

AFFIDAVIT
of
JOHAN MAIRUHU

1816

On Friday the 5th of May 1945 there appeared before myself, Eduard Jan Uhlenbeck, Police Officer 1st class, a man of Ambonese race named Mairuhu Johan, 35, occupation overseer in a NICA hospital in Morotai, who stated as follows:

At the time that I was employed as a cook for the Japanese Heiho's in August or September 1944 in Kampong Soegita, Morotai, I went to Tandjong Berco to get coconuts. There I met two Indonesians named Saribin and Mochamad. These two men confessed to me that they were spies working for the U.S.A.. Saribin was fully equipped with a wireless-set and Mochamad was his assistant. They both told me that they had landed from a U.S. submarine with rations for only one and a half month. But since they had already been on the island for nearly two months and had no food left, they were compelled to ask me for food. Upon the request of these two spies, I gave them food four times. Also someone else from the village, by the name of Oeloe, gave them food.

When my food that consisted of saigo was exhausted, I asked help from Oeloe to supply the two spies with food from his garden at Tandjong Gorano. At the same time I warned Oeloe not to reveal this matter to anyone, not even to his wife, because it was a matter of extreme secrecy. These two spies remained hidden in a cave, close to Oeloe's garden in Tandjong Isioe. However Oeloe became afraid, as the Japanese issued a warning that whoever failed to report such things, he and his whole family would surely be put to death.

Oeloe reported the matter to the village-headman, named Soerabaya Djoenroet, and the latter informed the Japanese. Subsequently, I was called up, tied and beaten in order to make me confess everything that had happened.

The Jap. spy named Mohamad Lien also interrogated me. After being interrogated for two days, we were sentenced to death by beheading, whereupon six Japanese took us to the jungle. We were made to kneel and were bound with an iron chain. Then the Japanese cut our necks with a sword. This happened approximately on the 15th of September 1944 at 7 a.m..

Those beheaded were:

1. Oeloe.
2. Saribin.
3. Mairuhu, Johan (witness, not killed).
4. Mochamad.

After some hours I regained consciousness and could breathe again. I fled, and after three days walking I struck upon the U.S. forces which had landed in Morotai, and I was brought to and treated in the U.S. hospital.

Witness,

Signed, Mairuhu

This statement is made on oath.

Morotai 5 May 1945.

Signed: E.J. Uhlenbeck.
Police Officer 1st class.





SYMBOLS - AMBON ISLAND GROUP SECTION

The next section of this phase relates to the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in and around these islands.

(a) My first document is an affidavit made by Major George De Verdon WESTLEY formerly of 2/21 Australian Infantry Battalion. It is Prosecution Document No. 5419. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

The deponent states that he was with the 2/21 Battalion on Amboina Island in February, 1942, when the Japanese landed. The Australian forces on the Island consisted of 800 on the Ambon side and about 300 on the Laha side. The deponent became a Prisoner in February, 1942, and remained on the island until the Japanese surrender in 1945. While he was a prisoner he heard nothing as to the fate of the 300 on the Laha side of the Island and in September, 1945, sent a party there to endeavour to trace them. No trace was found, but a Japanese medical officer pointed out a Cairn under which he said about 200 men were buried, but he could not say whether they were Australian or Japanese.

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(b) Prosecution Document No. 5333A is a record of the evidence of Lieutenant-Commander IEN-ICHI NAKAGAWA, Imperial Japanese Navy, retired, in the Prosecution Court of the Tokyo Naval General Court Martial on 8th November, 1945, and in the Tokyo General Demobilisation Court on the 22nd. December, 1945, and the 29th December, 1945. I tender Prosecution Document No. 5333A in evidence.

.....

NAKAGAWA was a Lieutenant of the Japanese Naval Forces at Laha. I will now read certain excerpts from his evidence. (Page 1, para 3.) "I am now going to tell you about the course taken in the operation to capture Laha. The Laha Occupation Force commenced landing on the beach of Hitlama (this spelling is uncertain) about two o'clock a.m., January 31st, 1942, and captured the airfield about 7 a.m. on February 3rd., 1942, with our casualties amounting to more than 100.

"The POW taken at the airport totalled about 400 consisting of about 210 Australians, about 60 Dutch, and troops of the native.

(Pages 9 and 10, questions and answers 5, 6 and 7, omitting second paragraph in the answer to question 6.)

"Q. Tell me about the enemy POW captured in battle to capture the Laha airfield.

A. In the forenoon of the 1st. of February (I am not sure of the exact time,) our reconnoiters (Petty-Officer OKADA and seaman 1st. Class TANAKA of the Company-headquarters platoons) captured 10 enemy troops led by an Australian Army Second Lt and took them to Sowacoed. And besides this, as mentioned above, on the 2nd. of February about 50 Australian POW were

taken prisoners by us when they came to our camp to surrender.

6. Q. How were these POWs disposed of?

- A. The first 10 POWs were bayoneted to death before our force left Sowacoat for the support of the aforementioned penetrating unit on the 1st. of Feb. Both Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and I were at that time near the Laha airfield in ambush leading the penetrating unit, so we did not see the scene of the execution on the spot; according to Ensign SAKAMOTO's statement made to me afterward, these POWs were killed by the order of the Commanding Officer Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA, because these POWs were likely to become a drag upon the movement of the admiral's force in rear."

"Next I will tell you about the killing of the POW which numbered, as I remember aright, 51, though I mention in the above they were more than 50.

On the 4th of February Ensign SAKAMOTO at Sowacoat sent a report to Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA at the Laha airfield that SAKAMOTO was at a loss with small number of guard for treatment of POWs. According to the SAKAMOTO's report these POW either rebelled against him or made desertions because of the misunderstanding due to difference of language. The Admiral got angry hearing this report, and called Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and me to his room at the Laha airfield that evening, where the engineer staff officer was also present.

We were ordered by the Admiral that we should kill them on the following day because he had received a report informing that POWs at Sowacoat were in disquietude. In compliance with this order on the 5th of February, I took about 30 Petty Officers and men to Sowacoat; I cannot recall now from what platoon these 30 petty officers and men were selected. In a forest of coconut-tree, about 200 meters toward the airfield from Sowacoat, we dug out holes, and killed POWs with swords or bayonets. I recall, it took about 2 hours from 10 a.m. The process of the murder was as follows: I divided 30 Petty Officers and men into 3 groups, the first group for leading the POWs out of a dwelling house where the victims were temporarily confined, the second for preventing disorder on their way from the house to the forest, the third for beheading or stabbing the POWs. The POWs were sent to the spot one by one and made to kneel with bandage on their eyes. Our men of the third group, one at a time, came out in turn either to behead a POW with his sword or to stab him through the breast with his bayonet.

