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the Chairman of the Committee of Conservatories for the closed institutions who furnished us the annual statements, eight in one case and eight in the other, the case of the Central China Development Company; and those were taken from those statements, and those statements did not show the source of the loan.

THE PRESIDENT: You will get us the Central China Development Company's balance sheet for the year 1945.

MR. HAUXHURST: I would like the opportunity to go to the Conservatory and secure the information that the Court wishes. This is a summary which was prepared and which he certified to after correcting the figures.

THE PRESIDENT: You understand, the Court is not prepared to guess, and the source of those monies, on the evidence as it stands, involves a guess. You can act on that.

MR. HAUXHURST: Yes, sir. We will act on the suggestion that your Honor has made.

MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, we ask the permission of the Court to present a witness out of order, out of the usual category, because of his requirement in his home base and his utter inability to remain at this time. So, I shall ask Mr. Comyns Carr,

resident in Japan?

1	Associate Prosecutor from the United Kingdom, to
2	present this witness at this time.
3	MR. COMYNS CARR: May it please the Tri-
4	bunal, I now propose to call Colonel Wild. He is
5	the witness with regard to whom I made an application
6	to the Tribunal some days ago.
7	I propose to examine him from the proof of
8	which we have supplied copies to the defending
9	counsel. Then I propose to put in certain documents
0	one of which is rather a lengthy one, and then to as
1	the witness certain further questions arising out of
2	those documents.
3	
4	CYRIL HEW DALRYMPLE WILD,
5	Colonel, British Army, called as a witness on
6	behalf of the prosecution, being first duly
7	sworn, testified as follows:
3	DIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. COMYNS CARR:
0	Q Your name is Cyril Hew Dalrymple Wild, and
21	you are a Colonel in the British Army and, at the
2	present time, War Crimes Liaison Officer with the
2.3	Allied Land Forces in Southeast Asia.
4	Between the years 1931 and 1940, were you

1	A I was.
2	Q During that time, did you study the Japan-
3	ese language, and do you speak it pretty well?
4	A Yes, ₹ do.
5	Q In 1940, did you return to England and
6	rejoin your old regiment?
7	A Yes, I did.
É	Q And in 1941, were you in Malaya as a staff
9	officer, first of all G.S.O.3 and then G.S.O.2 with
10	the 3rd Indian Corps?
11	A Yes, I became G.S.O.2 in 1942.
12	Q On the night of the 7th to 8th December,
13	1941, were you on duty in the Operations Room of the
14	headquarters of the 3rd Indian Corps at Kuala Lumpur?
15	A Yes, I was.
16	MR. COMYNS CARR: Let the witness be pro-
17	vided with a pointer, a stick, with which he can
13	indicate certain places on this map (indicating map
19	of 1941 on the panel over the accused's dock).
20	THE PRESIDENT: He will have to invade the
21	accused's province unless it is a very long stick.
22	MR. COMYNS CARR: I don't wish to detain the
23	Court, so I will try to go on without it.
24	(Whereupon, a long stick was
25	brought into the Courtroom.)
	or order Tito the Courtroom.)

1	MR. COMYNS CARR: (Continuing) Let the
2	witness come forward and indicate on the map certain
3	places about which he is going to speak.
4	THE PRESIDENT: You may go forward, Mr.
5	Witness.
6	(Whereupon, the witness left the
7	witness box, was handed the long stick, and
8	approached the accused's dock under the map
9	of 1941.)
10	BY MR. COMYNS CARR: (Continuing)
11	Q First of all, please show us the boundary
12	between Malaya and Siam.
13	A The other map would be better (indicating
14	map of 1938 over the other end of accused's dock).
15	(Whereupon, the witness walked to
16	the map of 1938 and indicated.)
17	Q Now, immediately to the south of that
18	boundary and on the east side of Malaya, is there a
19	place called Kota Bahru?
20	A Yes, there is (indicating).
21	Q That is in Walaya?
22	A In Malaya.
23	Q That is Malaya.
24	Immediately to the north of it, also on the
25	same side but in Siam, are there two places called

