

1626A

I, VX39006 Major John Kevin LLOYD of Army Headquarters
make oath and say:

Ambron

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked "J1" is a true copy
of an affidavit sworn by Allan Frank WINSOR
on 26 Apr. 1946 which I have in my custody in the
course of my duties.
3. The original affidavit cannot be made available
immediately as it is required for trials of minor
war criminals.

Sworn before me at MELBOURNE)

this 27 day of May, 1946.) J. Lloyd /s/
Major

/s/ F. D. Grompton Capt
An officer of the
Australian Military Forces

In the Supreme Court of Victoria

I ALLAN FRANK WINSOR of 4 Pynsent Street Horsham in the State of Victoria Laborer make oath and say :-

1. THAT I was recently a member of the Australian Military Forces, and that my Army Number was NX47187, and that my rank was Private.

2. THAT on the first day of February 1942 I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at Ambon.

3. THAT at all times during which the occurrences to which this affidavit refers took place, I remained a prisoner of war in the custody of the Japanese.

4. THAT on or about the fourth day of November 1942 I arrived under Japanese guard at the island of Hai-Nan with a party of Australian and Dutch prisoners totalling about 500 in number.

5. THAT at the time of the occurrences to which this affidavit refers, the senior Australian officer in charge of the compound on the said island in which I was imprisoned was Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the 2/21 Australian Infantry Battalion; and the Japanese officer in charge of the compound was one Lieutenant Tutki, a marine officer.

6. THAT the said Lieutenant Tutki was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and of stocky build, and during the year 1943 was about 30 years of age as far as I could judge. He was a very good-looking man, and had no fingers missing and no visible scars.

7. THAT outside the compound in which I was confined, but in the same area, there were billeted under Japanese guard a number of Chinese coolie labour gangs.

8. THAT the events to which I am about to refer took place on the said island of Hai-Nan some time during the year 1943. I took little count of time, but I would estimate that they probably took place during the month of May in that year. In any case I can say for certain that they took place before the autumn rains.

9. THAT at that time the compound in which I was confined was guarded by about 12 guards.

10. THAT late one afternoon these guards were reinforced by a number of extra guards.

11. THAT subsequently during the same afternoon and before sunset I saw approximately ten motor-trucks come into the compound. These trucks contained a total number of about 120 Chinese coolies, who were guarded by Japanese civilians. When the trucks arrived in the compound the civilian guards left and were replaced by a military guard consisting of the reinforcement guards referred to in paragraph 10 hereof together with 6 or 7 of the regular guards of the compound. The trucks remained in the compound until after sunset.

12. THAT while the trucks were in the compound as afore-said I saw a party of approximately 20 Chinese laborers taken past the compound. They were carrying shovels. I saw them go up to the top of a bare sandhill between half

/a mile

a mile and three-quarters of a mile away. There they remained and appeared to be working. They were too far away for me to see actually what they were doing.

13. THAT on that day at about 7:30 p.m. or 7:45 p.m. (as nearly as I can estimate) I saw the trucks leave the compound. It was just dark enough for them to have their headlights lit. They still carried all the Chinese they had brought to the compound, and there also travelled on them the same guards who had taken over from the civilian guards when the trucks arrived in the compound. I saw the said Lieutenant Tutki go with the guards and he appeared to be in charge of them and of the movements of the trucks. I followed the lights of the trucks until they all stopped at about the top of the said bare hill. After they had stopped the lights were all turned off. After some delay I saw the working party of about 20 Chinese who had previously gone up the hill march past the compound on their return.

14. THAT at or about the time the said working party returned I heard from the direction of the hill a certain amount of squealing. I cannot be certain whether or not these squeals came from the Chinese or the Japanese. The Japanese often squealed when at their work.

15. THAT after the trucks had gone up towards the hill a friendly Formosan guard known as "Smiler" told me and some others that the Chinese who had been taken up in the trucks were going to be bayoneted. He said that they were being executed for running dope in their camps and that the Japanese had been unable to find the actual culprits and had therefore picked people at random out of the huts in which the Chinese lived and were taking them for execution.

16. THAT about two hours after they had left the compound I saw the trucks come back empty, except for the guards and Lieutenant Tutki. The additional guards who had come in the afternoon did not then stay at the compound, but the guards who had been stationed in the compound returned to their quarters where they immediately began drinking. They became very drunk and noisy, but I could not make out what they were saying.

17. THAT the next day another small Chinese working party went past the compound, up to the hill, and they appeared to do some work. They carried shovels.

18. THAT on the day after the trucks visited the compound the said "Smiler" told me and others that the Chinese who had been taken on the trucks had been lined up in front of the mass graves and there bayoneted, mostly in the heart.

19. THAT on the day after the trucks visited the compound the six or seven of the compound guards who had gone up to the hill with the trucks were making a joke of the events of the previous evening to me and to others. Their conversation was generally to the effect that they would eventually be bayoneting us, putting us into a big hole and filling it in, just as (they said) "We did to the Chinese yesterday".

/20. THAT

20. THAT among the guards who had been to the hill in the trucks and was joking in this way in my presence was a Formosan known as Senasan. He was about 5 feet 4 inches in height, and very lightly-built. He looked about 18 years of age, but claimed to be 22. He had no visible scars or distinguishing marks. He had a whitish complexion, with black hair. His features were sharper in the face than those of most Formosans, Japanese, or Chinese.

21. THAT I have forgotten the names of the other guards who were joking as described in paragraph 19 hereof.

22. THAT I never heard Lieutenant Tutki make any statement about, or comment on, the events hereinbefore set out.

23. THAT about a month after the events hereinbefore set out, in different working parties, I passed over the top of the said bare hill. I could see that there had been an excavation there, which had been filled in. There was a bad smell there, as of decomposing bodies.

SWORN at Horsham in the State of)
Victoria this 26th day of April) (Sgd) A. F. WINSOR
1946.)

Before me (Sgd) IAN BENNETT

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the
State of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

Exhibit - "J1"

This is the document marked Exhibit "J1" referred to in the affidavit of VX39006 Maj J.K. Lloyd sworn before me this twenty seventh day of May 1946 as being produced and shown to him at the time of his swearing his said affidavit.

/s/ R. D. Crompton, Capt.
An officer of the
Australian Military Forces.

This photograph marked H, was produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946

Taken at the Photo Capt

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces

1627A

Sho

EXHIBIT H



證據「A」

之は、R. G. ターナー少佐に今1946年5月
27日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見せしめた
「A」と印された写真である。

陸軍大尉〔ローランド・ダブリュー・4ヤボール〕

(オーストラリア軍将校)

^{Exhibit "A.A."}
This is the photograph marked "A.A." produced & shown
to Maj. R.G. TURNER at the time of swearing
his affidavit this 27th Day of May 1946

Richard D. Dapple Capt.
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「A.A」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今、1946年
5月27日、其の宣誓の時提出し見
せしめて「A.A」と印され写真である。
陸軍大尉(ローランド・ダブリュー・チャポール)
(オーストラリア軍将校)

This is the photograph marked B, produced and shown
to Major R G TURNER at the time of swearing
his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946.

Kelvin J. Chapple Capt.

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「B」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時 提出し
せしめた「B」と印エト在寫真である。

陸軍大尉（ローランド・ダブリュ・チャップル）

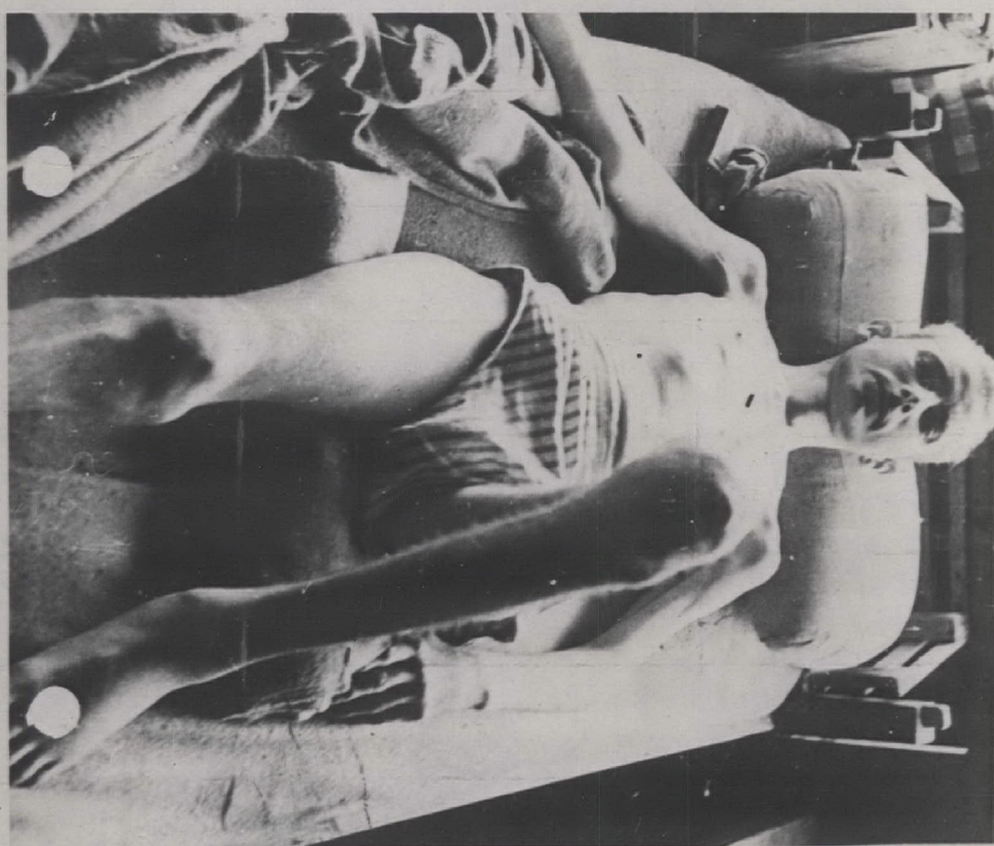
（オーストラリア軍將校）

Exhibit "BB"

This is the photograph marked "BB," produced
and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time
of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946.

Richard H. Hattle CAPT

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「B.B」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見
せしめた「B.B」と印された写真である。

陸軍大尉（ロース・ダブリュー・チャポール）

（オーストラリア軍将校）

EXHIBIT 'C'

This is the photograph marked C, produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946.

Robert H. Phottle Capt.

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「C」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今1946年
5月27日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見せ
しめた「C」と印エホエ写真である。

陸軍大尉〔ローランド・ダブリエー・チャポール〕

(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit "C.C."
This is the photograph marked "C.C." produced
& shown to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of
swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Rexford W. Chapple Capt.
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.
RESTRICTED



證據「C.C.」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見せ
しめた「C.C.」と印エ小写真である。

陸軍大尉(ローランド・グレイ・4ヤボール)

(オーストラリア軍将校)

This is the photograph marked D, produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946.

