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1	Monday, 23 December, 1946
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4	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
5	FOR THE FAR EAST Court House of the Tribunal
6	War Ministry Building Tokyo, Japan
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8	The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
9	at 0930.
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11	Appearances:
12	For the Tribunal, same as before with the
13	exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA, Member
14	from the Republic of the Philippines, not sitting.
15	For the Prosecution Section, same as before.
16	For the Defense Section, same as before.
17	The Accused:
18	All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is
19	represented by his counsel.
20	
21	(English to Japanese and Japanese
22	
23	to English interpretation was made by the
24	Language Section, IMTFE.)
25	

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session. THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President, Members of the Tribunal.

The reason for this discrimination between prisoners of war and civilians is not clear, as the Japanese Government had promised to apply the rules of the Geneva Convention of 1929 regarding prisoners of war to the Dutch civilian internees, as is shown in the cable from the International Red Cross, to the Metherlands Government, dated 20 February 1942, prosecution document 5736. This cable gives even a most reassuring picture of the treatment of the Dutch civilian internees in Japan proper.

The prosecution offers this document 5736 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5736 will receive exhibit No. 1679.

> (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1679 and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Not before March 1944 did the Japanese treat the Dutch civilian

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internees on an equal footing with the prisoners of war (according to Japanese standards) by bringing them under the administration of the P.O.W. Command, as appears from the affidavits of Major General SAITO and Colonel NAKATA, successive Commanders of the P.O.W. 6 camps in Java. 7 This, however, proved a change for the 8 worse in its results. 9 The prosecution offers for identification 10 document No. 5739, the affidavit of SAITO, and the 11 excerpts thereof as an exhibit. 12 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett. 13 MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, the 14 document, No. 5739, as indicated by the prosecution 15 fails to show the statement in the introductory 16 remarks. Insofar as I can ascertain the last gues-17 tion only pertains to the prosecution's introductory 18 remarks. 19 THE PRESIDENT: We can only note what you 20 say, Mr. Blewett. We have not read the affidavit yet. 21 MR. BLEWETT: Furthermore, sir, we feel 22 obliged to object to the statement of the prosecution 23 with particular emphasis on his statement that, "This, 24 however, proved a change for the worse in its results." 25 THE PRESIDENT: We will reject every statement

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of a prosecutor not supported by evidence; I can only repeat that.

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CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5739 will receive exhibit No. 1680 for identifi-4 5 cation only; and the excerpt therefrom bearing the same document number will receive exhibit No. 1680-A. 6

> (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1680 for identification only; the excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1680-A and received in evidence.)

12 THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt has been admitted 13 on the usual terms.

14 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the Court's 15 permission I will read a part from this affidavit:

16 A II ... In June 1942 I was appointed head 17 of all prisoners of war camps in Java. I arrived in 18 Java in July 1942 and took up residence in Batavia. 19 Before that I have never been in the Netherlands East 20 Indies. Before my departure for Java I was in Man-21 churia from October 1940 to June 1942.

22 "Q With what instructions did you come to 23 Java?

"A When I was in Manchuria in June 1942 I received my appointment for Java by cable. I was then in Mu Tan Tchang. In the same cable were my appointment for Java as well as the order to attend a meeting in Tokyo. This meeting took place on the 7th and 8th July 1942 in the War Ministry at Tokyo.

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"Q Were there any decisions taken during that meeting regarding punishment of prisoners of war for infringement and escapes?

"A This was not discussed, but was laid down in typed instructions handed to each of those present at the meeting. Every one read out that particular portion of the instructions which concerned him, asked questions and received answers thereto.

"Q Did you yourselves put any questions with reference to these instructions?

"A I cannot remember having made any . questions as I knew nothing of the international regulations regarding prisoners of war, coming just from the war theatre."

The prosecution offers for identification document No. 5738, the affidavit of Colonel NAKATA.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5738 will receive exhibit No. 1681 for identification only.

(Whereupon, the document above

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1	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
2	No. 1681 for identification only.)
3	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: And the excerpt
4	therefrom as an exhibit.
5	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
6	CLERK OF THE COURT: The excerpt therefrom
7	bearing the same document number will receive exhibit
8	No. 1681-A.
9	(Whereupon, the document above
10	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
11	No. 1681-A and received in evidence.)
12	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the Court's
13	permission I will read a small part from this affidavit:
14	"Q Who gave you instructions regarding your
15	work in respect of prisoner of war and civil internees
16	camps?
17	"A My immediate chief was Fieldmarshal
18	Count TERAUCHI. The instructions he gave me were
19	not directly sent to me by wire, but through head-
20 21	quarters of the Army Commandant Batavia, Lieutenant
21	General HARADA Kumakichi. The other way round my
23	cables went similarly via these headquarters.
24	"Q What was the nature of these instructions
25	from Count TERAUCHI?
	"A In my opinion the instructions were not

harsh, but not quite benevolent, a sort of middle course was followed.

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"Q Were you bound to act according to these instructions or could you also act on your own responsibility?

6 "A I have always executed the orders
7 according to instructions and ;ever did I do anything
8 on my own authority.

9 "Q You therefore ordered the treatment of 10 the prisoners of war and civil-internees and you 11 also were the person who gave orders for their 12 transfers?

"A Yes, this I did entirely upon orders from TERAUCHI and I can inform you especially that the deportation of prisoners of war was in close relation to the active operations of the Army. Here I can add that I was entirely free in fixing the degree of severity, with which the prisoners of war and internees should be treated."

As has been mentioned elaborately in the
phase dealing with the Japanese aggression against
the Notherlands, almost all Dutch civilians who had
not been born in the Netherlands Indies were interned,
together with the higher officials born in this country. The total number is estimated by the Netherlands

Indies Government, in the already mentioned document 5737, exhibit 1677, to be about 80,000, women and children included. Of these about 10,500 died or approximately 13%. The remainder, almost 70,000 survivors, is higher than the Japanese figure of

62,500 odd, mentioned by Major de Weerd.

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6 The appalling conditions under which the 7 prisoners of war and civilian internees had to live, 8 of which incidentally some details had leaded out 9 to the outer world, made the Netherlands Government 10 propose to the Japanese Government: to arrange an exchange of sick prisoners of war and civilian internees, against Japanese prisoners of war and civilians interned in Allied territory. In the Netherlands Indies the Japanese, as will appear from many documents, put the blame for bad conditions mostly upon the fact that they could not provide sufficient food, and so forth, because of the limited supplies in the country. The Swedish Minister in Tokyo, representing the Netherlands Government, handed to the Japanese Government a concrete proposal for exchange which appears in procedution. document 5757, which is a copy of the memorandum of the said Minister to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dated January 24, 1944.

1	This humanitarian proposal intended to	
	save the lives of several thousands was met by the	
2	bland refusal of the Japanese Government "for	
3	military reasons," as appears from the annotation	
4	on the said copy, dated February 8, 1944.	
6	The prosecution offers this document	
7	No. 5757 in evidence.	
8	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.	
9	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document	
10	No. 5757 will receive exhibit No. 1682.	
. 11	(Whereupon, the document above	
12	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit	
12	No. 1682 and received in evidence.)	
14	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The Netherlands	-
15	Government had protested against the location of	
16	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.	
10	MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, that	
17	notation referred to by the prosecution does not	
19	appear on the English copy. It may be due to the	
20	translation but there is no notation on the English	
	copy whatsoever as to the Japanese reply.	
21	THE PRESIDENT: There is not a certificate.	
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23	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: There is a certificate	
24	from the Swedish diplomatic representative that covers	
25	this, Mr. President.	

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Admitted on the usual terms.

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LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The Netherlands Government had protested against the location of prisoners of war in dangerous zones because of the possibility of attacks, and so forth, as appears from prosecution document 5772, which is a copy of a letter of the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dated December 30, 1943.

The prosecution offers this document No. 5772 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
 No. 5772 will receive exhibit No. 1683.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1683 and received in evidence.)

LIFUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: In this letter the coast of Burma was mentioned as an example thereof. The Japanese Foreign Minister answered that Burma was not a theater that might be dangerous and it was not exposed to attacks: prosecution document 5773, being his letter to the Swedish Minister dated May 5, 1944.

1	The prosecution offers this document No.
2	5773 in evidence.
3	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
4	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
5	No. 5773 will receive exhibit No. 1684.
6	(Whereupon, the document above
7	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
8	No. 1684 and received in evidence.)
9	The Japanese have forced about 270,000
10	Indonesians to perform coolie-labor in other islands
11	and other countries, of whom only 70,000 have been
12	recovered, as stated by Major de Weerd (page 38).
13	As the major part of these so-called "Romushas,"
14	laborers, were conscripted from the population of
15	Java, this attack on the rights of the native popu-
16	lation will be dealt with when evidence is given
17	regarding the committing of B and C Class Offenses
18	in the area Java.
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LIEUT. COLONEL DANSTE: I will proceed now with the presentation of evidence regarding Borneo to complete the evidence presented by Colonel Mornane. This will regard Dutch Borneo. Occupation by the Japanese Navy. I. Prisoners of War. Murder. 1. Immediately after the surrender of a. Tarakan, North East Borneo January 1942, about 30 Dutch P.O.W. were killed by bayonetting, as appears from the affidavit of Sgt. Maj. J.H.J. Muller, R.N.I.A.; prosecution document 5951 (sub I). The prosecution offers this document 5951 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit. THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5951 will receive exhibit No. 1685 for identification only and the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit No. 1685-A. (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1685 for identification only; the excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1685-A and received in evidence.)

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LIEUT. COLONEL DAMATE: With the Court's

permission I will read a part of it, that is, number "1"; not the question but the answer, "1."

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"1. During activities in the surroundings 3 of Tarakan (terrain nearthe military post Tg. Batoe), 4 5 a squad of about 32 men of infantry troops, amongst whom was Capt. 'Bendeler', 1st. Lt. 'de Vos' and 6 7 myself, were made prisoners on January 11th 1942. 8 After we had been asked for the direction to Tarakan 9 and an answer to this question was flatly refused by 10 the Europeans as well as by the natives, we were 11 informed by a Jap interpreter (each squad had a Jap 12 interpreter at their disposal) that we should be 13 killed if we did not give information concerning the 14 road leading to Tarakan. The Jap infantry likewise 15 threatened us by gestures. When even this had 16 no success we were handcuffed and with 5 or 6 men 17 tied together, led away right across the swampy 18 terrain. At 2000 hrs we had to bivouac in the open 19 after a day of all possible hardships (neither 20 food nor drink had been supplied). On the following 21 day, January 12, 1942, when Tarakan capitulated, we 22 were tied together in groups of 10 and led away at 23 a distance of about 20 to 25 metres from the bivouac. 24 A Jap interpreter asked our names and ages. Then we 25 were blindfolded and, with our hands tied behind our

backs, we were slaughtered with bayonet thrusts by
 about 15 Japanese soldiers (so-called Star-troops).
 We were bayonetted until we gave no more sign of life.
 (These beasts in human shope practised in this manner
 in man-to-man fighting)."