- 1	: [12] - [12] - [13] - [13] - [14] - [14] - [15] -
1	Singora and Patani?
2	A Singora (indicating; Patani (indicating).
3	Q Thank you. Will you return to the witness
4	Abox, please, and return your stick.
5	(Whereupon, the witness returned
6	the long stick and returned to the witness
7	box.)
8	Q (Continuing) Shortly after midnight on
9	that night, 7th to 8th December, did you receive a
10	signal from the 8th Indian Brigade at Kota Bahru
11	that ships had been sighted off the coast some half
12	hour earlier?
L3	A Yes, I did.
14	Q And at 0030 hours on the 8th of December,
15	half an hour after midnight, did you receive another
16	signal that the enemy were landing and that the
17	defenses had gone into action?
18	A Yes. I cannot be positive as to the time,
19	but my recollection is that the signal was dated
20	approximately 0030 hours.
21	Q Did you immediately report by telephone to
22	headquarters at Singapore?
23	A Yes, we were in communication with them
24	

Q Did you ascertain whether they had any

1	information of any declaration of war?
2	A Yes, that was ascertained.
3	Q Had they any such information?
4	A No, they had not.
5	Q A few hours later, did you learn anything
6	about Japanese landings at the two places you have
7	shown us on the map, Singora and Patani in Siam?
8	A Yes, I heard my co-commander mentioning
9	this at a conference as I returned to the Operations
10	Room.
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Q	Did	you discover	approximately	when	those
landings	had	taken place?			

A It was understood that they had taken place within an hour or so of the original landing at Kota Bahru.

Q On the same day, the 8th of December, did you discover from air reconnaissance anything as to the positions of the Japanese at those points?

A Yes, aerial photographs showed that ships were unloading at Singora and Patani and the airdrome at Singora was under occupation by the Japanese air force.

Q Did the Japanese advance from those points in Siam?

A Yes, they crossed the border into Malaya from Singora at Pedang Besar and from Patani they crossed the border into Malaya at Kroh.

Q If it had not been for the Siamese border, would it have been an advantage or otherwise for the British troops to cross and establish defenses on the Siamese side?

MR. LCGAN: I should like to object to that, if the Tribunal please, on the ground it is speculative.

MR. COMYNS CARR: Does the Tribunal allow the question?

1 Mr. Comyns Carr? 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 mission of aggressive warfare. 12 13 which he is testifying? 14 15 16 0 17 A 18 19 20 21 22 23 violation of Siamese neutrality. 24 25 it please the Tribunal, the witness has been giving

THE PRESIDENT: Would you like to argue it, MR. COMYNS CARR: In my submission, these questions are directed to the fact that the Japanese violated the neutrality of Siam in order to put themselves into a better position for attacking Malaya. THE PRESIDENT: As an expert, no doubt he could give that evidence if it is relevant to any issue; but what issue would it go to here? MR. COMYNS CARR: To the issue in my sub-THE PRESIDENT: Is that the issue upon MR. COMYNS CARR: At this point, yes, sir. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Objection overruled. You remember the question, Colonel Wild? Yes, I do. It was the opinion of the Corps and the Malaya Command that it would be greatly to our advantage if we held the landing places at Singora and Patani before the Japanese attacked; but we were forbidden to cross the border prior to a Japanese attack because this would have been a MR. COMYNS CARR: Down to that point, if

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evidence which will be relevant to Part Nine o	f
Appendix A, that is, the attack on the United K	ingdom
and British Empire. The rest of his evidence	will
be concerned entirely with Appendix D, that is	,
prisoners of war.	

Q On the 15th February, 1942, were you serving in the staff of the 3d Indian Corps in Singapore?

A Yes, I was.

Q And at about seventeen hours on that day did you go with Lieutenant General Percival and other officers to the surrender and become a prisoner of war?

A Yes, I did.

Q Were you acting as Lieutenant General Percival's interpreter?

A Yes, I was.