087 - Robert R. Harte Capt.

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「D」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出見せ
しもの「D」と即ち此を寫真である。

陸軍大尉（ローランド・ダブリュー・チャポール）

（オーストラリア軍將校）

Exhibit "E."
 Here is the photograph marked "E" produced & shown
 to Lt. Col. ^{MAJOR R. G. TURNER} ~~J. K. FREEDER~~ at the time of
 swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946
 Capt.

Robert H. Shottle Capt.

Officer of the Australian Military Forces.

RESTRICTED



證據「E」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
 5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見
 せしめた「E」と印を付した写真である。

陸軍大尉(ローランド・グアリー・ヤボール)

(オーストラリア軍将校)

EXHIBIT 'F'

This is the photograph marked 'F', produced
and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of
swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Peter A. H. Chaffee Capt

1st Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「F」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見
せしめた「F」と印された写真である。

陸軍大尉 [ローランド・グブリエー・タボール]

(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit "G."
Here is the photograph marked "G" produced & shown
to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of his swearing
his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946.

Richard H. Chapp. Capt.
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「G」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日 其の宣誓の時 提出し
見せしめた「G」と印された写真である。

陸軍大尉 [ローランド・ダブリュー・チャポール]

(オーストラリア軍將校)

This is the photograph marked "H" produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Robert H. Chapple Capt

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「H」

之は R. G. 2-1-1 少佐に於て 1946 年 5 月
27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見せ
めた「H」と印を付し写真である。

陸軍大尉(ロバート・ダブリュー・チャップル)
(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit "I"
This is the photograph marked "I" produced & shown
to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of swearing his
affidavits this 27th Day of May 1946

Capt. Nelton H. Sharpe
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「I」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日 其の宣誓の時 提出し見せ
めた「I」と印さしに寫真である。

陸軍大尉 (ローランド・グブリュー・4ヤポール)
(オーストラリア軍將校)

EXHIBIT. J

This is the photograph marked 'J' produced
and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of
swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946

Robert W. Shattle Capt

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「J」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今1946年
5月27日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見
せしめた「J」と印さしに写真である。

陸軍大尉（ロランド・ダブリュー・チャポール）

（オーストラリア軍将校）

Exhibit "K"
 This is the photograph marked "K" produced &
 shown to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of
 swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

John A. Kraft & Co.
 Officers of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「K」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に 今 1946 年
 5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し見
 せしめた「K」と印された写真である

陸軍大尉〔ローランド・ダグリュエ・4ヤホール〕

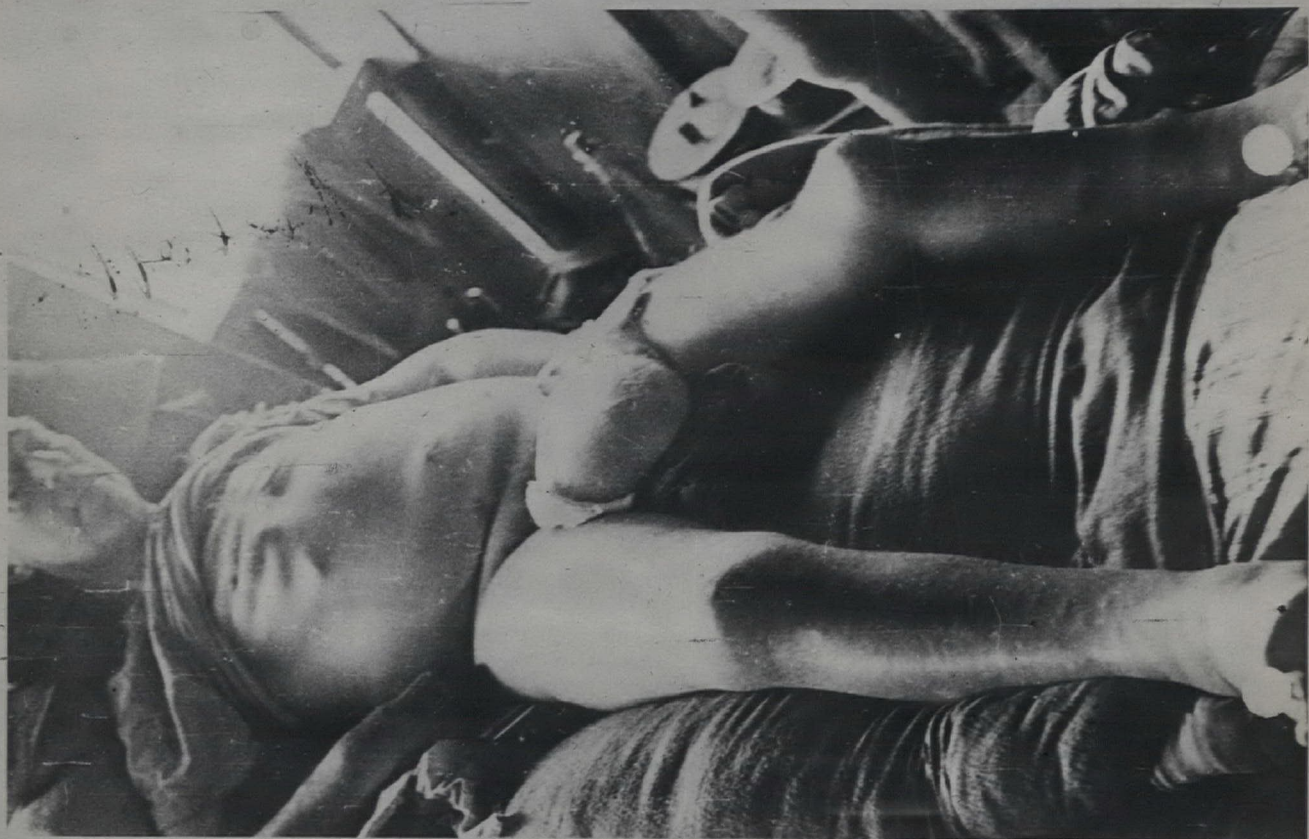
(オーストラリア軍将校)

EXHIBIT "L"

This is the photograph marked "L" produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit, this 27th day of MAY 1946

Robert H. Charles Capt

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「L」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
見せしめたる「L」と印を付した写真である。

陸軍大尉 [ローランド・チャールズ・セポール]

(オーストラリア軍将校)

EXHIBIT "M"

This is the photograph marked "M" produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946.

Richard Holloffe Capt.

an Officer of the Australian Military Force



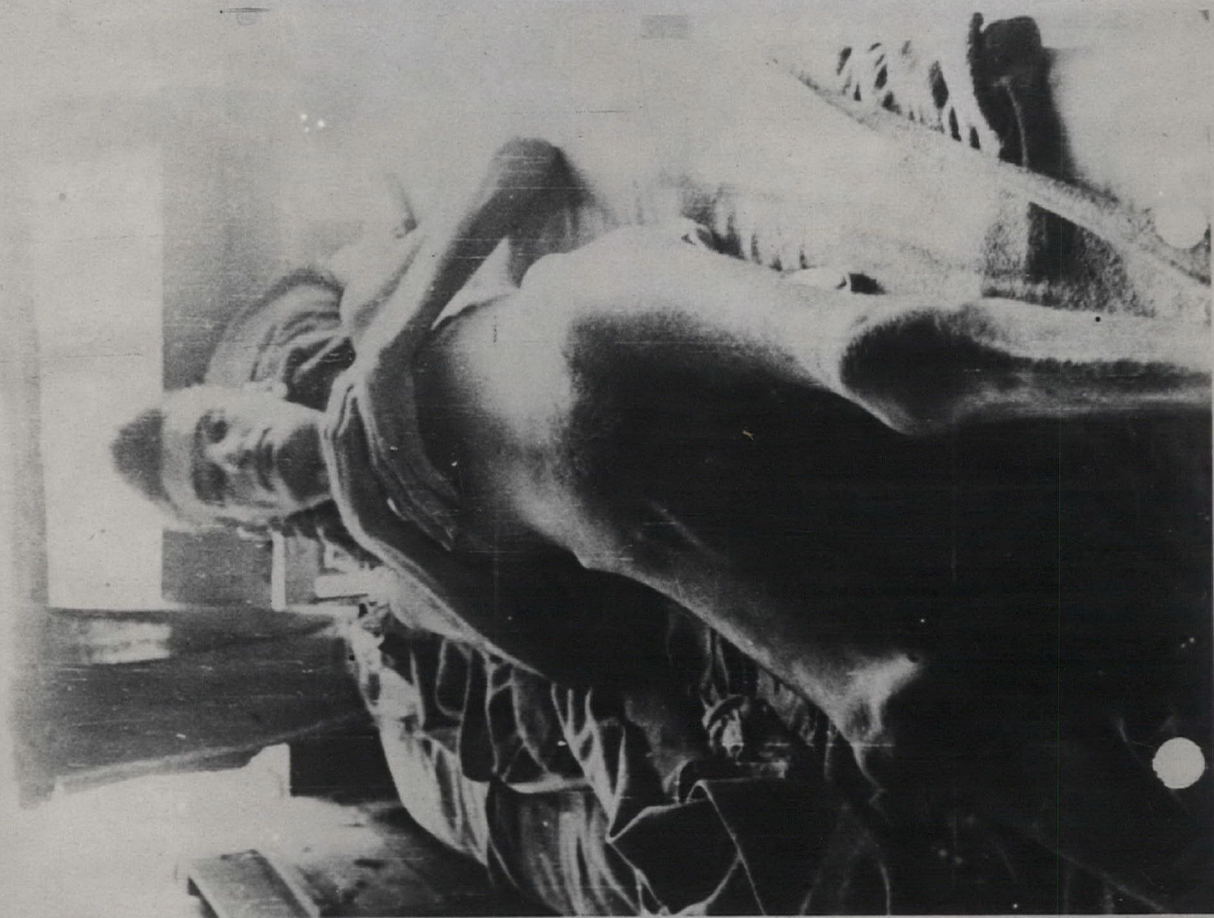
證據「M」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日 其の宣誓の時 提出し見せ
しもの「M」と印し小写真である。

陸軍大尉 (ロラン・グーリュ・チヤポール)
(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit "N"
This is the photograph marked "N" produced & shown
to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of swearing
his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Reuben H. Shaple Capt.
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「N」

之はR. G. ターナー少佐に今1946年
5月27日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
見せしむる「N」印シトモ寫眞である。

陸軍大尉(ロースト、ダブリュー・チャールズ)

(オーストラリア軍将校)

EXHIBIT "O"

This is the photograph marked "O," produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Robert H. Hofflee Capt

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「O」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
見せしめた「O」と即ち此の写真である。

陸軍大尉 [ローランド・ダグリュ・チャボル]
(オーストラリア軍将校)

EXHIBIT "Q"

This is the photograph marked "Q" produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946

Nathan H. Chappe CPT

and Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「Q」

之は又、G. T. Turner 少佐に今、1946年
5月27日、其の宣誓の時提出し
見せしめ「Q」と印エキテ写真である。

陸軍大尉 [ロラン・ダリュエール]

(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit "R"

This is the photograph marked "R" produced & shown to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of his swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Roland W. Chapple Capt.
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「R」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今1946年
5月27日、其の宣誓の時提出し見
せしめた「R」と印された写真であら

陸軍大尉〔ローランド・チャップル〕

(オーストラリア軍将校)

EXHIBIT 'S'

This is the photograph marked 'S' produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946

Richard H. Shaffer CAPT

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「S」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日 其の宣誓の時 提出し見
せしめた「S」と印された写真である。

陸軍大尉 (ローランド・ダブリュー・サボール)

(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit "T"
This is the photograph marked "T" produced &
shown to Maj R. G. TURNER at the time of
swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Robert H. Harte Capt.
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.
REGISTERED



證據「T」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今、1946年
5月27日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
見せしめたる「T」と印されし写真である。

陸軍大尉 [ロ-ランド・グロウ-ヤホ-ル]

(オーストラリア軍將校)

EXHIBIT "U"

This is the photograph marked "U" produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946.