6 6. At the surrender of Tarakan, the Dutch 7 Commander of the island dispatched an officer to 8 instruct one of the coastal batteries to cease fire, 9 as apparently the Japanese had cut the telephone-10 communication between Dutch Headquarters and that 11 battery. However, the Japanese intercepted this 12 officer and prevented the carrying out of his task. 13 Consequently the coastal battery was not informed of 14 the surrender and sank two Japanese destroyers. Some 15 weeks after the surrender the Japanese selected all 16 the Dutch P.O.W. who had belonged to that battery, 17 about 215 men, and drowned them at sea, by way of 18 revenge. This appears from the second part of 19 Muller's affidavit, and from the sworn report of the 20 Chinese Medical officer Tan Eng Dhong, R.N.I.A., 21 prosecution document 5952. 22

The prosecution enters this document 5952 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

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CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5952 will receive exhibit No. 1686 for identification

1	only.
2	(Whereupon, the document above
3	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
4	No. 1686 for identification.)
5	THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt is admitted on
6	the usual terms.
7	CLERK OF THE COURT: And the marked excerpt
8	therefrom, bearing the same document number, will
9	receive exhibit No. 1686-A.
10	(Whereupon, the document above
11	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
12	No. 1686-A and received in evidence.)
13	LIEUT. COLONEL DANSTE: At Longnawan, in the
14	centre of the island, only attainable by a trip through
15	the jungle for many weeks, the Japanese, who arrived
16	there in August 1942, murdered the 35 Dutch troops
17	who had surrendered, after resisting for some time,
18	because they were unaware of the general surrender.
19 20	This appears from the statement of the Australian Lt.
20	F.R. Oldham, prosecution document 5265.
22	The prosecution enters document 5265 for
23	identification
24	THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste, I am sorry,
25	you didn't tender your synopsis from which you are
	reading and which is apparently in the hands of the

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1	defense. Certainly it is in the hands of the interpreters
2	because we are getting a simultaneous translation.
3	We are having the greatest difficulty in following
4	what.you are saying. We have to take for granted
5	all you say. You do not read the supporting documents;
6	you rely wholly on the synopsis. You have read parts
7	of one or two documents, but not all the others.
8	Mr. Blewett.
9	MR. BLEWETT: Sir, if the Tribunal please,
10	I was waiting for the prosecution to read exhibit
11	1686-A to find out where this evidence is in para-
12	graph 6, the synopsis.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Leave it to us to deal with,
14	Mr. Blewett.
15	MR. BLEWETT: But, Sir, there is a statement
16	there that the messenger was intercepted by the Japanese
17	and prevented from carrying out that mission. Now,
18	I cannot find that in any one of the affidavits.
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THE PRESIDENT: Up to this point you have 1 been presenting your case very clearly, Colonel Lamste. 2 We should like you to produce that synopsis. 3 28 4 MR. BLEWETT: May I have the Court's permission, sir, to ask the prosecution to point out where that 5 u d 6 evidence is? 7 THE PRESIDENT: We will ask him to do that. 8 Mr. Blewett. 9 MR. BLEWETT: Thank you, sir. 10 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I did not enter the 11 synopsis in evidence, Mr. President, because I thought 12 it had no probative value. But if the Court thinks 13 better to offer it in evidence, I will do that. 14 THE PRESIDENT: No, it hasn't, in a sense, 15 but it was arranged in chambers that that course 16 would be followed, because we want to follow clearly 17 what you are saying. It is not intended as evidence, 18 but as a guide to evidence. 19 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Am I allowed to enter 20 this synopsis in evidence still, Mr. President? 21 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. It is admitted on the 22 usual terms. 23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 24 No. 5683 will receive exhibit No. 1687. 25 (Whereupon, the document above

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1	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
2	No. 1687, and was received in evidence.)
3	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution
4	enters document 5265, being the affidavit of F. R.
5	Oldham for identification, and the excerpts as an
6	exhibit.
. 7	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document .
8	No. 5265 will receive exhibit No. 1688 for identifica-
9	tion only.
10	(Whereupon, the document above
11	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
12	No. 1688 for identification.)
13	LIEUT. COLONEL LAMSTE: The killing of
14	those people at
15	THE PRESIDENT: Just a second, Colonel. I
16	cannot listen to what you are saying.
17	My colleagues have been looking inte the
18	matter mentioned by Mr. Blewett, and his statements
19 20	appear to be supported.
20	We will disregard that statement to which
21	Mr. Blewett objects until you produce proof on it.
23	MR. BLEWETT: Thank you.
24	THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt is admitted on
25	the usual terms.
	CLERK OF THE COURT: And the excerpt of
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1	prosecution's document No. 5265 will receive exhibit
2	No. 1688-A.
3	(Whereupon, the document above
4	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
5	No. 1688-A, and was received in evidence.)
6	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The killing of those
7	people at Longnawan was done under special orders
8	from the higher command at Tarakan as a punitive
9	measure; statement by the Japanese lieutenant,
10	M. SHOJI: Prosecution document 5244.
11	The prosecution offers this document 5244
12	in evidence.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
14	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
15	No. 5244 will receive exhibit No. 1689.
16	(Whereupon, the document above
17	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
18	No. 1689, and was received in evidence.)
20	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Samarinda, East
21	Sorneo, in February 1945, three American airmen were
22	beheaded; statement by the Japanese warrant officer,
23	TSUDA: Prosecution document 5221.
24	The prosecution offers this document 5221
25	as an exhibit.
	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

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1	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
2	No. 5221 will receive exhibit No. 1690.
3	(Whereupon, the document above
4	referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
5	No. 1690, and was received in evidence.)
6	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Camps. Only a few
7	camps existed, mainly at Tarakan, Balikpapan, Band-
8	jermasin and Pontianak. Conditions were extremely
9	bad; food was insufficient in quality and quantity;
10	medical supplies were insufficient; exhausting labor,
11	of course on military objects; exposure to Allied
12	attacks; ill-treatment and many severe beatings were
13	other features.
14	a. The prosecution refers to the report
15	of Dr. TAN ENG DHONG, already introduced, exhibit
16	1686-A, which gives a vivid description of conditions
17	at Tarakan POW camp.
18	With the Court's permission, I will read two
19	excerpts of this; that is, page 6, the last paragraph:
20	"All unnecessary clothes were confiscated.
21 22	Every prisoner of war was only allowed two pairs of
23	pants, no shirts and no coats. Heads had to be
24	shaved, preferably entirely bald. All sorts of books,
25	notes, etc., were taken away and burnt. Nobody was
	allowed to possess money or other valuables. The
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1 latter was fatal for us; until now we had always been able to smuggle in something like: Katjang idjoe (sort 2 3 of native beans), cake, fruits, etc., in order to 4 appease our hunger or to make up for our vitamin 5 deficiency. No money meant no extra food. Working 6 with the upper part of the body naked, and bald 7 shaved head caused the number of sick to increase. 8 The high death rate during the months of May, June 9 and July 1944 was due to these measures which broke 10 us both physically and mentally." 11 THE PRESIDENT: I am receiving numerous 12 complaints from my colleagues against the speed at 13 which you are traveling, Colonel. They cannot follow 14 you and they want to do so. 15 Well, continue, Colonel. 16 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: And the second part, 17 I will read from the prosecution document 5952, 18 exhibit 1686-A. 19 THE PRESIDENT: Now pause for a minute or 20 two until we get that particular document. 21 What page? 22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Page 7, third 23 paragraph. 24 THE PRESIDENT: What is the exhibit number? 25 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Exhibit No. 1686-A.

1	THE PRESILENT: It is paged twice. One
2	number is 5 and the other is 7.
3	Where are you reading from? From the third
4	paragraph?
5	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: From the third
6	paragraph.
7	"It was probably the intention of the Japanese
8	to starve them"
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THE PRESIDENT: Observe the red light, Colonel.

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LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: (Reading) "It was probably the intention of the Japanese to starve them to death gradually, but I opposed this. The quantity of food we received was so negligible that one could not keep alive on that, namely 75 grammes of rice plus 2 - 3 spoonfuls of sajour, (native vegetable soup) with ketimoen (Malay for cucumber) in 24 hours. For about four months I managed to keep them alive, except for one who died from dysentery, thanks to the extra food which I had sent to them clandestinely during the night. In this I was supported by the kitchen and nursing personnel."

b. Regarding Balikpapan prisoner of war
camp, East Borneo, particulars are given in N.E.F.I.S.,
Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service report,
G.S. Int. 7 Div., Prosecution document 5267.

The prosecution enters this document 5267 in evidence.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Don't read until I tell 24 you to.

It is admitted on the usual terms. "ait until all the judges get their copy.

1	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
2	ment No. 5267 will receive exhibit No. 1691.
3	("hereupon, the document above re-
4	ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
5	No. 1691 and received in evidence.)
6	TYP PRESIDENT: State the page and the
7	paragraph.
8	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will not read
9	this, sir.
10	THE PRESIDENT: Let us have a few minutes
11	in which to peruse it.
12	Yes, Colonel.
13	MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please.
14	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.
15	MR. BLE"ETT: If the Court please, may I
16	inquire of the prosecution as to the source of the
17	evidence for: "exhausting labor, of course on
18	military objects"?
19	
20	THE PRESIDENT: Have you noted all those
21	cases in which there is an absence of evidence to
22	support the allegation in the synopsis?
23	MR. BLATTER I tried to read all these
24	documents, sir, and check up on these affidavits
25	as to whether or not this evidence was in the
	going to be put in the record. We had anticipated

1	this difficulty, sir, when we argued this question
2	of synopsis before your Honor.
3	THE PRESIDENT: Synopses and supporting
4	evidence were read to us for days without one
5	complaint from the defense. This morning we are
6	inundated with complaints from the defense. One,
7	at least, is well supported. I was going to sug-
8	gest that we get on to something else while this
9	is threshed out between the defense and the prose-
10	cution, but then everything will be out of order,
11	so we had bottler plow ahead and see where we get.
12	MR. BLEWETT: All right, sir.
13	IEE PRECIDENT: Like Mr. Blewett, my
14	colleagues can find no support in the evidence for
15	the allegations in the synopsis under the heading
16	of "Camps," that is, for the allegations in the
17	first paragraph.
18	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: ""ith the court's
19 20	permission I would like to read on page 4 of exhibit
	1686-A. After the second dot line.
21 22	"The large majority however did coolie-
	work"
23 24	
	THE PRESIDENT: Give us a chance to find
25	it. Exhibit 1686?
-	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Exhibit 1686-A.

