

10 CLERK OF THE COURT: The excerpts there-
11 from, bearing the same document number, will receive
12 exhibit No. 1634-A.

13 (Whereupon, the document above re-
14 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
15 No. 1634-A and received in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affidavit
17 shows that on 2nd of October, 1942, about nineteen
18 hundred American prisoners of war were forced into
19 two large holds and one small hold of the Tottori
20 Maru at Manila. They were so tightly packed that
21 only three-quarters of the prisoners could lie
22 down at once. The ventilation was absolutely in-
23 adequate. Six latrines only were allotted for the
24 use of nineteen hundred men most of whom were suffer-
25 ing from dysentery. The daily ration was six soda

1 crackers and a canteer of water. After eight days
2 the ship reached Fromosa where a number of Japanese
3 troops disembarked. As a result the prisoners had
4 more room but were still overcrowded; and three more
5 latrines were made available. The ration was in-
6 creased by a dish of rice per man per day. No
7 medical supplies or facilities were made available
8 throughout the journey which ended at Osaka on
9 11 November 1942. Fifteen prisoners of war died
10 as a result of the conditions on the ship and the
11 lack of medical supplies.

1 I now offer IPS document No. 5234 for
2 identification and excerpts marked therein in evi-
3 dence. This is an affidavit made by Captain Edward
4 H. Nell, an American medical officer.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
7 No. 5234 will receive exhibit No. 1635 for identifi-
8 cation only, and the marked excerpt therefrom bearing
9 the same document number will receive exhibit No. 1635-A.

10 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
11 No. 5234 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
12 1635 for identification, the excerpts therefrom
13 being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1635-A
14 and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: I propose to read
16 this document from the foot of the first page:

17 "On 7 Nov. 1942 I sailed from Pier 7, Manila,
18 with 1650 POW and 1500 to 2000 Japanese soldiers.
19 We were on Nagato Maru, a Japanese freighter of
20 approximately 4 or 5000 tons. The POW were on the
21 bottom deck of each of the 3 holds. We were extremely
22 crowded, most had standing room only. The Jap sol-
23 diers occupied the upper decks in each hold. The
24 Americans were not allowed on deck for two days' after
25 we sailed. The air was foul, many lost consciousness.

1 We had one canteen cup of water per day per man.
2 The morning meal was about 200 grams of rice and a
3 soup of fermented bean paste. The evening meal was
4 about the same amount of rice and a small quantity of
5 fish, about 20 grams. We received no medicine for
6 the sick at all. Most men who were ill were suf-
7 fering from illness caused by deficient diet, dia-
8 rrhea, beri-beri, protein edema and malaria. Be-
9 ginning about 9 Nov. approximately 40 men from each
10 hold were allowed on deck for periods of an hour.
11 There were latrines on deck but the men with bowel
12 disorder often were unable to get to the deck. For
13 3 days there was no sanitary facilities below decks
14 but then we stole some buckets which we were able to
15 empty. There was some mistreatment of POW in the after
16 hold as kicking and beating men when the Japs were
17 going after supplies that were stored there.

18
19 "Beginning Nov. 9 they allowed me to bring the
20 severely sick on deck to an improvised sick bay. I
21 repeatedly requested medicine from Lt. MURATA and
22 Sgt. HOSHINO. Both Jap Army medical men. I don't
23 know their first names. They never supplied any
24 medicine. These two Japs had no outstanding
25 characteristics. I'm not sure I could identify them
now. On about 12 Nov. the convoy we were in was fired

1 on by a submarine. Our ship was not hit. There were
2 no distinguishing markings on our ship.

3 "The extreme physical discomfort of the men
4 caused a complete breakdown of morale, they snarled
5 at each other, quarreled and insulted officers for
6 no reason. Hunger was so extreme that they asked
7 for the left overs of the Japanese meals. We arrived
8 at Moji 25 Nov. 1942.

9 "The following men died at sea as a result of
10 the combination of factors prevalent on the ship.
11 All were able bodied men when we got on the ship.

12 "Wood, William H., 1st Lt. 24th FA. Died
13 11/7/42. Born 6/3/15. Cause of death beri-beri
14 myocarditis. Lanca, Richard R., 2nd Lt. 192nd Tank
15 Battalion. He was born 10/23/16. Cause of death
16 starvation and generalized sepsis --

17 THE PRESIDENT: It isn't necessary to
18 read those names.

19 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Altogether, eight
20 men died, two from starvation and generalized sepsis;
21 two from chronic diarrhea; two from chronic diarrhea
22 and pellegra; one from beri-beri myocarditis, and one
23 from chronic starvation and chronic diarrhea. (Reading):
24
25

1 "When we arrived at Moji the temperature was
2 about 45 degrees F with a high wind. We were made to
3 line up naked on deck before all the people on the
4 dock while the Japanese took a specimen from each
5 rectum. This exposure to public gazes was unwarranted.

6 "I am a medical officer and the diagnosis of the
7 illness and causes of death are correct to the best
8 of my knowledge without benefit of clinical or
9 laboratory assistance."

10 I now offer IPS document No. 5307 for
11 identification and tender the marked excerpts thereof
12 in evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
15 No. 5307 will be exhibit No. 1636. The marked excerpt
16 bearing the same document number will receive exhibit
17 No. 1636-A.

18 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
19 No. 5307 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
20 1636 for identification, the excerpt therefrom
21 being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1636-A
22 and received in evidence.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This is an af-
24 fidavit made by Technical Sergeant Clyde P. Sullivan
25 of the U.S.Army. I will now read marked excerpts of

1 this document:

2 "I am T/Sgt. My permanent home address is
3 5403 Florida Avenue, Tampa, Florida. I was captured
4 by Japanese infantry on Mindanao Island, P.I., in a
5 general surrender on 10 May 1942. After being con-
6 fined in the Philippine Islands until July 1944,
7 when I was transferred by ship to Japan in a trip
8 which lasted until 3 September 1944.

9 "The prisoners of war were not provided with
10 proper medical care, food or quarters in this ship
11 during the trip.

12 "Approximately 1200 prisoners, divided into 600
13 men for each hold, were crowded into the ship so
14 closely that 400 would have to stand in shifts so
15 that the other 200 could sleep. This condition
16 lasted for over 20 days until we reached Cebu. The
17 sanitary facilities were insufficient and consisted
18 only of a bucket holding 5 gallons for 600 men. The
19 only medical supplies available were those which one
20 of our own doctors brought with him, and these were
21 meager and insufficient, because the men were suf-
22 fering from sores, beri-beri, malaria, malnutrition
23 ulcers, diarrhea, and many other diseases. The food
24 available consisted only of 400 grams of rice per
25 day per man, which was about one pint, after it had

1 been cooked. All the men lost from 20 to 40 pounds
2 during the trip. We were weighed at the beginning
3 and end of the trip and I, myself, lost 33 pounds.
4 The air was foul and the heat while confined in the
5 hold was so intense that men were overcome. Three
6 men died from the existing conditions during the
7 trip. We received one pint of water per day, which
8 was insufficient because of the heat and close con-
9 finement. Protests made by the ranking officer,
10 Colonel Stubbs, were ignored."

11 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are no longer
12 reading a synopsis. You are reading excerpts from
13 the affidavit. Synopsis is a misnomer in the case
14 of exhibit No. 1633.

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: My next document,
16 an affidavit made by Master Sergeant Arthur M.
17 Baclawski of the U.S. Army, is IPS document No. 5194.
18 I tender this document for identification, and tender
19 the marked excerpts of the document in evidence.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
22 No. 5194 will receive exhibit No. 1637 for identifi-
23 cation only, and the marked excerpt therefrom bearing
24 the same document number will receive exhibit No.
25 1637-A.

1 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
2 No. 5194 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
3 1637 for identification, the excerpt therefrom
4 being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1637-A
5 and received in evidence.)

6 THE PRESIDENT: There is no reason that we
7 can see for departing from the practice of yesterday
8 and the preceding days. This material is no more
9 important than the material that was made the subject
10 of a genuine synopsis or synopses. The new method
11 involves a great expenditure in time.

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Mr. President, I
13 may say that there are only twenty affidavits and
14 the material in most of them is so well expressed
15 that it would be very hard to shorten it and to
16 place before --

17 THE PRESIDENT: That is not a satisfactory
18 explanation, because you are going into a lot of
19 details we don't want to hear. However, go ahead
20 until you finish the twenty affidavits.

21 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: (Reading):

22 "I was captured on Bataan, Philippine Islands,
23 8 April, 1942, while serving in the Weather Section
24 of Headquarters Battery, 200th Coast Artillery. My
25 duties included surveying and drafting. I was held

1 in custody as a prisoner of war by the Imperial
2 Japanese Government from 8 April, 1942, to 11 Sept-
3 ember, 1945, at the following places: Camp O'Donnell,
4 Philippine Islands from 2 June, 1942, to 21 Sept-
5 ember, 1943; Los Penos, Philippine Islands, 21
6 September, 1943, to 30 September, 1944. From 1
7 October, 1944, to 8 November, 1944, I was enroute
8 by boat from Manila, Philippine Islands, to Camp
9 Engin (phonetic) to Taiwan (Formosa). I left Taiwan
10 on 12 January, 1945, aboard the Melbourne Maru and
11 arrived at Kozaka in the Sendai area, Japan, on 27
12 January, 1945. I was held in Kozaka until my libera-
13 tion 11 September, 1945. I was appointed squad
14 leader by the Japanese at Kozaka and held this
15 position for five months.

16 "The only two Japanese in my places of im-
17 prisonment whose names I can now recall were Supply
18 Sergeant OSANI (phonetic) who was nicknamed the
19 'Skull' and Corporal KURADA, a Japanese medical
20 corpsman. Both of these men were stationed at Kozaka.

21 "It is difficult to describe the conditions on
22 our trip from Philippine Islands to Taiwan. We
23 traveled in a hold aboard a small collier which was
24 very old and had been reconditioned. Seven hundred
25 American prisoners, including myself, were loaded

1 into the hold of the ship which was approximately
2 40 or 45 feet long, 30 to 35 feet wide and ap-
3 proximately 30 feet deep. Coal to a depth of 10
4 feet covered the entire floor of the hold. About 400
5 other American prisoners were loaded in the aft hold
6 of the ship which was located immediately behind the
7 ship's engine room. The heat in the hold was almost
8 unbearable and I was told that the aft hold was even
9 hotter. There was not room enough in our hold to
10 lie down. The hold probably should have accommodate
11 about 250 men. Thirty-two American prisoners in our
12 hold died from suffocation and heat exhaustion during
13 the thirty day trip. Many of the men were out of
14 their heads due to the intense heat. The hold was
15 covered with wooden planking with about two inches
16 spacing between the planks, and, during air raids,
17 canvas covers were pulled across these planks com-
18 pletely shutting out the air. After about six days,
19 the Japanese laced cables into and around the planking
20 covering the hold which would have made escape im-
21 possible in the event the ship was sunk. There were no
22 lights of any kind in the hold. We were told by the
23 Japanese at the start of the trip that we would re-
24 ceive one U.S. Army canteen cup of water per man per day.
25 However, we only received this amount on four or five

1 occasions when we touched that many ports.
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"I received about two-thirds of a cup per day. However, on some days we were completely without water. We received two meals per day normally. However, between the weather and air raids, they often cut this to one meal. The Japanese tried to make up for this cut in our ration on the following days but this was never completely accomplished. According to the notes of the trip which I kept, on 13 October, 1944, we received $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of cooked rice in the morning and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of cooked rice mixed with seaweed for our second meal on that day. On 20 October 1944, when our boat was in the port of Hong Kong, I received $\frac{1}{3}$ canteen cup of stewed greens and one canteen cup of steamed rice in the morning and in the afternoon I received about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cup of steamed rice. On some days we received less than these amounts. The food was prepared by the American prisoners and lowered to the hold in wooden buckets attached to ropes.

"There were no latrine facilities in the hold and buckets and cans were lowered on ropes for the men to relieve themselves and then pulled back to the deck and disposed of. It was necessary for many of the men to dig holes in the coal to use as toilets. As a result of this, the floor was continually filthy and dirty. All of the men had severe cases of diarrhea at

1 sometime during the trip. I was allowed on deck
2 three or four times for fifteen minute periods during
3 the entire trip. I believe that all the Americans
4 managed to get on deck about that number of times.

5 "There were some American Red Cross medical
6 supplies on board the ship. However the supplies were
7 soon exhausted. At the start of the trip, our officers
8 secured vitamin tablets from the Red Cross parcels
9 and passed these out at the rate of two tablets per
10 man per day and the supply was exhausted by the end
11 of fifteen days. Medical Facilities on the boat were
12 practically nil and included small amounts of sulfa
13 thiasole. The physical conditions of the Americans
14 at the beginning of the trip were reasonably good but
15 at the end of the trip all prisoners were in poor shape.
16 The Japanese commander at our destination remarked that
17 ours was the worst group of prisoners physically that
18 he had ever handled. I lost approximately twenty
19 pounds during the trip."

20 Prosecution document 5193 is the sworn record
21 of the interrogation of First Lieutenant Harold Whitcomb
22 of the United States Army. I tender the document for
23 identification.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
25 No. 5193 will receive exhibit No. 1638 for

1 identification only.

2 (Whereupon, the document above referred
3 to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1638 for
4 identification.)

5 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: And the marked
6 excerpts in evidence.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: The marked excerpts there-
9 from, bearing the same document number, will receive
10 exhibit No. 1638A.

11 (Whereupon, the document above referred
12 to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1638A
13 and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant was
15 captured by the Japanese at Bataan in April, 1942.
16 I now propose to read from the excerpts, beginning
17 at the second question on page 2 of the English
18 version. I will omit some of the questions:

19 "1687 men, all Americans who had been gathered
20 at Bilibid Prison Hospital at Manila, boarded the
21 Japanese transport, Irioko Maru, at Manila, Pier 7,
22 on 12 December 1944. We were piled into two holds
23 and we were so crowded that we were not all able to
24 lie down at the same time. If one sat down, another
25 had to stand up. The Japanese sent us a teabucket

1 of water for 700 men. There were only two buckets ~~in~~
2 three days and each bucket contained only about six
3 gallons of water. There were no sanitation facilities,
4 not even buckets, and we were not permitted to go on
5 deck even for sanitation purposes. The only ones who
6 were permitted to go on deck were those who went for
7 food. The air was particularly foul and between
8 December 12th and December 14th, several hundred men
9 died of suffocation or lack of water. We kept yelling
10 for water and air. There was a Japanese guard at the
11 top of the ladder and he would not even listen to us.
12 There is no accurate account of how many died because
13 we were bombed 14th December and on the morning of the
14 15th, and abandoned the boat that day.

15 "We were bombed on the 14th and the boat went
16 aground. We were bombed again on the 15th. The
17 Japanese took off then and later we took off. Approx-
18 imately 1200 of the original group were able to get
19 ashore.
20

21 "We were on the Island of Luzon at Alangopo.
22 We 1200 were kept in an enclosed tennis court. There
23 were no latrine facilities. We were fed four times
24 during the seven days. Each time we received only one
25 and one-half spoonfuls of uncooked rice and we had no
facilities with which to cook it. We were given some

1 clothing. We had to remain at the macadem tennis court
2 all day and all night, stark naked. Many of us suffer-
3 ed from cold. During this seven-day period, 100
4 American military personnel died from exposure,
5 dysentery and starvation. The Japanese gathered their
6 bodies once a day."

7 There is a paragraph referring to the names
8 of Japanese personnel which I do not propose to read.

9 "We were then taken to San Fernando,
10 Philippine Islands, where we were kept in an old aban-
11 doned theater for three days. We were then loaded on
12 a railroad car. One hundred of us were crowded into a
13 box car. These cars were the small European size.
14 The Japanese placed some of our personnel on top of
15 the cars so the bombers wouldn't hit them. These men
16 were given pillow cases and white flags for signaling.

17 "We were taken off the train at Linguien on the
18 Island of Luzon. We spent part of the day in the
19 school yard where we were given no sanitation facil-
20 ities. We were then marched to the beach where we
21 remained two days and one night. We were on the sane;
22 had no shade; almost no water and that which we did
23 have was measured by the spoonful. Two officers, in-
24 cluding one colonel, and also one enlisted man died
25 from exposure. Incidentally, we were in fear of our

1 lives because under the sand of the beach had been
2 buried gasoline and ammunition.