Robert H. Hottle CAPT

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「U」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
見せしめた「U」に印した写真である。

陸軍大尉（ローランド・グブリエ・ヤボール）

（オーストリア中軍將校）

Exhibit "V"
This is the photograph marked "V" produced &
shown to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of
swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Leand H. Clarke Capt.
Officer of the Australian Military Forces.

RESTRICTED



證據「V」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に於て 1946 年
5 月 27 日 其の宣誓の時 提出し
見せしめた「V」と印字を寫真である。

陸軍大尉 (ロイボ・デグリー・サボール)
(オーストラリア軍将校)

EXHIBIT "W"

This is the photograph marked "W" produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946

Peter H. Shuttle CAPT

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「W」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
見せしめたる「W」と印コトに写真である。

陸軍大尉 [ローランド・ゴッフェー・サボール]

(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit - "X"
 This is the photograph marked "X" produced &
 shown to Maj R.G. TURNER at the time of
 swearing his affidavit this 27th day of May 1946.

Peter H. Shapple Capt.
 Officer of the Australian Military Forces.



證據「X」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
 5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
 見せしめた「X」印の正真正真正である。

陸軍大尉（ロアソン・ダブリュー・4ヤボール）

（オーストラリア軍将校）

EXHIBIT 'Y'

This is the photograph marked 'Y' produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946

Richard H. Haffle CHFT

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces

RESTRICTED



證據「Y」

之は R. G. 7-1-1 少佐に於て 1946 年
5 月 27 日、其の宣誓の時、提出し
見せしむる「Y」と印しし写真である。

陸軍大尉 (ローランド・ダグリュ・4440-11)

(オーストラリア軍将校)

Exhibit Z

This is the photograph marked "Z" produced and shown to Major R. G. TURNER at the time of swearing his affidavit this 27th day of MAY 1946.

Richard H. Chapple CAPT

an Officer of the Australian Military Forces



證據「Z」

之は R. G. ターナー少佐に今 1946 年
5 月 27 日 其の宣誓の時 提出し
見せしめた「Z」と印字に等しいである。

陸軍大尉(ロザン・ダブリュー・ヤコブス)

(オーストラリア軍将校)

I, VX53381, Major Richard Guy TURNER of 519 Kooyong Road, Gardenvale in the state of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. That I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces and am in charge of matters pertaining to recovered Australian prisoners of war at the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees, Army Headquarters, Melbourne.
2. That in the course of my duties, I have the custody of official photographs of prisoners of war recovered from Hainan Island.
3. That now produced and shown to me at the time of my swearing this Affidavit and marked Exhibits "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K", "L", "M", "N", "O", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "U", "V", "W", "X", "Y", "Z", "AA", "BB", "CC" are twenty nine (29) of such official photographs.
4. I am informed, and verily believe, that such Exhibits are photographs of prisoners of war recovered at Hainan Island in August, 1945.
5. Such belief is based upon a memorandum in my custody dated 27th November, 1945, from the Australian Military Mission at Washington addressed to HQ, AMF, Melbourne wherein is stated (inter alia) -
 - (a) that the photographs enclosed with the said memorandum were taken at a Prisoners of War Camp at Bakli Bay, Hainan Island, by Captain Leonard Woods of US Army between 27/29 August, 1945.
 - (b) that the said Captain Woods with others arrived at Hainan Island on 27th August, 1945 and accepted virtual surrender of the Island and liberated the captives.
6. That at the time I received the said memorandum, there was enclosed therewith (inter alia) the said exhibits of this my affidavit.

SWORN at MELBOURNE)
this 27th day of) /s/ R. GUY TURNER, Major
May, 1946)

Before me,

/s/ RICHARD H. CHAPPLE, Capt.
An officer of the
Australian Military Forces.

SYNOPSIS

FORMOSA,

FORMOSA

a) Prosecution document numbered 5182, the Affidavit of Col. C. H. STRINGER, R.A.M.C., is offered for identification and the excerpts marked therein produced in evidence. This document describes the conditions in and the disgraceful treatment of Allied senior officers in KARENKO Camp. Food was grossly inadequate and the officers were subjected to every humiliation that could be devised. They were beaten without reason, and forced to do heavy manual work. One room was allotted by the Japanese to serve as a hospital ward; there was no equipment and drugs were mostly those smuggled in by the P/W. Requests for medicines were largely ignored.

There were periods when beatings were worse than at any other times, suggesting that the 'hate' periods were ordered by the Camp officers who themselves took part in assaulting the prisoners.

b) Prosecution Document numbered 5170B, the Affidavit of W.O.I. J.O. EDWARDS, being offered for identification, the marked excerpts are produced in evidence. This document states that the witness arrived at KINKASEKI Camp, where 1,200 men commenced work in the Copper mines. The workings were unbearably hot, and dangerously without safeguards. Every man who worked in the mines has scars as a result of the conditions and accidents. Hot acid water dripped from low roofs, holes in the grounds were unguarded.

Men who failed to complete the day's task were beaten with the shaft of hammers, three feet long and 1 1/2 inches thick. Men were beaten into insensibility and kicked.

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

In May, 1945, the camp moved to KOKOTSU. Conditions here were dreadful, food reached starvation level, the camp had to be built by the men themselves and food and materials brought up daily by men worn and exhausted from long travel, over 8 miles of rough jungle track.

After the war was over on August 27, the camp moved to TAIHOKU. No provision was made for the sick. Weakened men had to carry the sick themselves on bamboo stretchers under a blazing sun. Two men died on the journey.

c) Prosecution document numbered 5187, the sworn testimony of Sgt. J.L. MASSIMINO, is produced for identification, the marked

excerpts therein being offered in evidence. This document states that the witness went to HATEO Camp in December, 1944, remaining there for 2 months.

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

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

/s/ W. R. Galers Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General

MD/JAG/FS/JC/117.
AMBN/AKS

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
AT KARENKO, FORMOSA.

A F F I D A V I T

Wainwright
Personal
in
Formosa
"Karenko"
Camp.

I, Colonel CHARLES HERBERT STRINGER, D.S.O., O.B.E, Royal Army Medical Corps, at present stationed at Headquarters, Southern Command, SALISBURY, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was taken prisoner on 15 February 1942 at SINGAPORE and was later transported together with a party of senior officers to FORMOSA; we arrived at KARENKO Camp, FORMOSA on 8 September 1942.
2. On arrival at KARENKO Camp, FORMOSA, all Officers and Other Ranks in the party were herded together in one room and stripped naked. We had to stand in this state for upwards of half an hour while our clothes and kits were examined in minute detail by Japanese privates and N.C.O's.
3. Apart from continued starvation on a breakfast cup full of plain boiled rice and a similar quantity of very thin vegetable soup three times a day we were not manhandled until 22 September 1942 when the "hate" first started with Major Generals BECKWITH SMITH and KEITH SIMMONS being beaten for not saluting a Japanese soldier known as "Satan" or "Scarface" and said to be a Formosan. This man later attained an unevitable notoriety in Karenko and TANASATA Camps for repeated beatings of prisoners. He developed a technique of hiding so that the prisoners could not see him, then he would suddenly appear and beat the prisoner for not saluting him.
4. On 23 September 1942, Colonel LAWRENCE, United States Army, was badly beaten and knocked down for complaining about the poor rice ration. Brigadier BACKHOUSE was kicked repeatedly by a Japanese soldier, who passed behind him when he was washing his face, for

not saluting.

5. On 25 September 1942 there was a general orgy of beating of prisoners, mainly on the faked charge of not saluting. Generals WAINRIGHT (United States Army) and PERCIVAL interviewed the Camp Commandant (Captain INAMURA) to try and get this brutality stopped.

On 28 September 1942 there was a further recrudescence of beatings for all manner of so-called offences; no prisoner was safe. These beatings continued daily, waxing and waning in numbers.

6. By the middle of October 1942, owing to the continuous starvation, hunger oedema was prevalent amongst the prisoners and during this time and subsequently during our entire stay at KARENKO we were forced to do heavy manual work on the farm outside the camp morning and afternoon, a total of six hours daily. Only Lieutenant-Generals, Governors and those over 60 were exempt and they were employed on goat herding.

7. On 11 November 1942 Major-General BECKWITH died of diphtheria. He had been very ill for 48 hours before. Attempts to get the advice and assistance of the Japanese doctor and to get supplies of anti-diphtheria serum failed. At 4 A.M., when he was practically moribund, he was taken to a nearby Japanese hospital where a tracheotomy was done and he died shortly afterwards. No prisoner of war doctor was allowed to see him after his removal.

8. On 29 January 1943 Japanese reporters swarmed round the camp trying to get "happy prisoner" stories; instead they were told about the bad food, accommodation and heavy work. As a result from the 30th January to 3rd February inclusive an intensive orgy of face slappings and beatings went on all day and during the night.