These POWs were all Australians, including 4 or 5 officers. I am sure that there was a major, whose name was unknown to me. All corpses were buried in the holes. The names of our men then employed for this execution cannot be recalled at all. But it is certain that there were present on the spot no officer, either warrant or commissioned, except myself. Most of the time I placed myself in the middle between the house and the place of the killing to do the overall command; but I went to the spot when the last victim was to be executed. Interpreter IIEUCHI was then in the dwelling house to send out the POW from the house.

7. Q. Did you make a report that the execution had been accomplished?

A. I reported it to Adjutant HATAKEYAMA in his room on that day, and I suppose the adjutant in his turn reported it to Admiral HATAKEYAMA."

(Page 12 to 15, question and answer 11, omitting only translator's note).

"11. Q. Tell me about the other killings of the POW than you have afore stated.

A. As I have said, there were billeted in the airfield barracks some 200 Australians and some 60 Dutchmen. When our forces first entered into the airfield, they saw that the Japanese strength was very small numbering only some 170. Some of the POW, therefore, expressed their view through UCHIUCHI, interpreter, to such an effect as that they would not have surrendered but would rather have continued fighting bravely if they had known the Japanese strength was so small, and that if they had fought more stubbornly the Japanese casualties would have amounted to a considerable degree. In addition to these they behaved themselves disobedient in their assigned works, though partly caused by the difference of language. And about 30 of them were considered to be especially disobedient. The Commanding Officer heard of this fact, and he gave Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and me an order in his room in the evening of 5th February to murder these some 30 POWs.

I had about 20 enlisted men kill these some 30 POW about 3 p.m. on the following day, if I remember right, in a coco-palm forest near Tauli, about 700 meters from the airfield, though I cannot recall what platoons these about 20 men belonged to. In this killing, too, the POWs were once taken in a house nearby, then called out in turn one by one, and killed with sword or with bayonet, as before. Their corpse was buried in the hole dug for the purpose. As in the previous case I stood in the middle between that house and the spot of murder to take general command for the most of the time, and I went to the spot to witness the last one of being killed and ascertained this bloody work had been finished. I reported to the Adjutant HATAKEYAMA the accomplishment of the execution. I am not sure whether any Dutch men were included among the victims or not, but it is certain that the victims were all enlisted men.

Next I will tell you about another killing of the POW.

On the 17th or 18th of February, I cannot recall which day, while we were taking lunch at Ambon, Commanding Officer HAYASHI disclosed his intention rather to kill all the remaining POWs. His reason was this our troops available for service was numbered only 340 or 350 from which various guards in various districts had to be dispatched; the desertions of the POWs began to be noted; rumours ran among natives that the allied troops would come soon to attack us; enemy planes in fact came for reconnaissance; if the deserting POWs would divulge

the situation of Japanese side, we would be faced very unfavourable situation; and all these factors were forming a menace to the position of the Japanese forces. I asked Commanding Officer, then, what is his opinion concerning the provisions of the International Law which I understood to be stipulating that "FURYO" (PO.) should not be treated as enemy. He answered me that I was right so far as "FURYO" was concerned, but that the captives interned there were to be classified and called "HORYO" and therefore we would not violate the International Law if we would kill them.

A few days later, in the evening while taking supper with the Commanding Officer and his Adjutant HATAIYAMA at the garden in front of the Commanding Officer's room, I was told by the Commanding Officer to kill all the PO's at Laha.

On the following day, probably 20th of Feb. if my recollection is right, I gathered up some 60 enlisted men from various platoons attached to the 1 - KNSLP. Moreover about 30 enlisted men from the crew of the Minesweeper No. 9 who were boarding at the 1-KNSLP barracks because their ship had sunk then, were employed by the consent of a reserve-list officer attached to that minesweeper.

I took the both groups of enlisted men totalling to some 90 to Laha from Ambon at about 1 p.m. on the 20th. We dug holes in a place in a coconut forest at Tauli; this new place is a different position from that of the previous murder being 140 or 150 meters away from it, and was about 200 meters off the head-quarters of the Laha Detachment. I divided 90 men into 9 groups; 2 groups for bloody killing, 3 groups for watching the PO's; on their ways to the killing place, 2 groups for sending PO's out of the barracks, one group for guard on the spot of the killing, the last one for emergency. The PO's were carried by truck from the barracks to the Detachment building about 500 meters in distance, and they were on foot from the Detachment building to the spot of the killing. The same way of the killing was adopted as in the previous case; to have them kneel down with bandage over their eyes and to kill them with sword or bayonet.

The poor victims numbered about 220 in all including a few Australian officers. Interpreter IKUCHI was, as in the previous case, in charge of duty of sending PO's out of the barracks; I was in the Detachment building giving overall directions and ascertained the final accomplishment of the affair on the spot. It took from about 6 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Most of the corpses were buried in one hole, but because the hole was not big enough to receive all of the corpses a dug-out nearby was also used for the burial. On that day upon my arrival at our headquarters I reported it the Commanding Officer directly and also to his adjutant.

(Page 15. Question and answer 13).

"13. Q. Was the order of killing POWs issued by the Commanding Officer HAYASHI at his own discretion?

"A. In the first three cases of the murder the orders were with no doubt issued by Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA. But as for the last case, I am not sure whether the order was issued by the Commanding Officer HAYASHI himself, or it was given in compliance with the order of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA."

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(c) Prosecution Document No. 5333B is my next document. It is the record of evidence of Commander JUNITO HATAKEYAMA of the Imperial Japanese Navy given before the Tokyo General Court Martial on 8th November, 1945, and the Tokyo General Demobilization Court on 24th December, 1945, and 12th February, 1946. I tender this document in evidence.

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This document refers to the killing of prisoners at LAIA. It is put in evidence in compliance with order contained on paper No. 578 permitting use of record in evidence of JUNITO HATAKEYAMA and KEN-ICHI NAKAGATA without putting in the whole record of evidence contained in Evidentiary Document No. 5333.

(d) Prosecution Document No. 5418 is an affidavit by Major George De Verdon WESTLEY formerly of 2/21 Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender the document for identification and excerpts therefrom in evidence.

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I will read paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of this affidavit.

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(e) Prosecution Document No. 5417 is affidavit of former Major Ian Farquhar MACRAE of 2/21 Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender the document for identification and excerpts therefrom in evidence.

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I will read paragraphs 2 and 3 of this document.

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(f) Prosecution Document No. 5302 is the affidavit of Private Verdun Clive BALL of 8th Division, Australian Army Service Corps. I tender it for identification and marked excerpts thereof in evidence.

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The affiant describes the beating and torture of deponent and 22 other Australians because they had gone outside the camp limits. As a result deponent lost the use of his legs for three or four months.

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(g) Prosecution Document No. 5301 is the affidavit of Private John Leslie SEARANT of 8th Division A.A.S.C. I tender the document for identification and the original in evidence.