1	THE PRESIDENT: What page?
2	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Page 4.
3	THE PRESIDENT: Page 4.
4	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: On page 2, that
5	means a
6	THE PRESIDENT: No use talking against
7	that red light. I have tried.
8	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That is on page 2,
9	after the second dotted line.
10	"The large majority however did coolie-
11	work; in the beginning they were assigned to 101
12	(Japanese Oil Company); the work was heavy but
13	there was not much beating"
14	THE INTERPRETER: Mr. Prosecutor, you have
15 16	two page numbers on the same page. One is written
10	with typewriter, the other by hand. Which number
17	are you referring to?
10	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The number 2 in
20	the middle.
.21	THE INTERPRETER: Thank you, sir.
22	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: " the work
23	was heavy but there was not much beating nor were
24	the people driven. Suddenly there came an end to
25	this; from 1 September 1942 work was commenced on
	the airfield. This meant hell for many prisoners

T	of war and I surmise that the prisoners of war
2	here on this devil's island of Tarakan had to do
3	the heaviest work in whole Borneo. Reports from
4	other places, such as Samarinda and Balikpapan,
5	made mention of lighter work and less rough and
6	bestial treatment."
7	THE PRESIDENT: Do you say it was military
8	work because it was work for an oil company and
. 9	on an airfield?
10	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Yes.
11	THE PRESIDENT: Usually you need some
12	express statement that it was so that it was used
13	for war purposes. That has always been supplied
14	hitherto.
15	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I assume so, sir.
16	Can I go on reading my synopsis?
17	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, go on.
18	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Executions.
19	At the prisoner of war camp Bandjermasin, South-
20	East Borneo, in July 1942, three Dutch (Menadonese),
21	prisoners of war, escapees, were executed after re-
22	capture, without trial, as appears from the affidavit
. 23	of Sgt. P.H. Oudemans, , R.M.I.A.; prosecution
24	document 5269.
25	The prosecution enters this document 5269.

1	for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.
2	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
3	terms.
4	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
5	ment 5269 will receive exhibit No. 1692 for identi-
6	fication only, and the excerpt therefrom, bearing
7	the same document number, will receive exhibit No.
8	1692-A.
9	("hereupon, prosecution's docu-
10	ment No. 5269 was marked prosecution's ex-
11	hibit No. 1692 for identification, the
12	excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's
13	exhibit No. 1692-A and received in evidence.)
14	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I refer to prose-
15	cution document 5267, already introduced as exhibit
16 17	1691.
17	At the prisoner of war camp, Balikpapan,
10	in March 1943 three Dutch and one Indian prisoner
20	of war were murdered for unknown reasons, without
21	trial; as appears from the already introduced
22	THE FRESIDENT: My colleagues can't fol-
23	low you, Colonel.
24	MR. BROOKE: If the Tribunal please, I
25	would like to request the prosecutor if it would
	be possible for him to give us this document number

1	at the first rather than at the last, then we would
2	have a chance to pick up the document and maybe
3	follow some of the excerpts. As a rule, like this
4	case here, when the document is submitted he is
5	already through with it, then we have to go back
6	and we are lost. It would speed it up for us.
7	THE FRESIDENT: That is a reasonable
8	request, but the interpreters will have to be
9	given notice of the change.
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G	1	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: c.
r	2	THE PRESIDENT: You are reading from page
e n	3	3 of exhibit 1691.
b e r g	4	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Only, when I read,
	5	I will announce it beforehand; and just follow in
&	6	my synopsis on "c," and I will refer to prosecution
B	7	document No. 5273.
r	8	I offer this document 5273 for identifi-
to	9	cation and the excerpts as an exhibit.
n	10	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
	11	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
	12	No. 5273 will receive exhibit No. 1693 for identifi-
	13	cation only; and the excerpts therefrom, bearing the
	14	same document No., will receive exhibit No. 1693A.
	15	(Whereupon, prosecution's docu-
	16	ment No. 5273 was marked prosecution's
	17	exhibit No. 1693 for identification; and
	18	the excerpts therefrom were marked prosecu-
	19	tion's exhibit 1693A and received in
	20	evidence.)
	21	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Dr. Tan Eng Dhong,
	22	in his report already introduced, states that in
	23	March 1944 three Dutch POW were beheaded without
	24 25	trial: this is affirmed by the information of H.
	2)	Loupatty, comprised in N.E.F.I.S. report F.I.U. 36/2.

The prosecution document I entered already 1 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit. 2 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 3 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution 4 offers in evidence for identification the affidavit 5 of Sergeant A.M.L. Mohr, Royal Netherlands Indies 6 Army, for identification, the excerpts as an exhibit. 7 Prosecution No. 5271. 8 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 9 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 10 No. 5271 will receive exhibit 1694 for identification 11 12 only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit 13 No. 1694A, 14 (Whereupon, prosecution's document 15 No. 5271 was marked prosecution's exhibit 16 No. 1694 for identification; and the ex-17 cerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's 18 exhibit No. 1694A and received in evidence.) 19 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Pontianak, West 20 Borneo, in June 1942, three Dutch P.O.W., escapees, 21 were beheaded after recapture, without trial, as 22 appears from the affidavit of Sgt. A.M.L. Mohr, 23 R.N.I.A. 24 THE PRESIDENT: Aren't you going to start 25 with the document?
1	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That is general.
2	Civilians. Internees.
3	In this area also the Dutch civilians in
4	general, women and children included, not born in
5	the Netherlands East Indies, and the higher officials
6	regardless of their birthplace were interned.
7	The prosecution offers the affidavit of
8	Mrs. Hoedt, prosecution No. 5953, for identification
9	and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.
10	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
11	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
12	No. 5953 will receive exhibit No. 1695 for identifi-
13	cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive
14	exhibit No. 1695A.
15	(Whereupon, prosecution's docu-
16	ment No. 5953 was marked prosecution's
17	exhibit No. 1695 for identification; and
18	the excerpts therefrom were marked prose-
19	cution's exhibit No. 1695A and received
20	in evidence.)
21	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will not read
22	this but only give the synopsis.
23	At Bandjermasin, in October 1943, the
24	Governor of Dutch Borneo, Dr. Haga, and some ten
25	officials were executed as well as four women, after

a so-called trial. Among them was the Swiss missionary Dr. C. M. Vischer, the official delegate of the International Red Cross. Other civilian internees were taken away and disappeared; as appears from the affidavit of Mrs. Hoedt, who also mentions the conditions of the internment.

(Whereupon, a discussion off the record was had.)

MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, I was asking the prosecution to point out the evidence to the death of Dr. Vischer. I can't see it in this document.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Dr. Vischer was murdered along with Dr. Haga and others.

THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen minutes.

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

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1	MAPSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2	Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.
3	THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.
4	LIEUT. COLONEL DANSTE: Mr. President,
5	Members of the Tribunal: Mr. Blewett's objection
6	is correct. I have to apologize to that. The fact
7	was that I took the fact from one of my documents
8	that afterwards I decided not to introduce for
9	presentation.
10	THE PRESIDENT: Well, what about the
11	execution of the Governor and Dr. Vischer?
12	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That was the fact
13	I referred to, sir. Am I allowed to proceed?
14	THE PRESIDENT: Proceed, Colonel.
15	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will read first
16	the number of the document, and introduce the docu-
17	ment, and then give the synopsis of the document, so
18	the other way around as done in the synopses and
19 20	testimony distributed.
21	The prosecution offers document 5325 for
22	identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.
23	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
24	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
25	No. 5325 will receive exhibit No. 1696 for identi-
	fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive

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exhibit No. 1696-A.

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(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1696 for identification; and the excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1696-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Pontianak, between 7 October 1943 and June 1944, murder occurred systemati-8 cally on a huge scale. The Japanese Military Police 9 of the Navy, Tokeitai, pretended that a plot existed. 10 Confessions were extorted after torture. About 65 11 persons were tried in this way, and executed, but 12 13 this would-be legal procedure was an exception. In 14 toto 1000 persons were executed at Mandor; 240 at 15 Sunggei Durian; 100 at Katapang; some at Pontianak. 16 Among the victims were several of the native rulers of 17 West Borneo, first of all the Sultan of Pontianak, along 18 with two sons. Furthermore many well-to-do Chirese 19 and Indonesians, and some Dutch officials. This case 20 was directed on orders of Navy Headquarters at Soura-21 The interrogation-reports of the Japanese Lieubaya. 22 tenant S. YAMAMOTO give a description of the Tokeitai 23 activities in this matter. I prefer to read a part of 24 it. That is page 3 of prosecution's document 5325, the 25 second question:

"Q' Who gave the order to execute all those 1340 people?

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"A The 1100 people were executed by order of DAIGC TADASHIGE at BALIKPAPAN; the 240 people by order of KAMADA MITSIHIHAKI: both commanding the naval base group at BALIKPAPAN. MITSIHIHAKI was the successor of TADASHIGA. Of these 1100 people 46 have been before the Court Martial and were all sentenced to death. Of the group of 240 people 17 have been court-martialled and sentenced to death.

11 "Q. Why was only such a small part of the 12 suspects court-martialled?

¹³ "A Indeed that was incorrect. But because the
¹⁴ suspects were dangerous to Japan, they had to be
¹⁵ punished.

¹⁶ "Q Who in PCNTIANAK decided whether a suspect
¹⁷ was to be court-martialled?

"A TAKAGATSCHI of the Minseibu at BANDJERMASIN,
 and others.

"Q Were the people arrested tortured during their interrogation?

"A Yes, that has happened.

²⁴ ¹^Q Dc you know what happened to the President of the Chan Hwe Ng Jap Soen at PONTIANAK?