9. The worst "hate" period began on 21 February 1943 and lasted until 3 March 1943; it went on day and night. In order to give the sentries plenty of scope, a series of ridiculous orders were issued, such as "all buttons will be done up, both indoors and outdoors, hands must never be put in pockets, nails must be closely trimmed and clean", etc. As a result, the only place where one was fairly safe was in the latrine which the Japanese very rarely visited as

it was always stinking and overflowing in spite of our repeated protests. The beatings during this period were exceptionally severe and prolonged, though no one was killed. Brigadier LUCAS had a tooth knocked out. Lieutenant-General HEATH was brutally assaulted on 27th because his broken arm was not held rigidly down to his thigh when he was saluting. A deliberate attempt was made to put his eye out by repeated blows. I examined his eye shortly afterwards and it was only by a miracle the sight was not lost. On 26 February 1943 a conference was held between the 2nd in command of the camp (Captain IMANURA would never interview prisoners) and some of the senior prisoners to try and stop these beatings. The latter were told by the 2nd in command that the sentries were always right in beating prisoners and that Japanese internees were being beaten by the English and Americans. This conference had no result except to intensify the vicious, sadistic behaviour of the Japanese guards, as was usually the case when protests were made. The guards were at liberty to devise and improve fresh punishments. For example, at 11:30 p.m. on 2 March 1943, I saw Colonel BERRY, United States Army, standing rigidly to attention outside the latrine. His arms were stretched out stiffly in front of him and between his outstretched hands he held a heavy wet wooden rice bucket weighing over 5 kilos. The hands supported the bucket by pressure from the sides, thus assuring a double strain on his muscles. He appeared to be alone when I first saw him but actually the sentry was prowling about watching him and any relaxation of his strain produced a jab with a bayonet or a blow from a rifle butt. He was kept in that position for half an hour and he never learned what his "crime" was.

10. On 7 March 1942, Group Captain BISHOP, Royal Air Force, was beaten on evening parade by Lieutenant NAKASHIMA ("Foxy Percy") with his scabbard. On 7 March 1942, BISHOP was taken to the conference room, knocked down by the Japanese Serjeant-Major (name unknown) and, whilst on the ground, was kicked by Lieutenant NAKASHIMA. His crime was wearing a khaki sweater on parade. The weather was cold and wet.

11. I consider Captain IMAMURA, Lieutenant WAKASUGI and Lieutenant NAKASHIMA responsible for instigating and abetting the brutal treatment of prisoners, only a few samples of which have been recorded above. That it was not due to the spontaneous and natural indignation of sentries regarding the way their own internee nationals were supposed to be treated was evidenced by:

- (i) The beatings carried out by these officers themselves;
- (ii) The manner in which all beatings were condoned;
- (iii) The way in which waves of brutality were turned off or on as occasion served, viz, a visit by Press reporters or complaints made by prisoners.

I also consider Lieutenant-General ANDO, Commander-in-Chief, FORMOSA, and Major-General IGUCHI, his Chief of Staff, and Admiral HASEGAYA, Governor of FORMOSA responsible for having visited the camp and condoned, if they had not already instigated, the brutalities there.

12. No hospital accommodation was provided in KARENKO. One room was allotted for medical inspection room and hospital war purposes. It was largely a thoroughfare and no equipment was provided. The prisoner had to bring in his own prison bedding. There patients were treated and recovered or died. The drugs used were mainly such as had been smuggled in by prisoners though much of this was seized by the Japanese on arrival or during later searches. Requests for medicines were largely either ignored or we were told they were not available. Some drugs, notably quinine and atabrine, were supplied, but in a niggardly manner and every tablet had to be accounted for.

Laboratory examinations of specimens were practically non-existent. No equipment was provided. Occasionally, specimens were taken away for examination by the Japanese hospital and, as a rule, either no report could be obtained or a result was frequently given which was at variance with the clinical findings.

13. I agree with all the paragraphs of Major-General B. KEYES' affidavit regarding KARENKO CAMP.

SWORN by the foresaid CHARLES HERBERT STRINGER)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of WESTMINSTER)
this 25th day of February 1946)

BEFORE ME

(Signed) C. H. STRINGER

(Signed) A. M. PELL-MACDONALD
Major Legal Staff
Office of the Judge Advocate General
LONDON S.W.1.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE
MATTER OF NO. 1 PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, FORIOSA,
SITUATED AT KINKASAKI. Nov 42 to May 45

A F F I D A V I T

Sub one in 2
I, No. 165479 JAMES NEHEMIAH CROSS, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, with permanent address at 20, Stanley Road, BRULLEY, Kent, make oath and say as follows:-

Work in mine
1. I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15th February 1942 and was subsequently held prisoner at CHANGI, SINGAPORE until my arrival at KENLUNG, FORIOSA, on 14th November 1942. I was a prisoner at the KINKASAKI Camp from November 1942 and during the whole of the time that this camp was in existence until May 1945. During this period Major J.F. CROSSBANK, Royal Artillery, was the Personnel Administrator (P.A.). I kept a diary of the main events at the camp, and portions of this diary are referred to below.

2. GENERAL.

Out of about 1,000 officers and men who were landed from the Japanese steamer "England Maru" at KENLUNG, the Northern port of FORIOSA, on 14th November, 1942, one party consisting of 523 (34 officers, 489 other ranks) were numbered off and made to stand for two and a half hours in the street. It was bitterly cold and pouring with rain; we were wearing only tropical clothing. After this we were taken by train to SEIHO station and then ordered to march six or seven miles into the mountains. During this march, many of the weaker fell by the wayside but no one was allowed to attend to them and they were beaten and kicked by the Japanese guards until they got up and staggered on their way. No transport was provided for kits and most men threw theirs away after one or two miles' marching. Luckily, it was collected later by the local passenger 'bus. The party arrived at the Chinese school at KINKASAKI at about 5 p.m. General sorting out continued until 9 p.m., no-one being allowed to sit or lean against the wall. During this time Japanese newspaper reporters tried interviewing various officers and men, and it would appear that most of the replies received to their questions were unprintable.

We were then addressed by a very pompous Japanese Officer through an interpreter. This officer stated that he was the Camp Commander, and we subsequently learnt that his name was Lieutenant WAKIYA A. He continued for over an hour to reel off the Japanese successes in the War, saying that we should receive plenty of bread and meat as soon as they had captured Australia, "which would be very soon now". Following that, he read out the rules of the camp and made a special point that if any prisoner laughed at the Japanese or Japanese habits, they would be severely punished. After this we left the school and about half an hour's march brought us to the camp. Here we had to pile all our kit in one room and were then taken four at a time in front of the "Kenpei" (Security Police), completely stripped and searched; approximately one man in four was knocked down for the amusement of the "Kenpei". We were left with either a shirt or a pair of pants only and given wooden clogs in place of boots or shoes. After this we were taken outside and continued to stand in the rain and cold, dressed only in these clothes, for a further three hours. Eventually, about 2 a.m., we were taken to huts, given one loaf of bread, and told that a Vigilant Guard of two men must be on duty between Lights Out and Reveille. These men were responsible for prevention

of fire and stealing, and also told that if anyone escaped whilst they were on duty, they would be dealt with as accomplices. It was not possible to obtain a drink of anything before going to bed. Each man was provided with three blankets, two sheets and a pillow.

It will be seen from the above story that all men had been on the move from 6 a.m. on the 14th November until 2 a.m. on the 15th November. We had been imprisoned on the ship for three weeks, landed in Formosa straight from the tropical climate of Singapore into a cold and wet climate. All this, coupled with the treatment as described above, resulted in the deaths of at least ten men:-

GRIFFITHS
WEAKING
SHAW
CUNN
BRAIN

POKEY
ADAMSON
MILLERY
TARNOCK
JORDAN

JORDON, who was a very sick man on the ship, was unable from the start to march at the required pace and was consequently beaten all the way; he never recovered, and died in February.

On 15th November we were required to collect our kit left in one room on the previous night, and under close supervision to prepare it for inspection. At this point we came into contact with the Formosan Guards, who were to give so much trouble in later months and years. These guards, watched over by Japanese N.C.O's, searched the kit, taking anything they or the Jap N.C.O's wanted, together with forbidden articles. Before leaving Singapore, a Red Cross consignment had been received and many officers and men had a small number of tins of food in their packs. Such delights as Bully Beef had never been seen by the search party before and, of course, all but a few tins were confiscated for their own use. There were also some tins of milk, which we were told would be pooled and used in the Prisoners' Hospital. It is true that this milk was stored in the Hospital, but few patients saw it. The Japanese medical staff never had tea without milk whilst the supply lasted.

The routine of the Camp, as laid down in Regulations for Prisoners of War, Formosa, came into effect as from the 16th November, and was brutally enforced.

The Camp was divided into twelve squads: Officers and N.C.O's in separate squads. Each squad was commanded by a prisoner selected by the Japanese. This commander was responsible for the transmission of orders from the Japanese Army to his squad, and also for the actions of the men under him.

Our billets were extremely overcrowded and all the roofs were old and did not serve to keep out the rain.

The general policy of beating and ruthlessness was very quickly apparent. There were six sentry posts within the Prisoners' area of the camp. All these sentries had to be saluted at all times. It was not possible to go to the latrines without saluting at least two sentries.

The guards were constantly in and out of billets and, of course, it was necessary for the prisoners in each hut to stand up and bow when the guard entered, and also to remain standing to attention whilst he remained in the hut.

During the first three weeks at this camp the beatings were too numerous to give in detail, and I doubt if there was a single prisoner who escaped, the officers coming in for particular attention.

To quote one instance - on the third or fourth night after our arrival, about half an hour after Lights Out, the Guard Commander visited the Officers' Billet and ordered them all to get out of bed. We then inspected the night attire of each one and those who, in his opinion, were inadequately dressed received the butt end of his rifle in the stomach or any part lower which he happened to contact. In addition, the two officers on Night Guard and the Squad Commander - Lt. Colonel NAPIER - were badly beaten for allowing such things to be. This was repeated in each hut in turn. We were told that we must take care of our health.

As will be seen from the Death List, one man, GRIFFITHS, died on the 16th November. One officer and a party of men were taken off, together with the body, to a spot in the mountains some two or three miles from the Camp, the coffin having to be dragged up with ropes. When they arrived they were ordered to commence to cut down the grass and prepare a place for the grave, and thus the cemetery, which was to be used so often, came into being. It is pointed out that wood was provided for a coffin, but no clothing was allowed to remain on the body.

The paper now produced to me and marked "J.T.N.C.1" is a copy of extracts from my diary. The entries made therein were made by me at or near the time when the events described occurred.

On 22nd February 1943 the P.A. submitted a letter of protest to the Camp Commander and a copy thereof is annexed hereto and marked "J.T.N.C.2".

During February and March 1943 there was a great deal of trouble about officers being forced to work at the minehead. As a result of this, certain officers were sentenced to imprisonment for an indefinite period. Copies of correspondence relating to this matter, which is there set out in full, are attached hereto and marked "J.T.N.C.3".

3. WORK

Work was commenced in the KANKASEKI Copper Mines in December 1942. From the Camp to the minehead (which was close to the sea) the men had to descend 1,186 steps each morning and from the minehead to the working levels there were 2,000 more steps. It can be imagined how difficult this climb was after a hard day's work.

The work at the beginning consisted of filling small baskets with copper ore by means of Chungkel (pointed hoe).

The working conditions were atrocious. In some holes there was an incessant flow of acid water from the roof, in others it was not possible to stand up; elsewhere there would be constant falling of the roof and, worst of all, in some places the heat was so terrific that it was only possible to lift the Chungkel about three times before getting a black-out and becoming unconscious. It was learned later that these holes had been closed for so many years as the native labour, Chinese etc., refused to work in them.