3 "We were put on a horse transport. There were
4 two holds and I was in the second one. I was grouped
5 among horse remains, flies and corruption. Again,
6 water was measured by the spoonful. We were supposed
7 to have been fed two times a day but often we were only
8 fed once a day. Our food generally consisted of three
9 tablespoonfuls of hot water soup and the same amount
10 of cooked rice, two times a day. Many of the men died
11 either from accumulated weaknesses from former exper-
12 iences, dysentery or malaria. The dead would average
13 25 a day mainly from starvation, dysentery or infec-
14 tion. We were so starved that we ate flies and some
15 men even picked grain that was on the floor with the
16 horse remains. We were crazed with hunger. On the
17 2nd or 3rd of January, we were torpedoed twice. The
18 rudder and propeller of the boat were damaged but
19 there were no casualties. We were on this horse trans-
20 port about thirteen days all told and on January 9th
21 in Tacaw Harbor, Formosa, we were hit by a Navy Bomb
22 Diver.

23 "Lt. Col. Olsen made many efforts at the
24 risk of his own personal safety to improve our lot.
25 Lt. Murata and Mr. Wade would not do anything and

1 would not listen.

2 "Q What happened on January 9th?

3 "A We were hit by several bombs along the water
4 line and three of the bombs exploded in the forward
5 hold where 600 to 700 men were lined up in squads wait-
6 ing for breakfast. At that time, we had one G.I. cup
7 of tea for 24 men. These three bombs killed about
8 500 of the 700 men quartered there and about 200 in
9 the afterhold were wounded. We had all been in a weak-
10 ened condition because we were ravaged by starvation,
11 exposure and zero weather. The holds were uncovered
12 and we had no blankets. Most of us had no clothing.
13 We had absolutely no medical attention and as we
14 neared Formosa, we had food but once a day, no water
15 and we scraped the floor covered with horse remains
16 for snow that filtered down through the hold. At the
17 time we were bombed, approximately 40 men a day were
18 dying from starvation and privation.

19 "Those of us who survived were transferred
20 to a small inter-island steamer and moved to Japan.
21 The death rate was high but I am unable to estimate
22 it. We arrived at Moji on the island of Kyushu ap-
23 proximately January 28th or 29th. Many of the men
24 were beaten by guards when they attempted to scrape
25 snow off the canvas to get needed liquids. Conditions

1 again were poor. Approximately 225 of the original
2 1687 disembarked at Moji and 105 of that group were
3 sick and wounded and were taken to a hospital. At this
4 time Lt. MURATA and Mr. WADA left the group.

5 "This hospital was a bare shed. There were
6 no doctors and we had to lay on the floor. We did
7 not have any medical aid for several days and we re-
8 ceived only a small quantity of food. We were fed
9 twice a day but that was mainly thin rice gruel. We
10 remained here until February 20th. The death rate
11 at this time was very high and we had about 10 to 17
12 dead a day and on February 20th all that remained of
13 the 105 were 27 men."

14 THE PRESIDENT: You are well warranted in
15 reading extensively from that affidavit.

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: IPS document No.
17 5216 is the sworn interrogation of Corporal S. L.
18 Baker of the United States Marine Corps. I tender the
19 original for identification and the marked excerpts
20 thereof in evidence.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
23 No. 5216 will receive exhibit No. 1639 for identifi-
24 cation only, and the marked excerpts therefrom, bear-
25 ing the same document number, will receive exhibit

1 No. 1639A.

2 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
3 No. 5216 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
4 1639 for identification, the excerpts therefrom
5 being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1639A
6 and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Corporal Baker was
8 captured by the Japanese on Wake Island on the 23rd
9 of December, 1941. I will now read from the last
10 answer on page 2 of the English version to the end of
11 that answer:

12 "About 6 January 1942, the Japanese loaded
13 approximately 1300 prisoners of war aboard the Nitta
14 Maru at Wake Island. There were approximately three
15 hundred service men and about one thousand civilians
16 in this group. As we boarded the ship each prisoner
17 was forced to run a gauntlet in which he was beaten
18 and kicked by the ship's crew. The prisoners were
19 placed in three separate holds, which were spaced one
20 above the other, and I was placed in the first hold
21 nearest the deck. To my knowledge no one was killed
22 during the period we boarded this ship and were put in
23 the hold, but there were a few who were very weakened
24 as a result of running the gauntlet when boarding the
25 ship. The hold was very crowded and there was not

1 sufficient room for each man to stretch out without
2 partly lying on top of another prisoner. We remained
3 in these holds for the entire trip which lasted approx-
4 imately seventeen days. Ten prisoners were allowed
5 on deck when this ship reached Yokohama and I was
6 told that their picture was taken for propaganda pur-
7 poses at this time. There were no latrines for the
8 prisoners and the only means of relieving ourselves
9 was by using a bucket lowered from the deck. The
10 hold was dirty and we were not furnished anything with
11 which to clean it. A number of the prisoners were ill
12 and suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea and because
13 of their condition and the lack of latrine facilities
14 such as described above, this caused very unsanitary
15 conditions in the hold. The buckets which the pris-
16 oners used in place of latrines were not emptied prompt-
17 ly and as the need called for it, and this further ag-
18 gravated the situation, as did the careless manner in
19 which these buckets were hauled to the top deck for
20 emptying, at which time part of the contents of the
21 bucket would be spilled in the hold. We lost track
22 of night and day during this trip and it seemed that
23 our food came at irregular intervals, though I believe
24 we were fed two or three times per day. The only
25 water we received was one small teacup of water per

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1 meal and occasionally we would receive one cup between
2 meals. Until we reached Japan the hold was stifling
3 and hot and all of us were thirsty constantly. Each
4 meal was the same and consisted of barley gruel and
5 water -- about a three ounce portion. There were two
6 exceptions to this diet -- on one occasion we received
7 in addition to the gruel, a small piece of smoked fish
8 and on the second occasion we received a small portion
9 of canned salmon, of which a great deal was contam-
10 inated. The portion of this salmon which I ate was
11 evidently contaminated because immediately after eating
12 it I became violently ill and during all the march from
13 the dock to the camp at Woosung, some of my fellow
14 prisoners had to carry me at intervals as I would be-
15 come blind and become unconscious at times. To my
16 knowledge there were no deaths aboard the ship during
17 this trip, but there were innumerable beatings ad-
18 ministered to the prisoners by the ship's crew. There
19 were Japanese sailors and Japanese marines aboard this
20 ship and from observation it would seem that the
21 Japanese marines were detailed to handle the prisoners
22 aboard ship. On numerous occasions the prisoners
23 were searched and all their possessions such as pens,
24 jewelry and watches were taken from them and irrespec-
25 tive of whether the search proved profitable or not,

1 the prisoners would still be beaten as a lesson to
2 all of us not to hold out on them."
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1 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution docu-
2 ment No. 5215 is the sworn interrogation of Mr. J. F.
3 McDonald, an American citizen. I tender the original
4 for identification, and the excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
7 No. 5215 will receive exhibit No. 1640 for identifica-
8 tion only. The excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit
9 No. 1640-A.

10 (Whereupon, prosecution document No.
11 ' 5215 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1640
12 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being
13 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1640-A and re-
14 ceived in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This document refers
16 to the same voyage as that described in the immediately
17 preceding exhibit. The affiant states that before
18 embarking on the ship every prisoner was furnished
19 with a copy of Regulations for Prisoners. I will now
20 refer the Court to paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of such
21 Regulations. The first paragraph provided the death
22 penalty for a total of twelve offenses. The second
23 paragraph reads as follows: "Since the boat is not
24 well equipped and inside being narrow, food being
25 scarce and poor, you'll feel uncomfortable during

1 the short time on the boat. Those losing patience
2 and disordering the regulation will be heavily pun-
3 ished for the reason of not being able to escort."

4 Regulation 4: "Meal will be given twice
5 a day. One plate only to one prisoner. The prisoners
6 called by the guard will give out the meal quick as
7 possible and honestly. The remaining prisoners will
8 stay in their places quietly and wait for your plate.
9 Those moving from their places reaching for your
10 plate without order will be heavily punished. Same
11 orders will be applied in handling plates after meal."

12 My next document is the affidavit of Leading
13 Air Craftsman Thomas William Adamson of Royal Air
14 Force. This is prosecution's document No. 5149.
15 I tender it for identification, and the marked
16 excerpts in evidence.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane, you did not
18 read the types of offenses that incurred the punish-
19 ment of death. That is most important.

20 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will now read
21 that paragraph, if it please the Tribunal. Paragraph
22 1: "a. Those disobeying orders and instructions.
23 b. Those showing a motion of antagonism and raising
24 a sign of opposition. c. Those disordering the regu-
25 lations by individualism, egoism, thinking only about

1 yourself, rushing for your own goods. d. Those
2 talking without permission and raising loud voices.
3 e. Those walking and moving without order. f. Those
4 carrying unnecessary baggage in embarking. g. Those
5 resisting mutually. h. Those touching the boat's
6 materials, wires, electric lights, tools, switches,
7 etc. i. Those climbing ladder without order. j.
8 Those showing action of running away from the room or
9 boat. k. Those trying to take more meal than given
10 to them. l. Those using more than two blankets."

11 I now tender prosecution's document 5149
12 for identification, and the marked excerpts in evi-
13 dence.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
16 No. 5149 will receive exhibit No. 1641 for identifica-
17 tion only. The marked excerpt therefrom will receive
18 exhibit No. 1641-A.

19 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
20 No. 5149 was marked prosecution's exhibit
21 No. 1641 for identification, the excerpt
22 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 1641-A and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This affidavit
25 refers to the transportation of 200 sick British

1 prisoners of war from Amboina to Java in May, 1944.
2 During the course of the voyage the Jap. Sergeant
3 Major in charge of the prisoners beat a Corporal
4 Taylor until he fell to the deck half conscious and
5 then with a sword killed him by partly severing his
6 head from his body. The affidavit also describes
7 the beating of other prisoners by this Sergeant Major.

8 I now produce affidavit of Flight Lieutenant
9 William N. Blackwood of the Royal Air Force. It is
10 I.P.S. Document No. 5151. I tender the affidavit
11 for identification and the marked excerpts in evi-
12 dence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
15 No. 5151 will receive exhibit No. 1642 for identifi-
16 cation only, and the marked excerpts therefrom will
17 receive exhibit No. 1642-A.

18 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
19 No. 5151 was marked prosecution's exhibit
20 No. 1642 for identification, the excerpts
21 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
22 No. 1642-A and received in evidence.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I propose to read
24 this affidavit from paragraph 1.

25 "In early September 1944 I was in the prisoner

1 of war camp at Weijami on Ambon Island. It was about
2 that time that Allied aircraft visited Ambon town and
3 did terrific damage there. Shortly after that raid
4 the Japanese decided to move the prisoners, and on
5 17 September I found myself the senior British officer
6 in charge of a small draft of British and Dutch prison-
7 ers of war who were to go on board the 500 ton Dutch
8 ferry boat "Maron Maru."

9 "On the morning of embarkation it rained for
10 the first time for many days. My party marched bare-
11 foot or using wooden sandals in a glutinous sea of
12 liquid mud which covered the sharp coral of the road
13 surface. With guards harassing us to hurry, the beri-
14 beri crippled being pushed and bullied, and the stretch-
15 er bearers being goaded into a shambling trot, we made
16 the jetty in about half an hour. There the stretchers
17 were laid in the mud fully exposed to the pitiless rain,
18 although a series of hutments were at hand by the road-
19 side. After everybody was soaked through a few straw
20 mats were produced and these were draped over the
21 sicker men whose bewildered whimpers fell without
22 response on the ears of the guards.

23 "After nearly three hours' wait, barges were
24 brought alongside and we were ferried across the creek
25 to where our transport lay at anchor. When we drew

1 alongside I could scarcely believe that all 500 of
2 us were expected to get aboard. When I realized that
3 the holds were full and battened down, and that they
4 were to travel as deck passengers, I was staggered.
5 First of all the baggage was dumped on the hatch
6 covers and an attempt was made to distribute the
7 fit men, walking patients, and stretcher cases in
8 the gangways and narrow deck spaces. The effect
9 was like a London tube train in the rush hour. No
10 level space could be found for the stretchers, and
11 the sick men were subjected to acute discomfort and
12 an ordeal which it was at once obvious they could not
13 sustain for a long sea passage. On protest the bag-
14 gage was removed from the hatch covers. Settling into
15 this terribly cramped space with sodden kit bags was
16 almost impossible. Worse was to come. Firewood for
17 the cookhouse fires on voyage was brought alongside.
18 Picture a small ferry boat, not more than thirty feet
19 in maximum beam and with perhaps forty-five feet from
20 the after bulkhead of the forecastle to just abaft
21 the midship as the limit of our allowed space, the
22 remainder of the main deck and all deck works and
23 housings out of bounds, and some indication of crowd-
24 ing is given. When the firewood was stacked all the
25 deck space was full to the gunwale, and the hapless

1 men draped about in a sitting or squatting position.
2 Two wooden boxes slung over the ship's sides were all
3 the latrine accommodation provided. Into these boxes
4 the palsied men had to drag themselves after a journey
5 over piles of firewood fraught with difficulty for a
6 fit man, let alone a sick one who could not walk on
7 a tiled floor. We sailed that night.

8 "During the sleepless night many men walked
9 about miserably trying to find place to lie down
10 without treading on someone else, which was impossible.
11 During the night waves shipped through a sea door on
12 one side of the ship and swept across the deck with
13 each roll of the vessel, sweeping helpless stretcher
14 cases about like flotsam. The men took advantage of
15 daylight to try and settle themselves a little better.
16 One man who had been brought aboard very sick died
17 during the night, and was buried at sea."

18 I will omit the next paragraph, if the Court
19 please, and go on to paragraph 6.

20 "Already weakened by fifteen months of
21 back-breaking work, grievously sick from malnutrition
22 and ill treatment, the rice diet soon produced its
23 inevitable effect. Beriberi broke out almost univer-
24 sally. The sick, lying on the hatch, were given no
25 shade, and, in spite of repeated requests, no awning

1 of any sort was provided until about thirty men had
2 died from thirst and exposure. The water allowance
3 was less than half a pint a day per man, and on sev-
4 eral occasions after we reached Makassar the dying men
5 on the hatch were treated to the spectacle of their
6 guards bathing themselves in the drums of drinking
7 water. Enroute to Bonthain one man, crawling weakly
8 over the side into the latrine, fell overboard. The
9 ship put about and the man was picked up. All offi-
10 cers were then lined up and lashed with a rope's end
11 by Kasiama, an English-speaking Korean guard, as an
12 example for not controlling our men.

13 "Deaths were occurring daily by this time,
14 and sacks full of sand were provided by the Japanese
15 to attach to the legs of the corpses. Burial was only
16 allowed when the ship was in motion, and any man who
17 died during a period at anchor before Makassar had to
18 be bound up in his blanket and slung to the awning of
19 the winch house until such time as we were again under
20 way.

21 "An atmosphere of horror was being built up on
22 the ship which did not help the efforts of anyone to
23 stay alive, and soon the number of dead began to in-
24 crease. Then, one day at Rahat on the island of Moena,
25 a Japanese junk came alongside with about one hundred

1 and fifty men who had left Ambon in August under the
2 charge of Captain Van der Loot, one of the Haroekoe
3 draft Dutch officers. These men had been shot up on
4 their ship by a Liberator, which sank them after it
5 had set their ship on fire.