"A I ill-treated that man myself. I applied the

1	water-torture on him and also the electricity test
2	(torture)."
3	I will go at page four from the seventh
4	question cnward:
5	"Q How is it that in both conspiracies
6	mertioned by you only such a few people were remitted
7	to Court-Martial and the others executed without
8	trial?
9	"A All ought to have been court-martialed, but
10	the trial of nearly 1000 people would have taken two
11	or three years perhaps, and moreover the enemy was
12	near.
13	"Q That last is strange; when were the conspir-
14	acies discovered?
15	"A October 1943.
16	"Q At that time there was no enemy in the
17	neighborhood; Hollandia in New Guinea was conquered
18	in April 1944 only and there was not even allied
19	air action in the Indies at the time!
20	"A That is true, but at that time there has been
21	a submarine in front of the mouth of the Kapoeas. How-
22	ever, there was no allied soldier then in the Indies.
23 24	"Q Then why was it necessary to be so hardhanded
25	with 1100 suspects instead of trying them properly?
	"A The first hundred were executed by order of

1	TADASHIGE, as mentioned by me before; the others by
2	order of his successor.
3	"Q Were all those 1100 men arrested at the
4	same time?
5	"A That was done in parties, not all at one time.
6	"Q After the first arrests, did not the other
7	suspects become afraid?
8	"A Yes, but because their names were mentioned
9	by those arrested first, they also were arrested.
10	"Q Were any weapons found with the suspects?
11	"A Yes, 250, which originated from British and
12	Dutch armies.
13	"Q Has there ever been any revolt against the
14	Japanese at PONTIANAK?
15	"A No. The information concerning the conspira-
16	cy came from BANDJAR ASIN.
17	"Q Do you believe that by torturing suspects
18	they can be made to confess all sorts of things?
19	"A Yes, I can well imagine that."
20	And then on page seven from the fourth question
21 22	and answer:
23	"Q Can you tell something about the Court
24	Martial which sentenced some of those arrested to
25	death?
	"A I was present at a session of the Court

1	Martial. The Court was composed of: Colonel YAMAJI,
2	Captain TAKATA and KAWEI, registrar ARAKI, and another
3	Captain whose name I do not remember. There were 36
4	accused, who, in a session lasting from 8.30 a.m. to
5	12.30 p.m. were all sentenced to death. YAMAJI was
6	second man of the Minseibu at MANDJERMASIN. The
7	three Captains were from Soerabaja, all of the Navy.
8	TAKATA read out the charge and the results of the
9	investigation, which were translated into Malay by
10	KATO Then the accused was asked what they had to
11	say, whereupon they all confessed guilty. There was
12	no further interrogation of them or of witnesses.
13	I remember that one of the accused, I know that this
14	was PENAGIAN said something about his children.
15	Further nothing was discussed, whereupon the Court
16	Martial, after deliberating for half an hour, sen-
17	tenced the accused to death."
18	I will go on reading my synopsis.
19 20	The prosecution offers 5922 for identifica-
20	tion and the excerpts as an exhibit.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
23	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
24	No. 5922 will receive exhibit No. 1697 for identifi-
25	cation only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive
	exhibit 1697-A.

	(Whereupon, the document above re-
1	ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
2	No. 1697 for identification; and the excerpts
3	therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
4	No. 1697-A and received in evidence.)
5	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: An official Japanese
6	summary was published in the Japanese edited news-
7	paper "Borneo Shimbun", edition of 1 July 1944,
8	giving the names of the most prominent victims.
9	I will not read this document.
10	The prosecution offers document 5958 for
11	
12	identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.
13	THE PRESIDENT: 5921, is it not?
14	CLERK OF THE COURT: 5921.
15	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Oh, 5921, that is
16	correct. 5921, in evidence.
17	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
18	CLERK CF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
19	No. 5921 will receive exhibit No. 1698.
20	(Whereupon, the document above re-
21	ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
22	No. 1698 and received in evidence.)
23	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: In August 1944 the
24	Tokeitai continued its murdering by killing about
25	120 Chinese at Singkawang, West Borneo, of whom only

about 17 were tried, of course after the usual torture. Greed was the main motive. This appears from the interrogation of the Japanese, S. HAYASHI: Prosecution document 5921.

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With the Court's permission I will read two excerpts. That is page one, the first question and answer:

8 "Q Will you now state what you know concerning 9 the so-called 'Second Plot?'

"A In August 1944, I discovered that at SINGKA-10 WANG some Chinese were holding a meeting. I reported 11 12 this to CKAJIMA who gave me a list of 50 names of 13 people I had to arrest. After the arrest of these 14 fo people during the interrogation I asked them about 15 their friends of whom I drew up a list, or to be exact, 16 two lists, of about 80 people. This list was copied 17 in writing by TANIOUCHI at my office in PONTIANAK. 18 By order of OKAJIMA these 80 people were arrested 19 afterwards. All these 130 people were from SINGKAWANG 20 and, in my opinion, they were arrested on account of 21 their wealth, not because they had committed any crime. 22 This plot had been partly planned by OKAJIMA, NAGATANI, 23 YAMAMOTO and me. Those who were guilty of this plot, in 24 my opinion, deserved imprisonment at the most, but they 25 should not have been beheaded."

I go over to the third question on the same page.

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"Q Did all these 130 people appear before the Court Martial and were they executed?

"A Five men from SINGKAWANG and 12 from PONTIANAK appeared before the Court Martial. Then their papers were sent up to SOERABAJA where the Court Martial sentenced them in absentia. About ten of the 130 people were released, the rest were executed, with or without a trial by Court Martial.

"Q Do you know who gave the order for the erecution?

"A The order was given by OKAJIMA who was C. O. of the Keibitai Tokeitai at PONTIANAK at the time. OKAJIMA received this order from the juridical department of the Second Southern Squadron at SOERABAJA.

18 "Q Were you present at the interrogation of 19 these 130 people in the capacity of interpreter or as 20 an interrogator? Who were the Tokeitai people who 21 interrogated these 130 persons? What did these people 22 state during their interrogation?

"A At the interrogations I acted as interpreter.
I arrested people by order of the Tokeitai - I did not
arrest people on my own authority - but if I found

someone whom I considered dangerous, I arrested him. OKAJIMA, YAMAMOTO, FURUKAWA and myself; also ISHIHARA who belonged to the ordinary Police. After the electrical treatment and the 'water cure' had been applied, they admitted to have planned a scheme for the overthrow of the Japanese authorities. I admit having participated in the application of the above mentioned tortures. I remember to have applied them on CHA KONG DJIN, BONG KIM AN and others, I do not remember their names.

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"Q During the interrogations of these 130 people, were reports drawn up and were they signed by them?

"A Yes, all these reports were signed by them and afterwards sent up to SOERABAJA.

"Q Was the order for the execution given on the strength of these reports? What do you think of all this; these people were executed on the strength of statements which had been made under pressure? Do you think they deserved death?

"A Yes. A great many of these 130 men were innocent and should not have been executed.

"Q Is their execution connected with the fact that the plot had been partly planned by OKAJIMA, NAGATANI and YAMAMOTO?

"A The confessions of the suspects had been drawn up by the Tokeitai personnel and suspects signed them. We anticipated that death sentence
signed them. We anticipated that death sentence
would be given on the strength of these reports.
They were mostly wealthy and important people and
therefor it was better to kill them. Their money
and valuables were confiscated by the Tokeitai and
given to OKAJIMA. Where they have been sent to
afterwards, I do not know. I did not enrich myself
by them, however."
The prosecution offers document 5958 for
identification and the excerpts therefrom as an
exhibit.
THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
No. 558 will receive exhibit No. 1699 for identi-
fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive
exhibit No. 1699-A.
(Whereupon, the document above re-
ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 1699 for identification; and the excerpts
therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 1699-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Bergu, North
 East Borneo, in June 1945, about 30 persons, mostly

13,525

Indonesians and a French couple, Mr. and Mme THOREZ
 were murdered, without trial. Affidavit by the
 Japanese Lieutenant M. SHOJI; prosecution document
 5958. I will not read this.

5 The prosecution enters document 5268 for 6 identification and the excerpts therefrom as an 7 exhibit.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
9 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
10 No. 5268 will receive exhibit No. 1700 for identi11 fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will
12 receive exhibit No. 1700-A.

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(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1700 for identification: and the excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1700-A and received in evidence.)

¹⁸ LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Kota Baru, South
¹⁹ East Borneo in June 1944 seven citizens were bayoneted
²⁰ to death, without trial; as appears from N.E.F.I.S.
²¹ report No. 817 regarding the interrogation of SAIMAN:
²² Prosecution document 5268.

I will not read it. I will follow my synopsis. At Longnawan not only prisoners of war were murdered but also all civilians who lived there --

THE PRESIDENT: You are not giving us the 1 number of the document. 2 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I am not introducing 3 a document at the moment, sir. This comes under "e" 4 in my synopsis. It only refers to exhibit. 5 THE PRESIDENT: Well, we do not know what --6 7 which document refers to which episode. However, 8 vou go ahead. 9 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Longnawan not 10 only prisoners of war were murdered but also all 11 civilians who lived there, even babies; as appears 12 from the statements of OLDHAM and SHOJI, already 13 introduced, exhibits 1688-A and 1689. 14 The prosecution refers to the murder of the 15 white population of balikoapan, after the ultimatum 16 to refrain from destruction of the oil installations 17 had been rejected, as described in the affidavit of 18 VAN AMSTEL, exhibit 1341, introduced at an earlier 19 stage in this trial. 20 The prosecution offers document 5326 for 21 identification, and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit. 22

THF PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5326 will receive exhibit No. 1701 for identification only; and the marked excerpts therefrom will

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receive exhibit No. 1701-A.

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2	(Whereupon, the document above re-
3	ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
4	No. 1701 for identification; and the
5	excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's
6	exhibit No. 1701-A and received in evidence.)
7	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Pontianak women
8	were arrested and imprisoned without any suspicion
9	but only to force them to submit to sexual intercourse
10	with Japanese. Statement of S. HAYASHI; prosecution
11	document 5326.
12	The prosecution offers document 5330 as an
13	exhibit.
14	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
15	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
16	No. 5330 will receive exhibit No. 1702.
17	(Whereupon, the document above re-
18	ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
19	No. 1702 and received in evidence.)
20	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The terrible measures
21	regarding enforced prostitution are described in the
22	report of the investigator Captain J. F. HEYBROEK,
23 24	Royal Netherland Indies Army; prosecution document
24	5330. This completes the synopsis of the Japanese con-
	ventional war crimes and crimes against humanity

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DIRECT

1	committed in Borneo.
2	And now I ask the Court's permission to
3	call to the stand Lieutenant Colonel Read-Collins.
4	NICHOLAS D. J. READ-COLLINS, called
5	as a witness or behalf of the prosecution, being
6	first duly sworn testified as follows:
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE:
9	Q Colonel, your name is Nicholas D. J. Read-
.0	Collins?
1	A That is correct, sir.
2	Q You are a Lieutenant Colonel with the British
3	Army?
4	A I am. That is correct.
15	Q You are Chief of the British Division of the
16	Legal Section of the Supreme Command of the Allied
17	Powers?
18	A That is correct.
19	THE MONITOR: Will the witness please observe
20	the light, please.
21	Q Where were you after the Japanese surrender?
22	A I was consecutively in Rangoon, Singapore,
23 24	Palembang and Batavia.
25	Q When did you arrive at Batavia?
-)	A About the 18th of September, 1945.

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	What was your consist date at Deterio
1	Q What was your especial duty at Batavia?
2	A I was responsible for the air supply of
3	prisoner of war and internment camps in Java and
4	Sumatra and in Batavia itself I was responsible for
5	the feeding of sixty-five thousand prisoners of war
6	and women internees.
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4 Which internment camps did you visit? A I remember visiting the women's camp at Tjideng, at Kramat and Struisweg, the convalescent homes which were called Mater Dolerosa and St. Vincentius, and the prisoner internment 10th Fattalion Camp.

Q What was your first impression?

A My first impression of these camps was as of a man who has been translated to another plane and of talking to people who had died before. My feeling was 9 that these people were subnormal and their reactions 10 were not what one would have expected from mature 11 people. I was shocked and revolted by the conditions 12 13 which I saw, principally, I think, because I had ex-14 pected conditions to be the same as those under which Japanese internees were incarcerated at Gwalior and at 15 16 New Dehli in India. I had to some extent been impressed 17 by the Japanese conception of moral and social behavior 18 as indicated in the etherial Bushido and, therefore, 19 the surprise was the more accentuated by the conditions 20 which I saw in Batavia.