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The affiant describes certain of the work the Japanese made him do in 1944. He says -

"I was put on the long carry 13 times during 1944. The last occasion was just before Christmas. The distance of the long carry was about eight miles over very rough rugged country made up of broken coral with gullies and steep hills. We had to go on all four sometimes to crawl up the hills. It took us about five hours to complete the journey with a load. I carried bags of cement and 150 lb bombs. The bags of cement weighed 94 lbs. Two men were detailed for each bag; when one could carry it no further the other took over. The Japanese guards did not actually bash us but made us hurry along."

(h) Prosecution Document No. 5306 is an official report of the Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service. I tender the document for identification and the marked excerpt in evidence.

I will read the excerpt which appears on the last page of the document.

(i) Prosecution Document No. 5297 is an affidavit made by Flying Officer Denis Brian MASON of the Royal Air Force. I tender the original for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

The affiant and a party of 2050 prisoners of war landed at HAROLEON Island on 5th May, 1943. Upon arrival the camp was only partly built and did not provide adequate shelter. At this camp prisoners were starved and beaten. Although most of them were sick they were compelled to work ten hours a day, mainly on the construction of an aerodrome. Clothing and boots were not supplied to prisoners. Large numbers suffered from beri beri, malaria and dysentery. Hospital patients were starved and had to supplement their diet with rats, mice, dogs, cats and snails. No medical supplies were provided. Open trench latrines only were permitted for the first twelve months and this resulted in spread of dysentery. Over 15 months 386 died from sickness and starvation.

(j) Prosecution Document No. 5298, is an affidavit made by Flying Officer Denis Brian MASON of the Royal Air Force. I tender the original for identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

This is a short affidavit and I propose to read marked excerpts from "Then I arrived at Lahat Camp.....constructing A.R.P. trenches for the Japanese."

(k) Prosecution Document No. 5299 is an affidavit by Leading Aircraftsman Henry MITTERINGHAM of Royal Air Force. I tender this document for identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

The affiant states that 1000 prisoners of war went to LIANG on Ambon Island in May, 1943. Accommodation was bad consisting for the most part of leaky tents. Food was totally inadequate. Prisoners were engaged on the construction of an aerodrome. Work was very heavy and the guards inflicted brutal beatings on the prisoners. Medical supplies were insufficient. One man, Champion, was

murdered. In October, 1944, a draft of 600 were sent by sea back to Java. Prisoners were overcrowded. Only a third of a pint of drinking water was provided for each man daily. 28 died on the voyage.

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(l) Prosecution Document No. 5300 is an extract from War Diary of 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hosp. of 12 Sept., 1945. I tender the document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

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I shall read the entry.

(m) Prosecution Document No. 5499 is a report on recovered prisoners of war by Officer in Charge, Medical Division, 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hosp. I tender the document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

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I will read the first three paragraphs of this report.

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I refer the Court to Exhibit 167A and 167B which were put in evidence at page 13452 of transcript. Certain of the photographs included in that exhibit relate to prisoners recovered in Ambon.

(n) Prosecution Document No. 5303 is an affidavit made by 1st. Lieut. Paul Alfred STANBURY of U.S. Army Air Force. I put the document in for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

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The affiant was bombardier on a B24 which crashed over KAI Islands on 21 September, 1943. It was in three feet of water on a coral reef. The crew had sustained serious injuries in the crash and the navigator was pinned down on the flight deck. A Japanese boat came out. The airmen with the exception of the navigator were taken prisoners. The Japanese refused to do anything for the navigator but left him there to die. The rest of the airmen were taken to Ambon. They were placed in mosquito infested cells without blankets, bedding or mosquito nets. No sunlight could penetrate the cells and there was no ventilation. They were starved on weevily rice. No medical attention was given them. For 68 days they were interrogated to the accompaniment of beatings almost daily. Later the deponent and the co-pilot were shipped to Japan. They were frequently beaten by the guards. They both became paralysed with beri beri but received no treatment for this during the 60 days sea voyage. The deponent remained paralysed for nine months and the co-pilot for 20 months.

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(o) Prosecution Document No. 5223 is a sworn interrogation of Warrant Officer KIYOSATO, YOSHIZAKI of Japanese Navy. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

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On the 29th August, 1944, the deponent took part in the beheading of three American airmen at Sarara Prisoner of War Camp. This was done on orders of superior officers. The district had been bombed by American planes on the previous day.

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That completes the evidence in relation to this section of the phase.

1818A

Evidentiary Document No. 5419.

In the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

v

ARAKI, Sadao and OTHERS

AFFIDAVIT.

I, GEORGE DE VERDON WESTLEY of 284a Camberwell Road, Camberwell in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 44808 Major G. De V. Westley of 2/21 Battalion make oath and say:-

1. I was with 2/21 Battalion on Amboina Island in February 1942 when the Japanese landed. At that time Lt-Col Scott was commanding the Battalion, he was also Commanding Officer of Gull Force. This Force consisted of the battalion and attached troops. The troops from this Force were disposed in two main bodies, approximately 800 being on the Ambon side and about 300 on the Laha side of the island.
2. I became a prisoner in February, 1942, and remained a prisoner on the island until the Japanese surrender in 1945.
3. In September, 1945, I sent a reconnaissance party to Laha to endeavour to trace the men who had been at Laha and of whom I had not heard since the surrender. Lieutenant Russel was in charge of this reconnaissance party. A Japanese Medical Officer pointed out to him a cairn under which he said about 200 men were buried but he could not say whether they were Australians or Japanese. Lieutenant Russell was unable to find any other trace of the Australians who had been at Laha.

SWORN at Melbourne in)
the State of Victoria)
this seventh day of)
October, 1946.)
BEFORE ME

(Sgd) G. De V. WESTLEY

(sgd) W. A. Fax
Commissioner for taking affidavits
and declarations under the Evidence
Act, 1928.

RECORD OF STATEMENT.*1819A*
P. 14 (Pages 11-15)Kon-ichi NAKAGAWA,

who is Lieutenant Commander, IJN. retired, whose present address is c/o Eiroku OYA, 256, Minami-hatashiki, Tokaichi-Machi, Futami-Gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, and who was born on 15th February 1893, made the following statement, of his free will, in the presence of the prosecutor at the prosecution court of the Tokyo Naval General Court Martial on November 3, 1945:

1. "My domicile is No. 2 Shimonaganoki-Cho, Kure City, Hiroshima Prefecture. *Japanese admit*

2. "I first entered the navy on June 1st, 1927, and was made, after gradual promotion, to Lieutenant Commander on September 5th, 1945. Then I was placed in the retired list, on October 25rd of the year and arriving at the present address

"While I was still in service in the navy, I was involved in a POW murder incident at the time of our occupation battle of Ambon Island which was fought in connection with the Great Pacific War.