6 "On my ship, already overcrowded with rapidly
7 sickening men, the arrival of this extra number created
8 undescrivable confusion. Hardly a man could even sit
9 down properly, let alone lie down, and the new arrivals
10 had left earlier than we because they were more sick.
11 Their condition now, after a crowded journey, poor
12 food, and the added strain of being thrown into the
13 sea unable to fend for themselves as they drifted away
14 from their burning ship, was appalling to witness.
15 Many of these were crippled beriberi, several were
16 raving, and all were pitifully weak. Somehow or other
17 they were packed on board, mingling inextricably with
18 the four hundred and eighty odd that were left in my
19 draft. There was no shade on the deck and the gangways,
20 and there was only room for a few of the very worst
21 cases on the hatch. All the men lay spread out on the
22 uneven bundles of firewood, blistering horribly in the
23 tropical sun. Tongues began to blacken, raw, shirtless
24 shoulders to bleed, and all vestige of sanity deserted
25 many. The night was filled with the yells and screams

1 of the aying, the curses of the tired-out who tried
2 to sleep, and the perpetual hiccoughing that afflicts
3 a man about to die from beriberi."
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1 "Scenes of indescribable horror became
2 commonplace. Picking their way through the tangled
3 mass of humanity lying about on the narrow ship,
4 orderlies carried the naked, wasted bodies of the dead
5 to the ship's side, where unheard, except by those
6 present, the burial service for those who die at sea
7 was read before casting the body with its weight sack,
8 overboard. One youngster, maddened with sunstroke,
9 shouted the thoughts of his disordered brain for thirty
10 hours before he became too weak to talk any more.
11 Just before he died, he snatched a full tin that was
12 being used as a bed pan, and drank the contents greedily,
13 thinking it was water, before he could be prevented.

14 "Until we reached Makassar, about the 7th
15 October, smoking was prohibited because the holds were
16 full of petrol and ammunition. At Makassar, the few
17 men who could work were pressed into service to unload
18 the ship and some of the ammunition. The remaining
19 boxes were levelled off, and men were allowed down
20 the holds. Although still impossible crowded this
21 was a slight improvement as the men could get out of
22 the sun.

23
24 "After the cargo was unloaded some mangoes
25 were brought aboard and bought out of money from the
profits of the Haroekoe camp canteen. Water was taken

1 aboard but the Korean in charge of the galley drew
2 a pencil line at the full water line of the open drums
3 threatening dire punishment to all on board in the
4 way of ration cuts if the level went down at all during
5 the night. He also kicked any man who had crawled
6 under leaks in the hosepipes, and were trying to collect
7 a few drops of the precious fluid.

8 "When more stores had been taken aboard we
9 set sail again. All were tremendously relieved, feeling
10 that the back of the frightful journey had been broken.
11 This, however, was not to be. For forty days we
12 stood off a small island near Makassar making occasional
13 returns to the harbour. This was a tremendous blow
14 to many of the sick who had keyed themselves up for
15 the remaining journey and were now faced with day
16 after day of idleness. By the time we eventually
17 set sail again, nearly two hundred and fifty corpses
18 had been thrown over the side,

19 "When the survivors from the other ship were
20 taken aboard, Lt. KURASHIMA, Sgt. MORI and KASIANA
21 (the English speaking Korean) all three of whom were
22 at Karoekoe throughout the occupation of that camp
23 aboard as well. They had escaped in one of the ship's
24 boats. The Lieutenant, true to his previous showing,
25 did absolutely nothing at all to help us. Neither,

1 of course, did his sergeant or the interpreter KASIANA.

2 One accident is worthy of mention at this point.

3 "As a sick Dutchman was dying one night,
4 he started to hiccough very loudly and at close
5 intervals Sgt. MORI appeared on the bridge and threatened
6 to beat all the sick men unless the man was given an
7 injection to make him sleep. This was done, but in
8 half an hour he was awake again, Sgt. MORI repeated
9 his threat, and another injection was given. After
10 an hour the man woke again and started hiccoughing
11 once more. Yelling at the top of his voice the Japanese
12 sergeant insisted the man be given a third injection
13 or else he would come down and lay about him with a
14 stick among the stretcher cases. A third injection
15 was given, and this time the wretched sick man was
16 not heard again. He was dead."

17 I will omit the next paragraph and come to
18 the 17th:

19 "At night the orderlies had a fearsome task,
20 tiptoeing about the crowded hatches carrying stool
21 tins and urine pots over the recumbent frames of men
22 so rotten with beriberi that they screamed aloud if
23 merely brushed gently with the foot. The orderlies
24 worked really hard at a thankless, heartbreaking task.
25 The Dutch Doctor, Captain Springer, who had done

1 magnificent work at Haroekoe, continued his tireless
2 efforts on the mens' behalf, sparing himself not at
3 all. F/Lt. Phillips, another Haroekoe doctor, also
4 worked splendidly doing all that was possible for the
5 sick. Moving about the ship was difficult enough,
6 but the Korean in charge of the cookhouse, Kanioka,
7 forbade the use of the aft gangway athwartships after
8 some alleged theft of stores. This made movement very
9 difficult indeed especially for the lame and the
10 orderlies on dark moonless nights."

11 And coming to the 19th paragraph:

12 "Crossing the straits of Makassar just north
13 of Bari Bari, we came down the East coast of Borneo
14 and eventually reached Sourabaya after sixty-eight
15 days at sea. Of six hundred and thirty men who had
16 been aboard, only three hundred and twenty-five remained
17 alive, and these were for the most part feeble,
18 shambling wrecks, unwashed for two months and crawling
19 with vermin. From Sourabaya we left by train for
20 Batavia."

21 I will omit the last paragraph.
22
23
24
25

1 I.P.S. document No. 5190 is an affidavit
2 made by Colonel Charles Hubert Stringer of Royal
3 Army Medical Corps. I offer this document for
4 identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
7 No. 5190 will receive exhibit No. 1643 for identifi-
8 cation only and the marked excerpt therefrom will
9 receive exhibit No. 1643-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above
11 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
12 No. 1643 for identification only; the excerpt
13 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1643-A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I propose to read
16 this affidavit from paragraph 2:

17 "On 16.8.42 a large party of all the senior
18 officers, from colonel upwards, Governors and Chief
19 Justices, were moved from Changi to Singapore docks
20 and packed into the hold of a ship. This was a
21 trial packing and even on Japanese standards we
22 could not get in. Having spent the night in this
23 misery the next day we were moved to another ship
24 and again packed into one hold. There did not seem
25 to be much difference but there we stayed. This ship,

1 the 'Tanjong Maru,' was a coal ship and the coal
2 debris had not been removed. The center of the
3 hold was piled with our kits and round the sides
4 were two tiers of rough benching. We were packed
5 on this benching where there was just room for bodies
6 lying side by side but no room for bedding. There
7 was a double row of prisoners on the benching lying
8 with feet inwards and in the armpits of the opposite
9 prisoners. We were packed as slaves were packed in
10 the horrors of the 'Middle Passage.' Even then
11 there was not room for everyone and the remainder
12 had to lie on the kits in the center of the hold.
13 There was no washing water and no drinking water
14 though plain green tea was provided at infrequent
15 intervals. The latrines provided were rough wooden
16 shelters on a very narrow deck gangway. They were
17 of the trough type and were rarely hosed down.

18 "Before leaving Changi we were ordered by
19 the Japanese not to bring any medical stores and
20 assumed that everything would be provided on board
21 ship. In spite of this order all medical officers
22 brought some medical supplies and it was well we did
23 so as not a single drug or dressing was provided on
24 the ship during the voyage nor was any hospital accom-
25 modation provided even under the most urgent pleading.

1 "We spent fourteen days in this Hell Ship
2 in a tropical climate. The space provided for all
3 purposes for each two individuals was ten feet by
4 two and one-half feet. Head space was four feet
5 to the iron plates of the deck above. The sun beat
6 on this iron during the day, made it too hot to
7 touch and turned the space below into an oven.
8 Prickly heat rapidly developed and as rapidly turned
9 into boils and tropical pamphigous. There were
10 399 officers and men in this hold, and the deck
11 space was little more than two narrow gangways.
12 One hundred men were allowed on deck at a time for
13 fresh air but as our sick increased this change over
14 number was more and more reduced as it became a
15 matter of life and death for patients to get out
16 of the foul atmosphere of the hold. As the diarrhea
17 and dysentery cases increased in numbers and severity
18 the deck conditions became foul. These unfortunate
19 people could not control themselves owing to the
20 urgency and frequency of their need and the conges-
21 tion in the few latrines available. The decks were
22 bespattered with human dejecta and the worst cases
23 could not get up and down the narrow and steep
24 wooden gangway to the hold. They lay day and night
25 on the deck or hatch cover just outside the latrines.

For the worst cases we tried to rig up improvised
1 head cover but the Japanese objected to this.

2 "No cases died on board ship. We landed
3 at Takau on 31.8.42 and within a week or ten days
4 the following were dead: Attorney General Howell,
5 Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, I.M.S., Captain Walker,
6 Lieutenants Kemlo, Dowling and Griffin R.E. All
7 died from dysentery which they developed on the sea
8 journey from Singapore and for which they got no
9 medicine nor care from Japanese sources during
10 the voyage. On landing Mr. Howell and Lieutenant
11 Colonel Kennedy were admitted to a Japanese hospital
12 practically moribund. They were put in a ward by
13 themselves and given neither medicine nor nursing.
14 They were literally left to die, which they did in
15 a day or two."

16 I will next refer to IPS document No. 5170-A.
17 It is the affidavit of Warrant Officer John Owen
18 Edwards, Royal Corps of Signals. The marked excerpts
19 have already been admitted in evidence as exhibit
20 No. 1631-A during the Formosa section of this phase.
21 That happened this morning. I will now read the
22 second paragraph of this affidavit which describes
23 a voyage to Formosa.
24

25 "In October, 1942, with about 1200 men of

1 the 80th Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A., 155th Field
2 Regiment, R.A., 5th Field Regiment, R.A. and 11th
3 (Indian) Divisional Signals, R.C.S., I was put on
4 board the 'England Maru' at Singapore Docks. We
5 were supposed to be what the Japanese asked
6 for. . . 'a party of not necessarily fit men for
7 light work.' The 'England Maru' was an old cargo
8 ship of 5,000 tons, built in 1905, according to
9 the maker's record plates. It was filthy, vermin-
10 ous, and the hold I was confined in had evidently
11 been used to carry horses or cattle before. There
12 was dried excreta on the walls and floor. For
13 three days we lay in Singapore Harbor. I was in
14 a hold about thirty yards by twenty yards crammed
15 in with 257 other men. Our food consisted of a
16 watery soup with a few vegetables floating on top
17 (about half a pint) and some rice twice per day --
18 morning and evening. At midday a small meal of
19 rice only was provided. The only drinking water was
20 salty, it seemed to me like steamed sea water. The
21 thirst was maddening. We were confined in the holds
22 and could not get at the water tank. Latrine
23 facilities were abominable, at first only four deck
24 latrines for 1200 men. This was later increased to
25 eight. They were wooden troughs always heaped up

1 with excreta and in a filthy condition and flies
2 abounded. Men were allowed to the latrines only
3 one at a time, as diarrhea and dysentery was rife
4 this was sheer torture to men thus affected. There
5 were no washing facilities, after the voyage started
6 we were allowed on deck for approximately one hour
7 per day. Three men actually died on the journey
8 from the terrible conditions."

9 My next document is IPS document No. 5377,
10 an affidavit made by former Captain J. L. Hands of
11 2/3 Machine Gun Battalion Australian Imperial
12 Forces. I tender the original for identification
13 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
16 No. 5377 will receive exhibit No. 1644 for identifi-
17 cation only and the excerpts therefrom exhibit No.
18 1644-A.

19 (Whereupon, the document above
20 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
21 No. 1644 for identification only; the ex-
22 cerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's
23 exhibit No. 1644-A and received in evidence.)

24 THE PRESIDENT: You are about to read
25 lengthy excerpts, are you, Colonel?

1 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: That is so,
2 your Honor.

3 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen
4 minutes.

5 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was
6 taken until 1100, after which the proceedings
7 were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will now
5 read from paragraph 2 of document 5377:

6 "2. There were approximately 1000
7 prisoners of war embarked at Singapore on or about
8 the 3rd of June, 1944, and it took about 8 or 9
9 hours to embark the prisoners of war. There were
10 about 750 Australians and about 250 Dutch. There
11 were three holds in the ship and the prisoners of
12 war were accommodated in these three holds. The
13 centre hold had no top to it and it had been badly
14 damaged either by a bomb or fire. The top con-
15 sisted of loose iron plates which freely let in
16 the rain. I myself was in the forward hold with about
17 300 other prisoners of war. After all the men had
18 embarked they were so crowded in these holds that
19 there was not sufficient room for more than approxi-
20 mately 40 per cent to lie in a prone position at
21 the one time. All holds were infested with vermin;
22 lice and bugs. During the journey to Japan I
23 frequently visited other holds and conditions there
24 were similar to conditions in the forward hold. A
25 few straw mats were provided but these were '

1 insufficient and for the most part the men were
2 lying on the steel floor, no other bed accommoda-
3 tion whatsoever being supplied.

4 "3. The journey from Singapore to Japan
5 took 70 days. During the journey we called at
6 Mari in Borneo and for approximately two and a
7 half weeks were in Manila Harbour but at no time
8 were any of the prisoners of war allowed to disem-
9 bark, and they all stayed on the vessel until it
10 reached Japan. At night time those who were not
11 able to get into a prone position had to sleep
12 squatting down or even standing. It was impossible
13 for all the men to get sleep at one time owing to
14 the extremely crowded way they had been herded into
15 the holds and they used to take turns of getting
16 some sleep during the night and some during the
17 day. On rare occasions a portion of the men were
18 allowed to sleep on deck. The occasions however
19 were very rare and regarded as a great privilege.
20 Permission was only granted on 10 or 12 days of the
21 70-day voyage for men to sleep up on deck. The
22 prisoners of war, however, used frequently to go
23 up on their own accord in the darkness but were
24 generally located on deck by the Japanese guard,
25 who would then administer beatings and herd them

1 below again. Whenever prisoners of war were dis-
2 covered on deck without authority from the Japanese,
3 the Japanese after beating the men and herding them
4 below again would then call out the prisoner of war
5 officers and administer a severe beating to them.
6 I myself was beaten 17 times on the voyage, approxi-
7 mately 6 of which beatings were administered to me
8 because some of my men had been found on deck
9 without authority. The prisoner of war officers
10 made no attempt at all to stop the men going up on
11 deck. The plight of the men in the holds was so
12 pitiful that it was just beyond human feeling to
13 order them to stop below or to try to stop their
14 getting the benefit of a little fresh air."

15 Passing to paragraph 6:

16 "6. Living conditions were indescribable.
17 The lice and bugs cause great discomfort to the
18 men and there were no means of getting rid of the
19 vermin. When it rained the majority of the men
20 could get shelter from the rain but a considerable
21 number could not. It was a very wet trip and for
22 the six weeks while we were going through the
23 tropics it rained practically daily. When the
24 men got wet there was no way of drying their
25 clothes."

1 Passing on to paragraph 9:

2 "9. The food on this ship was simply
3 shocking and was the worst of any of my experience
4 as a prisoner of war. The diet consisted mainly
5 of rice and dried fish which had gone bad. A small
6 quantity of green vegetables were made available
7 for a few days after calling at a port. For the
8 most part we were without vegetables. The men
9 rapidly developed beri-beri, pellagra and the
10 usual results of malnutrition. Their daily ration
11 per man would be about 500 grammes of rice. The
12 daily issue of fish for the 1000 prisoners of war
13 was approximately 50 lbs. There was a daily
14 allowance of a total of approximately 12 lbs. of
15 sugar for all the prisoners of war. We used to
16 szve the sugar supply for about 5 or 6 days when
17 there was sufficient to give each man a spoonful
18 each. Drinking water was made available in limited
19 quantities and there was never enough to satisfy the
20 thirst of the men.

21 "10. Punishments, both illegal and ex-
22 cessive, were a daily occurrence. Bearings were
23 administered particularly by the Japanese guards
24 to the prisoners of war, sometimes without any
25 reason and sometimes for coming out of the holds

1 without permission. One of the main causes of
2 beatings was failing to salute a Japanese civilian
3 guard whether the prisoner of war was an officer,
4 NCO or not. On one occasion one officer Lieutenant
5 Rutherford, of a Queensland Artillery Regiment, was
6 very badly beaten up and as a consequence had to
7 lie down for three days.

8 "11. There was no RAP available for
9 sick prisoners of war. The prisoner of war doctor
10 was Captain Parker, of Sydney, and he was allowed
11 a small space on deck where he could treat men.
12 There was a little space on deck where 8 or 9 of
13 the worst cases were allowed to sleep. The other
14 sick were forced to remain in the holds. Medical
15 supplies were in such small quantities as to be
16 considered almost negligible. Captain Parker made
17 repeated requests for more medical supplies but
18 without any result. Practically all prisoners of
19 war were sick throughout the voyage. Approxi-
20 mately 90 per cent had recurrent malaria and the
21 majority for the greater part of the voyage were
22 suffering from dysentery, beri-beri and pellagra.
23 Every prisoner of war was suffering from malnu-
24 trition. About 3 or 4 of the prisoners of war
25 died on the trip. Captain Parker estimated that

1 if the voyage lasted another 2 weeks the deaths
2 would have been very numerous. Two of the men
3 died of cardiac beri-beri and one died of pellagra.
4 One died of cerebral malaria. My opinion was that
5 we arrived in Japan only just in time to avert a
6 very heavy death roll.