I found people suffering from acute malnutri tion, hunger odema, malaria and the effects of accumu lated attacks of dysentery. The conditions which we
 actually found were quite unknown when we planned for
 the occupation of Java and Sumatra and, as a result, on

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arrival at Batavia we had to recast our ideas with regard to the requirements of the internees on the island.

Q What was the behavior of the men?

A The men, on the whole, behaved only slightly 5 abnormally. Physically they showed the signs of pro-6 longed starvation. They were suffering from beri beri 7 and from malaria and generally suffered from tropical 8 ulcers. They found it difficult to coordinate their 9 thought and their body movements in some cases -- were 10 extremely talkative -- but in general their condition 11 12 was not as bad as that of the women. This, I think, 13 was due to two causes: first, that military discipline 14 had been effectively exercised by the Allied camp 15 commanders and this had resulted in a higher state of 16 morale than in the women's camps. The second cause 17 was that each man had a responsibility only towards 18 himself whereas each mother had had responsibility 19 towards her children, the feeding of them and in many 20 cases the feeding of children whose parents had either 21 died or were in other camps. In the 10th Battalion 22 Camp conditions had improved slightly because of the 23 rapid evacuation of American and British nationals to 24 Singapore and the removal of severe cases to hospitals 25 in the Singapore area.

DIRECT

	And what was the behavior of the women?
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2	A The behavior of most of the women was dis-
3	tinctly abnormal.
4	THE PRESIDENT: Were they European or native
5	somen, Colonel?
6	THE IIINESS: They were European women, sir.
7	THE PRESIDENT: And were the men Europeans?
8	THE WITNESS: The men were Europeans.
9	THE PRESIDENT: Soldiers and civilians
10	were they soldiers or civilians or both?
11	THE WITNESS: They were both, sir.
12	The physical condition of the women was similar
13	to that of the men but their mertal state was, in my
14	opinion, more acute. I formed the impression that their
15	entire existence was motivated by a single urgent and
16	violent hunger drive. In conversation I felt that
17	the women in general were not responsive and, perhaps,
18	unaware of the presentation of the normal stimuli with
19	which they were confronted in the camp at that time,
20	and they showed no clear response to any stimulus
21	which was not directly related to the sstisfaction
22	of the pangs of hunger. The women in Tjideng and in
23	
24	other camps were so conditioned to starvation that
25	when the first regular supplies were taken to those
	camps it was difficult to persuade the women camp

13,532

DIRECT

commanders to issue them. It was explained to me 1 that the camp leaders felt it was necessary to hoard 2 these supplies in case there should be any decrease 3 of rations in the future. I found that every leaf 4 and every flower, every insect, every spider, every 5 rat was critically examined by most women with regard 6 to its calorific potention. 7 The second abnormality I noticed was the 8 drive to possess and acquire small things. For ex-9 ample, a piece of string, an old cigarette packet, a 10 piece of cellophane paper were possessions in a very 11 real sense. I was associated for several months with 12 the evacuation of women and children internees and 13 found that nearly always they carried about with them 14 a collection of useless material, old tins and pieces 15 16 of cloth, which for the period of their internment 17 they had had with them. I think this hunger drive and 18 the urge to possess had made a semi-permanant impres-19 sion because in January, 1946, I traveled with a number 20 of men, women and children internees from Padang in 21 Sumatra to Batavia en route for Holland. They were 22 still carrying the tins they had made themselves for 23 water and various cooking articles which they had used 24 in the camps. On the ship after meals I watched 25 mothers brushing crumbs from the tables and taking

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DIRECT

them away with them. All these small pieces of food 1 were kept in tins and I was told by various women that 2 so ingrained was the habit in camps that they felt it 3 impossible not to collect up every portion of food 4 that was left behind. 5

BY LIEUT. COLONFL DAMSTE: 6

Were they mentally unbalanced as to controlling 0 8 their emotions, for instance?

9 A In the early stages on the whole very little 10 emotion was manifest at all. I think perhaps this was 11 due to the fact that the women were sexually repressed 12 and their only interest in life was to satisfy hunger.

13 MR. BROOKS: If the Court please, I want to 14 object to the conclusions and opinions being given 15 by the witness in his answers. I think it is quite 16 proper to testify to the facts and leave the conclusions 17 and opinions to the Court, and will save a lot of time.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Have you made any study of 19 psychology, Colonel? It is called philosophy in some 20 universities.

21 THE WITNESS: A very superficial study, sir, 22 unguided by any professional institution.

THE PRESIDENT: We just want the facts as to 24 the condition of the women without any conclusion by 25 the witness as to the cause of their condition so far

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DIRECT

as it rests on such things as repression of sexual feelings and that type of thing. He can tell us what they told him as to the cause of their condition.

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Q In what condition were the children?

The children showed signs of starvation, of A 5 malnutrition, and some appeared not to be greatly 6 affected. Others, however, had the appearance of 7 children who had grown up as plants grow up when kept 8 without light. The bodies of many were emaciated and 0 they had the pallor which one associates with repeated 10 attacks of malaria. I was told that the majority of 11 children had had dysentery and that the majority 12 suffered from an intense fear of the Japanese guards 13 to the camp. I think this was due not to any brutality 14 shown by the guards toward the children but due to the 15 16 beatings which the mothers had received. The children were at first generally silent and were very slow to 17 18 laugh.

Q What was the worst camp you visited? A The women's camp at Tjideng was the worst which I saw.

Q. Do you remember the number of inhabitants?
A Yes. There were approximately 10,200.
Q How were they confined? How large an area?
A They were confined in an area approximately

DIRECT

1	three-quarters of a mile square. I was told that the
2	Japanese had arbitrarily taken a section of the poorer
3	residential district of Batavia and scaled it for an
4	internment camp.
5	THE PRESIDENT: Ve will recess now until half
6	past one.
7	(Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was
8	taken.)
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1	AFTERNOON SESSION
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3	The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1330.
4	MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
5	Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.
6	THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMATE (Continued):
9	Q Colonel, we were speaking about Tjideng Camp.
10	How was the accommodation?
11	A When I went to Tjideng Camp, I saw a number
12	of derelict and dilapidated houses of the type I have
13	described before, namely, those which were formerly
14	occupied by minor civil officials in Batavia. In many
15	cases they were without doors and without windows
16	because these had previously been removed, first,
17	to make for room and, secondly, for use as firewood
18	which the Japanese frequently refused to provide for
19	cooking. The houses were without fans and adequate
20	ventilation for the large numbers of women and children
21	which were confined in each house.
22	Q I understand it was overcrowded, you said, to
23	make more room. Was it overcrowded?
24	A The whole camp was excessively overcrowded
25	and I was told that the original area which had been

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sllotted by the Japanese had been reduced from time to time and the area which I saw was considerably smaller than the original which had been allotted.

DIRECT

Q Can you give us an example of the overcrowding?

A Yes, in one house of which the floor space was approximately 40 feet by 20 feet there were 84 persons living. It was quite a normal thing for 2 or 3 families of about 15 persons to be living in a garage which would accommodate a 16 horsepower motorcar.

Q Had everybody sufficient bed place?

A In some houses there was sufficient accommodation for people to lie on the floor and attain a reasonable amount of rest, but in the example which I have given of 84 people in one house, there was so little accommodation that it was impossible for them to sleep at night in a lying position.

Q How were the houses furnished?

A There was very little furniture indeed. This, I think, was due to the fact that during the constant removals no time -- warning had been given to the women and they were unable to take any furniture or any property whatsoever other than sufficient implements with which to cook. I was told that most of the furniture which had existed at one time had

13,538

DIRECT

been broken up, first, to make more room for other 1 people, and, secondly; to provide fuel for cooking. 2 How were the amenities? Q 3 A There were no amenities whatsoever. There 4 was insufficient space for children to play. There 5 was no intellectual outlet for the women themselves, 6 neither was any form of education for the children 7 carried out. 8 Was there a playground for the children? Q 9 A There was no area in which children could 10 play. 11 And what about hygienic conditions? Q 12 Because of the excessive overcrowding the A 13 sanitation system of this area was hopelessly over-14 loaded and had been so for a number of months. The 15 water supply was totally inadequate and I have been 16 told that during the period in which the camp was 17 controlled by the Japanese that very often there was 18 only sufficient water for cooking purposes. As a 19 result of the overloading of the sanitary system, 20 the septic tanks had overflowed and pieces were 21 lying in open monsoon gullies which surrounded the 22 bungalows. I saw children walking and sitting in 23 this stinking filth and was told that because of it 24 every child had at sometime been infected with a form 25

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DIRECT

of dysentery. The stench was quite sickening and the 2 only comparative I can offer is that of a battlefield 3 3 or 4 days old. The camp was full of flies to such 4 a degree that in normal conversation it was necessary 5 in some parts to hold a handkerchief over one's mouth 6 to prevent the flies from flying in. There were 7 black clouds of flies over the areas in which the 8 food was prepared. 9

Q Was there ho collection of refuse, of rubbish?

A Before our arrival the Japanese commander had given orders to Indonesians to clear the camp and this had been done to some degree. The women, however, had objected to Indonesians coming into the camp because they were embarrassed in their filthy conditions and did not want to be seen by people from outside.

13,540

DIRECT

1	0 How were the internees dressed?
2	A Each woman had one dress which I was told
3	had been kept partly as a souvenir of their former
4	life but rather as a token of hope for the future,
5	and some were wearing that one dress. Others,
6	however, were wearing the same clothes which they
7	had worn during camptime. This dress consisted of
9	a pair of shorts and brassiere and most women were
10	barsfooted.
10	Q Did you see mosquito nets in the camps?
11	A I never saw mosquito nets in the camp and
13	judging from the requests which I received for their
14	provision I think that no nets existed. I made in-
15	quiries on this point from the Japanese and I was
16	told that there was no malaria in Batavia.
17	0 What were the main diseases in Batavia?
18	. A The main diseases were malnutrition, edema
19	from beriberi, dysentery, and a various assortment
20	of nervous disorders. Practically every woman bore
21	the marks of tropical ulcers and some still had an
22	extreme wasting of various parts of the body, of the
23	arms and of the legs, and in one instance I saw a
24	woman whose leg had been eaten away to the bone by a

Q And what about malaria?

tropical ulcer.