The prisoners were organised into working squads, with civilian foremen known as "Hanchos" in charge. These hanchos had white bars painted on their lining hats, starting with one bar for the juniors and up to four bars for the seniors. The one bar hanchos were Formosans and the two bars and upwards were Japanese. Japanese sentries from the Camp did not enter the mine but stayed in a Guard Room at the mine entrance.

Working hours were:	Leave camp:	07.30 hrs
	Lunch break:	one hour
	Return:	18.00 hrs

Lunch, consisting of cold rice and vegetables, was carried individually in wooden boxes.

Clothing consisted of shorts, shirts and rubber and canvas boots (Tabic) but only a 'G' string was worn whilst working in the mine. Apart from a handkerchief and cigarettes, nothing else was allowed to be taken into the mine.

For the first six weeks the work was very light and little or no trouble was experienced. The men made certain contacts with some of the Chinese workers who later kept us fairly well supplied with news. The whole of the labour in this mine was forced labour and ranged from children of seven or eight years old up to Chinese Political Prisoners who had been transported from such places as HONG KONG and SHANGHAI. At about the end of January 1943, three men reported to the P.A. that the two-bar Hanchos had beaten them up with the long shaft of a hammer. Upon inspection they were found to be black and blue all over. The P.A. asked the Jap officer in charge of work to come and see these men, which he did, and thought it was very amusing. From this time onwards the savage and brutal conduct of the mine hanchos would have to be seen to be believed, and instead of using the shafts of their hammers, they used the metal end, i.e. the hammer itself on the heads and bodies of the men.

Every evening when the men finished work, they were lined up by the hanchos in the tunnels of the mine and those who, in their opinion, had not done enough work were beaten with hammers until they were unconscious and had to be carried back into the camp by their comrades. It can be imagined the effect of this on all the men; the mine had become a veritable "hell spot" and the men dreaded the coming of each dawn when they would have to go into the mine again. It was learned later that the threat of being sent to the Copper Lines was used constantly in the other P.O.W. Camps on the Island as an intimidation.

Repeated attempts were made by us with the Japs to improve working conditions, but it is certain that this treatment was in full accordance with the policy of the Camp Commander (Lt. WAKIYAMA) who refused to interfere in any way.

The first death in the mine occurred on 1st February 1943, when Gnr. MILLERSHIP fell down a shale head first and was killed instantly. The Japanese made a great fuss about this first accident and then informed us that it was his own fault and no blame could be attached to them.

Unfortunately the names of these civilians (Hanchos) were unknown to us and the men had nicknames for them such as The Eagle, The Ghost, Frying Pan, Blackie, and several others. All these men live in KINKASAKI itself and it should be very easy to identify them. Indirectly these hanchos were responsible for the deaths of many men in the camp through their

brutal and inhuman treatment. Conditions continued the same during 1943 and every means possible was tried to improve conditions. Various ways and means were devised of keeping sick men in camp unknown to the Japanese.

As a result of this treatment, by 10th May 1943 less than fifty per cent of the men were fit to walk to the mine. The Camp Commander said this was due to Red Cross food. During the next three months, men were constantly beaten, particularly by the hanchos in the mine, without provocation. On one occasion ninety per cent of the sick were forced to work because of an inspection by the Commander in Chief. In August Gnr. SWELNEY was killed by a fall of the roof in the mine, and Gnr. HART was beaten unconscious by the hanchos in the mine. During September 1943 conditions improved a little, and in October the mine hanchos were enlisted in the Japanese Army and came directly under the control of the Camp Commander.

In November, Sjt. PULLINGER was killed by a fall of the roof in the mine. From this time on, as a result of a letter submitted by the P.A., conditions of work improved and complaints were investigated by the Camp Commander.

The copy letter now produced to me and marked "J.T.N.C.4" is a true copy of a letter submitted by the P.A. to the Camp Commander in November 1943.

Early in December 1943 Lieut. WAKIYAMA was replaced as Camp Commander by Capt. IMAMURA.

Deaths in the mine from accidents continued as before. In January 1944 the men were ordered to make bayonets, and strong protest was made by the P.A., as a result of which the work ceased. In April 1944 the P.A. wrote a further letter to the Camp Commander on the subject of accidents, copy of which is now produced to me marked "J.T.N.C.5".

In September 1944 a great speed drive was started in the mine by the Japanese, with most unfortunate results. Most of the bogies in the mine were derailed, pneumatic drills ceased to function, in fact everything went wrong and production hit a new low level. The mine became flooded and work had to be suspended on many levels.

In November 1944 very little work was being done by the men and officially work ended at about 1530 hrs. In February 1945 many of the Japanese hanchos were being conscripted for the Army and work was diminishing. In March the mine closed down completely, and there was no more work until we moved to the jungle camp.

4. MEDICAL

On our arrival at KINMASAKI Camp in November 1942 the Japanese medical staff consisted of one Sergeant TASHIRO (a brutal and ruthless beast) and two privates. The day after we arrived, Gnr GRIFFITHS was taken seriously ill and the Japs asked if there was a doctor in the camp. Captain SIED thereupon moved to the hospital, examined this man and diagnosed diphtheria. At this the Jap medical staff ran away and would not come near. Captain SIED did what he could with the drugs which he had carried from SINGAPORE but Gnr GRIFFITHS died within 24 hours.

The Medical Officer was assisted by three orderlies (one R.A.M.C. and two Regimental orderlies, and Capt. BADGETT, A.D. Corps). Each morning the Jap medical sergeant would appear and start the day's work by severely beating up the doctor and his orderlies. Sick parade was held by the Jap Sergeant and the cure in nearly all cases was to be knocked to the ground with a big stick; as a consequence, men who were really sick did not report so the doctor managed to slip round the huts at the risk of a good beating and attend to the more seriously ill. During December 1942 ten men died; four in January 1943, and ten in February.

The system of medical control was that men who were considered sick enough were admitted to hospital. Men who were considered sick and bed cases were given a red card and allowed to lie down in billets. Men who were considered sick and not fit to work were given white cards, but were worked very hard in all weathers by the Japs in the camp. In all cases these admissions to hospital and the issue of cards were decided by the Japanese sergeant, and if the doctor tried to intervene on behalf of any man, he finished up on the floor.

Immediately before the work parade each morning there was an emergency sick parade held in the camp office and taken by the Jap Medical sergeant. Again treatment was brutal and the only people who were excused from work were men with cuts sustained in the mine. Men with temperatures of 102 and 103 were always ordered to work. Almost every morning the P.A. or his assistant would appeal to the Jap officer when the men were actually on parade and sometimes succeeded in getting these men off work at the last minute; often at the expense of a beating by the medical sergeant. In the hospital almost every day the medical sergeant would beat up a few patients; many of them died within a few hours.

Sick men's rations were cut in half by the Japs and a great number ordered no food at all, the Jap system being: "No work - no food". We had our own methods of dealing with this matter, and sick men in most cases received as much as they could eat.

Every day many men were carried back into the camp by their comrades who were only just strong enough to walk themselves. It would take anything up to two hours' argument with the Jap medical sergeant to get these men off work.

On 26th January, 1943, the P.A. made a formal application in writing to the Camp Commander asking that each squad be allowed to carry First Aid Equipment.

It is interesting to note that all the articles of First Aid had been confiscated from us and locked up by the Japs. This request for First Aid equipment in the mine was repeated verbally by the P.A. on 1st, 5th and 16th February 1943, and afterwards at regular intervals. It was, however, not until February 1944 that two medical orderlies were permitted to accompany the working party.

Very few, if any, drugs were provided by the Japs, and we had to manage with the few which we had been able to carry with us from SINGAPORE. Later, officers were allowed to buy drugs for the Camp. On 15th June 1943 Sergeant DAVIES had acute appendicitis; the Japs told the doctor to remove it but offered no help. After a long argument he was eventually taken to the mining company hospital, and a successful operation was performed by the Jap civilian doctor.

The death rate was now declining but so was the health of the men, especially those working in the mine, and there were innumerable mine accidents.

In August 1943 100 of the sick men were sent to another camp and fit men brought in to replace them, also another doctor, Major B.M. WHEELER, I.M.S., came. This relieved the situation considerably, and the medical staff now consisted of two doctors, four R.A.M.C. and three Regt. orderlies, although it must be remembered that the Japs still maintained absolutely full control over the sick and on many occasions when the doctors ordered a man into hospital, the Japanese medical sergeant throw him out to work. At least once or twice a week the Jap Orderly Officer would call a parade of all the sick in the camp and probably decide that 80 per cent of the men were fit to work, and they were sent to the mine. On one occasion the Jap Commander (Lt. W. HIYAMA) ordered a man (I/Bdr ASKEW) to be picked up and carried down the mine. After some heated words between the P.A. and the Commander the man was allowed to be carried to the hospital instead.

/Towards

Towards the end of 1943 the attitude towards the sick changed considerably. The previous commander (Lt W.KIYAMA) and the brutal medical sergeant had been transferred. A new and larger hospital and good M.I. Room were provided, and by February 1944 we had gained absolute control over the sick. This meant that it was now the doctors who decided which men went into hospital and which men were too sick to work, and whilst the Japs would limit the total number of men who could be off work, the doctors were able to pick out the worst and keep them in camp. In May 1944 a large consignment of Red Cross drugs and some food arrived. The drugs were magnificent and as the men agreed that half the milk in the parcels should be put on one side for the hospital, the outlook was good. These drugs, and especially the milk, were to save many lives during the next twelve months.

Towards the end of 1944 food began to deteriorate and the health declined rapidly.

On the 1st January 1945, definite improvements were made re mine work. Yasumis (holidays) were increased, and it was possible for the doctor to give "weak men's tallies" to mine workers for light work. Reveille was put to 0630 hrs instead of 0600 hrs, and the Commander, pointed out that all this had been done to try and improve the health.

We continued each week during January to make out dozens of different lists of weak men, and then it was suddenly changed and lists were called for of men who were not fit to work in the mine but were well enough to leave the camp.

On 20th January a list had been given to us of weak men to leave the camp for a hospital.

On 1st February we were given another list of fit men to leave the camp (not the most sick).

On 21st February 1945 a party left for J.P.N. On 26th February 1945, the civilian doctor from the mining company was called by the Japs to Captain SEED, R.A.M.C., and Captain J.H.F. STEWART, R.A., who were seriously ill. This doctor examined them thoroughly and through the interpreter told them that they were suffering from malnutrition, and that was the end of that. On 22nd March 1945, every sick man in the camp (including the doctors, of whom Captain SEED was still seriously ill) went to No. 4 Sick Camp, also two medical orderlies, and all drugs from our camp were sent.