7 "12. We arrived at Moji, Japan, in
8 September, 1944, and when we arrived the condition
9 of the men was pitiful. Many of them had to be
10 carried ashore on stretchers and a large number
11 could hardly support themselves. They were all
12 scare-crows to look at except for some 100 or
13 200 who were swollen with beri-beri. Apart from
14 those who were suffering from beri-beri the men
15 looked like skeletons with skin over them."

16
17 IPS document No. 5158 is an affidavit by
18 Captain James Forbes Lawrence of the Gordon High-
19 landers. I tender the original for identification
20 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
23 No. 5158 will receive exhibit No. 1645 for identi-
24 fication only, and the marked excerpts will receive
25 exhibit No. 1645-A.

(Whereupon, document No. 5158

1 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
2 1645 for identification, and the ex-
3 cerpts therefrom were marked prosecu-
4 tion's exhibit No. 1645-A and received
5 in evidence.)

6 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The first four
7 paragraphs of this affidavit tell of the embarka-
8 tion of 1300 British and Dutch prisoners of war at
9 Singapore on 27 June, 1944, and their journey to
10 Manila Bay on a 7000-ton freighter. All were
11 thin, emaciated, half-starved and riddled with
12 diseases such as dysentery, malaria and beri-beri.
13 They were almost naked. They were jammed into two
14 holds and were so tightly packed that groups took
15 it in turns to huddle in a corner while others
16 lay down. The atmosphere inside the holds was
17 stifling. There were insufficient latrine
18 facilities on deck and none at all in the holds.
19 Men too weak to go on deck excreted where they lay.

20
21 I will now read paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9
22 of the affidavit.

23 "6. At the end of July the ship arrived
24 in Manila Bay. We anchored one-half mile from the
25 wharf-side and stayed there for 6 weeks. During
 this time nobody was allowed on shore. It was

1 only after days of agitation that JOTANI eventually
2 permitted 50 of the worst cases to be taken ashore
3 to the prison hospital in Manila. Of these, I
4 heard later, that 12 had died but so far as I know
5 the remainder are still alive. The rest of us had
6 to stay in the Hofuku Maru. Our meals consisted
7 of watery rice twice a day and any leavings from
8 the Japanese galley. By this time, after the long
9 voyage and due to the lack of food and medical
10 supplies men were beginning to die. In Manila
11 Bay alone 104 people died. The doctors and the
12 British officers on board were constantly going
13 at the Japanese to get them to allow some medical
14 supplies on board even if they refused to allow
15 the prisoners of war off the ship. They refused,
16 however, However, the American authorities in the
17 prison hospital in Manila heard of our plight and
18 got the Japanese to send over to our ship 3 cases
19 of B1 capsules for injection. JOTANI took these
20 capsules and issued them to the guards on board
21 the ship. Each Japanese had a box of 250 given
22 to him. They forced our medical officers to give
23 them the injections. Exactly the same thing
24 happened when some multivitamin tablets were sent
25 over to us. The prisoners of war got none of these

1 or any other medical supplies whatever. Not
2 content with beating us and starving us JOTANI and
3 NORO and the guards even broke up funeral ser-
4 vices which we tried to hold. JOTANI had given
5 permission for us to hold these, but as soon as
6 they started he and the other Japanese would wade
7 in with marlin-spikes and anything they could lay
8 their hands on.

9 "7. It would be impossible to exaggerate
10 the effect of JOTANI and NORO on the prisoners of
11 war on board the ship. They and the other guards
12 ruled us by fear. Their savage beatings and as-
13 saults on the men who had struggled up on deck,
14 their complete disregard of all those sick and
15 their general attitude and sadistic brutality
16 towards us made life on the Hofuku Maru an
17 absolute hell. It was a miracle to me that only
18 104 people died.

19 "8. The ship sailed from Manila on the
20 20th of September. The same people were still on
21 board, that is, Sergeant JOTANI and the others. We
22 were in a convoy of 10 ships, escorted by two
23 destroyers and two corvettes. There were no dis-
24 tinguishing signs on our ship to show that it
25 contained prisoners of war. It must have appeared

1 from the air or from a submarine as just an ordi-
2 nary cargo-carrying vessel. We were now kept
3 definitely below decks and only so many at a time
4 were allowed out to go to the latrines.

5 "9. On 21 September at about 1030 we
6 heard machine-gun fire and planes overhead.
7 Everybody was below decks at the time. A few
8 seconds later an aerial torpedo hit the ship for-
9 ward followed by another between the stern and the
10 bridge and by a third directly below the bridge.
11 Then the American planes began machine-gunning the
12 vessel and there was complete chaos. The Japan-
13 ese captain and his crew made an instant get-away
14 by jumping overboard immediately. Sergeant TOTANO
15 and Sergeant NORO and the guards did likewise,
16 leaving the prisoners of war to drown. The ship
17 broke in two and sank in 5 minutes. More than half
18 of the prisoners of war were semi-starved and half
19 paralyzed and had no chance. For the rest, they
20 were all below decks and there was no method of
21 exit and altogether not far short of 1000 prisoners
22 of war went down with the vessel. I succeeded by
23 a miracle in finding myself in the sea clear of the
24 sinking ship. I hung on to a broken-down bamboo
25 raft and was in the water till 6 that night before

1 being picked up by a lugger. There were quite a
2 number of other British prisoners of war who had
3 also succeeded in escaping from the Hofuku maru.
4 Our only consolation while we were in the water was
5 watching the American planes sinking every ship
6 in the convoy except one. The survivors, number-
7 ing 217, were taken back to Manila on the 22
8 September."

9 IPS document No. 5146 is the affidavit
10 of Captain Saxon Geoffrey Dawes of Royal Artillery.
11 I tender the original for identification and the
12 marked excerpts in evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
14 terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
16 ment No. 5146 will receive exhibit No. 1646 for
17 identification only, and the marked excerpts there-
18 from will receive exhibit No. 1646-A.

19 (Whereupon, document No. 5146
20 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1646
21 for identification, and the excerpts there-
22 from were marked prosecution's exhibit No.
23 1646-A and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affidavit
25 described a voyage on a 1000-ton freighter from

1 Singapore to Saigon from the 2nd of February to
2 the 7th of February, 1945. Two thousand British
3 prisoners and 300 Javanese were crammed so
4 tightly that it was almost impossible to move.
5 The atmosphere in the holds was suffocating. The
6 majority had dysentery and were too weak to move
7 to the latrines. The Javanese were dying at the
8 rate of six a day. Rations consisted of rice and
9 water. The Japanese ate the Allied Red Cross
10 rations. No provision was made for the sick.

1 IPS document No. 5207 is my next affidavit.
2 It was made by former Lieutenant Colonel Eric Ken-
3 neth Scott of the British Army. I offer the original
4 for identification and the marked excerpts in evi-
5 dence.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
7 terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
9 No. 5207 will receive exhibit No. 1647 for identifi-
10 cation only, and the marked excerpts therefrom will
11 be given exhibit No. 1647A.

12 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
13 No. 5207 was marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1647 for identification, and the ex-
15 cerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's
16 exhibit No. 1647A and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This affidavit
18 states that a draft of 1800 British prisoners of war
19 were embarked at Batavia on a 5,000 ton ship on the
20 21st October, 1942. A large number were not in a
21 fit state to travel, many were stretcher cases and
22 100 to 200 collapsed on the march to the dock. The
23 prisoners were crammed down from hatchways. They
24 were so tightly packed that it was impossible to lie
25 down. Those immediately under the hatchways were

1 drenched every time it rained. Sickness increased
2 and the prisoners formed an emergency hospital.
3 Neither blankets nor medical supplies were provided.

4 On the morning of 26 October at Singapore
5 the prisoners were disembarked and hosed down. They
6 were then marched to the roadside. Here they were
7 ordered to take down their trousers and a glass rod
8 was inserted in each man's anus. This was done in
9 full public view. On 29 October, 1,081 of these
10 prisoners were transhipped to another ship of 5,200
11 tons. The ship sailed on the following day. Condi-
12 tions were similar to those on the earlier voyage.
13 Sickness increased. When the ship reached Moji on
14 24 November, 700 were sick, 280 being left on board
15 as too sick to move. Sixty-three had died at sea and
16 one had committed suicide.

17 IPS document No. 5144 is an affidavit made
18 by Warrant Officer Alfred Pritchard of the Royal Air
19 Force. I tender the original for identification and
20 the marked excerpts in evidence.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
23 No. 5144 will receive exhibit No. 1648 and the
24 marked excerpt therefrom exhibit No. 1648A.
25

(Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 5144 was marked prosecution's document No. 1648 for identification, and the excerpt therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1648A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will now read paragraphs one to five of this document:

"1. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at Garoet, Java on 20 March 1942. I was despatched with a draft of prisoners of war from Batavia on 23 October 1942 and was trans-shipped on 28 October 1942 at Singapore to the DAI NICHU MARU, a Japanese vessel of some 3,400 tons, which was built in the MITSUNOSHU shipyard, INNOSHIMA Island in 1916.

"2. There were about 1,500 British prisoners of war aboard and the total complement, Japanese and British, was about 4,000 men in my estimation. These British prisoners of war were accommodated in four holds. I, myself, was in the bottom of No. 2 hold which contained 286 men, mostly R.A.F. personnel and some R.A. I personally measured this hold and the measurements were 60 feet wide by 40 feet long. In the hold was stored a large mound of wet iron ore clay and we had to arrange ourselves around this sloping mound. No man was able to lie fully stretched

1 out nor could we lie flat down.

2 "3. The voyage lasted for some four weeks
3 and sickness prevailed after the first week's sailing.
4 We were provided with a very small quantity of wet
5 rice and dehydrated potato chips, dipped in hot
6 water, twice daily at 1000 hours and 1430 hours -
7 a ration which was totally inadequate. We each re-
8 ceived only 1/3 pint of drinking water per day. There
9 were no washing facilities of any kind. When we em-
10 barked we were clothed in shirts and shorts only.
11 We had no change of clothing and no other clothing
12 was issued aboard the vessel. The only provision for
13 ventilation was the opening of the hatches on top
14 of the hold during fair weather. On many occasions
15 the hatches were closed for as long as two days at
16 a time and during the last week the hatch was closed.
17 There was no lighting arrangement in the hold and
18 when the hatches were closed the hold was completely
19 blacked out. The hold was also infested with rats.
20 No exercise was permitted on deck. The latrine
21 arrangements consisted of two boxes on deck for
22 Holds Nos. 1 and 2, which were reached by a vertical
23 ladder up the side of the hold. These latrine ar-
24 rangements were totally inadequate for the number of
25 men in these two holds. When men became too sick or

1 weak to climb the vertical ladder, they defacated
2 amongst the wet ore in the hold. Practically every
3 man suffered from some form of enteritis of dysentery.
4 Some ten men died in No. 2 Hold and I was personally
5 present at the burial of six of these at sea.
6 Other men died in the other three holds, but I do
7 not know how many. There was one Army medical
8 officer aboard, but he had practically no medicines
9 or equipment. No Japanese medical assistance was
10 provided. There appeared to be no medical equipment
11 aboard as Japanese soldiers themselves approached
12 the British medical officer for treatment. During
13 the last week of the voyage some prisoners of war
14 from No. 2 Hold who were suffering from continuous
15 diahrrea and dysentery were kept on the hatch of No.
16 2 Hold, but these men suffered severely from expo-
17 sure to cold as we neared Japan.

18 "4. The vessel proceeded via Port Jaques,
19 Saigon, to Formosa and from there to Moji, Japan,
20 arriving about 27 November 1942. On arrival some
21 forty men from No. 2 Hold were left in the hold when
22 we disembarked as they were too weak to move. I do
23 not know what happened to these after I left.

24 "5. Many men died within a month of dis-
25 embarkation as a direct result of the atrocious

1 conditions and suffering aboard this vessel. No
2 medical treatment was available on disembarkation at
3 Hoji - nor for some two months later. Deaths then
4 ceased, i.e., after we received medical treatment
5 and care. The 1,500 prisoners of war aboard had all
6 been selected as fit to travel when we embarked at
7 Java and we were all fit when trans-shipped at
8 Singapore."

9 My next document is the sworn interrogation
10 of Homeguard Sergeant A. Van Blommestein of the
11 Netherland East Indian Army. It is prosecution docu-
12 ment No. 5323. I offer the original for identifi-
13 cation and the marked excerpts in evidence.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
16 No. 5323 will receive exhibit No. 1649 for identifi-
17 cation only; the marked excerpts will receive exhibit
18 No. 1649A.

19 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
20 No. 5323 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
21 1649 for identification, and the excerpts
22 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 1649A and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affidavit
25 states that at the end of October, 1942 he was

1 transported by the Japanese to Batavia to Rangoon.

2 I will now read his answer to the 5th question in the
3 interrogation:

4 "Countless people were crammed in the holds,
5 I cannot state the exact number; each of us had 3/4
6 m2 space for himself and his luggage. This transport
7 took about twenty-five days (we were in the roads
8 of Singapore for three days without being permitted
9 to leave the ship). At Penang three or four boys
10 tried to escape, the two last escapees were caught;
11 one of them was called 'Pronk' (probably a Naval
12 man), other names I do not remember. They were al-
13 most beaten to death on deck by the Japanese guard.
14 I was in the hold, so I could not witness the scene.
15 Everybody was awakened. We heard the hits and kicks,
16 the screams and groans of the victims. It was hor-
17 rible. In the morning I saw two of them; they looked
18 a perfect sight: their eyes and lips could not be
19 distinguished. They were tied on deck and were kept
20 in this position for about one week (some food was
21 supplied to them, and they were permitted to go to
22 the toilets; to stand or walk was next to impossible
23 to them). 'Pronk' died as the result of the mal-
24 treatments in jail at Rangoon: the other survived.
25 The transport was terrible. A heavy dysentery broke

1 out as a result of the bad treatment. We hardly got
2 any medicine. The excreta of the sick who were lying
3 on the hatches seeped down to where we sat eating.
4 Nearly every day a corpse was buried at sea. The
5 Dutch doctors did their utmost but were powerless
6 because they had no medicines, etc. One of the
7 doctors was, if I am not mistaken, Dr. 'Reelink-
8 Kamp.'"

9 Prosecution document No. 5324 is a statutory
10 declaration by Lieutenant John R. Bengé of the Royal
11 New Zealand Airforce. I tender the original for
12 identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
15 No. 5324 will receive exhibit No. 1650 for identifi-
16 cation only, and the marked excerpts will receive
17 exhibit No. 1650A.

18 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
19 No. 5324 was marked prosecution's exhibit
20 No. 1650 for identification, and the excerpts
21 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
22 No. 1650A and received in evidence.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The declarant states
24 that he and five other prisoners were taken from
25 Sourabaya, Java to Japan about the middle of 1944.

The voyage lasted seventeen or eighteen days. I will now read the third paragraph of page 2:

"That during the trip to Japan we were kept handcuffed to the wall of the cabin except when we were released for some other form of ill-treatment. We were confined two in a cabin, but we were continually changed so that during the voyage I had as a cabin mate each of the above-named men at one time or another during the voyage. The Disciplinary Officer in charge of us was a 'two star' Petty Officer, and I think his number was 38368. He was a typical Jap in appearance, and I do not know his name. For no reason at all he kept Captain Symons and myself standing on tiptoe, tied by our thumbs to the roof of the cabin for a period of five hours without a break, and during a rough sea. I was also forced to do 'on hands and feet up and down exercises' with my hands handcuffed close together. We were all forced to do this exercise, and if anyone could not keep going or allowed his body to touch the ground he was kicked by the Disciplinary Officer abovementioned. Another form of ill-treatment on this ship was that we were forced to kneel on a lattice-type of seat for periods up to three-quarters of an hour at a time

1 with our faces towards the wall without moving.
2 The guards behind us would beat our bare feet
3 with a length of rope and give us cuffs on the side
4 of the head, the idea being to get us to move or
5 fall off the seat on to the floor where we would
6 be kicked. I cannot identify the guards who were
7 responsible for meting out this treatment to us."