"The situation at that time was as follows: The Ambon Island Occupation Forces were commanded by Major General ITO of the Japanese Army. The main body of the ITO Detachment, which was placed under his direct command, engaged in the occupation of Ambon City. The capture of the Laha Airport was assigned to the force commanded by Rear Admiral HATAKEYAMA, who was then mentioned to be the Commander of the 24 NSBF; this Laha Occupation Force consisted of the 1 KNSLP, one infantry platoon each from the 1st and 2nd Sasebo Naval Special Landing Parties, an artillery unit and an infantry platoon of the 52nd Naval Special Base Force, and one army infantry company despatched from the ITO Detachment.

"I was then a company commander of the 1 KNSLP with the rank of Lieutenant Junior grade in Special Service Officer Branch. Because Commander HAYASHI, IJN., appointed Commander of the 1 KNSLP, had not yet arrived at his post, the command of the 1 KNSLP was assumed by Lt. Kunito HATAKEYAMA, IJN., because of his being the Senior Officer present of the 1 KNSLP though he was merely the adjutant in his formal regular appointment.

"It appeared that the 21st Minesweeper Division participated in the operation for the minesweeping purpose, though the details about it is not known to me.

3. "I am now going to tell you about the course taken in the operation to capture Laha. The Laha Occupation Force commenced landing on the beach of Hitlama (this spelling is uncertain) about two o'clock a.m., January 31st, 1943, and

captured the airfield about 7 a.m. on February 3rd with our casualties amounting to more than 100.

"The POW taken at the airport totalled about 400 consisting of about 210 Australians, about 60 Dutch, and troops of the native.

4. "Regarding the treatment of the POW I am going to explain you as follows:

Appointed Commander of the 24 NSBF, Rear Admiral HATAKEYAMA, displayed his flag on Feb. 5 at Laha, but on the 7th or 8th of the month leaving one platoon of his forces at Laha he moved to Ambon because the ITO Detachment was about to evacuate the city. Therefore the direct treatment of the POW at Laha was assigned to the platoon Commander, Kakutaro SASAKI, then on the rank of Warrant Officer.

"The POW at Ambon City consisting of some 1,100 of Australian and Dutch soldiers who had been captured by our army forces were taken over from the competent army authorities by Senior Staff Officer Shigeki and Engineer Staff Officer MIZOGUCHI (both, of the 24 NSBF) and myself, after the 24 NSBF moved to Ambon City. This notwithstanding, the affairs relating to POW, in the headquarters of the 24 NSBF were handled by the Engineer Staff Officer, MIZOGUCHI, while the duty directly to take care of them was placed under the charge of the 1 KNSLP. Such being the case, all matters relating to the treatment of the POW, either at Ambon or Laha, were reported to Adjutant HATAKEYAMA, who was then acting for the Commander of our landing party; and all these matters were conducted according to his direction. After the arrival of the duly appointed commander around February 9, the affairs connected with the POW was understood to have been reported to him by the Adjutant.

Though its exact date cannot be recalled, when the 1 KNSLP was absorbed in the 24 NSBF, Mr. HATAKEYAMA was appointed Chief of the Shore Guard Division in the 24 NSBF, and this division was in charge of the treatment of the POW.

5. "As for the killing of the POW my statement is as follows:

I remember it was about the 20th of February. In our Headquarters at Ambon, I was told by Mr. HATAKEYAMA that I should go to Laha to have the POW there put to death. And by this I surmised that the decision for the killing was probably ascribable to the fact that considerable difficulties were being confronted with in the matter of local peace and security; for, taking advantage of the insufficient strength of the detachment troops there, the desertion of the POW was continuously happening at Laha in those days. Leading about 60 men of my own company together with about 30 men

of Minesweeper No. 9 who were then accommodated in my company barracks, I arrived at the quarters of the Landing Detachment at about 2 p.m. on the very day that I received the aforementioned order; as for the taking these latter personnel of Minesweeper No. 9 I was given a verbal consent by a reserve officer of the Minesweeper. Though this reservist officer accompanied us, nothing was directed or requested of him on my part.

"I briefed these about 90 enlisted men to assign them their duties. First of all the burial place was to be dug by all of us. Then the party was to be divided into three: the first group for transporting the victims from the camp to the place of the killing, the second group for preventing disturbances, and the third group composed of some twenty men for directly engaging in the conduct of the killing.

"The place of the kill was selected in coco-palm woods situated on both sides of a road running a little beyond a marsh which lies about 200 meters northeastward from the detachment barracks standing just in front of the pier. The smaller burial hole on the right side of the road was for about 50 corpses, while the larger ones dug on the left side was for all of the rest bodies.

"According to my memory the number of the POW killed was about 220. They were killed either by swords of Japanese style or bayonets with their eyes covered. And I was directing the overall affairs at the detachment barracks. On that day the detachment commander was in sick-bed because of malaria and on my part I merely notified him as regards the killing.

"If I remember right the aforementioned fateful deed was commenced at about six o'clock in the evening and ended at about 9 o'clock. On that day I reported to Lt. HATAKEYAMA on the accomplishment of the deed after we came back to our headquarters.

I wish to add that the aforementioned enlisted men from Minesweeper No. 9 had been accommodated in the barracks of my company because their ship had been lost through hitting a mine when entering the Bay of Ambon."

When the statement was completed, the record made of it was read before Ken-ichi MAKAGAWA, who acknowledged the correctness of the record and affixed his signature and seal hereafter.

(The signature and seal of
Ken-ichi MAKAGAWA)

(Signed by) Tadao NAMBU, Justice Ensign, IJN., Recorder,
the Tokyo Naval General Court Martial.

(Signed by) Ichiro ITO, Justice Lt.-Comdr., IJN.,
Prosecutor, the Tokyo Naval General Court
Martial.

Examination of Accused.

(Pages 23-25)

Accused:- NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi.

On the 6th November 1945, in a preliminary hearing in the Tokyo General Court-Martial, Justice Lt. Commander ONO Keichoku, Examining Official, in the presence of Justice Sub-Lieutenant 2nd Class IBE Yasuo, the recorder of the Court, examined the accused in connection with the case of murder. The questions and answers as follows:

1. Q. What are your name, date of birth, title and rank, legal address, native place, present address?
 - A. Name - NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi.
 Date of birth - 13th February 1893
 Title and rank - Lt. Commander, retired.
 Legal Address - No. 2, Shimonaganoki-Cho, Kure City.
 Native place - No. 554, Takasugi, Kamisugi-Mura, Futami-Gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
 Present Address - c/o Hideroku OYANI, No. 256, Minami-Hatashiki, Tokaichi-Machi, Futami-Gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
2. Q. Court-rank, decoration, medal, annuity, pension, if any?
 1. I am on the 7th Court Rank(jg)(Ju-shichi-i) and the 4th Class Order of Merit (Kun-Shi-to) and I have War-Medal of the 1931-1934 Incident, Showa Coronation Memorial-Medal Manchukuo Foundation Medal, War-Medal of the China Incident and Memorial-Medal of the Manchurian Emperor's visit to Japan, etc. My pension is not given yet.
3. Q. Have you ever been punished on charge of the criminal case before?
 1. Never. (The examining official, hereby, told the accused that he would be examined in connection with the above-mentioned murder case.)
4. Q. This is the reasons why you are suspected of the charge. Have you any opinion about it?