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DIRECT

Every woman had had malaria; every child A 1 had had malaria; some told me ten times, fifteen 2 times, twenty times, during internment. 3 How was the food when you arrived? What 4 0 5 was the daily menu? 6 A The principal items were rice, a very 7 small amount of meat, a black bread which was very 8 sour made from a product known as Asia flour. Asia 9 flour is made from tapioca root, I understand; and 10 I think a reasonable amount of green material which 11 I was told were obi leaves. 12 Had the food been increased since the 0 13 Japanese surrender? 14 I was told that the ration had been approx-A 15 imately doubled. The women were generally satisfied 16 when I was at Tjideng Camp with the ration. I in-17 spected it and found it to be a black mess of pottage 18 which to me was completely unpalatable. 19 0 Had there been any shortage of food in 20 Batavia for the half year prior to your arrival? 21 A I made a general survey of the food stocks 22 in Java on arrival and as far as I can say, from that 23 survey, there was no shortage of food in Batavia in 24 the six months prior to our arrival and I saw no 25 signs of malnutrition amongst the local population.

13,542

READ-COLLINS DIRECT

13,543

1	Q Had the Japanese stored food?
2	A Food was stored in considerable quantity
3	in Batavia and I inspected a number of the godowns
4	which supplied the troops of the Japanese 16th Army.
5	Q What kind of food and to what amount?
6	A The principal items were rice, tinned meat
7	and tinned fruit, white flour which could have been
8	used for bread-making. I cannot now recall the
9	exact amounts of each but I remember that it was
10	decided that these godowns held sufficient stocks
11	to feed all the internees in Batavia for six months.
12	Q Did the Japanese explain why they had
13	not issued this food although apparently an emergency
14	existed?
15	A As far as the Japanese were concerned no
16	emergency existed in connection with the condition
17	of the internees and the only emergency which was
18	foreseen was the invasion of Java and Sumatra by
19 20	the Allied Forces.
21	Q Were there many patients in the hospital?
22	A On my arrival at Tjideng there were, to
23	the best of my memory, about 1200, and this was
24	immediately increased to 2000 and every available
25	building in Batavia was converted into a convalescent

home. A number of the worst cases were evacuated by

DIRECT

1	air to Singapore but I think this evacuation was
2	complete in about three days.
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Q Were the hospitals adequately equipped? 1 The hospitals were very much overcrowded, in a A 2 number of instances patients had no beds, were lying 3 on the floors. There was no bedding, insufficient 4 dressings, insufficient surgical equipment and a gen-5 eral lack of drugs and anesthetics. 6 0 Had medicines been supplied before the Jan-7 anese surrender, accoring to doctors or internees? 8 Yes, they had been provided, but. I was told A 9 by the doctors, in quite inadequate quantity. I was 10 told that only major operations could be performed 11 with a general anesthetic. Minor operations such as 12 appendicitis were performed with a small amount of 13 local anesthetic. 14 Did the Japanese have stocks of medical sup-0 15 plies? 16 Yes. The Japanese controlled very considerable A 17 18 stocks in the city of Batavia itself. There was in Batavia a chemical manufacturer which was known as 19 20 the Rathkamp, and this had been working for the Jap-21 anese during the occupation. Medical supply was 22 outside my responsibility, but it was my responsibility 23 to request from South East Asia the supplies which the 24 doctors required. As far as I remember apart from 25 vitamin extracts, anesthetics, treatment for malaria,

DIRECT

there was considered sufficient stock in the Rathkamp in Batavia to meet the needs of all the women internees and the prisoners there.

Q Do you mean stocks for the time being, or for a considerable time in advance?

A I do not remember for what period the stocks in Batavia were adequate.

Q How did the Japanese look physically?

9 A They appeared to be perfectly fit and in good health.

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Q Did you visit any Japanese barracks?

A Yes. I made frequent visits to the Intendance Department of the 16th Army, which was at Meester Cornelius in Batavia.

Q Did you visit homes of the Japanese or Chinese or Indonesian civilians in Batavia?

A Yes. In the course of my duties to procure food I went into both Indonesian and Chinese homes.

Q How were they furnished? How were living
 conditions?

A They appeared to be satisfactory. I am not acquainted with living conditions in Java before the war, but there was furniture, bedding. There appeared to be no shortage of the furniture that normally is in a European home.

13,546

DIRECT

13,547

0 Did the internees tell you about special 1 incidents with the Japanese? 2 A I w s told of a number of incidents of 3 Japanese brutality. 4 Q Which kinds? ` 5 A I saw a room in Tjideng Camp in which the 6 camp commander imprisoned women at various times for 7 periods of three to fourteen days in total darkness. 8 They were imprisoned in this room, which was unven-9 tilated, as a punishment for having asked for extra 10 ford. There were a number of women who had been 11 questioned by the Kempei at various times who had 12 been subjected to the same treatment: Beating, water 13 treatment, and there were a number of women in the 14 camp who had been beaten by the Japanese guards period-15 ically. I saw women in the camp who as punishment 16 17 had been given manual tasks such as chopping or dig-18 ging, and as a result their hands and legs and shoulders 19 had been very severely calloused by the tropical sun, 20 and the exposed parts of their body were similar in 21 appearance to the scales of dried fish, 22 0 How was the attitude of the internees towards 23 the Japanese? 24 WITNESS: Wilf you please put that question 25 again?
READ-COLLINS

DIRECT

13,548

(Whereupon, the question was read by the official court reporter as above recorded.)

A I did not put this question to the women whom I saw at Tjideng. I was told that the Japanese Camp Commander had been removed as soon as the Japanese surrendered for his own personal protection. I think there was an underlying current of hatred against the Japanese guards, but this was masked to a certain degree by other problems such as food-finding. It was not very clear to understand how the women themselves felt towards the guards in the camp.

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Q Was a special diet provided in the hospitals? A No special diet was provided by the Japanese. We did our best on arrival, however, to make up a balanced diet which would satisfy the need of the internees at that time.

Q Did you notice blindness or bad eyesight among the internees?

A The camp doctors reported to me that there were cases of temporary blindness due, I was told, to a vitaminosis.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That concludes the direct examination, sir.

READ-COLLINS

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CROSS

	MR. ELEWETT: If the Court please.
1	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.
2	CROSS-FXAMINATION
3	BY MR. PLEWETT:
4	
5	Q What branch of the service are you a member,
6	Colonel?
7	A I belong to the Royal Regiment of Artillery.
8	Q Do you make a carreer of your army training
9	or how long have you been in?
0	A I am a regular officer and I have seen seven
.1	and a half years service.
2	Q What was your profession or activity prior
.3	to joining the army?
.4	A I worked as a journalist.
5	Q Under what circumstances were you selected
6	for this job?
7	A You mean my position in Java?
.8	Q Yes, sir.
.ġ.	Q At the time of the Japanese surrender I
20	belonged to an organization which was responsible for
21	communicating with prisoners of war and internees
22	and necessitated work behind Japanese lines. I was,
23	therefore, on the spot and was nominated to look after
24	their interests in Java.
25	THE PRESIDENT: Are you wearing a paratrooper's

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RFAD-COLLINS

CROSS

1	badge?
2	THE "ITNESS: I am, sir.
3	Q What were your orders, colonel?
4	A For which particular operation, sir?
5	Q For the job in Batavia when you were sent
6	there on the 18th of September.
7	A My task was to survey the stocks of Japanese
8	food in Java, to use them as was necessary for the
9	prisoners of war and internees, and to obtain from
.0	South East Asia Command such food and medical supplies
1	as was necessary and to have it sent in by air.
2	Q Were the internees still in the three camps
3	which you visited and the convalescent homeand the 10th
4	Battalion Camp when you reached there? I should add,
5	sir, when you reached the various camps.
6	A They were, sir,
.7	Q How much time did you spend in all in this
.8	region?
.9	A My first visit to Batavia lasted about two
:0	months and I have returned on temporary duty several
1	times during the last year.
2	Q Can you give us any proportion as to the
3	amount of food that was brough in from outside as
4	contrasted with the food that was obtained in Batavia?
5	A I can't remember the exact detail. I think

READ-COLLINS

CROSS

.1	in the time in which I was at Batavia roughly ten
2	sorties by Dakota were coming into Java and Sumatra
3	per day. Each Dakota was carrying about 3,500 peunds.
4	Q Had you completed, sir?
5	A And the contents consisted principally of
6	drugs, of milk, and of surgical implements.
7	Q Would you say, Colonel, that the bulk of the
8	food and drugs and supplies came from outside?
9	A No, sir. I should not say so, except for
10	such as I have mentioned before, which was plasma,
11	atabrine, and anesthetics.
12	MR. BLEWFTT: That is all.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.
14	CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)
15	BY MR. LEVIN:
16	Q Colonel, in the Tjideng Camp where you learned
17	women had been imprisoned in a dark room for asking for
18	extra food, had you contacted any of these women?
19	A Yes, sir. I spoke to two of them who had had
20	this experience.
21	Q Do you know how many had been treated in that
22	manner?
23	A No, sir.
24	THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.
25	

CROSS

1	CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)
2	BY MR. BROOKS:
3	Q This example that you gave, Colonel, of the
4	eighty-four persons that were confined, how long was
5	this period of confinement where the conditions were
6	crowded like you set out in your example?
7	A I don't know the exact period. I think, as
8	far as I remember, that the excessive overcrowding
9	had been effective for about a year before the sur-
10	render.
11	Q By that you mean the excessive overcrowding
12	in the camp?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Now, in this example that you gave, were all
15	of these persons adults or were some of them children?
16	A Some were children.
17	Q Now, Colonel, you stated here that you belonged
18	to an organization that had worked behind the enemy
19	lines. What was the type of organization that you
20	referred to?
22	A This was a secret military organization which
23	was charged with contacting prisoners of war in the
24	camps during war time, to maintain contact with them
25	and to offer them means of escape.
	Q How long had you been angaged in such work
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READ-COLLINS

GRADS

1	behind the lines prior to the surrender?
2	A Approximately four months.
3	Q Did your duties also include any acts of
4	sabotage or organization of guerrilla forces?
5	THE PRESIDENT: It would be surprising if he
6	had the opportunity and he didn't take it. He need
7	not answer.
8	MR. BROOKS: That is all, your Honor.
9	MR. BLEWETT: I think that is all the cross-
10	examination.
11	LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: No redirect.
12	THE PRESIDENT: The witness is released on
13	the usual terms.
14	(Whereupon, the witness was
15	excused.)
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DIRECT

D		LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President,
u d	1	I respectfully ask that Major Ringer be called to
a	2	the witness stand.
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d e	5	MICHAEL C. G. RINGER, called as a
r	6	witness on behalf of the prosecution, having
	7	first been duly sworn, testified as follows:
	8	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	9	BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE:
	10	Q Your name is Michael C.G. Ringer?
	11	A That is my name.
	12	O You are a major in the British Indian
	13	Army?
	14	A Yes, emergency commissioned officer.
	15	O You are attached to the British Division
	16	of the Legal Section of the Supreme Command for the
	17	Allied Powers?
	18	A Yes, I am.
	19	C "hat was your occupation prior to the
	20	war?
	21	
(22	A I was a partner in the company of Holme,
	23	Ringer and Company, in Kyushu, Japan.
	24	O So you hat a leading position?
	25	A Yes, I was also the honorary vice
		consul for Greece, and when my father was away I

13,555 .