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1 My next document is an affidavit by Sister
2 Nesta Gwyneth James of the Australian Army Nursing
3 Service. It is prosecution document No. 5376. I
4 offer the original for identification and the marked
5 excerpts in evidence.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
8 No. 5376 will receive exhibit No. 1651 for identifi-
9 cation only. The marked excerpt will receive exhibit
10 No. 1651-A.

11 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
12 No. 5376 was marked prosecution's exhibit
13 No. 1651 for identification, and the excerpt
14 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
15 No. 1651-A and received in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will now read
17 paragraph 3 of this affidavit.

18 "In April, 1945, I was one of a party of
19 women prisoners of war and internees who were shipped
20 from Muntok to Palembang in a small ship. We had
21 many stretcher cases and had to carry them together
22 with our luggage down the long pier at Muntok. There
23 we loaded them on to a tender and from a tender to the
24 ship. One patient died on the wharf. We left at
25 one o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after this

1 another patient died, stretcher patients and nursing
2 sisters were on deck without any protection through-
3 out the whole of the trip. We were stationed in the
4 Musi River when darkness came on. We stayed there all
5 night without any protection whatever and were bitten
6 severely by mosquitoes. We had no warm clothes and
7 suffered badly from the cold. We started again the
8 next morning. The sun blazed down on us. It got so
9 hot that the nursing sisters could hardly touch the
10 patients - they were burning. The remainder of the
11 sick and other passengers were carried down in the
12 hold where they were compelled to remain for the whole
13 voyage. There was no sanitation whatsoever on this
14 ship and 75 per cent of those on board were suffering
15 from dysentery and diarrhoea. One patient died before
16 we arrived at Palembang that evening, and another died
17 just after we arrived there. In spite of our
18 exhausted condition we had to remove all the patients
19 from the ship and put them on the train."

20 Prosecution document No. 5293 is an affidavit
21 by a Dutch civilian, Isaac Samuel Dixon. I tender the
22 original for identification, and the marked excerpts
23 in evidence.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

1 No. 5293 will receive exhibit No. 1652 for identifi-
2 cation only. The marked excerpt will receive exhibit
3 No. 1652-A.

4 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
5 No. 5293 was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1652 for identification, and the excerpt
7 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
8 No. 1652-A and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affidavit
10 states that 1750 European prisoners of war, 600
11 Ambonese prisoners of war, and 5500 Indonesian
12 coolies (forced labourers) were put on a 5000-ton
13 cargo ship on 19 September 1944, for transportation
14 from Java to Sumatra.

15 I will now read from the beginning of the
16 second paragraph on page 2.

17 "Then the prisoners of war were crammed to-
18 gether into one of the upper holds whilst the coolies
19 were put into the second upper hold. However, before
20 long all the prisoners of war had to be carried out
21 of the hold again. The temperature in these holds was
22 so terribly high that it was nearly impossible to stay
23 in since lack of fresh air caused suffocation. We then
24 were allowed to remain on the decks (partly). The
25 ship put to sea but let her anchor drop about 300 meters

1 out of the harbour. Then a British prisoner of war
2 went mad and jumped overboard. The Japanese thought
3 this very funny until the Britisher made for the
4 shore. He then was brought back on board and because
5 of this event orders were given that all prisoners
6 of war should be locked up in the holds. Since this
7 was absolutely impossible in a decent way, the prisoners
8 of war were beaten into the hold. I do NOT understand
9 how they managed to get room, but they were crammed
10 together standing upright, since lying down or even
11 sitting was impossible. Several prisoners of war
12 were severely beaten. Personally I was beaten with a
13 heavy stick over the head as a result of which I was
14 seriously injured and bleeding (medical attention was
15 given to me by Dr. Kuyper who was drowned later). I
16 lost consciousness for about three hours. I do NOT
17 know the name of the Japanese who beat me.

18 "After the ship put out to sea at about four
19 p.m. we went back on deck again, because we could NOT
20 stand the situation in the hold any longer. Nothing was
21 done against this by the Japanese. Food was bad but
22 sufficient in quantity, since about half of the men
23 constantly suffered from seasickness and did not take
24 their food. Drinking water however was very short and
25 absolutely insufficient. Bathing and washing was

1 impossible. The decks were so overcrowded that those
2 who could NOT find a seat, about 300 prisoners of war,
3 were forced to walk constantly because the gangways
4 had to be kept free.

5 "We were guarded by a Japanese transport
6 commander, whose name I do NOT know and about 40
7 Japanese soldiers. These guards started the second day
8 after the ship sailed to call all prisoners of war one
9 after the other to come to the bridge. Wedding rings
10 and watches were then taken from us and we were forced
11 to sell them at a fixed price of five yen (Japanese
12 currency) for a ring and ten yen for a watch. Pro-
13 tests were of no use, refusal was answered by beatings.
14 In this way hundreds of us were forced to sell our
15 belongings.

16 "On 18 September '44 at 5.20 p.m. (Japanese
17 time) the ship was hit by two torpedoes about 25 miles
18 off the west coast of Sumatra somewhere between Ben-
19 koelen and Padang. One of the torpedoes hit her amid-
20 ships on the starboard side; the other one hit the
21 hold below ours. As a result of this the ship was torn
22 open. People were panic-stricken, in particular those
23 in the holds. There must have been lots of casualties
24 in these holds. Personally I was on deck. I saw many
25 prisoners of war jumping overboard after the first

1 torpedo hit us. These men were all killed by the
2 explosion of the second torpedo. Within twenty minutes
3 our ship sank. I managed to swim away from it, because
4 I was afraid that it would blow up when the boilers
5 reached the water. This however did NOT happen. I
6 saw the Japanese transport commander getting into a
7 lifeboat together with part of our guards. Many
8 prisoners of war got hold of the edge of this lifeboat
9 but instead of taking them in, one of the Japanese
10 chopped off their hands or split their skulls with a
11 huge axe.

12 "One victim of this sort of maltreatment was
13 saved. His skull was split open and showed his brains.
14 I saw him in Padang prison afterwards where he died,
15 after medical attention had been given to him by one
16 of the two surviving Dutch doctors, Dr. Vitalis and
17 Dr. Waardenburg. They will be able to give full
18 information about this case. I do not know their
19 present address.

20 "Our escort, consisting of one destroyer
21 and one corvette, did NOT do very much to rescue and
22 pick up survivors. The destroyer disappeared alto-
23 gether after having dropped its depth charges but came
24 back after some hours to lend assistance. The corvette
25 picked up about 400 survivors and they made straight

1 for Emmahaven. The destroyer picked up only a very
2 few men; those who were very exhausted and became
3 unconscious were thrown overboard again by the
4 Japanese as I was told later.

5 "All the survivors were taken to Padang
6 prison. The total appeared to be 276 European prisoners
7 of war, 312 Ambonese prisoners of war, and about 300
8 Indonesian coolies. Most of us were entirely naked.
9 The only clothing supplied to us by the Japanese was
10 one pair of thin short pants per man. We were treated
11 very badly. Naked as we were, we were made to sleep
12 on the concrete floors of the prison building with
13 no blankets nor mats. Hygienic conditions were
14 terrible. When we came in this jail all the lava-
15 tories were full; thus we had to relieve ourselves on
16 the floor. The smell was penetrating and nauseating.
17 Chances of contamination were very great. There was
18 only one tap in this prison from which we got our
19 drinking water. This meant that we had to stand in a
20 queue for hours before getting a chance to drink. On
21 the second day this tap was turned off by the Japanese,
22 after which we had to drink well water from an
23 extremely dirty and obviously contaminated well.

24 "Since most of the prisoners of war were
25 extremely exhausted and weak because of the physical

1 and mental strain of the past days (some of the men
2 remained in the sea for about 57 hours) the number of
3 sick grew very high. Because of the lack of clothing,
4 the bad food and the bad hygienic circumstances and
5 owing to the fact that no medicines were supplied to
6 us, many prisoners of war fell seriously ill (inflam-
7 mation of the lungs, sunburn) and died. Within ten
8 days forty-two of us had died."

9 I draw the Tribunal's attention to the
10 inconsistency in the matter of dates in that the ship
11 is stated to have left on 19 September and to have
12 been torpedoed on 18 September. I cannot say which
13 of these dates is wrong, but the date has no particular
14 relevance.

15 My last document is an affidavit by
16 Lieutenant Geoffrey Cadzo Hamilton, of the Royal Scots.
17 It is prosecution document No. 5191. I tender the
18 original for identification, and the marked excerpts
19 in evidence.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
22 No. 5191 will receive exhibit No. 1653 for identifica-
23 tion only; the excerpt therefrom, exhibit No. 1653-A.

24 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
25 No. 5191 was marked prosecution's exhibit

1 No. 1653 for identification, and the excerpt
2 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
3 No. 1653-A and received in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This affidavit
5 states that 1816 prisoners of war were put on the
6 Lisbon Maru at Hong Kong on 25 September 1942. There
7 were also 2000 Japanese troops in the ship. The
8 prisoners were grossly overcrowded and didn't have
9 room to lie down in the hold.

10 I will now read from paragraph 4 to paragraph 7
11 of the affidavit.

12 "At about 0700 hours on the 1st October 1942
13 we were waiting in the hold for the morning roll call.
14 Suddenly I heard a loud explosion and the ship stopped
15 and the lights went out. We did not know what had
16 happened but a few men who were out on deck at the
17 time were sent back into the hold and sentries were
18 placed by the hatch to prevent anyone getting out again.
19 None of the prisoners of war on the ship were hurt
20 by the explosion and we learnt later that it was caused
21 by a torpedo that had struck the ship in the coal
22 bunkers. The troops in the hold remained perfectly
23 calm and there was no panic. We heard the forward
24 3-inch gun fire several times and a little later I
25 heard the sound of Japanese planes overhead and there

1 were a number of explosions which we took to be depth
2 charges. About two or three hours later requests
3 were made to the Japanese to allow men suffering
4 from dysentery and diarrhoea to use the latrines on deck
5 or to be supplied with receptacles, but the Japanese
6 refused both requests. No provisions or breakfast was
7 issued that morning and nothing happened for about
8 fourteen hours. It was some time after dark that the
9 Japanese began to batten down the hatch. Lieutenant
10 Colonel Stewart of the 1st Middlesex, who was the
11 senior British officer on board, requested that at
12 least one baulk of timber be left so that we might
13 get a little air into the hold, but the Japanese who
14 were on deck and battening down the holds took no
15 notice of this request and all the hatches were tar-
16 paulined over the top and the whole lot roped down.
17 There was no other means of exit from the hold and
18 as there was no inlet of air, conditions, owing to
19 the large number of men in the holds and the absence of
20 latrine accommodation, became rapidly worse. Someone
21 managed to communicate with prisoners of war in No. 1
22 hold by tapping on the bulkhead and also with No. 3
23 hold by word of mouth along some sort of vent. Con-
24 ditions in No. 1 hold were similar to ours, but con-
25 ditions in No. 3 hold were much worse for it was

1 making water and the prisoners had to man the pumps.
2 It was stated that men working on the pumps soon lost
3 consciousness owing to the extreme heat and lack
4 of air. A man could only do about six strokes at the
5 pump before fainting. In No. 2 hold where I was,
6 although air conditions were similarly bad, we could
7 remain conscious by lying flat and avoiding any
8 exertion. No. 1 hold reported that two men had died
9 and I believe that they were diphtheria patients.
10 Lieutenant Potter, who was acting as our interpreter,
11 made repeated requests for air and water or for an
12 interview with Lieutenant WADA, and all his requests
13 were refused. The Japanese interpreter NOMURA, when
14 asked for water by someone from No. 3 hold, passed
15 down a bucket of urine. I was told this afterwards
16 by one of the survivors from No. 3 hold. During the
17 night we heard a ship come alongside and some of the
18 Japanese soldiers being disembarked to it. I believe
19 that all the Japanese troops were taken off this time
20 because later I saw no Japanese on board the 'Lisbon
21 Maru.' The 'Lisbon Maru' was subsequently taken in
22 tow by another vessel and we could hear the rippling
23 of the water against the plates of the ship.
24
25

1 "On the morning of October 2nd 1942, ap-
2 proximately 24 hours after the torpedo had struck
3 the ship, the air in No. 2 hold was dangerously
4 foul. The ship was stopped and suddenly gave a
5 lurch and it became evident that she was going to
6 sink. As all requests to the Japanese had been re-
7 fused for air and water, Lieut. Col. Stewart had
8 authorized a small party to try and break out of
9 the hold with a view to asking the Japanese to give
10 us a chance to swim, and men with long carving
11 knives and dinner knives had been placed near the
12 hatch ready to break out when Col. Stewart gave
13 the word. On Col. Stewart's order some of the men
14 pushed their knives between the timber above them,
15 cut the ropes, slit the canvas tarpaulin and
16 pushed some of the timber on one side. Through
17 this opening Lieut. Howell of the F.A.S.C., Lieut.
18 Potter, the interpreter, and one or two others
19 climbed on to the deck and walked slowly towards
20 the bridge, asking in Japanese for an interview
21 with the captain. The Japanese guards opened fire
22 and seriously wounded Lieut. Potter (and he
23 subsequently died therefrom). The others returned
24 to the hold and reported to Lieut. Col. Stewart
25 that the ship was very low in the water and was

1 evidently about to sink. After these men had re-
2 turned to the hold the Japanese guards came up
3 to the opening and fired their rifles a couple of
4 times into the hold. Lieut. Baird received a
5 scratch from a ricochet and I was slightly
6 wounded in the shoulder. Almost immediately the
7 ship gave another lurch and settled by the stern
8 and water began pouring into our hold through
9 the hole in the hatch. I found out later that the
10 stern had settled on a sandbank while the bows
11 and a third of the ship remained sticking out of
12 the water for about an hour.

13 "As soon as the ship settled the men sta-
14 tioned at the hatch cut the ropes and the canvas
15 tarpaulin and forced away the balks of timber.
16 The remainder of the prisoners of war were formed
17 into queues and climbed out of the hold in
18 orderly fashion. No. 1 and No. 3 holds broke out
19 at the same time as No. 2 hold but many of the
20 men in No. 3 hold, which was aft, were trapped by
21 the water and drowned before they could get out.

22 "When we emerged on to the deck the
23 Japanese opened fire on us from ships which
24 were standing by and they continued to fire at the
25

1 men after they had plunged over the side into the
2 water. When I came on deck there were no Japanese
3 on our ship at all, but I understand that at the
4 beginning when the first men came out there were
5 some half-dozen Japanese there. All the sur-
6 viving men from the various holds managed to climb
7 up or were hauled on to the deck and about half
8 of them had life jackets and they jumped over-
9 board. About three or four miles away I saw some
10 islands and towards these islands a swift current
11 was running. There were about four Japanese ships
12 standing by but these appeared as inhospitable
13 as the rocky islands, for they refused to pick up
14 anyone out of the water at the beginning. They
15 had ropes dangling over the side, but any man who
16 tried to climb them was kicked back into the water.
17 I struck out for the islands to start with but after
18 about half an hour I saw that the Japanese policy
19 had changed and that they were beginning to pick
20 our men up and so I turned and swam for one of the
21 Japanese ships. One of the Japanese threw me a
22 rope and some of our men helped me up. Some of
23 our men managed to reach the islands, but many
24 were lost on the rocky coast. There were a
25 number of Chinese junks and sampans about which

1 had come from the islands. These picked up
2 several of our men and the Chinese treated them
3 with great kindness, giving them food and
4 clothing from their meagre supplies, and looked
5 after them until Japanese landing parties came
6 to recover them. The ship that picked me up was
7 a small patrol vessel and carried on with its
8 patrol for about three days, after which it put
9 into Shanghai, where the survivors on board were
10 landed. There all recovered prisoners were
11 gradually assembled on the quay side. Many of
12 the survivors were completely naked and most of
13 us only had shorts or a shirt. We all suffered
14 greatly from the cold. During the time I was on
15 the patrol vessel we were kept on deck under a
16 tarpaulin which leaked badly and food consisted
17 of four hardtack biscuits and two small cups of
18 watered milk per day with a bowl of soup on the
19 third day. Two men died during this time and
20 the cold and the exposure had a serious effect
21 on our later health."
22

23 I propose to read a short part of the
24 remaining paragraph.

25 (Reading) "By October 5th all surviving
officers and men were assembled on the dock at

1 Shanghai and a roll call was taken. Altogether
2 970 answered their names, thus there was 846
3 missing, but of these we later learned that some
4 half dozen had managed to escape with the
5 assistance of the Chinese."