From here until 31st May we were left without any doctors or drugs. During May one man developed mental trouble and another tuberculosis of the spine, and on immediate application by the P.N. for these men to be moved into the hospital camp, where there were doctors, was granted. They were subsequently taken on stretchers to that camp. The remainder of the camp was transferred to the Jungle, and the story is told in my affidavit on the "Jungle Camp".

Several requests for a Red Cross representative to visit this camp were made at various times, but in each case the reply came that the mining camp was too inaccessible.

There is now produced to me and marked "J.T.N.C.B." a list of the deaths which occurred among our prisoners from November 1942 to September 1945, showing the cause of death in the last column.

5. FOOD

Upon our arrival in KINKASEKI Camp the food consisted of about 400 gms per day of rice and a little vegetable.

The cooking was done in a separate cookhouse by our own cooks, who drew the daily rations from the Jap Q.M. We were constantly told that as soon as work commenced Meat, Bread, Fish etc. would be provided.

/When

When the work did commence there was no change in the ration, but the men going to work must have more food at the expense of the sick men and those remaining in camp (including officers). In one instance the cook chief issued the same lunch to all prisoners and was sentenced to five days' imprisonment for disobeying orders.

In January 1943 the Commander instituted a most elaborate scheme whereby those men who kept good attendance in the mine (i.e. were not sick) received up to seven extra riceballs per day. Again at the expense of the remainder. This was a most cunning scheme on their part but a most pernicious one as far as we were concerned, and we had great difficulty in persuading men who were really sick not to go to work in order to get the extra food, but it was a great temptation in those days of starvation.

It was a constant fight with the Jap Ration N.C.O. to make sure that we got at least the food ordered by the Commander.

At the end of 1943 we were able to stop this Riceball racket and from then onwards all food was shared throughout the camp and, where necessary, extra food was diverted to the hospital for the most sick patients. Our food was not too bad during 1944.

Work at the mine finished in March 1945 and then there was a very drastic reduction in the rations. Repeated requests were made for more food, and in April the P.M. interviewed the Jap Officer and told him the men were starving. It was pointed out that this did not quite make sense as we knew there were Red Cross rations in the store. They refused to issue the Red Cross supplies as they said it was to be kept for an emergency. However, within a few days we were put back on to workers' rations in spite of the fact that no men in the camp were working.

6. The following are details of personalities at the Camp during the period dealt with above, all of whom must be held in some measure responsible for the conditions which obtained.

Lt (later Capt) W. KIYAMA

Camp Commander from November 1942 to December 1943.

This man was in sole charge of the Camp during the worst period. He was guilty of the utmost brutality, and there was no possibility of any alleviation of our conditions until he left in December 1943.

2/Lt ASHIDA

Third officer from November 1942 to January 1944.

2/Lt OITA

Adjutant and Officer i/c Work from November 1942 to March 1943. This officer was responsible for many beatings-up and demanded a full complement of workers irrespective of sickness. On occasions he was helpful in connection with the work vis-a-vis the mining company.

2/Lt MURAI

Adjutant and Officer i/c Work from June 1943 to March 1944. He was the best officer we had and did a great deal to improve conditions. He was responsible for occasional beatings.

2/Lt SAZUKI

January 1944 to September 1945. This officer became Adjutant when MURAI left in March 1944. He was hostile but not one of the most brutal. Later he smashed Cnr DAILY's jaw after we had moved to the Jungle Camp.

2/Lt TAHARA

THE FILIP

Officer i/c Work March 1944 to September 1945. At first this officer was fairly helpful, but later, at the Jungle Camp, he became far more brutal and unreasonable.

Captain IMAMURA

Camp Commander from December 1943 to September 1945. At this camp IMAMURA was a great improvement on WAKIYAMA. At the Jungle Camp, later, he became very brutal and both ordered and personally carried out severe beatings.

There are now produced to me and marked "J.T.N.C.6" and "J.T.N.C.7" two photographs. "J.T.N.C.6" shows Capt IMAMURA, Lt SAZUKI and Lt T.HARA in the background of the photograph, and "J.T.N.C.7" shows Col S.ZAMA (referred to below) and Lts WAKIYAMA and OITA in the background. I understand that WAKIYAMA no longer has a moustache.

There were the following additional personalities at the camp:-

Sgt. Maj. FURO

He came from HEITO Camp and was extremely brutal.

The Medical Sergeant T.SILVER during our first year in this camp was also extremely brutal and was responsible for many deaths.

The following Formosan soldiers were guilty of great brutality. They are known to me only by their nicknames, and I am unable to give personal descriptions. They are as follows:-

"NASTY CARPENTER"
 "FILIPPINO"
 "WATER-WATER"
 "POCKMARK"
 "BROWN-BROWN"

The following Jap and Formosan henchmen were guilty of great brutality and indirectly responsible for many deaths. They are known to me only by their nicknames, and I am unable to give personal descriptions. They are as follows:-

"THE EAGLE"
 "THE GHOST"
 "THE FRYING-PAN"
 "BLACKIE"

7. During the period dealt with above the following were known to be Commanders in Chief of all P.O.W. Camps in FORMOSA:-

Colonel NAKANO	June 1942 - June 1943.
Colonel S.ZAMA	June 1943 - March 1945
Major USTE	March 1945 - September 1945.

SWORN by the above named JAMES THOMAS NEHEMIAH CROSS,
 at 6, Spring Gardens, in the city of Westminster,
 in the County of London,
 this tenth day of January 1946

Before me
 A.M. BELL-MCDONALD,
 Major, Legal Staff,
 Military Department, Office of
 The Judge Advocate General

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit,
 /s/ M. Waters, Major, Legal Staff, Office of the Judge Advocate General.

J.T.N.C.1

This is the exhibit referred to in the Affidavit of No. 165479 JAMES THOMAS NEHENIAH CROSS, SWORN this tenth day of January 1946.

BEFORE ME

A.M. BELL-MACDONALD, Major
Legal Staff, Mil.Dept, JAG. ---

Major Legal Staff
Mil Dept. Office of the Judge
Advocate General

Extracts from Diary

14 December 1942

Lt. Colonel NAPIER submitted protest re officers working in the cookhouse. Consequently officers were released from this work.

15 December 1942

A present of oranges was given to all men who were fit to start work. Sick men and officers were excluded.

18 December 1942

Whilst waiting for inspection by the Commander, the Nippon Medical Sergeant entered the officers' billet and hit every officer with a stick, two officers receiving cuts on the head. The only remark made by the N.C.O. was "Officers no good". Protest in writing was submitted.

20 December 1942

In view of the increase of Dysentery, No. 3 Billet was made into a Dysentery Ward and the occupants distributed over the other huts.

22 December 1942

55 men went to work in the copper mines.

26 December 1942

Inspection by Commander in Chief TAIWAN Prisoners; paraded outside in pouring rain; no coats allowed.

28 December 1942

Officers asked if they would work on roadmaking. All declined, so the Jap Officer gave a long lecture and said: "No work - no food".

29 December 1942

All fit men sent to work in the copper mines. All officers ordered to work making stone steps in the camp. Commander was told that officers would work only on a voluntary basis and if they felt fit. One officer badly beaten by Medical Sergeant. A protest was submitted to the Camp Commander, pointing out that many men were not fit

to work in the mines as we had been told by the Japanese in SINGAPORE that weak men could be included in the party as they were required for light work only.

3 January 1943

All camp paraded outside from 0900 hrs to 1200 hrs in pouring rain for propaganda lecture by Camp Commander.

7th January 1943

Officers started to make sandals from straw. Commander called conferences of Personnel Administrator and Squad Chiefs to give orders re extra food for workers.

8th January 1943

No games to be played (including cards) except on holidays granted by the Japanese.

Officers told they must make five pairs of sandals to earn one rice ball.

13th January 1943

Order that no Officer would be allowed to take a bath until all men had bathed. The bath was a large concrete tank, - only one lot of water for all the camp.

21st January 1943

Officers taken out of the camp for a day's work at the minehead.

23rd January 1943

Men who had not worked well in the mine were made to run up and down a hill and beaten as they ran. During the evening in the pouring rain, 15 men all sick and mostly from hospital, were lined up and ordered to take off their shirts, made to do P.T. and were beaten. The reason for this was that they had failed to have their identification photographs taken. Gr. Black and L/Cpl. Peterson, A.D.C., never recovered from this and died in the camp later.

28th January 1943

Seven men of the Dysentery ward caught by Camp Commander playing cards. They were sentenced to be handcuffed together (two couples and three) for three days. One of the men, Gunner Pestell who was seriously ill at the time, died three weeks later.

30th January 1943

Two W.O's severely beaten because some men were singing.

1st February 1943

Gunner Millership killed in the mine. Japs staged great show at the funeral.

2nd February 1943

A Taiwan soldier known as the "Nasty Carpenter", went into the Officers' Billet and there was a terrific beating up. Many Officers were knocked out.

8th February 1943

The most brutal and severe beating up as yet. Eight Taiwan soldiers entered the Officers' Billet and made straight for Captain A. Sewell, M.C.R.A. They proceeded, each in turn, to beat him for an hour in all, and finished up with a sentry with rifle using the butt end and hitting him on the head with the bayonet. The Officer concerned was in a very bad way when this beating was finished. Immediate protests were submitted and the following day Lt. Colonel Eason and Captain Sewell were sent for and a semi apology was made by the Camp Commander. Subsequently these Taiwan soldiers concerned were paraded and beaten up themselves by the Japanese guards.

16th February 1943

11 men who, through no fault of their own, had no mining lamps, were kept standing to attention for four hours and beaten if they moved; they then had to work on digging all day with no food or rest.

18th February 1943

Inspection of commodities in the camp. All Taiwan soldiers appeared with sticks and beat up all the sick men in camp. In the afternoon a party which was going outside to work was passing through the camp gates when Gnr. Bilham fell out to fasten his shoelace. By the time he had finished this the party had gone and the gates were closed. 10 minutes later the party returned and the Jap Officer, in a terrible rage, sent for Gnr. Bilham, who was immediately knocked senseless by Taiwan Guards. The Personnel Administrator went out to argue with the Jap Officer re this and pointed out that no matter what the man had done, there was no excuse for such brutal and inhuman treatment. Eventually, the Personnel Administrator was allowed to take Gnr. Bilham back into the Office and that evening the Jap Officer made a half-hearted apology.

20th February 1943

The Commander walked into the cookhouse and ordered four cooks to beat each other for half an hour. N.C.O. of Guard had a terrific day, beating up all and sundry.

21st February 1943

Bad mine workers severely beaten up and made to run up and down hill.

22nd February 1943

Letter of protest re general treatment submitted by Personnel Administrator.

25th February 1943

Officers ordered to prepare for work at the minehead.

26th February 1943

Ten Officers proceeded to work. After returning from work, the P.A. was sent for by the Japanese Officer and told that he had broken all camp regulations by writing a letter

of protest to the Commander. After a long discussion with the Officer who, incidentally, had checked each item of the report, he said it would be attended to. There is no doubt that the conditions of the men did improve from this date but, as will be seen later, very much at the expense of the Officers.