RINGER

DIRECT

1	acted as honorary consul for British, Netherlands,
2	Norway, Sweden and Portugal.
. 3	C What were your principal duties?
4	A We were shipping, banking and insurance
5	agents.
6	Q Did you leave Japan before the war?
7	A Yes, I left Japan in September 1940.
8	O And why?
9	A 1 was arrested in July 1940 for alleged-
10	ly spying, and after a trial I was sentenced to
11	fourteen months penal servitude. The sentence was
12	suspended for four years and I left Japan.
13	o "here did you go to?
14	A I went to Belgaum, India.
15	O And what was your occupation there?
16	A I was training as an officer cadet.
17	O When were you commissioned?
18	A The first of March 1941.
19	O And where were you posted?
20	A I was posted at headquarters, Third
21	Indian Army Corps, Kuala Lumpur, Malay. I was
22 23	intelligence officer.
25 24	0 "here were you at the time of the sur-
25	render of Singapore?
	A I was en route to Java.

1	C Did you reach Java?			
2	A No, I was captured by the Japanese			
3	Navy in the Bangka Straits.			
4	O So you were made a prisoner of war?			
5	A Yes, I was made a prisoner of war.			
6	• In which camps were you confined until			
7	the Japanese surrander?			
8	A Muntok, on Bangka Island, and Palembang			
9	city and environs.			
10	c "hen?			
11	A From the 17th of February 1942 up			
12	until March 1942, and on Bangka Island, and from			
13	then on in Palembang.			
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1	Q In the same camp at Palembang?
	A No. First, until April 1944, we were in the
2	city, after which we were taken out to a jungle camp
3	some eight miles outside the city.
4 5	Q Did you have any special occupation in the
6	camps?
7	A Yes. I was camp interpreter, working party
8	officer, and assistant adjutant.
9	Q What did you do after your release?
10	A I went home to England.
11	Q And when were you sent back to the Far East,
12	and for what duty?
13	A I volunteered to come back to the Far East
14	in May 1946, and joined the headquarters of War Crimes,
15	Allied Land Forces, Southeast Asia, in Singapore.
16	Q What was your special duty?
17	A I was staff captain investigating war crimes
18	in Sumatra.
19	Q When did you leave Singapore, and where did
20	you go to?
21	A I left Singapore in August 1946 for Medan,
22	Sumatra.
23	Q What was your duty at Medan?
	A I was war crimes liaison officer to help
25	investigations of the Dutch team in Medan. I also

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1	investigated and interrogated Japanese war criminals.
2	Q Only Japanese?
3	A I also interrogated many ex-prisoners of
4	war and internees.
5	Q Did you read reports on all prisoner of war
6	camps of Sumatra?
7	A Yes, I read all reports on prisoner of war
8	camps in Sumatra.
9	THE PRESIDENT: Just say yes. Don't repeat
10	the question, Major.
11	6 So you think you have a comprehensive
12	knowledge of conditions in such camps?
13	A Yes, both from my personal experience and
14	investigations.
15	Q What was the attitude of the Japanese head-
16	quarters at Medan regarding your investigation?
18	A In minor cases they were fairly helpful;
19	but in major crimes they were very obstinate.
20	Q Did they protect officers and put the blame
21	on guards?
22	A Yes.
23	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Lovin.
24	MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, I want to object
25	to that question, on the ground it is leading and
	suggestive.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it could have been put 2 in a less objectionable way. However, we have the 3 answer now. 4 MR. LEVIN: May that answer be disregarded, 5 Mr. President? 6 THE PRESIDENT: We will only waste time 7 getting the same thing in another way. My colleagues 8 can take their own view of that. But it is objectionable 9 on an important matter to lead. 10 MR. LEVIN: I should like to say, 11 Mr. President ---12 THE PRESIDENT: To shorten the -- your 13 objection is allowed. Mr. Levin, so the Colonel can go 14 about it in another way. 15 We will recess for fifteen minutes. 16 (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess 17 was taken until 1500, after which the pro-18 ceedings were resumed as follows:) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International G 0 1 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed. 1 d 2 . THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste. b 3 е BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE (Continued): r 4 g Q When did you leave Sumatra, Major? 5 8 November, this year. A 6 B How many Japanese had been tried up to Q a 7 r t that time and with what results? 8 0 Twenty-four --A n 9 THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brocks. 10 MR. BROOKS: If the Court please --11 (Continuing): -- of which nine were A 12 sentenced to death --13 MR. BROCKS: If the Court please, if the 14 witness will allow counsel to make an objection: 15 I think it is highly irrelevant and immaterial as 16 17 to the convictions of the Japanese down there in that case to be brought in at this time. I think 18 the question is improper. 19 20 THE PRESIDENT: They have been admitted 21 before. 22 We admit it for what it is worth. The 23 objection is overruled. 24 (Continuing): -- 13 to various terms of A 25 imprisonment and 2 were acquitted.

1	Q And how many Japanese were still in custody
	awaiting trial on specific charges?
2	THE PRESIDENT: If that is objected to, we
3	will allow the objection.
4	
5	MR. BROOKS: Same objection, your Honor.
6	Q Have you any idea how many prisoners of
7	war were concentrated in Sumatra and of what national-
8	ity they were?
9	A At the maximum time, in early 1944, some
10	two thousand British and six thousand, five hundred
11	Dutch.
12	Q About how many died up to the time of the
13	Japanese surrender?
14	A Approximately fourteen hundred.
15	Q Going back to your own experiences as a
16	prisoner of war, did the Japanese recognize you as
17	such?
18	MR. BROOKS: If the Court please, I object
19	to that. That evades the province of the Court, calls
20	for a corclusion of the witness on the legal signifi-
21	cance of that question.
22	THE PRESIDENT: It is not within that category
23	at all. The objection is disallowed. The witness may
24	answer.
25	A At first we were treated as just plain

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criminals until September, 1942 when we were forced to sign a parole form.

Q Did you sign the parole?

A Yes, under duress. Six hundred and fifty British prisoners of war were locked into one small school. Even our hospital patients were thrown out of the hospital and brought into the camp. Our senior commanders were put into solitary confinement. We were on minimum rations. After five days, dysentery developed; and one man, Lieutenant Leggard died from results of dysentery. We signed the parole form on the eighth day.

Q How many prisoner of war camps existed in Sumatra during the war?

A Up till October 1943 there were three camps, at Palembang, Padang and Me'dan. After that date there were two camps at Palembang and Pakanba'ru. These main camps were split up into minor camps.

Q Were there many reshufflings of prisoners of war?

A Yes. Most of the prisoners of war had to work on aerodromes and railways. When these were completed, they were moved to make new aerodromes and continue the railway line further.

Q Did general conditions differ in different

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1	camps?
2	A All camps were very much alike in their
3	conditions. They were all bad.
4	Q What methods of transportation were used
5	in the moving of prisoners of war to Sumatra?
6	A Troop transports.
7	Q Do you know about conditions that existed
8	on board these ships?
9	A Yes. I met one ship that arrived in Palem-
10	bang. The commander, the Dutch commander of the
11	ship told me that they had been battened down in
12	holds, were terribly overcrowded. They had only
13	one meal a day and all the water they had was what
14	they could take in their canteens when they left
15 16	Batavia. The latrines were completely inadequate.
10	Several died of dysentery and claustrophobia. On
18	another occasion, in May, 1945, we sent a draft of
19	sixteen hundred prisoners of war from Palembang to
20	Singapore. These were put on board a collier of two
21	thousand tons. The collier was fully loaded with coal.
22	Prisoners of war were billeted on the hatches. There
23	was no cover, no shelter from the sun or the rain.
24	The journey took five days.
25	Q Were the ships marked in any way to indicate

Q Were the ships marked in any way to indicate that they were carrying prisoners of war?

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A A Dutch officer who was on a submarine that torpedoed the Van Waerwyck in Malaka Straits personallv told me that there were no prisoner of war signs on board the ships.

Q Do you know of any cases in which such ships were torpedoed?

In June, 1946, -- in June, 1944, the Van A 7 Waerwyck with seven hurdred prisoners of war on 8 board was torpedoed in the Malaka Straits. Two 9 hundred and fifty prisoners of war were drowned. 10 11 I personally interrogated the Japanese commandant --12 troop commandant of this ship. He admitted to me 13 that there was no sufficient life-saving equipment 14 for the prisoners of war. They were all battened 15 into one hatch. There was only one ladder they 16 could escape by. In September, 1944, the Junior 17 Maru was torpedoed between Bencoolen and Padang off 18 the west coast of Sumatra. This ship was carrying 19 two thousand, three hundred prisoners of war and 20 five thousand Javanese coolies. After the ship had 21 been torpedoed, the prisoners of war and coolies were 22 machine-gunned in the water. Others who tried to 23 board rafts had their hands chopped off and their 24 skulls smashed in. 25

THE PRESIDENT: This is hearsay, obviously.

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1	We should know the source of it so as to be in a
2	position to give it its true value.
3	THE WITNESS: I have, your Honor, seen affi-
4	davits from people who were on board the ship.
5	THE PRESIDENT: This is an unusual type
6	of evidence, Colonel. Generally you get an affi-
7	davit from survivors or from somebody who was closer
8	to the matter than this person has been.
9	Q How were the prisoners of war transported
10	on land?
11	A By truck or in railway cattle wagons, and
12	generally by long marches.
13	Q What kind of accommodation was provided for
14	the prisoners of war in camps?
15	A In our camp in Palembang we were originally
16	quartered in schools. After April, 1944, we were in
17	the jungle in atap huts. These atap huts had no
18	flooring and only bamboo beds. The roofs were always
19	leaking and men had no room to sleep when it was
20	raining as they had to sit up. Due to the over-
21	crowding of these huts, they were full of vermin,
22	rats, lice, and bedbugs.
23	Q What was the nature of the camp surroundings?
24	A In Palembang City we were in the slum of the
25	city. In the jungle we were in the jungle camp with
and the second second	

1	jungle all around. In Pakanbaru the camps were
2	built in jungle and swamp. Camp No. 1 in Pakan-
3	baru was continually flooded. In one case the
4	water was up to the prisoners of war's armpits.
5	Q How about sanitation?
6	A In our school camp in the city we had
7	six lavatory seats for over six hundred prisoners
8	of war. In the jungle camps the latrines were just
9	trenches covered with bamboo. The bamboo often
10	broke and people's legs and even their bodies falling
11	through. In one case in Pakanbaru a man was actually
12	drowned.
13	Q What about bathing facilities?
14	A Bathing facilities were from wells only,
15	and in the summer camp during the drought season
16	we just had to go without baths. We were allowed one
17	pint of water a day; and even before we could drink
18 19	this water, we had to let it settle so that the mud
20	would settle to the bottom.
21	Q Were disinfectants provided by the Japanese?
22	A In Pakanbaru camps, no. In our camp we
23	were in the oil center. We sometimes got some oil to
24	put in the latrines.
25	Q Was bedding provided?
	A No bedding was provided whatsoever.