6 That concludes the documentary evidence
7 in support of this section of the phase, if the
8 Tribunal pleases.

9 I tender evidentiary document No. 5449,
10 which is the synopsis relating to the treatment
11 of prisoners of war and civilians in British
12 North Borneo and Sarawak.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
14 terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
16 ment No. 5449 will receive exhibit No. 1654.

17 (Whereupon, the document above
18 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
19 hibit No. 1654 and received in evidence.)

20 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution
21 document No. 5004 is an affidavit made by Naik
22 Chandgi Ram of 2/15 Punjab Regiment. I tender
23 the original for identification and marked ex-
24 cerpts thereof in evidence.
25

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual

1 terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
3 ment No. 5004 will receive exhibit No. 1655 for
4 identification only, and the marked excerpt, bear-
5 ing the same document number, will receive exhibit
6 No. 1655-A.

7 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
8 No. 5004 was marked prosecution's exhibit
9 No. 1655 for identification, the excerpts
10 therefrom being marked prosecution's
11 exhibit No. 1655-A and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant was
13 captured near Kuching on 27 December 41. With a
14 party of 212 other Indians he was held at Kuching
15 for two months, Seria for a year and at Kuala Belat
16 until at least June, 1945. At Kuching the Indians
17 were made to work on the air strip. At all camps
18 they were badly beaten. Implements used included
19 rifle butts, sticks, steel rods and boots. At
20 Seria and Kuala Belat the sick were compelled to
21 work and if too weak to do so were beaten. The
22 deponent had his teeth knocked out and his collar
23 bone broken as a result of one of these beatings.
24 Others were beaten into unconsciousness and some
25 died as a result of being beaten. Rations

1 consisted of some rice and occasionally vegetables
2 but at Kuala Belat because of the refusal of the
3 Indians to fight against the British the ration
4 was reduced to a handful of rice a day. The
5 deponent suffered from beriberi and malaria but
6 was given no medicine or medical treatment by
7 the Japs.

8 In one month 55 Indians died of starvation
9 at Kuala Belat. About 13th or 14th of June, 1945,
10 the Indians were ordered to fall in and were then
11 bayoneted or beheaded by the Japanese. Affiant
12 escaped this by hiding in the bushes. 130 Indians
13 lost their lives at this camp including 65 killed
14 by the Japanese.

15 My next document is prosecution document
16 No. 5005. It is an affidavit made by Mahomed of
17 2/15 Punjab Regiment. I tender the original for
18 identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
20 terms.
21

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
23 ment No. 5005 will receive exhibit No. 1656 for
24 identification only, and the marked excerpt,
25 bearing the same document number, will receive
exhibit No. 1656-A.

1 ("Whereupon, prosecution's docu-
2 ment No. 5005 was marked prosecution's
3 exhibit No. 1656 for identification, the
4 excerpts therefrom being marked prosecu-
5 tion's exhibit No. 1656-A and received
6 in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This affidavit
8 covers similar ground to that covered by the
9 previous exhibit. In addition the deponent says
10 that 27 prisoners died of disease and starvation
11 at Seria Camp.

12 Prosecution document No. 5003 is an affi-
13 davit made by Naik Partap Singh of 17 Field Comp-
14 any. I tender the original for identification and
15 the marked excerpts in evidence.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
17 terms.

18 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
19 ment No. 5003 will receive exhibit No. 1657 for
20 identification only, and the marked excerpt, bear-
21 ing the same document number, will receive exhibit
22 No. 1657-A.

23 ("Whereupon, prosecution's docu-
24 ment No. 5003 was marked prosecution's
25 exhibit No. 1657 for identification, the

1 excerpts therefrom being marked prosecu-
2 tion's exhibit No. 1657-A and received
3 in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant
5 states that he was captured at Singapore on 15th
6 February, 1942. He was taken to Lutong Camp in
7 Borneo in May, 1942. Prisoners were not given suf-
8 ficient food to satisfy their hunger; they were
9 not given any clothing. They were made to work and
10 were beaten with sticks, steel bars and wire pliers.
11 A number of Indians died at this camp, some from
12 disease.

13 In May, 1943, with 70 other Indians he
14 was taken to another camp about 9 miles away at
15 Miri. Here the Japanese unsuccessfully endeavored
16 to make the Indians join the Indian National Army.
17 The Indians were put to work loading and unloading
18 ships for nine hours a day. They were beaten as
19 before. On one occasion the deponent couldn't
20 walk for a month as a result of a beating. He was
21 sick with dysentery, beriberi and malaria but
22 received no medicine other than a few pills.
23 Food was insufficient.

24 On 23rd June, 1945, he saw the beheaded
25 bodies of five Indians in a stream. Their hands

1 were tied behind their back. They had been alive
2 a week before.

3 Prosecution document No. 5218-A consists
4 of two statements made by Japanese Sgt. Maj. SUGINO,
5 Tswino, formerly of Borneo P.W. Internment Unit but
6 since executed. I tender this document for iden-
7 tification and marked excerpts in evidence.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
9 terms.

10 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
11 ment No. 5218-A will receive exhibit No. 1658 for
12 identification only, and the marked excerpt, bear-
13 ing the same document number, will receive exhibit
14 No. 1658-A.

15 (Whereupon, prosecution's docu-
16 ment No. 5218-A was marked prosecution's
17 exhibit No. 1658 for identification, the
18 excerpts therefrom being marked prosecu-
19 tion's exhibit No. 1658-A and received
20 in evidence.)
21

22 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The document
23 shows that SUGINO was ordered by Lt. Col. SUGA to
24 take a party of 157 European prisoners of war from
25 Labuan to Kuching. He took charge of the party
on 23 Jan. 45. On the way 7 Indian prisoners of

1 war were added to the party. By 8th June, 1945,
2 the remnants of the party were at Cape Lobang.
3 Forty-eight only were alive, 115 having died of
4 beriberi and malaria and 1 having been taken by
5 the Kempei Tai. On 8th June, SUGINO was told that
6 a British fleet was approaching Borneo. Five hours
7 later he marched his party out from the compound
8 via a jungle track to Kiam Road, which they reached
9 at midnight. On the following day another prisoner
10 died of malaria and beriberi. Twenty of the
11 prisoners were healthy and the remaining 27 were
12 sick. Fifteen of the healthy prisoners were sent
13 back to bring up stores. SUGINO then burnt some
14 documents.

15 I will now read on from the marked ex-
16 cerpts starting on page two.

17 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn until
18 half past one.

19 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess
20 was taken.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1330.

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If it please the Tribunal, prior to luncheon adjournment I was just about to read from page 2, line 25, of document 5218-A: "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 Sgt. 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

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1 that they would be killed in any case. After the
2 PWs were buried at the road I returned to the house
3 to supervise the burial of the others which finished
4 at midnight. Some personal belongings were buried
5 with the PWs and the remainder were burnt. After
6 saluting the dead all the guards went to sleep."

7 That statement is dated the 11th of October,
8 1945. I now read on to a further statement contained
9 in the same exhibit:

10 "SUGINO Tsuruo of Borneo PW Internment Unit,
11 states:

12 "I now admit that the statement I made on 11
13 October 1945 was not completely true. I will now
14 tell the complete truth.

15 "The information I gave concerning the killing
16 of the 32 PW at the house at the 5½ mile Kiam Road
17 is all true.

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

1 "I thought at the time that as food was getting
2 short, some of the PW might try to escape and I de-
3 cided that it would be better that we kill them.
4 After the PW had been resting about ten minutes, one
5 of the European PW tried to escape by running into
6 the grass. I then gave the order to shoot the whole
7 15 PW. All the NISHIMURA TAI and five or six Formosan
8 guards took part in the shooting.

9 "After the shooting, some of the PW were not
10 dead, so I ordered that they be shot and bayoneted
11 as they lay on the ground. The man who had previously
12 run into the grass was also shot. We then buried
13 the bodies in two graves and I sent the members of
14 the NISHIMURA TAI straight back to 7 mile and to-
15 gether with my own men, I returned to $5\frac{1}{2}$ mile to
16 complete the burial of the PW killed there. I later
17 went to 7 mile, where I spent the night."
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1 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: My next document
2 is prosecution document No. 5334. It is a report
3 made by Captain M. J. Dickson of the British Army.
4 I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts
5 thereof in evidence.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
8 No. 5334 will receive exhibit No. 1659 for identi-
9 fication only; and the marked excerpts therefrom,
10 bearing the same document number, will receive exhibit
11 No. 1659-A.

12 (Whereupon, the document above re-
13 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1659 for identification; and the excerpts
15 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
16 No. 1659-A and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The report states
18 that on the 19th of October, 1943, a revolt broke out
19 in Jesselton, Borneo. About forty Japanese were
20 killed. The Japanese retaliated by sending over planes
21 which bombed and machine gunned the villages north
22 of Jesselton, razing to the ground every building
23 in Kota Bolud and causing much damage and loss of
24 life in Tuaran, Mengattal, Inanam and the surrounding
25 country. This suppressed the revolt. 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.

The revolt was predominantly a Chinese affair. The Suluk people seemed to have taken part in it only on the first night. The Suluks inhabit a number of small islands off the West Coast of North Borneo. I will now read paragraphs four to ten of the report:

"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

1 the Suluks were not thought to be otherwise implicated
2 in the revolt.

3 "But a little later a certain Chinese, Dr.
4 Lou Lai, who had been arrested by the Kempei Tai
5 on suspicion, broke down after prolonged torture and
6 gave the names of people who, he said, had taken
7 part in the rising, or in more recent conspiracies
8 against the Japanese. He named some of the Suluk
9 leaders. Further pressure was applied and the
10 doctor eventually incriminated the peoples of all the
11 Suluk islands. The Japanese thereupon took action
12 against the Suluk peoples, as described below.

13 "MANTANANI.

14
15 "This group of islands lies about twenty
16 miles off the coast and is approximately sixty miles
17 by sea from Jesselton. It had a pre-war population
18 of 430.

19 "On February 13th, 1944, the Japanese des-
20 patched a force to Mantanani, consisting of about
21 twelve Kempei Tai, twenty-four soldiers, six native
22 police and two Chinese interpreters. Their primary
23 object was to discover the whereabouts of a Chinese
24 guerrilla named Lin Tin Fatt. The Suluks refused to
25 agree that he was on the island. The Japanese then
arrested fifty-eight of their men (whom they may

1 already have suspected) and took them back to Jesselton,
2 hoping, no doubt, to force them by torture to reveal
3 the whereabouts of the wanted man. All these fifty-
4 eight were killed by torture or starvation in Jessel-
5 ton Prison and at the Kempei Tai office during the
6 following weeks; there is no survivor of these
7 fifty-eight.

8 "On February 15th the Japanese went back
9 to the island. The events of this visit are described
10 in detail by eight witnesses, Chinese, Malay and
11 Suluk, and by four Japanese now held in Labuan. The
12 two principal crimes committed on this visit were:
13 (1) The machine-gunning of Suluks, including women,
14 and subsequent killing of the wounded, after an en-
15 counter between a Japanese search-party and a group
16 of Suluks; (2) Immediately following this the massacre
17 of about twenty-five women and four children. All
18 witnesses stress the fact that the Suluks had no
19 fire-arms and such resistance as they offered with
20 spears and parangs was undertaken either in reply
21 to Japanese fire or in the protection of their women
22 and children. The Japanese burned the village and
23 destroyed the boats, thus showing their intention
24 of making Mantanani uninhabitable. Lt. SHIMIZU, who
25 was in charge of the Japanese, has made a statement

1 admitting that he ordered the killing of the women.
2 It is expected that he will be brought to trial at
3 Singapore. The other Kempei Tai on this visit, who
4 are now in our hands, will probably be charged for
5 different offences in this area where the evidence
6 of their complicity is stronger.

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

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

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

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

5 "DINAWAN.

6 "This is a small island lying off Kinarut.
7 It supported a population of 120 before the war.
8 The present population consists of fifty-four, all
9 of whom are women and children under sixteen years
10 old. Of the original population not a single adult
11 male survives. One male has come from Mangalum to
12 settle in the island, and one or two others visit
13 the island at odd times for obvious purposes.

14 "In February or March 1944 all males on
15 the island over twelve years of age, numbering thirty-
16 seven, were arrested and taken to Jesselton Prison.
17 The women of the island vigorously deny that their
18 men took any part in the rising. Soon afterwards the
19 Japanese removed the women and children to another
20 island.
21

22 "What happened afterwards to the arrested
23 men and youths cannot be known for certain. None of
24 them survives. Many witnesses have stated that they
25 saw about this time Suluks being tortured in jail and
at the Kempei Tai office but they seldom knew which

1 island the Suluks they saw came from. In July, 1944,
2 thirty-seven Suluk men and youths were taken to Dinawan
3 Island, by then cleared of its inhabitants, and
4 executed there. There is evidence to suggest that
5 some, if not all, of these were the Suluks originally
6 arrested on the island. There is no doubt that those
7 shot included boys of twelve or fourteen years. A
8 statement has been given by the officer in charge
9 of the Kempei Tai at this execution and by two others
10 present. There is no means of proving whether these
11 men had been tried. But it is unlikely that a fair
12 trial would have proved all the adult males of the
13 island guilty of hostilities and deserving of death.
14 The oldest male survivor is now about fourteen.

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

24
25 "SULUG.

"This island lies off Tanjong Aru, near

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

12 "About forty women and children from Sulug
13 Island were removed to BANGAWAN Estate in North Borneo,
14 where they worked under conditions which they reported
15 to the BMA authorities at Papar on their liberation.
16 They state that twenty-five of their number died
17 from hunger and disease during this period of forced
18 labour. Of the original population of 114, about 59
19 survive in Sulug itself and the neighbouring island
20 of Manukan.

21
22 "UDAR.

23 "These two islands lie off Mengattal. A
24 party from Udar is stated to have landed and assisted
25 the guerrillas at Mengattal and Telipok at the time
of the October rising. All adult males were later

1 arrested and done to death. One witness saw their
2 chief ARSAT flogged in Jesselton. Forty-five women
3 and children were removed to Kimanis Estate in
4 North Borneo, where eleven of them died. The popu-
5 lation, which before the war was sixty-four, is now
6 reduced to thirty-five, of whom only two are adult
7 males. I have not personally investigated the affairs
8 of this island.

9 "MANGALUM.

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

19 "Suluks in Jesselton Gaol.

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

23 "I received from the BMA at Papar a report
24 by Maarof bin Abdullah, translated and edited by
25 Major R. K. Hardwick of the A. I. F. The writer,

1 who was in Jesselton Jail in May and June 1944, states
2 that the Suluks in jail then numbered 258 men and
3 women. He states: 'All died by beatings, from
4 disease, by being dried in the sun, and about one
5 hundred were removed at 1 a. m. on 17th June 1944
6 by the Japs to Mile 5 and there shot. Three were
7 killed by slashing at the jail door.' I was not
8 able to interview this witness.

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

11 "Permanent Effects on the Race."

12 "There is probably at the present time a
13 sufficient number of Suluk children of both sexes
14 to carry on the race and prevent its extinction.
15 Their state of health is, however, poor, and it is
16 the opinion of Colonel Combe, an experienced administra-
17 tor who has known the Suluks well in peace and war,
18 that 'the loss of the adult male population will have
19 a serious effect on the race.' There will almost
20 certainly be assimilated a larger element of Bajar
21 blood. Some of their hereditary skill in fishing and
22 other occupations may be lost for lack of adult men to
23 hand down the traditions of the race."
24

25 My next document is an affidavit made by --

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

1 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, in view
2 of the charge made by the prosecution in the opening
3 statement of this phase I think it advisable to the
4 first -- at least -- the first and last sentences
5 in the Conclusion in this document just read made by
6 the investigator of these alleged crimes.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

8 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: My next document
9 is an affidavit made by Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan of
10 Inanam. It is prosecution document No. 5209. I
11 tender it for identification and the extracts thereof
12 in evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
15 No. 5209 will receive exhibit No. 1660 for identi-
16 fication only. The excerpts therefrom will receive
17 exhibit No. 1660-A.