(The examining official, hereby, read to the accused the evidence of crime which is stated in the "statement of opinion" submitted by the prosecutor to the Navy Minister under date 8 November 1945 and which is mentioned in the prosecutor's letter under same date requiring this preliminary hearing.)

- A. What you have read to me just now is without any mistakes, and I haven't any particular opinion about it.
5. Q. It is understood that you have stated to the prosecutor in this way. Have you any opinion about it? (The examining official, hereby, read to the accused the prosecutor's hearing-note for the accused.)
- A. What you have read just now is without any mistakes.
6. Q. What was the relation of command between the accused and Commander HATAKEYAMA at the time when this incident took place?
- A. Commander HATAKEYAMA was, at that time, Lt. and the Adjutant of the 1 KNSIP, while I was a company commander. Accordingly, the orders of Commander HAYASHI, the Commanding Officer of the Party came to me through Lt. HATAKEYAMA, who was the Adjutant.
7. Q. Then, is it your opinion that the murder of this case was performed by the order of the Commanding Officer HAYASHI?
- A. Yes, it is.

When the testimony was completed, the record made of it was read again: and as NAKAGAWA said that it was without any mistakes, he was caused to affix his signature and seal below.

(Signed) Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA (Seal)
the Accused.

(Signed) Yasuo IBE,
Clerk, Second Demobilization
Ministry.

(Signed) Koichoku ONO,
Examining Official, Second
Demobilization Ministry.

At the Tokyo Demobilization Court,
6 November 1945.

Record of the Second Examination of the Accused.

(Pages 104-118)

The Accused: NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi..

On 22nd December, 1945, in a preliminary hearing in the Tokyo General Demobilization Court, Shinro WATABIKI, SDO. and Pco. of TGDC., in the presence of Yasuo ABE, SDO. and Red. of TGDC., examined for the second time Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA in connection with the case of homicide with which he was accused.

The questions and answers are as follows:

1. Q. What is your name?

A. NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi.

(After this question and answer, the examining officer told NAKAGAWA that an interrogation would be started in connection with the case aforementioned.)

2. Q. Is there anything to be corrected in your statements made so far?

A. Yes, there are some points to be corrected, which I would like to mention you about; because my memory was not altogether clear and exact at the time, I think I made some incorrect statements.

3. Q. Tell me the organization of the forces that joined in the operation for the capture of Ambon Island?

A. I will tell you first that of J-KNSLP. It was as follows:

Commanding Officer: Commander HAYASHI,

Adjutant: then-Lieutenant HATAKEYAMA.

Company Commander: NAKAGAWA, myself.

No. 1 Platoon (Ensign Rinnosuke FUKUDA)

No. 2 Platoon (Warrant Officer Shuzo NAGATA)

No. 3 Platoon (Warrant Officer Teruyoshi YOSHIKAWA)

No. 4 " (I cannot remember the name of the
Commander.)

No. 5 " (Warrant Officer Masaru YOSHIWARA)

A Machine-gun platoon (Warrant Officer Kakutaro
SASAKI)

An Infantry-gun " (Warrant Officer Kenji INOUE)

Besides the above we had the following attached units.

Communication Unit (Warrant Officer Kazuto SUWA)

Transportation Unit (Warrant Mechanician Saburo ODA)

Medical Service Unit (I cannot remember the name of the Commander.)
 Stretcher Unit (I cannot remember the name of the Commander, but he was a Petty Officer.)
 Engineering Unit (Warrant Constructor Keigo KANEHOTO)
 Paymaster Unit (I cannot remember the name of the Leader.)

Besides the above mentioned officers, there were following officers in the 1-KNSLP.

Chief Pay Clerk Warrant Writer Junzo NISHIMURA.
 Chief Surgeon Surgeon Lt. (I cannot remember his name.)
 Assistant Surgeon Surgeon Ensign SOTOZONO (FNU).
 Chief Paymaster Paymaster Lt. (I cannot remember his name.)
 Chief Archivist Clerk Paymaster Lt. (jg) Yukio YAMAGATA.

from
 the 5th platoon
 the 1st. Sasebo NSLP,

Commanding Officer, Commander HAYASHI arrived at Ambon City and assumed command on the 9th (or 10th) February 1942. Before that time, Adjutant HATAKEYAMA was assuming the Command in his place. The company joined in this operation was the 2nd company of 1-KNSLP, and the 1st company of the 1-KNSLP had been despatched to Jolo Island area (Philippines). The 4th platoon had been dispatched from the 2nd Sasebo NSLP, and the 2nd platoon and the infantry-gun platoon from the 32nd NSBF, to join in the organization of the force of the 1-KNSLP.

Next I will tell you about the 24th NSBF. This corps was created on the 5th of February, 1942, with the following key personnel:

Commandant Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA
 Senior Staff Officer Commander IEKI
 Engineer Staff Officer Lieutenant MIZOGUCHI

At the time of the landing on Ambon Is. these members were the only component part of the corps, totally lacking the subordinate organizations, though Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA was assigned to take the Command of Naval Forces in battle after landing on Ambon Is.

Besides these naval forces, the main body of the ITO Detachment of the army under Command of Major-General ITO played the roll of capturing Ambon City, and General ITO was the Commanding General of over-all

forces of the army and navy. Moreover, 21st Minesweeper Division joined into the battle as a surface fleet.

4. Q. Tell me the course of the battle to capture Ambon Island.

A. I tell you what I can recall.

At 10.30 p.m. on the 30th of January, 1942, our force reached off Hitolama beach, and prepared for landing. At 0215 a.m. on the 31st we started landing under the order "Start action", and finished landing at 5.15 a.m. Leaving a part of the force there, we marched to the Laha airfield, where we got at 3.50 p.m. and began fighting. But at 5 p.m. we temporarily stopped fighting in order to get back for a while to renew preparation for further fighting.

On that night we stayed at Souacoat about 4 kilometers north of the airfield.

On the 1st February, we dispatched the officer reconnoiterer to get information on enemy situation. After having roughly classified the enemy situation at 9.30 p.m. a unit to break through into the airfield which was organized by about half strength of each infantry platoon except No. 1 and No. 4 platoons left Souacoat to get information of the situation inside the enemy positions and to break wire-entanglements. An army force of one company started from Souacoat at 6 p.m. for the purpose of penetrating into the Laha Airfield from back. (An agreement had been made between the army and navy that the airfield was to be broken into at 3 a.m. on the 5th of February.) Between 2 and 3.30 a.m. of 2nd February we broke the wire-entanglements, penetrated into enemy positions; and thereupon we were fired by enemy with small arms and machine guns, and engagement ensued finally turning into a hand to hand fight.