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1	Q And mosquito nets?
1 2	A No mosquito nets wore provided.
2	Q Were there many mosquitoes in the areas of
4	the camps?
5	A In the tropical area there it was mosquito
6	infested. The men tried to make mosquito nets out
7	of sacking which they had stolen.
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Greenberg &	1	Q Was clothing provided?
	2	A In the early stages, before we were recog-
	3	nized as POW's, there were big stocks of clothing
	4	at Palembang City, and we were provided with one
	5	suit and a pair of boots each. By June, 1945, as
	6	we had not been supplied any further clothes, prison-
B	7	ers of war were working in just "TOJO-step-ins" with
ar	8	no boots, no shirts or hats.
to	9	Q Was clothing provided after the surrender?
n	10	A After the surrender we were provided with
	11	
	12	too many clothes, moscrito nets; and the Japanese
	13	camp commander made a speech, saying: would we
	14	please wear the clothing supplied as Great Britain
	15	was an honorary nation, and the local natives should-
	16	n't see members of such a great empire going around
	17	with no clothes on.
	18	Q You mentioned two shipwrecks. Were the
	19	shipwrecked recple who survived provided with clothes
	20	A No. They were not supplied with clothes.
	21	Prisoners of war had to share what they had with
	22	them.
	23	Q Was medical attention provided
	24	A There was a Japanese doctor appointed to
	25	the camp. But this doctor took no interest in the
		camp except he walked around and our own doctors pro-

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vided all the medical attention. 1

> Were there any hospitals? 0

3 A The hospitals were the same atap huts that 4 the fit men were billeted in. Sick men were lying 5 on broken bamboo beds. We asked the Japanese doctor 6 to supply boarding for the very sick. This was re-7 fused, but his own office was boarded, and all the 8 guards' barracks were boarded. There were no bed 9 pans in the hospital, and dysentery patients had to 10 walk to the latrine from thirty yards away. I, 11 myself, had dysentery and had to walk some fifteen 12 and sixteen times a day with high fever in the rain.

Were nedical instruments provided? 14 A In Pakan Bara Camps a certain amount of 15 medical equipment was supplied. In our own camps 16 we were supplied with nothing; and even our own 17 doctors who had full medical equipment with them, this 18 was confiscated. In one case we had a man with 19 strangulated hernia. We asked the Japanese -- we 20 had no instruments -- to take him to the Japanese 21 nilitary hospital. We were inforr d by our Japanese 22 doctor that it was against the High Cormand's orders 23 for any prisoners of war to be allowed in any Japan-24 ese military hospital. We performed this operation 25 in the camp, and the man died that evening.

What were the most frequent diseases that 0 1 needed medical treatment? 2 A Malaria and dysentery. We had practically 3 no quinine and nothing to cure dysentery with. All 4 I had when I had dysentery was charcoal made from 5 our own fires. 6 Was no quinine provided? 0 7 In our camp we were supplied with a small L 8 quantity; completely inadequate. In the Pakan Baru 9 Camps none was supplied. 10 Did tropical ulcers occur? 11 0 12 Tropical ulcers were -- came to nearly A 13 everybody in camp at one time or another. 14 0 Were dressings provided? 15 An inadequate amount of rags and paper were A 16 provided as dressings. This was insufficient, and 17 we used to have to use bark off bamboo trees. 18 You mean bamboo trees? 0 19 Banana trees, I am sorry. A 20 Were the Japanese short of medical supplies? Q 21 Will you repeat that question, please? A 22 (Whereupon, the last question was 23 repeated by the official court reporter.) 24 A No. We had chemists working in Japanese 25 godowns sorting medicines and drugs. As soon as the

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	surrender took place, we were supplied with emetine
	and all necessary drugs. All our sick were moved to
	the Japanese military hospital.
	Q Were any Red Cross medicines supplied?
	A In September, 1944 we received a very small
	supply of Red Cross medicine. Our liaison officer
	actually saw the Japanese doctor removing the drugs
No. No.	from these supplies.
	Q Did Japanese medical officers inspect your
	camp?
	A Our Japanese camp doctor inspected the camp
	once a week. After he left in June, 1945, we only
	saw the Japanese doctor once every three weeks.
	Q About food: How many meals were given
	daily?
	A We were given a certain amount of rations
	which we had to make do for the day. In our camp
	we eked it out for three meals a day, but in other
	camps there were only two meals a day.
	Q Would you tell us the typical menu.
	A In our camp, for breakfast we had very
	watery rice; for lunch we had watery rice rixed up
	with leaves of sweet potato; in the evening we had
	dry rice with a taste of dried fish or dried meat.
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Q Major, what was the official ration laid

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down by the Japanese authorities? 1 Λ Up to October, 1943 we had 700 grams for 2 heavy workers, 500 grams for light workers. From 3 that time up 'til May, heavy workers received 500, 4 light workers 300. From May until the surrender, 5 6 heavy workers received 400 grams, light workers 250, 7 sick in hospital 150. 8 0 Did meat and vegetables belong to the 9 official ration? 10 The official ration of meat or fish was 50 A 11 grams a day, and vegetables 250 grams a day. 12 0 Was the food ration issued according to 13 this official scale? 14 A Yes. The rice was issued according to the 15 scale except the loss in bag was usually about ten 16 per cent. We were often supplied with rice sweepings 17 and limed rice which all had to be gone through and 18 sorted and washed. Meat ration and fish: After 19 May, 1944 we never saw any fresh meat or fish what-20 soever. We received about an average of ten grams 21 a day of either dried fish or dried meat. On one 22 occasion, for a week's ration, we were supplied with 23 dried tanioca roots. We complained, these were 24 uneatable, and the Japanese Quartermaster's answer 25 was, "If you can't eat it, send it to the pigs."

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Q How were the Japanese fed?

1 The Japanese garrison troops had 600 grams A 2 a day of rice and 150 grams a day of fresh meat or 3 fish. This was supplied to them right up to the end 4 of the war. Even the vegetables we grew in our own 5 garden, which was supposed to be for us, we got the 6 leaves, and the Japanese took the roots; that is, 7 sweet potatoes and tapioca. 8 Did your medical men consider the caloric 0 9 value sufficient? 10 No. At the end, the value -- the calorific A 11 value was about 650 to 700 calories. 12 0 And what did he say about the vitamin value? 13 14 A Food lacked vitamin of all sort, especially 15 vitamin B. We understood the Japanese did not like 16

red rice, We asked for red rice to supply us with vitamin B. We were told we had to take what we got.

Q What was the effect of this diet on the physical condition of the prisoners of war according to the doctors?

A Severe malnutrition resulted. And, owing to the lack of vitamin B, practically everybody in the camp had beri-beri. Out of the camp total strength at the end of May, 1945, 1,050, in June we lost forty-two lives; in July, ninety-nine; and in

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August, 135. 1 What were the other consequences of mal-0 2 nutrition? 3 A Exhaustion, causing heart attack from hard 4 work, pellagra, and loss of eyesight. 5 Q .What was the average percentage of sick 6 among the prisoners of war? 7 A In our camp, twenty-five per cent; in one 8 of our sub-camps it was up to sixty per cent at one 0 time. 10 Q Did your senior officers protest about 11 these conditions? 12 A Yes. We sent in letters to the Japanese 13 Camp Cormandant. 14 With any results? 15 0 16 No. There was no improvement in our con-A 17 ditions at all. The interpreter adivsed us not to 18 write so many letters as it was just annoying the 19 camp staff. 20 Q Didn't they explain their attitude? 21 Their attitude was -- one day after we had A 22 buried five men, I complained to the Japanese 23 interpreter. He told me that the British shot their 24 sick animals, dogs and horses, and that's the atti-25 tude of the Japanese cormand to the sick prisoners

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of war. 1 Were the prisoners put to work? Q 2 A Yes. All prisoners of war had to work. 3 0 Were officers and non-commissioned officers 4 compelled to work? 5 A We were compelled to work because, if we 6 didn't work, we were put on hospital rations. There 7 was no discrimination between the NCO's and the men. 8 They all had to do the same work. 9 What kind of work had to be done, Major? 0 10 A In our camp, first we built an airdrome. 11 We then built anti-aircraft and searchlight positions. 12 Later we worked on the docks unloading rice, lime and 13 ammunition. Also, some men were forced to work in 14 precision instrument factories in which they had to 15 repair range finders and airplane parts. The officers 16 supervised working parties and also worked in the 17 camp gardens. 18 19 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn until half-20 past nine tomorrow morning. 21. (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjourn-22 ment was taken until Tuesday, 24 December 23 1946 at 0930.) 24 25

NOTE:

The attached pages are corrected pages and should be substituted for the corresponding pages in the record.

This humanitarian proposal intended to 1 save the lives of several thousands was met by the 2 bland refusal of the Japanese Government "for 3 military reasons," as appears from the annotation 4 on the said copy, dated February 8, 1944. 5 The prosecution offers this document 6 No. 5757 in evidence. 7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 9 No. 5757 will receive exhibit No. 1682. 10 (Whereupon, the document above 11 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 12 No. 1682 and received in evidence.) 13 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The Netherlands 14 Government had protested against the location of --15 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett. 16 MR. BLEVETT: If the Court please, that 17 notation referred to by the prosecution does not 18 appear on the English copy. It may be due to the 19 translation but there is no notation on the English 20 copy whatsoever as to the Japanese reply. 21 THE PRESIDENT: There is in the certificate. 22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: There is a certificate 23 from the Swedish diplomatic representative that covers 24 this, Mr. President. 25

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defense. Certainly it is in the hands of the interpreters because we are getting a simultaneous translation. We are having the greatest difficulty in following what you are saying. We have to take for granted all you say. You do not read the supporting documents; you rely wholly on the synopsis. You have read parts of one or two documents but not of the others.

Mr. Blewett.

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MR. BLE'ETT: Sir, if the Tribunal please, I was waiting for the prosecution to read exhibit 1686-A to find out where this evidence is in paragraph 6, the synopsis.

THE PRESIDENT: Leave it to us to deal with, Mr. Blowett.

MR. BLEWETT: But, Sir, there is a statement there that the messenger was intercepted by the Japanese and prevented from carrying out that mission. Now, I cannot find that in any one of the affidavits.

referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1687, and was received in evidence.) LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution enters document 5265, being the affidavit of F. R. Oldham for identification, and the excerpts as an exhibit. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5265 will receive exhibit No. 1688 for identification only. (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1688 for identification.) LIETT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The killing of those people at --THE PRESIDENT: Just a second, Colonel. I cannot listen to what you are saying. My colleagues have been looking into the matter mentioned by Mr. Blewett, and his statements appear to be supported. We will disregard that statement to which

Mr. Blewett objects until you produce proof of it.

THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt is admitted on

CLERK OF THE COURT: And the excerpt of

MR. BLEVETT: Thank you.

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