18 (Whereupon, the document above re-
19 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
20 No. 1660 for identification; and the extracts
21 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
22 No. 1660-A and received in evidence.)
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LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant states:

"(1) that he and a number of Chinese were arrested, beaten and imprisoned without trial on the suspicion of having been concerned in Jesselton revolt;

"(2) that on first visit of Japanese to Mantawani Island one Suluk was killed by the Japs and 58 others were arrested, taken to Jesselton and imprisoned."

He describes their treatment as follows:

"These Suluks were taken first to the Kempei Tai 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 Kempei Tai 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 Kempei Tai 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 four 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 these things because they

1 were beaten so cruelly. There were no trials. Some-
2 times I saw Suluks tied and water poured down their
3 throats till their stomach was full. Then the Kempei
4 Tai would jump on the man's stomach or kick it. I did
5 not see any actually die during the torture but most
6 of them were nearly dead when they were dragged away.
7 Many of them died each day in prison as a result of
8 these tortures. I never saw or heard of any medical
9 treatment being given them in prison. All the food
10 they got was a little sago. I don't know what was
11 done with the bodies. I solemnly state that I per-
12 sonally witnessed Suluks being flogged and tortured
13 by each one of the Kempei Tai whom I have named as
14 going on the first trip to Mantanani. Other Kempei
15 Tai who had not been to the island also took part in
16 these tortures; I don't know all their names. I do
17 not know the names of any but a few of the Suluks.
18 I saw Panglima Ali and O. T. Arsat flogged and tortured
19 by MUKAI. I saw Panglima Sibul flogged and tortured by
20 ENDO; I saw Tatung flogged and tortured by Sergeant
21 Major HAYASHI. I saw Masuki flogged and tortured by
22 HASSEGAWA. All these men died a few days after their
23 beating in Jesselton prison. I have no doubt that
24 their deaths were in each case due solely to the
25 floggings they had received by the men named. They

1 all seemed fit men before they were tortured. INABA,
2 NUKUSHINA, UCHIYAMA, KIUCHI and YAMAKATA also beat
3 severely in my presence Suluks who soon afterwards died,
4 but I do not know the names of the Suluks they flogged.

5 (3) that on a second visit to Mantanani the
6 Japs took away six old men. Later they told him
7 that they had killed them. On the following day the
8 Japs shot 6 men and 50 women and children on the edge
9 of the jungle and later at a village tied up and shot
10 20 or 30 women and children."

11 Prosecution document No. 5214 is an affidavit
12 by Tong Ah Seong. I tender it for identification,
13 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
16 No. 5214 will receive exhibit No. 1661 for identifica-
17 tion only. The excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit
18 No. 1661-A.

19 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
20 No. 5214 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
21 1661 for identification, and the excerpts there-
22 from were marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1661-A,
23 and was received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affidavit gives
25 an account of the shooting of the 20 or 30 women or

1 children on the second Japanese visit to Mantanani
2 Islands. I will now read the excerpts from the
3 third paragraph on page 2:

4 "At length the Japanese all arrived at the
5 kampong, bringing some rations with them. Bachee ac-
6 companied them. The Japanese ordered Bachee to col-
7 lect all the gold rings and the money from the women.
8 He handed them to me. Nine rings and about a hun-
9 dred dollars in Japanese currency notes were collected.
10 When I arrived back in Jesselton, MASUDA, the inter-
11 preter, took these from me.

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

20 "MASUDA told the women that SHIMIZU had
21 ordered them to be shot because the Suluk people had
22 killed Japanese. He spoke in Malay, which I understand.
23 The women cried.

24 "Then the machine gun was fired into the women.
25 The firing lasted only a few seconds. When it stopped

1 some of the women were still alive. I saw the Kempei
2 Tai go forward and shoot the wounded with their pistols.
3 Everyone who came on this second visit to Mantanani
4 Island was present at the killing by the mosque, except
5 for the two dead soldiers, the two wounded Kempei Tai,
6 a small party of soldiers who were on board the ship,
7 and the native police who had been sent away just
8 before the firing took place.

9 "After the killing, SHIMIZU gave orders that
10 the kampong was to be burnt. When that was done we
11 all went back to the boat which we reached just as it
12 was getting dark. We then returned to Jesselton.

13 "I never saw or heard of any Suluk in the
14 island having firearms.

15 "I never saw any attack on the Japanese by
16 the Suluks."
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1 Prosecution document No. 5212 is an affidavit
2 by Bagi bin Lindoman of Piasan. I tender the original
3 for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
6 No. 5212 will receive exhibit No. 1662 for identifica-
7 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive
8 exhibit No. 1662A.

9 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
10 No. 5212 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
11 1662 for identification, the excerpts there-
12 from being marked Prosecution's exhibit No.
13 1662A and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will now read the
15 second, third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs:

16 "I was arrested by the Japanese at some time
17 about two years ago and committed to jail for theft
18 for one year. While I was in jail in Kota Belud,
19 8 Binadans were put in jail. There were two men, five
20 women and one male child. Their hands were tied when
21 they came in but after a while the hands of the women
22 were undone. The men were never loosed and their wrists
23 were cut by their bonds. I was not able to speak to
24 them and they did not speak among themselves. I don't
25 know where they came from or why they were in jail.

1 They were in jail with me for about four weeks. The
2 men were taken out about six times and returned with
3 head and bodies swollen. The women were beaten several
4 times in the jail in front of me. I could recognise
5 some of the Japs who hit them, but I don't know their
6 names.

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

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

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

23 Prosecution document No. 5211 is an affidavit
24 by Sujiang, a Suluk woman of Dinawen Island. I tender
25 it for identification and the marked excerpts thereof

in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document No. 5211 will receive exhibit No. 1663 for identification only, and the marked excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit No. 1663A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 5211 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1663 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1663A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant states that:

"(1) her husband and other men of Dinawan Island did not take part in Jesselton revolt;

"(2) after the revolt the Japanese came to Dinawan and arrested and took away 37 of the men, including her husband;

"(3) subsequently the Japanese deported 91 women and children from Dinawan Island to Gaya Island, where 27 died from starvation;

"(4) after the Japanese surrender she returned to Dinawan Island and there found 2 graves containing a number of decapitated bodies and 37 heads. She recognized one of these heads as being her husband.

1 Prosecution document No. 5208 is a statement
2 by Lieutenant NAKATA, Shinichi of Kempei Tai. I
3 tender it for identification and the marked excerpts
4 in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
7 No. 5208 will receive exhibit No. 1664 for identifica-
8 tion only; the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit
9 No. 1664A.

10 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
11 No. 5208 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
12 1664 for identification, the excerpts there-
13 from being marked prosecution's exhibit No.
14 1664A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL WORNANE: The statement admits
16 that the Japanese shot about 40 Suluks on Dinawan
17 Island about July 44, and that Colonel NACHIGUCHI was
18 a spectator.

19 Prosecution document No. 5213, affidavit of
20 Lajun of Inanam Island. I tender it for identification
21 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
24 No. 5213 will receive exhibit No. 1665 for identifica-
25 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive

1 exhibit No. 1665A.

2 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
3 No. 5213 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
4 1665 for identification, the excerpts there-
5 from being marked prosecution's exhibit No.
6 1665A and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant says
8 that he was arrested after the rising and detained at
9 Kempei Tai office Jesselton where he saw a large number
10 of people beaten and tortured. Later he became a warder
11 at the jail. I shall read excerpts from the start of
12 the fifth paragraph:

13 "During the time I was a warder, many Suluks
14 were brought into the prison. I never saw any actually
15 arrive. I saw them in jail after they arrived. They
16 were not kept in my block with the civil prisoners. I
17 saw Suluks being questioned in the building I have
18 described, and being tortured by the Kempei Tai. They
19 were nearly always beaten with heavy sticks all over
20 the body. Often I saw the water torture used on Suluks.
21 When the stomach was filled with water, the Kempei Tai
22 put a wooden board on the stomach and then pressed or
23 jumped on this. When the man became unconscious, which
24 he usually did, the Kempei Tai dragged out the body
25 into the sun. I also saw the Kempei Tai apply burning

1 faggots to the bodies of Suluks and other prisoners,
2 especially to the thighs. I did not witness any
3 prisoner dying during the torture, I know from other
4 warders that many Suluks died soon after their torture.

5 "I never saw any trial at the jail nor at the
6 Kempei Tai Headquarters when I was there. I never
7 heard of anyone having a trial in Jesselton by the Japs.
8 Arrested men were just questioned and beaten.

9 "I could recognise many of the Kempe Tai who
10 took part in the tortures at the jail.

11 "I can only remember the name of one Suluk
12 I saw in jail. I knew him previously because he often
13 used to visit Jesselton. His name was Panglima Ali.
14 He was one of some Suluks who were already in jail
15 when I took up my duties. I think he was beaten in
16 Jail but I did not see the beating. But I saw him
17 hanged. He was one of four Suluks hanged at the same
18 time. After the hanging the bodies were put in two
19 coffins and carried away for burial by eight prisoners.
20 I could recognise the Kempei Tai who were present at
21 the hanging. One of the prisoners afterwards told me
22 where the body was buried."

23 I now propose to call Warrant Officer First
24 William Hector Sticpewich.
25

STICPEWICH

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1 W I L L I A M H E C T O R S T I C P E W I C H,
2 called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution,
3 being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

4 DIRECT EXAMINATION

5 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE:

6 Q Your name is William Hector Sticpewich?

7 A Yes.

8 Q And you are a Warrant Officer First attached
9 to 31st War Graves Unit?

10 A That is correct.

11 Q And your private address is 128 Harnell Street,
12 Wickham, New Castle, New South Wales?

13 A That is correct.

14 Q In February, 1942, you became a prisoner at
15 the general surrender at Singapore?

16 A Yes, that is correct.

17 Q When did you leave Singapore?

18 A I left Singapore about the 8th of July, 1942.

19 Q And where did you go to?

20 A We landed at Sandakan on the 18th of July,
21 1942.

22 Q And what was the name of the force you were
23 with?

24 A "B" Force.

25 Q And how many men were in that force?

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1 other food other than rice issued from the Japanese
2 until about five weeks. Our first issue was protein
3 and vegetables which came in about five weeks after
4 which was fish, 150 pound for the whole camp, and
5 about a hundred pound of vegetables. Supplies of fish
6 and vegetables were at regular intervals in the early
7 stages after that.

8 Q Well, now, with regard to working parties,
9 what was **first** done about them?

10 A Approximately after five weeks -- after we
11 had been five weeks in the 8 Mile Camp, the demanded
12 300 for a working party to construct a road and also
13 300 for aerodrome construction.

14 Q What was the first incident of importance
15 that took place after the working parties were started?

16 A The further demand for more men to go out on
17 work parties increased to 800 for the drome. There
18 was also demands for other working parties, construc-
19 tion work parties, brought it up to about 1100 people
20 required out of the camp on working parties. Early in
21 September some prisoners of war escaped. The result
22 of these prisoners escaping, the camp was mass punished.
23 The punishment was stoppage of our food for a period.

24 Q To whom did that punishment apply?

25 A The whole of the camp.

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1 A 1496.

2 Q Well, then, after you landed at Sandakan where
3 did you go?

4 A We proceeded to a Catholic school up on the
5 hill above Sandakan. We stayed there during the night.

6 Q Where did you go on the following day?

7 A Out to the 8 Mile Camp known as the Agricultural
8 Station, Sandakan.

9 Q And how long did you stay there, yourself?

10 A From that date up to 29 May 1945.

11 Q What was the accommodation like at that camp?

12 A Quite inadequate for the number of persons
13 required in it.

14 Q And what was the water supply?

15 A The water supply was drawn from a filthy creek
16 about three-quarters of a mile away by a pumping ser-
17 vice, pumped up into a reservoir holding 2700 gallons
18 which was considered by the Japanese a day's ration of
19 water for the camp for all purposes. This water was
20 very muddy and full of bacteria.

21 Q Well, now, with regard to the food position
22 at that time, what was it?

23 A When we first entered the 8 Mile Camp we were
24 issued a daily approximate ration of 16 or 17 ounces
25 of rice per day. We got no other vegetables or any

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Q Well, then, what was the next matter of importance that took place?

A On about the 12th of September in the morning we were all called on parade, everybody. We were surrounded by a large number of armed guards who had arms from outside which covered us with machine guns, and surrounded by other guards with rifles, fixed bayonets. Then the Japanese camp commandant, Lieutenant HOSIGIMA, got on the platform and gave a speech in Japanese. Then he read out a document that he had in his had. It was then translated into English by his interpreter. The document was to the effect that if any person or prisoner attempted to escape that he knew that we all would be shot; 2. that we would promise not to escape; and the third item on that document was that we would promise that we would obey all the orders issued by the Imperial Japanese Army. It was then handed to Colonel Walsh, Airforce Commander, who then got on the platform and read that document again. And then he stated, "I, for one, won't sign." He was never given a chance to finish what he intended to say, but he was dragged down off the platform, taken outside the camp under Lieutenant HOSIGIMA's orders, tied up with his hands behind his back. Then HOSIGIMA called for a firing party, guards formed up in front

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1 of Colonel Walsh. On seeing what was going to happen,
2 and realizing we were being forced to sign this docu-
3 ment under duress, we called out, "Don't shoot the
4 colonel. We will sign." The wording of the document
5 was slightly altered and we signed.
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Q Well, now, when the working parties started the airdrome, have you anything more to say on that matter -- General Walsh?

A Yes, I do. He was released then. When it was known that we were going to sign, Colonel Walsh was released and returned to camp.

Q When the working parties were called for the airdrome was any protest made?

A It was about a week before we realized that where we were working was to build an airdrome. When that was found out a protest was made to Lieutenant HOSIGIMA.

THE MONITOR: How do you spell that?

THE WITNESS: H-O-S-I-G-I-M-A.

Q What was said on that protest?

A That we understood that the airdrome was a military project that it was intended to construct and it was contrary to international law to have prisoners of war to work on that construction; and they said the working parties would go on and he referred to an address given to the camp and stated that we would work on that airdrome, and it had to be completed in three years; and, if necessary, we would work until we died. On the first visit to the camp of Colonel SUGA, who was in charge of the prisoners of war of all of the camps of prisoners

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1 of war in Borneo a further protest was made to him
2 and he stated on parade that it was a commercial
3 civil project and the work had to go on.

4 Q Could you say whether, in fact, that drome
5 upon completion was used for military aircraft or
6 not?

7 A Yes, the first planes took off from that
8 drome, war planes, fighter planes, in September,
9 1943, and it was right up until December, 1944,
10 extensively used for all types of war planes.

11 Q Well, now, what was the position with
12 regard to treatment of prisoners from a disciplinary
13 point of view at the time of SUGA's visit.

14 THE MONITOR: Up to whose visit?

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: SUGA's visit.

16 A Other than the incident of mass punishment
17 for an attempted escape, just minor incidents for
18 breaking of camp discipline, it was not so bad.
19 There were frequent beatings of prisoners of war on
20 working parties.

21 Q And then after SUGA's visit what was the
22 position?

23 A The discipline tightened up to such an
24 extent that it was cruel. It came right down to
25 irritation tactics administered by the guards,

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1 general beatings of working parties at the drome--
2 airport.

3 Q Well, then coming to April, 1943, what
4 have you got to say as to the position then?

5 A Then there was a new set of guards took
6 over control of the camp, known as the "Prisoners
7 of War Guard Unit." It was known to us as the
8 "Kitchie" -- small soldiers.

9 Q What did they do?

10 A Their treatment toward prisoners of war
11 was twice as bad as that of the other soldiers who
12 had previously been guards at the camp. They
13 wouldn't have to have a reason. They would stop
14 a prisoner on any pretence at all and slap him, beat
15 him around.

16 Q What happened at the drome at that time?

17 A At this time the drome construction unit
18 which was in charge of Lieutenant OKAHARA -- in
19 charge of us up till then -- he was withdrawn and
20 then they put a special gang of old soldiers --
21 "Bashers" we called them -- to administrate the
22 working parties. After OKAHARA left they had a
23 special gang of "Bashers."