Q Did General YAMASHITA receive the surrender?

A Yes.

Q And was Lieutenant Colonel SUGITA with him?

A Yes, he received the surrender which was to become effective a few hours later and Colonel SUGITA was with him.

Q After it had been signed did you with Lieutenant General Percival's permission make a

1	request to General YAMASHITA?
2	A Yes, I did.
3	Q What was it and what was his answer?
4	A In the name of General Percival I requested
5	General YAMASHITA in the spirit of Bushido to protect
6	the women and children who were still in Singapore.
7	General YAMASHITA vowed across the table to General
8	Percival and said he would do so.
9	About how many European nationals were there
10	left in Singapore at the time of the surrender
11	civilian?
12	A Over 3,500.
13	Q Of how many nations?
14	A Of over twenty nations.
15	Q Previously had there been attempts to
16	evacuate them by sea?
17	A Yes, there had been and over forty ships
18	had been sunk with the loss of many thousand lives.
19	Q Did the 3,500 include women and children?
20	A Yes, a large number of women and children.
21	Q What happened to them?
22	A They were placed inside Changi Prison.
23	O How many people was that built to accommodate?
24	A It was built to accommodate seven hundred
25	convicts.

1	And how long did the 3,500 have to remain
2	there?
3	A Until April, 1944, that is, two and a quarte
4	years, when they were transferred to Sime Road Camp
5	in Singapere.
6	O Where were the military personnel prisoners
7	of war placed?
8	A The British and Australian prisoners of war
9	were marched out to Changi on the east of Singapore
10	Island where they were accommodated in former military
11	barracks.
12	Q What happened to the Indian troops?
13	A The Indian troops were taken away from
14	their British officers who wanted to remain with
15	them and were collected in Farrar Park in Singapore.
16	In Farrar Park they were harangued by the Japanese
17	to try and induce them to join the so-called Indian
18	National Army.
19	Q Did many do so at that time?
20	A At that time, very few.
21	Q What happened to those who did join?
22	A They were put into reasonably good camps
23	and given preferential treatment as regards rations,
24	uniform, and so on.

Q And how were they employed?

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A Those were drilled and trained to become soldiers in the Indian National Army.

O Did they have anything to do in connection with the British prisoners of war?

A Some of them were employed by the Japanese as guards over British prisoners of war.

Q What happened to those Indian soldiers who refused to join?

A They were put into crowded labor camps, mainly on Singapore Island, where they were subjected to a long course of calculated ill treatment. The loyal Indian officers were taken away from them and particularly ill treated, and the others were lectured continually about the advantages of joining the Indian National Army, and many of them were severely beaten up.

Q How did they get on for food?

A They were kept on very short rations.

O Were you yourself appointed as liaison officer between General Percival and the Japanese?

A Yes, I was.

Q And was the Japanese officer with whom you had to deal, Lieutenant Colonel SUGITA?

A Yes, he was.

Q Did that position enable you to travel around

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in Singapore more than you could otherwise have done and to see more?

A Yes, for one week I was able to go quite freely around Singapore in uniform wearing an armband and having a pass on my car with the Japanese characters "RENRAKU SHOKO," liaison officer.

Q Were there in Singapore a large number of Chinese?

A Yes, a very large number.

Were many of them British subjects having been born there?

A Probably the majority were British subjects.

Q During that week did you see anything that was happening to the Chinese inhabitants of Singapore?

A Yes, in two areas of Chinatown I saw the Japanese cordoning off the area with light tanks and troops. All the male Chinese were being collected together in hundreds in these places and were being separated from the women and the children. I noticed the Chinese looked extremely apprehensive and many of the women were crying.

On the 22d of February did you go with Brigadier Newbiggin to see Lieutenant Colonel SUGITA at the Changi Conference House?

A Yes, I did.

THE PRESIDENT: This is a convenient break, I think, Mr. Comyns Carr. We will adjourn now until half-past nine tomorrow morning. (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment was taken until Wednesday, 11 September, 1946, at 0930.) 