When we reported the situation of this fighting to Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA then at Souacoat, he left that place at 3.15 a.m. taking with him the whole of his troops remaining so far in rear in order to support the penetrating unit at the Laha Airfield, and at 5 a.m. he got there. He gave battle. Friend-planes bombed the enemy more than ten times; a large number of casualties for both

sides, friend and foe, in the heavy fighting led us to stop fighting some time after 9 a.m., and we got back to Sowacoad for a while to straighten the line. At 3 p.m. about 50 enemy soldiers came Sowacoad to surrender. After the sunset the penetrating unit began to arrive at Sowacoad one after another, and the concentration of our whole troops was accomplished at 11 p.m.

On 3rd at 1 a.m. the whole of our force left Sowacoad to capture the airfield reaching there at 3 a.m. We machine-gunned enemy positions to decoy enemy firing for the purpose of finding out the exact positions of enemy guns. But there was no returning fire from the enemy and it appeared that the enemy was prepared for surrender having lost the fighting spirit. When Mr. HATKEYMA, then the acting Commander of the 1-KESUP, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the airfield as the parlementaire, the enemy offered him an over-all surrender. At 6 a.m. we marched into and occupied the airfield, and at about 9.30 a.m. the army force entered the airfield from the back and joined us.

The above is the summary narrative of the capture of the Laha airfield. Imbon City was told to have been occupied by the army troops on the 2nd of February.

5. Q. Tell me about the enemy POW captured in battle to capture the Laha airfield.
 1. In the forenoon of the 1st of February (I am not sure of the exact time), our reconnoitrons (Petty-Officer OKADA and seaman 1st Class TANAKA of the Company-headquarters platoons) captured 10 enemy troops led by an Australian Army Second Lt. and took them to Sowacoad. And besides this, as mentioned above, on the 2nd of February about 50 Australian POW were taken prisoners by us when they came to our camp to surrender.
6. Q. How were these POWs disposed of?
 1. The first 10 POWs were bayoneted to death before our force left Sowacoad for the support of the aforementioned penetrating unit on the 1st of Feb. Both Adjutant HATKEYMA and I were at that time near the Laha airfield in ambush leading the penetrating unit, so we did not see the scene of the execution on the spot; according to Ensign SAKAMOTO's statement made to me afterward, these POWs were killed by the order

of the Commanding Officer Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA, because these POWs were likely to become a drag upon the movement of the admiral's force in rear.

As I remember right the key personnel then present at Sowacoad were as follows:

Senior Staff Officer, IEKI.
Engineer Staff Officer, MIZOGUCHI.
Ensign, SAKAMOTO.
Commander of Machine-gun Platoon, SASAKI.
Commander of Infantry-gun Platoon, INOUE.
Commander of Communication Unit, SUWA.

Next I will tell you about the killing of the POW which numbered, as I remember aright, 51, though I mentioned in the above they were more than 50.

On the 4th of February Ensign SAKAMOTO at Sowacoad sent a report to Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA at the Laha airfield that SAKAMOTO was at a loss with small number of guard for treatment of POWs. According to the SAKAMOTO's report these POW either rebelled against him or made desertions because of the misunderstanding due to difference of language. The Admiral got angry hearing this report, and called Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and me to his room at the Laha airfield that evening, where the engineer staff officer was also present.

We were ordered by the Admiral that we should kill them on the following day because he had received a report informing that POWs at Sowacoad were in disquietude. In compliance with this order on the 5th of Feb., I took about 30 Petty Officers and men to Sowacoad; I cannot recall now from what platoon these 30 petty officers and men were selected. In a forest of coconut-tree, about 200 meters toward the airfield from Sowacoad, we dug out holes, and killed POWs with swords or bayonets. I recall, it took about 2 hours from 10 a.m. The process of the murder was as follows: I divided 30 Petty Officers and men into 3 groups, the first group for leading the POWs out of a dwelling house where the victims were temporarily confined, the second for preventing disorder on their way from the house to the forest, the third for beheading or stabbing the POWs. The POWs were sent to the spot one by one and made to kneel with bandage on their eyes. Our men of the third group, one at a time, came out in turn either to behead a POW with his sword or to stab him through the breast with his bayonet.

These POWs were all Australians, including 4 or 5 officers. I am sure that there was a major, whose name was unknown to me. All corpses were buried in the holes. The names of our men then employed for this execution cannot be recalled at all. But it is certain that there were present on the spot no officer, either warrant or commissioned, except myself. Most of the time I placed myself in the middle between the house and the place of the killing to do the overall command; but I went to the spot when the last victim was to be executed. Interpreter IKEUCHI was then in the dwelling house to send out the POW from the house.

7. Q. Did you make a report that the execution had been accomplished?

A. I reported it to Adjutant HATAKEYAMA in his room on that day, and I suppose the adjutant in his turn reported it to Admiral HATAKEYAMA.

8. Q. Kakutaro SASAKI made us a statement regarding the killing of the first group of the POW in this way. What do you think of it?

(Thereupon the examining officer read No. 10th question and answer of the record of the examination of Kakutaro SASAKI, a witness of the case.) (see No. HMC-30.

A. I am sure there was in Ambon a Lt.-Colonel of the Dutch POW captured by our army, but of any other such ranking Dutch POW I never heard. And SASAKI says that 2 or 3 POW were captured by reconnoiters of a platoon. These POW might be, I suppose, the same with the enemy scouting squad led by an officer whom our Petty-Officer OKADA and his men captured just as I mentioned in this hearing. When these POW numbering more than 10 were murdered, SASAKI was in Sowacoad as a machine-gun platoon commander in rear.

9. Q. How many POWs were captured at the time of occupation of the Laha airfield, besides the POWs mentioned above?

A. I cannot recall the exact number of these POWs, but I suppose that there were about 200 Australians and about 60 Dutchmen. Besides these there were some troops of the native tribes, but it is believed these natives ran away from the spot when we broke into the airfield. The POW were given their billet in the barracks in the airfield.

10. Q. Tell me the activities of our naval forces after the occupation of airfield.

A. Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA hoisted his flag at the Laha airfield on the 5th of February as Commanding Officer of the 24 NSBF. The main force of the 1-KNSLP left Laha for Ambon on the 10th of the month, leaving a platoon of about 40 officers and men at Laha. It was the machine-gun platoon, as I remember right.

11. Q. Tell me about the other killings of the POW than you have afore stated.

A. As I have said, there were billeted in the airfield barracks some 200 Australians and some 60 Dutchmen. When our forces first entered into the airfield, they saw that the Japanese strength was very small numbering only some 170. Some of the POW, therefore expressed their view through IKEUCHI, interpreter, to such an effect as that they would not have surrendered but would rather have continued fighting bravely if they had known the Japanese strength was so small, and that if they had fought more stubbornly the Japanese casualties would have amounted to a considerable degree. In addition to these they behaved themselves disobedient in their assigned works, though partly caused by the difference of language. And about 30 of them were considered to be especially disobedient. The Commanding Officer heard of this fact, and he gave Adjutant HATAKEYAMA and me an order in his room in the evening of 5th February to murder these some 30 POWs.