24 THE MONITOR: "Bashers" -- you mean somebody
25 who bashes?

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1 THE WITNESS: Yes, bashos.

2 Q Will you describe to the Tribunal what that
3 gang did?

4 THE PRESIDENT: We will take his answer
5 after the recess. We will recess for fifteen minutes.

6 (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess
7 was taken until 1500, after which the
8 proceedings were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: We are having great
4 difficulty in hearing what this witness is saying.
5 He must speak up or speak closer to the microphone.

6 Yes, Colonel.

7 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE (Continued):

8 Q Before the adjournment I asked you to
9 describe to the Tribunal what this special sec-
10 tion of men did.

11 A Our duties were to go 'round the work
12 parties, go 'round the airdrome and other work
13 parties, road parties, and these parties would be
14 working in batches of 50. They would visit these
15 working parties, whatever work he was doing. In
16 some instances there was men down trenches, digging
17 artesian drains. They would take over the drain,
18 these parties, work parties, would be working in
19 the drain -- in some instances digging an artesian
20 drain. This special gang or special team of
21 soldiers, about eight in all, would come along
22 and order the party out of the drain, or whatever
23 work they was doing. They would be stood to
24 attention, and these Japanese -- special Japanese
25 guards -- as I said previously, about eight in

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1 number -- were armed with pick handles, canes,
2 and other implements used to belt the prisoners
3 of war with. Now they would stand the gang -- this
4 party of prisoners -- to attention, with their arms
5 outstretched, and they would go along behind them,
6 belting them under the arms, over the shoulder,
7 anywhere at all; they were not particular where
8 they hit a prisoner of war or what they hit him
9 with. This punishment would last, at times, up
10 to twenty minutes, as an average. The whole party
11 would be beaten, and, if a prisoner showed signs
12 of pain, he would get more.

13 Q Now, what would be the physical results
14 to the prisoners?

15 A It would be -- the result would be that
16 some prisoners would be taken back each night to
17 camp, either carried back on stretchers as being
18 rendered unconscious, or arm broken or leg or hips
19 broken, or just badly beat-up condition; men were
20 so weak.

21 Q What was the food position in April, 1943?

22 A I would like to add further to the punish-
23 ment on the drome. Irrespective of what working
24 party was in at the drome, you never knew when it
25 was going to be punished, just come 'round your turn,

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1 or whether you was doing anything, or doing any-
2 thing contrary to the Japanese idea or not, you
3 were punished.

4 Q What was the food position in April, 1943?

5 A The more we complained about this treat-
6 ment at the drome the more intense the punishment
7 was.

8 Q Will you please answer my questions,
9 witness? What was the food position in April, 1943?

10 A At the end of April, 1943, our ration was
11 reduced to about half.

12 Q Well, now, with regard to punishment of
13 prisoners who were brought before the Camp Com-
14 mandant, will you tell the Court what punishment
15 was inflicted upon them?

16 A They would be apprehended and put in
17 cages.

18 Q Will you describe to the Tribunal the
19 first of these cages?

20 A The first cage was a heavy, wooden con-
21 struction, about 4 feet, 6 wide, about 5 feet, 6 --
22 6 feet long, and 2 foot, 9, or 3 foot high, wooden
23 floor, wooden roof, flat. The floor and ceiling
24 was heavy plank, and the walls were about 2 by 2
25 bars, 2-inch spacing. There was a small door

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1 2 feet by 18 inches, which you had to crawl in.

2 Q Well, now, would you tell the Tribunal
3 of an instance where you have seen men put in the
4 cage, and how he was treated?

5 A There was one example, Private Hinchcliffe.
6 He was apprehended at the airport for being away
7 from his party. Hinchcliffe's purpose away from
8 the party was in search of fallen cocoanuts to
9 supplement his food. They fell off the tree to
10 the ground, and he picked them up. He was only
11 caught a short distance away from his party, but he
12 had the meat of the cocoanut in his possession.
13 He was taken back to the camp from the airfield,
14 air-port, airdrome, and placed in front of the guard-
15 house, first standing to attention. While he was
16 standing there for over an hour he was subjected
17 intermittently to beatings from the guard who were
18 in the guard box, as many as four at a time. He
19 was beaten with a stick, a replica of a Samurai
20 sword, one the guard had; another guard had a board;
21 others kicked him. The second in charge of the
22 Japanese guard, Lieutenant MOROTIKI, came along
23 then and ordered him to be put in the cage. Daily,
24 at frequent intervals, I saw Hinchcliffe taken out
25 of the cage and beaten by the guards. He was not

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1 allowed any food for seven days.

2 A And during the day, while he was in the
3 cage, how would he have to sit?

4 A He would have to sit to attention; and
5 if he relaxed at all he would be brought out of
6 the cage and beaten.

7 Q Now, can you give me an estimate of the
8 number of men you have seen given the "cage" treat-
9 ment?

10 A At least 40.

11 Q Well, now, coming to August, 1943, will
12 you tell us what happened then?

13 A During August, 1943, there was a series
14 of searches of the camp. We learned that the
15 Japanese suspected us of having a wireless set.
16 This was confirmed by the finding of a diary during
17 the search, and one particular afternoon Captain
18 HOSIGIMA came to the camp and called for No. 142,
19 prisoner of war; I think that was the number. It
20 turned out to be Lieutenant Wells who came forward.
21 HOSIGIMA at this time was a Captain, and he con-
22 fronted Wells. He says, "Mr. Wells, I am surprised.
23 Is this your diary?" Wells hesitated, and said
24 "yes." He says, "You are a foolish young man.
25 What did you write this for?"

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1 Q What did he do to Wells?

2 A He then seized Wells, smacked Wells
3 across the face, and then seized him by a necker-
4 chief which he had around his neck and twisted it
5 up, and, at the same time screwing it up, continued
6 striking him about the face with his fist. Then
7 he asked Lieutenant Wells, "Where is the radio
8 referred to in this diary? Show it to me."

9 THE PRESIDENT: We do not want all these
10 details. We will never finish. There are ten
11 thousand episodes like this. We cannot hear all
12 the details.

13 What happened to Wells? What was done to
14 him?

15 Q What was done to Wells?

16 A Wells was tied up and taken out of the
17 camp by the Kempetais along with about twenty-six
18 others from the camp, including some senior
19 officers.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Did Wells make an affi-
21 davit? I thought I saw his name in an affidavit
22 here.

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Yes, your Honor.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Are you not satisfied to
25 rest on Wells' affidavit? He covers the same

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1 ground.

2 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANNE: I am quite
3 satisfied, your Honor, but I thought this morning
4 you were anxious to have the excerpts.

5 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE (Continued):

6 Q Were you, yourself, ever in the cage?

7 A Yes, I was in the cage after this inci-
8 dent.

9 Q Will you describe the treatment that you
10 received?

11 A I was tied up and interrogated -- the
12 following night I was arrested, tied up and in-
13 terrogated from five o'clock in the evening until
14 half-past one in the morning. Two other soldiers,
15 including myself, were put into the cage -- the
16 small cage; and in that cage there was three
17 officers, three captains, and a private. That
18 made a total of seven.

19 Q For how long were you kept there?

20 A I think it was four nights and three
21 days.

22 Q Did you receive any mosquito curtains or
23 blankets while you were there?

24 A No.

25 Q Were you let out of the cage at all?

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1 A In the morning about seven o'clock and
2 about five o'clock in the evening.

3 Q Well, now, did any additional troops
4 arrive at that camp?

5 A About the end of March, 1943, there was
6 a party of English prisoners of war brought to
7 Sandakan. The party consisted of 740, approxi-
8 mately.

9 Q Were they in the same camp as you or in
10 an adjacent camp?

11 A At first they was quartered at the air-
12 drone, and later came into an area adjacent to our
13 camp at end of June.

14 Q Well, apart from those troops, did any
15 other troops come into the camp?

16 A There was a force of Australians known
17 as "E Force," that come into the adjacent camp
18 on the first of June, '43.

19 Q And how many were in that force?

20 A Five hundred. That made three separate
21 camps: No. 1 Camps, No. 2 Camps -- the English --
22 No. 3 Camps of 500 Australians.

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1 Q Did you know of any man that died in the
2 cage as a result of his treatment?

3 A Yes, a Private Barber.

4 Q In the first year you were at that camp
5 how many died?

6 A Approximately twenty-four.

7 Q And what did they die of?

8 A Beriberi, mainly. Other lack of -- just
9 general disability.

10 Q What was the position with regard to food
11 at the end of 1944?

12 A We were reduced then to a ration consisting
13 only of tapioca and sweet potatoes and a small
14 quantity of greens, and four ounces of rice.

15 Q Coming to the end of January 1945, what
16 happened then?

17 A At the end of January, around about the
18 25th, there was a demand come to the camp requir-
19 ing 500 Australian prisoners of war for a working
20 party.

21 Q As a result of that, what happened?

22 A We had a parade and a medical inspection
23 and the fitter ones were detailed for this party.

24 Q And what happened then?

25 A The first party of Australians moved out

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1 of the camp on the morning of the 28th of January
2 and they continued to move out in batches of
3 approximately fifty, until nine parties had gone,
4 and the total prisoners of war that were mustered
5 up were only 470, on the both camps, English and
6 Australian -- that is all they could muster.

7 Q Apart from that number that went out, had
8 other officers and men been removed from your camp?

9 A Yes, from time to time they had moved the
10 senior officers out, later in 1942 and then in
11 September 1943 the main party of officers were
12 moved to Kuching. The officers that they left were
13 two captains, a lieutenant, and three medical of-
14 ficers and three padres.

15 Q And what was the general condition of the
16 men who were left at Sandakan after the party moved
17 out to Ranau?

18 A There was 90% unfit. There was a few fit
19 personnel there on general camp duty.

20 Q And with regard to those men, were they
21 called for working parties?

22 A Yes, irrespective of their condition. If
23 they could walk they were sent out to work, forced
24 out to work.

25 Q And what method was adopted if the men were

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1 too sick to go out?

2 A If they couldn't get the required number
3 they would have a full parade of the personnel
4 left in camp and then a private Japanese soldier
5 would go along and inspect them. If a prisoner had
6 his leg tied up he would probably kick it, to see
7 if the man was really sick, and a prisoner who had
8 been crippled, with a walking stick, his walking
9 stick was taken and he would go along the line and
10 belt them.

11 Q And if a doctor objected to a man being
12 sent out, what would happen?

13 A The doctor would be subjected to a belting,
14 beating, from this Japanese soldier, for interfering.

15 Q How many deaths occurred in March of 1945 at
16 the camp?

17 A Approximately 231.

18 Q Was there any fusion of the British camp
19 and the Australian camp later?

20 A Yes, late in April, owing to the reduced
21 number of prisoners, they were moved into a wired
22 off area in No. 1 camp with the Australians.

23 Q Now, coming to the 29th of May, how many
24 men were in the camp, on the morning of the 29th
25 of May?

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1 A Around about 740. There may have been a
2 few more.

3 Q And did this comprise hospital cases as
4 well as walking cases?

5 A Yes, the total prisoners of war.

6 Q And how many of these were hospital cases?

7 A There was over 400 hospital cases, stretcher
8 cases alone. Some of them were on sticks, or bones
9 broken, but in such a state that they had to be
10 helped along or carried. And of English there was
11 over a hundred.

12 Q What happened on the 29th of May, '45?

13 A At about 9:00 on the morning of the 29th of
14 May Captain TAKAKURA, accompanied by Lieutenant
15 WATANABE and Staff Sergeant ICHIKAWA, who was the
16 QM, inspected the camp. About a quarter of an hour
17 after they left the camp we observed the old camp
18 that was then unoccupied, No. 3 and No. 2 camps,
19 being burned, destroyed by fire, and around about
20 our area, the camp area, ammunition dumps being ex-
21 ploded.
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1 Q What happened next?

2 A Round about half-past ten, Captain TAKAKURA
3 called for Captain Cook and issued the order that
4 we had to clear the camp within ten minutes. He
5 later extended the time to eleven o'clock, at which
6 time as soon as we left the camp, the last man left
7 the camp—we carried the last man out of the camp,
8 and some gear was left behind—we proceeded to burn
9 huts in No. 1 camp.

10 Q Well, now, coming to five o'clock that night,
11 what happened then?

12 A At five o'clock that night we heard that
13 there was required by the Japanese -- every person
14 that could walk had to be ready, assembled on the
15 parade ground by six o'clock. We were then in an
16 area, the garden area, of No. 2 camp out in the open,
17 no protection for any of the sick whatsoever.

18 Police parties were eventually formed in
19 groups of fifty, and about half-past seven there
20 was three parties outside the gate. And along came a
21 party, armed party, of Japanese soldiers who were
22 halted in front of the gate. They were addressed by
23 Captain TAKAKURA, that they were to take up certain
24 positions, four in front of the flank, and so forth,
25 around the party, and no prisoner was to be allowed to

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1 lag behind or escape.

2 Q Did the parties then move away?

3 A The parties then moved out along the road
4 for a short distance and then guards took up their
5 position, their marching position. And while this was
6 going on the Japanese burned the rest of the buildings,
7 their own buildings, their own barracks, and we pro-
8 ceeded on through the night.

9 Q And how many troops were in these parties?

10 A For the first intention, there was to be--

11 A How many altogether?

12 A The total number left the camp was 536.

13 Q 536. Did you see, at that time, what happened
14 to the remainder of the troops in the camp?

15 A Our position was along the road looking into
16 the camp. The guards were going through the sick
17 and trying to make them stand up, belting them, to
18 try to get more men out the gate. After we moved off,
19 I have never seen any of those prisoners left behind
20 alive.

21 Q How was your party of 536 broken up?

22 A They were in groups of fifty, approximately
23 fifty. One latter party, I think, was sixty-six.

24 Q Were you in charge of any of those parties?

25 A I was in charge of No. 2 group.

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1 Q And what was the state of health of that
2 party?

3 A All except the seven others who were put
4 in the party along with myself were all hospital
5 patients.

6 Q Well, now, when your party moved off, where
7 did it go?

8 A We proceeded down through the agricultural
9 plot down to the main road and out to the 12-mile
10 peg -- which was known as the 12-mile peg -- down to
11 the Sandakan Road.

12 Q Did the other parties move up there, too?

13 A They followed on.

14 Q What happened when you got to the 12-mile peg?

15 A We were halted there and issued with -- each
16 party, with two 100-pound bags of rice; each bag
17 contained a hundred pounds.

18 Q Then what happened?

19 A We were given a piece of paper and told to
20 make a nominal roll at our next stop, and we moved off.

21 Q When did you next stop?

22 A We stopped early in the morning, for about
23 two hours.

24 Q Was your party of fifty complete then?

25 A No. There was about thirty-eight to forty in

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1 it.

2 Q What had happened to the rest?

3 A They had just dropped out, and I never seen
4 them again.

5 Q Did you know the state of any of the other
6 parties at that time?

7 A Yes. No. 1 party was all hospital cases
8 with the exception of the CO of the party, Captain
9 Hislop.

10 Q Did you know then the numerical strength
11 at the time of this first halt?

12 A Yes. At our first halt where we were issued
13 the rice, I had already lost six men.

14 Q Well, now, your number of thirty-eight to
15 forty men, where did they -- what happened then?

16 A On that next morning we formed our nominal
17 roll of personnel in each party, and give account of
18 what we had then, and then we proceeded to march
19 throughout the day.

20 Q And when did you stop?

21 A We actually stopped about 1500 hours in the
22 afternoon. And after submitting a roll call we were
23 told at approximately 1700 hours that we would be
24 resting there for the night.

25 Q What food did you have then?

STICPEWICH

DIRECT

1 A Only the rice that we had been issued with
2 by the Japanese at the 12-mile.

3 Q Well, for how long did this march continue;
4 how many days?

5 A We spent twenty-six days traveling from
6 Sandakan to Ranau.

7 Q How many men did you have left in your party
8 at the conclusion of that march?

9 A My party consisted of thirteen.

10 Q Do you know what happened to the remaining
11 thirty-seven?

12 A At first we surmised that they were being
13 murdered along the route. But since, I have done
14 investigations and have had admissions from Japanese
15 guards, soldiers, that these prisoners that dropped
16 out and lagged behind were murdered by them.

17 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn now until
18 half-past nine tomorrow morning.

19 (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjourn-
20 ment was taken until Friday, 20 December
21 1946, at 0930.)
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