27th February 1943

Officers having seen the type of work, decided that it was helping the Japanese War Effort and it was agreed that it should not be continued. During the afternoon, Gnr. Myson - a bit of a halfwit - employed as general sweeper and odd job man, was sweeping the small square, which was used as the Parade Ground, when he saw the Camp Commander coming his way. He immediately placed his broom against the large Wall Map of the World (this map showed all the Japanese gains by means of pin Jap flags), and prepared to salute the Commander. By the time the Commander reached Myson the broom had fallen to the ground, taking with it the flag out of Java. The Commander was no longer interested in the salute which Myson gave him. He had seen the flag of the great Japanese Nation knocked to the ground by a broom used by a common British soldier. There was an explosion!! All Officers and men remaining in Camp were paraded and given a long lecture on the import of the awful thing which Myson had done. The parade was then ordered to salute the Map, the offending flag had by this time been replanted in Java. Then each Officer had to come forward, go up to the Map, salute, and salute again, and take up his place in the parade. A further harangue followed, and Myson was sent to the Guard Room for ten days. The P.O.W. duty N.C.O. was also sent to the Guard Room for one day for allowing such a terrible thing to happen during his tour of duty.

28th February 1943

Major C. M. Stewart was severely beaten by the Guard Commander. The beating lasted for about ten minutes and the Major sustained injuries to the ribs. The reason for this was that the Major, whilst taking exercise, had been walking with his arms behind his back, and not swinging his arms as the Guard Commander thought a soldier should.

3rd March 1943

Officers sentenced to imprisonment for an indefinite period.

5th March 1943

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

3rd April 1943

Inspection by C. in C. All to parade. O.R's wearing Japanese Uniform, Officers to wear British uniform and ranks.

13th April 1943

Red Cross Supplies arrived (British). All prisoners ordered to give detailed account of their personal belongings.

17th April 1943

Health of the men declining rapidly through mine work.

13th April 1943

Japs commenced to open every tin of food from Red Cross and probe them, also inspecting the backs of all labels; nothing was left intact.

26th April 1943

Gnr. Wylie who was Squad Chief on duty, walked in front of the Japanese Sergeant Major; he hit him savagely on the head with his sword and Wylie received severe cuts on the scalp, requiring stitches by the Doctor.

2nd May 1943

Japanese Medical Sergeant went round the camp, generally beating up anyone who got in his way.

5th May 1943

Commander entered Hospital and one sick man who could not get up in time was beaten by the Commander.

21st May 1943

Conditions in camp have improved, although beatings have not entirely stopped.

21st June 1943

Change of Commander in Chiefs of Prisoners - better treatment promised.

2nd July 1943

A new method was tried to circumvent the Medical Sergeant. Doctor Seed wrote a report direct to the Camp Commander to the effect that Sergeant Baker was being sent to work in the mine and was not fit. As a result of this letter the Jap Officer i/c. work allowed this man to be admitted to Hospital. When the Jap Medical Sergeant saw him there, he became crazy with rage, beat Doctor Seed and ordered Baker out of Hospital.

11th July 1943

New Commander in Chief visited camp and made a speech in which he said he sympathised with us in our position, and we must take care of our health so that we might go home at the end of the war.

15th July 1943 and 16 July 1943

TWO DAYS' holiday. This was the first time since our arrival in Formosa that no work of any sort was required of prisoners.

20th July 1943

Games, Music, etc. now allowed each evening after tea.

10th August 1943

Prisoners from Taihoku camp arrived, including a Doctor, Major Wheeler.

12th August 1943

More Prisoners arrived - mainly 18 Div. units

20th August 1943

23 Officers and over 100 men left the camp, the Officers were to go to an Officers' Camp.

The camp was now enlarged. From now onwards liaison with the Japs re the improvement of treatment, food, working conditions and entertainments became much easier. Many long conferences were held with the Japs regarding these points.

2nd September 1943

100 more Prisoners arrived.

3rd September 1943

Camp now organised into 22 Squads - Strength 678.

6th September 1943

Inspection by C. in C. who inspected food and said it was very little.

20th September 1943

C.P.M.S. James handcuffed for not wearing a number.

30th September 1943

New and bigger Hospital opened.

/5th October 1943

5th October 1943

N.C.O. i/c Cookhouse severely beaten by Medical Sergeant.

12th October 1943

88 letters from home; the first consignment arrived in the camp.

8th November 1943

100 weak men transferred from the camp.

10th November 1943

75 more Prisoners arrived from Heito.

14th November 1943

Great display by the Japanese to pray for our dead or, in other words, the men they had killed. Extra food, etc. Concert in the evening.

2nd December 1943

Camp Commander changed. Loud cheers from all! With this change of Commander, a new phase commenced, during which it was possible for the P.A. to submit various requests which in most cases were granted or at least considered. This Commander was definitely against the policy of beating prisoners and consequently all guards changed their attitudes immediately, thus proving that the whole of the brutal treatment during the past 12 months was done at the instigation of the first Commander, Lt. Wakiyama.

30th January 1944

The Commander in Chief came to the Camp and invited the P.A., Doctor, Commodity Officer, Librarian, Accountant, Cook Chief, and representatives from the prisoners, totalling ten, to a conference. The C. in C. asked us to speak without reserve. The war was first discussed and he was told in no uncertain terms that in our opinion Japan was doomed to extinction. The C. in C. laughed at this and said that whilst the Allies might possess all the materials, the Japanese possessed the spirit and it would take 100 years to remove them from the battle.

Later, the P.A. asked that one floor in the mine, where three men had been killed, should be closed immediately and also if a Church of England Padre could be transferred to this camp. The Doctor asked for various drugs and special food for the sick. The Librarian made a request for books. The Cook Chief asked for more cooking oil; this caused a bit of a stir when we produced the figures of the amounts we had received, and it appeared that the Jap N.C.O. i/c. rations had not been giving us what he should. All the remainder made varying requests and great emphasis was laid on safety precautions in the mine which should be the responsibility of the mining company.

13th February 1944

For the first time we were allowed to write letters and postcards in our own writing and wording.

19th May 1944

The P.A. asked the Camp Commander for an interview with himself and the two British Doctors with a view to discussing the improvements and life in general of Prisoners. The Commander agreed to this and the following conference was held on the 19th May -

/Present:-

19th May 1944 (Contd)

Present:- Major Crossley
Major Wheeler
Captain Seed
Japanese Commander
Japanese Interpreter

Major Crossley set the ball rolling and told the Commander that if the health of the men was to be improved, there must be more mental relaxation. The Commander agreed to any sports being played including football, baseball, etc. He was also asked to provide cinema shows, loudspeakers, etc. for the camp, and he promised to try. He was then told that all sentries had the habit of walking through huts in the evenings whilst the men were reading or playing cards, and it was pointed out to him that this was very tiresome. To our amazement he said this would be stopped immediately and stopped it was - no sentry being allowed to enter a prisoner's billet unless there was a disturbance. The Doctors stressed the need for more drugs and equipment and also milk and eggs for the Hospital. The Commander replied that he would do his best, but in the meantime the P.A. and the M.O. could do entirely as they wished with the food issued by the Nippon Army as regards distribution and cooking etc. and if the Hospital patients required more food, that was all right. This of course was astounding, as previously it was one of the strictest rules that workers got all extra food and sick men's rations were reduced. As a result of this conference, football was started in the camp and the enthusiasm was colossal. The effect on the minds of the men was miraculous and was one of the best things ever started in the camp.

10th June 1944

We were told that a Red Cross Representative was on the island, but that he could not visit No. 1 Camp. We might, however, submit a list of articles we required. This was done. We received one item of this list, 'Bug Powder'.

24th June 1944

During the remainder of this summer we continued under the best conditions we had experienced. This continued until October, when food became worse and the death rate increased at an alarming rate. Heavy air raids started on Formosa in October of this year and it appeared that the island was becoming isolated. A number of letters sent to the Japs in 1944 for App. 7 & 8.

The year 1945 opened with a speech by the Camp Commander, in which he congratulated all prisoners on reaching the beginning of another year. He said that decisive battles were being waged both in Europe and in Asia, but that did not mean that the end of the war was in sight. We must be patient and obey the rules of the Nippon Army, and work to good effect in the mine. Men continued to die at a rate faster than we had experienced before. As will be seen from the Death List, 18 men died in January and February. The general health condition throughout the camp was pretty grim.

21st February 1945

A party consisting of three officers, Captain Rooke, Lts. Brown and Smith, and 257 O.R's left for Japan. The Jap Camp Commander was in charge of this party and later took charge of a larger party of P.O.'s leaving Formosa for Japan. Lt. Sazuki was left in Command of this Camp.

28th February 1945

There was some talk of a party of sick men leaving the camp. Lists were prepared by the P.A. in consultation with the Doctor.

/9th March 1945

9th March 1945

Men at work as usual. On return of work party to Camp, the Japanese and Taiwan Foremen were called together by a senior mine official. Later information received by the F.A. from a Taiwan foreman - "No more mine work." Then Japs told the F.A. that due to the shortage of carbide, there would be a holiday tomorrow. (This proved to be the end of the work in the mine.)

22nd March 1945

Sick party, including 15 stretcher cases, some of whom were extremely ill, and died soon after reaching new Camp, left. With this party went both Doctors (one fit and the other one of the stretcher cases) and two R.A.M.C. orderlies. Camp strength now approximately 350 all ranks. Medical staff, one Corporal, one orderly, R.A.M.C. and three Regtl. orderlies.

30th March 1945

Party of 35 technicians left.

Around about this time we were told that a move to another camp was to be expected. The personnel remaining were, of course, the fittest men.

13th April 1945

A small consignment of Red Cross supplies - marked '1942' - arrived.

24th April 1945

Nippon Army Advance party left for new Camp. Carting of baggage and general preparation.

16th May 1945

First party of 100 O.R.'s left for new Camp. The treatment at kinkaseki remained reasonable, and the remainder of the personnel left for new Camp in two parties, one on the 30th May and the other on 16th June.

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

In the matter of the mistreatment of various American soldiers who were prisoners of the Japanese at Haito (phonetic) Prisoner of War Camp, on Formosa, by Captain Tamarki, from early in December 1944 to the end of January 1945.

Perpetuation of testimony of Sgt. JOHN L. MASSIMINO, ASN 20600454

*Capt. from 1st. Corp Fort
owner - Camp Comm - through
POW in Water - Brown Ferry
House way - Longley*

Taken at:

640 Harrison Street, Oak Park, Ill.

Date:

26 February 1946

In the presence of:

Monroe Kroll, Special Agent, SIC, 6th SC

Questions by:

Monroe Kroll, Special Agent, SIC, 6th SC

Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.