I had about 20 enlisted men kill these some 30 POW about 3 p.m. on the following day, if I remember right, in a coco-palm forest near Tauli, about 700 meters from the airfield, though I cannot recall what platoons these about 20 men belonged to. In this killing, too, the poor POWs were once taken in a house nearby, then called out in turn one by one, and killed with sword or with bayonet, as before. Their corpse was buried in the hole dug for the purpose. As in the previous case I stood in the middle between that house and the spot of murder to take general command for the most of the time, and I went to the spot to witness the last one of being killed and ascertained this bloody work had been finished. I reported to the Adjutant

HATKEYAMA the accomplishment of the execution. I am not sure whether any Dutch men were included among the victims or not, but it is certain that the victims were all enlisted men.

Next I will tell you about another killing of the POW.

On the 17th or 18th of February, I cannot recall which day, while we were taking lunch at Arbon, Commanding Officer HAYASHI disclosed his intention rather to kill all the remaining POWs. His reason was this: our troops available for service was numbered only 340 or 350 from which various guards in various districts had to be dispatched; the desertions of the POWs began to be noted; rumours ran among natives that the allied troops would come soon to attack us; enemy planes in fact came for reconnaissance; if the deserting POWs would divulge the situation of Japanese side, we would face very unfavourable situation; and all these factors were forming a menace to the position of the Japanese forces. I asked Commanding Officer, then, what is his opinion concerning the provisions of the International Law which I understood to be stipulating that "FURYO" (POW) should not be treated as enemy. He answered me that I was right so far as "FURYO" was concerned, but that the captives interned there were to be classified and called "HORYO" and therefore we would not violate the International Law if we would kill them.

E.B. (The Translator's Note)

In our translation we cannot make any difference between "FURYO" and "HORYO" for the following reasons

a. In the Navy Regulations of the former Japanese Navy which had been distributed among all of the Naval units as the most authoritative document to be referred to by all navy personnel regarding the various legal matters including those on International Law and custom, the term "HORYO" is nowhere found, though the term "FURYO" is used for prisoners of war. The same holds true with the Manual of the Wartime International Law and Usages, a book which was also published and distributed by the Navy Ministry among almost all naval units of any importance as the most standard, if not the sole, guide book on International Laws and customs.

According to these two documents a belligerent person, once captured, will become "FURYO"; therefore

from these widely read books we get no suggestion that there can exist any special stage or status for a belligerent person between his capture and his acquiring the status of the prisoner of war - that is to say, from these books we are told that the instant he is captured, a belligerent is a prisoner of war.

b. The term "HORYO" is used in colloquialism in the same sense with "FURYO". In Chinese characteristics "HORYO" is written 捕虜, while "FURYO" 俘虜. "HO" 捕 means simply "to catch or capture", and "FU" 俘 "to take prisoner or to capture a hostile or offending person alive". The meaning of "RYO" 虜 is "a prisoner". When combined and phrased "HORYO" and "FURYO" have the same meaning, a prisoner of war, according to either Japanese-Chinese dictionaries or Japanese-English dictionaries as well as to our common conception.

A few days later, in the evening while taking supper with the Commanding Officer and his Adjutant H. TAKEYAMA at the garden in front of the Commanding Officer's room, I was told by the Commanding Officer to kill all the POWs at Laha.

On the following day, probably 20th of Feb. if my recollection is right, I gathered up some 60 enlisted men from various platoons attached to the 1-KMSLP. Moreover about 50 enlisted men from the crew of the Minesweeper No. 9 who were boarding at the 1-KMSLP barracks because their ship had sunk then, were employed by the consent of a reserve-list officer attached to that minesweeper.

I took the both groups of enlisted men totalling to some 90 to Laha from Arbon at about 1 p.m. on the 20th. We dug holes in a place in a coconut forest at Tauli; this new place is a different position from that of the previous murder being 140 or 150 meters away from it, and was about 200 meters off the headquarters of the Laha Detachment. I divided 90 men into 9 groups: 2 groups for bloody killing, 3 groups for watching the POWs; on their ways to the killing place, 2 groups for sending POWs out of the barracks, one group for guard on the spot of the killing, the last one for emergency. The POWs were carried by truck from the barracks to the Detachment building about 500 meters in distance, and they were on foot from the Detachment building to the spot of

the killing. The same way of the killing was adopted as in the previous case; to have them kneel down with bandage over their eyes and to kill them with sword or bayonet.

The poor victims numbered about 220 in all including a few Australian officers. Interpreter IKEUCHI was, as in the previous case, in charge of duty of sending POWs out of the barracks; I was in the Detachment building giving overall directions and ascertained the final accomplishment of the affair at the spot. It took from about 6 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Most of corpses were buried in one hole, but because the hole was not big enough to receive all of the corpses a dug-out nearby was also used for the burial. On that day upon my arrival at our headquarters I reported it the Commanding Officer directly and also to his adjutant.

12. Q. Did the men of the civil engineering corps join in it then?
- A. No, not at all.
13. Q. Was the order of killing POWs issued by the Commanding Officer HAYASHI at his own discretion?
- A. In the first three cases of the murder the orders were with no doubt issued by Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA. But as for the last case, I am not sure whether the order was issued by the Commanding Officer HAYASHI himself, or it was given in compliance with the order of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA.
14. Q. Do you know that the International Law prohibits the murder of POW?
- A. I was taught it and know it, but the Commanding Officer HAYASHI told me that though we were prohibited to kill "FURYO", there was no such prohibition concerning "HORYO". I was persuaded by his opinion and obeyed his order.
15. Q. Do you think that it was indispensable at the time to dispose of the POWs from the viewpoint of the conduct of the operations?
- A. Judging from circumstances then existing, we were in a disquieting situation indeed, but I do not believe

that it was unescapably necessitated to kill all of the POW at any cost.

16. Q. Rinnosuke FUKUDA, Kazuto SUWA, Junzo NISHIMURA, Matazemon ISHIKAWA, and Kakutaro SASAKI have stated in the following way; what is your opinion about their statements?

(The examining official then read the records of the examination of these five witnesses.)

- A. FUKUDA stated as if I took with me men of the civil-engineering corps to the spot of the murder and let them join in the murder, but I never employed in that bloody affair at all. Besides this point, to speak in detail, some parts of statements made by these witnesses are incorrect and different from fact, but I have now no particular opinion about them.

When the testimony was completed, the record made of it was read again: and as NAKAGAWA said that it was without any mistakes, he was caused to affix his signature and seal below.