A. John L. Massimino, Sgt., Army of the United States, ASN 20600454, 640 Harrison Street, Oak Park, Illinois, c/o Mrs. Iris A. Myers.

Q. What is the date and place of your birth?

A. July 18, 1915, at Akron, Ohio.

Q. State your education and civilian experience.

A. I graduated from Oak Park High School, Oak Park, Illinois, in 1935. From 1935 to 1937 I ran a machine for the Chicago Screw Company, Chicago, Illinois. From 1937 to 1940 I worked as a floral clerk in an Oak Park florist's shop.

Q. When did you enter the Armed Forces of the United States of America?

A. I enlisted in the Army on November 25, 1940.

Q. Of what country are you a citizen?

A. Of the United States of America.

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from abroad?

A. Yes. I returned to the United States in October 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

POW

Q. At what places were you held as a prisoner of war and state the approximate dates at each place?

A. I was captured on Bataan on April 9, 1942. I arrived at Camp O'Donnell about 15 April 1942 and remained there until about sometime in June 1942. In June 1942 I went to Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp No. 1 and stayed there until sometime in December 1943. I went to Clark Field on Luzon in December 1943. I remained there until October 1944. I was held at Bilibid Prisoner of War Camp for several weeks and late in October or early in November 1944 I was transferred to Camp Haito on Formosa, arriving there early in December 1944. I remained at Camp Haito until the end of January 1945. I arrived at Naru Camp in the Osaka area in February 1945 and remained there until about May 1945. From May 1945 to September 3, 1945, when I was liberated, I was at Nagoya Sub-Camp No. 9.

Q. Of what outfit were you a member at the time of your capture?

A. Company B of the 192nd Tank Battalion.

Q. Did you witness any atrocities or mistreatment of American citizens at any time?

A. Yes. I witnessed the mistreatment of various American soldiers whose names I do not remember, at Camp Haito, Formosa, by Captain Tamarki of the Japanese Army.

C O N F I D E N T I A L *Formosa*

(End of Page 1 original affidavit.)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Q. Who was Captain Tamarki?

A. He appeared to be the commandant of Camp Haito.

Q. When did you first see Captain Tamarki?

A. I arrived at Formosa early in December with many Americans sent there from Luzon. One hundred and ten of us were sent to Camp Haito. As soon as we reached the camp, Captain Tamarki conducted a shakedown.

Q. Were you an eyewitness to this shakedown?

A. Yes.

Q. Describe what you saw Captain Tamarki do.

A. He personally went through everybody's belongings and confiscated various items of personal property. He went through my bag and took a packet containing about one hundred multiple vitamin pills which I had received at Clark Field from my sister. He also took two bars of soap from me. He gave the vitamin pills and the soap to a guard who was following him. I saw Captain Tamarki take similar items from the other Americans.

Q. To your knowledge, were any of the items that Captain Tamarki took from you or the others ever returned?

A. No.

Q. State what was told to you about what Captain Tamarki took from the other men at this shakedown.

A. Next day the Americans discussed the shakedown and stated that Captain Tamarki had cleared out all the medicine and first aid equipment that they had.

Q

- Q. Did you perform any work at Camp Haito?
- A. After we were there about five days they started the men working. My job was to load ballast stones on box cars. Along with four other men I had to load three box cars each with ten ton of stone per day. To perform this job we each used a basket called a "punk". Those who were too ill to perform this type of work, worked on the camp farm.
- Q. Do you know of any other instances in which Captain Tamarki mistreated American citizens?
- A. Yes.
- Q. State what you know of your own knowledge about the incidents.
- A. On at least six different days I saw the guards seize different men as we marched into the compound at the end of the day and throw them in a water trough in front of the Japanese guard house. I then saw the guards held the men under water, head and all. I did not witness the entire proceeding in each case, but saw only a few minutes of each incident. However, in each instance I could hear the rest of the struggle from inside my barrack. After the struggle in the water trough ended I saw the men marched into the guard house. I could then hear the men screaming.
- Q. How did you happen to witness the incident mentioned in your last answer?
- A. The men were seized by the guards as we came in from our day's work. The guards seized them as the men passed through the gate, and three or four guard carried each man and threw him into the trough in front of the guard house. The guard house was not far from the barracks. As soon as we entered the gate we had to go to a small building close to the guard house in which we left our shoes.
- Q. Why did you leave your shoes in this building?
- A. It was a Japanese rule that after work we had to take off our shoes and leave them in the building over night.
- Q. During the time that the men were thrown into the trough and kept there where was Captain Tamarki on each of the days in question?
- A. He was standing right near the trough.
- Q. What was he doing there?
- A. He appeared to be directing the whole incident.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(End of Page 2 original affidavit.)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

- Q. Did you ever talk to any of the men who were thrown into the water trough and later taken into the guard house?
- A. Yes. I spoke to several of the men who I saw thrown into the trough.
- Q. What did they say?

Q. They said that after they were marched into the guard house they were stripped of their clothing and beaten about the legs, back and shoulders, with a bamboo stick, by Captain Tamarki. Some of the men showed me their backs and legs and their arms and face. These parts of their anatomy were all covered with welts.

Q. Did you ever hear what happened to the other men you saw thrown into the trough?

A. Yes. Information that they were stripped and beaten by Captain Tamarki got around through the grapevine.

Q. How long were the men whom you saw thrown into the trough kept in the guard house?

A. Two or three days.

Q. Aside from what the men said to you, do you have any other evidence indicating that these men were stripped of their clothing?

A. Yes. After the men were marched into the guard house on at least three or four occasions, I saw a Japanese guard bring their clothes to our barrack and leave them there.

Q. Did any of the men say how many times they were beaten while they were in the guard house?

A. Yes. Those I spoke to said that they were beaten more than once during the time they were in the guard house.

Q. Do you know whether any of the men received permanent injury as a result of the treatment which you describe?

A. No, but I know that at least two of the men were very much weakened.

Q. How do you know that?

A. After they had received their beatings I saw them pass out at various morning roll calls.

Q. Do you have anything else to say regarding these beatings?

A. Yes. Because of the hard labor I was performing I received a day off every two weeks. On one of my days off I was planting cabbages or some similar vegetable, right outside the guard house. During that day I heard a man scream three different times and each time I could distinctly hear Captain Tamarki laugh. This occurred sometime in January. The screams continued for about three or four minutes each time. While the man was screaming I could hear blows.

Q. What did the blows sound like?

A. Like a stick hitting against bare flesh.

Q. Can you describe the climate at Camp Haito while you were there?

A. Yes. It was very cold. The days were warm but the nights were very cold. The Japanese wore woolen clothing and each slept with at least three blankets.

Q. How do you know that?

A. I cleaned their barracks on several occasions and saw that each bed had three blankets.

Q. Do you have anything else to say about the climate?

A. Each night we were given a canteen full of hot water by the Japanese. By morning this water would be ice cold.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of any other mistreatment of American citizens at Camp Haito?

A. Yes.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(End of Page 3 Original affidavit.)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Q. Describe what you know of this incident of your own knowledge?

A. Right after we arrived at Camp Haito, some of the Americans started to get violent headaches. At least half the men got headaches. Ten of us died. The prison doctor was an English medical officer who said that the ailment was a type of brain fever which he could not diagnose.

Q. Was anything done to treat the men suffering from headaches?

A. No.

Q. Continue with your description of what happened, regarding the headache incident.

A. Late in January after the ten men had died, and about one week before we left Haito, Captain Tamarki called all the prisoners, British and American, before him, and made a little talk. He asked how many men had these headaches. Fifty or sixty men raised their hands. Then Captain Tamarki said that that was fine that he had a big cemetery out there and that there was plenty of room in it for all of us and that he was going to try very hard to fill it. Then he laughed and dismissed us.

Q. Do you know any of the men who died from this so-called brain fever?

A. Yes. There was Sgt. Morine of Janesville, Wisconsin who served with Company A of the 192nd tank battalion, AUS; and Sgt. "Dimples" Madison, also of Janesville, Wisconsin who was with the same organization. I was on the burial detail for these two men.

Q. Do you have any other information regarding this incident?

A. Yes. As we were leaving Camp Haito, one of our men developed the illness and was left behind. I know that the English were building a coffin for him as we left, even before he died. After we boarded the boat for Japan, a call came from the Japanese on Formosa ordering the men with headaches to get off the boat. About thirty men got off.

Q. Can you furnish a description of Captain Tamarki?

A. Yes. He was about six feet tall and very fat. He weighed about 240 or 250 pounds. He was light complexioned. He wore glasses. He seemed to have good

*Capt
owner
of candy factory*

teeth. I do not know whether they were false teeth or not but there was no gold in them. He had a high forehead and wore his hair cut very short. He told us that he was the owner of a candy factory which manufactured chocolate in Yokohama before the war. He spoke fluent English which he used when addressing the prisoners. He was given to violent fits of anger. The prisoners called Tamarki the "pig" because he was always telling them about the food he was going to eat for his next meal.

Q. Do you know of any other prisoners who were present at Camp Haito during your stay there?

A. A Sgt. Maguire or McGuire, of Company B, 192nd Tank Battalion, was at Haito.

Q. Do you have any further information regarding mistreatment of American citizens by Captain Tamarki?

A. Yes. I would like to say something about our diet while at Camp Haito.

Q. Go ahead.

A. On three different occasions a Japanese Colonel who appeared to be in charge of all the prison camps on Formosa, visited our camp and made a speech to the men. He told us how lucky we were to be in Japanese custody and receive all the food we were getting. He mentioned ducks, geese, pigs and plenty of vegetables, all of which were raised on the camp farm. I wish to point out that on the occasions that this Colonel appeared, we received a fairly good diet but that as soon as he left our diet was reduced to about 450 grams of rice per day and about one potato per day for each man. There were plenty of potatoes grown on this farm and I know that they were washed, cooked and then fed to the pigs, who actually received more to eat than we did.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(End of Page 4 original affidavit.)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Q. Who was responsible for this situation?

A. Captain Tamarki was the commandant of the camp, and I believe that he was responsible for this situation. Furthermore, on various occasions when Captain Tamarki visited our work detail he would boast to us about the fine meal he was going to have that evening while we were going to eat only rice.

Q. Do you have anything further to add?

A. No.

s/ John L. Massimino,

John L. Massimino, Sgt., AUS

State of: Illinois)
) SS
County of: Cook)

I, John L. Massimino, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

s/ John L. Massimino
John L. Massimino, Sgt., AUS

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 1st day of March, 1946.

(SEAL)

s/ Perry A. Ball
(Notary Public)

My commission expires: Dec. 30, 1948.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Monroe Kroll, Special Agent, SIC, 6th SC, certify that John L. Massimino Sgt., ASN 20600454, personally appeared before me on 26 February 1946 and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Chicago, Illinois

Date: 1 March 1946

s/ Monroe Kroll
MONROE KROLL, Special Agent, SIC, 6th SC

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(End of Page 5 original affidavit.)