(Signed) Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA,
The Accused.

(Signed) Yasuo ABE,
SDO, Red., TGDC.

(Signed) Shinro WATABIKI,
SDO., Pop., TGDC.

At the Tokyo General Demobilization Court,

On 22nd December 1945.

Record of the 3rd Interrogation of the
Accused Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA.

(Pages 163-165.)

On 29th December 1945, in a preliminary hearing in the Tokyo General Demobilization Court, Shinro WATABIKI, examining official of the Court, in the presence of Yasuo ABE, Recorder of the Court, held examination of Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA in connection with the case of homicide, in continuance with the previous preliminary hearing, as follows:

1. Q. What is your name?

A. My name is NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi.

(The examining official told him that he would question him in connection with his homicide case.)

2. Q. Have you any different opinion about the statement of Kunito HATAKEYAMA?

(Hereupon the examining official read the Record of the 2nd Interrogation of Kunito HATAKEYAMA.)

A. The statement of HATAKEYAMA is different in some points from what I told you, but it seems to me that his statement is correct. Therefore, you may correct the different points according to the statement of HATAKEYAMA.

3. Q. What is your opinion about the statement of IWASHITA, Sadaki?

(Hereupon the examining official read the record of the examination of IWASHITA Sadaki, a witness of the case.)

A. Now I cannot recall to my mind that IWASHITA was reproved by me when he approached to the place where the fourth murder was carried out; but I cannot confidently deny his statement because of my lack of memory. About other parts of his statement I have nothing particular to state my opinion.

4. Q. Give me a detailed explanation on the place of the POW killing.

A. Now I present you the maps showing the spots, which I have prepared. Although I had nothing to do with the first murder, I had a chance to visit there afterwards and so I can indicate the spots without mistake.

(So saying, the accused presented two maps entitled "Map of Setouchu showing the spot of Murder" and "Map of Tauli showing the Spot of Murder" respectively which are attached herewith.) (See Nos. HHC-42 attached a & b)

5. Q. What are you thinking of the case now?

A. The order to kill the POWs must have been issued out to sheer necessity due to an impending situation. But it seems to me now that some other measures would have been found out than such a drastic one to cope with the situation, because there were, anyway, still interned other POW somewhere else on the same island at the time. For my part, I could not but to execute the superior's orders thinking there would be no other way for me to do than to obey them. Recollecting those days I am sorry from the bottom of my heart for the POW killed by our hands. This idea is haunting me day and night. And I am always praying for their souls with all my heart.

(Hereupon the preliminary examination official explained the defendant the reasons why he was suspected as a criminal and asked if he had any exculpation for it. He answered that he had any exculpation against it.)

6. Q. Have you anything more to explain?

A. No. I have nothing.

When the interrogation was completed, the record made of it was read again: and as NAKAGAWA said that it was without any mistakes, he was caused to affix his signature and seal below.

NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi (signed)

(Signed) Yasuo IBE,
SDO., Rec., TGDC.

(Signed) Shinro MATSUKI,
SDO., Rec., TGDC.

At the Tokyo General Demobilization Court,
On 29th December 1945.

Record of Fourth Examination of the Accused

(Pages 528-532)

Accused: NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi.

On 12 February 1946, in a preliminary hearing at the TGDC with IBE Yasuo, SDO., Pres. of the Court, attending, MATSUKI Shinro, SDO., Pres. of the Court, interrogated NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi, who was held on the charge of homicide, as follows:

1. Q. What is your name?

A. My name is NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi.

(Hereupon the examining official told the accused that he would interrogate him on the homicide case in which he was involved.)

2. Q. It is known to us that you put a question to Commander HAYASHI on the legality of executing POW before the fourth execution of the POW; did you put the like question on the occasions the 2nd and 3rd executions?

A. As for the 2nd and 3rd executions the orders to execute the POWs were issued by Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA. In those days I knew that it was against the International Law to kill POWs, but at the same time I thought that due advices and opinions had already been offered by the admiral's staff officers prior to the issue of these orders. Therefore I thought it irrelevant for me, a mere company-commander, to dare to submit an opinion to the admiral; and I just obeyed the orders.

As for the fourth time, as stated before, the order came from the commandant of my own party and this naturally made me feel easier to offer my opinion; moreover the number of the POWs to be executed was very large. Therefore I said to him that according to the international law, enemy personnel if taken prisoners of war ought not to be treated as hostile troops any longer if I was not mistaken, and put a question to him whether this interpretation of mine was correct or not, and also, if correct, whether this ought to be complied with in this case or not. To this question of mine the commandant replied that the captives (HORYO in Japanese), until they were made formal POWs (FURYO in Japanese), could rightfully be disposed of as those still in hostile status. Though

it was for the first time that such a difference between CAPTIVES (HORYO) and POWs (FURYO) was suggested to me, and though doubt still remained unclaried in my mind, I could not but follow the commandant's interpretation because of my lack of knowledge of international law. And an absolute obedience was the way which I had to follow at the time, since it was the order of my commander.

3. Q. Is it your opinion that a subordinate has to obey his superior's order even if the order is, without doubt, illegal?
- A. I think it is not necessary for a subordinate to comply with his superior's order when it is clear that the order is doubtlessly illegal and entirely unreasonable. But the circumstances under which I was then placed was quite different; of course I reasoned that the orders would be impermissible from the viewpoint of the International Law, but at the same time it had also to be considered, on the other hand, that my superiors, both the commanding admiral and the commandant, had issued their orders on the basis of their firm belief that so much drastic measure had inevitably to be carried out from operational necessity, in view of such circumstances then existing; i. e. it was believed our superiors feared that the existence of the POWs might endanger our own existence; such being the case, it was my belief that I, as a subordinate, ought to obey the superiors unconditionally.
4. Q. It is told that on the occasion of the third execution of the POWs, Adjutant HITAKEMYAMA raised volunteers for the execution; that he mustered the whole members, and declared "We are going to do the killing of POWs; those who will volunteer to participate in it shall step forward". Was it true?
- A. There was nothing of the sort. At the time of the 3rd execution, I ordered each platoon commander to send out his off-duty men as extra-work party; and thus I collected necessary number of men to be employed in the execution.
5. Q. Were the POWs once billeted at a place to the north of Tauli Village?
- A. No. They were not, though on the occasion of the third execution of the POW, about 50 POW had been temporarily moved from the airfield quarters to some inhabitants' dwelling houses to the north of Tauli village before they were finally taken to the place of the killing; if anyone said they were once billeted at the place

referred to above, he must have mentioned this temporary move.

6. Q. Is your life record just as stated in this curriculum vitae? (Hereupon the examining official read to the accused the copy of his curriculum vitae forwarded by the Chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry.

A. Yes, it is just as you have read now, though I think I had better add to it that I was farming with my family after my finishing the higher grade course of the primary school until I was enlisted in the Navy.

7. Q. What is the state of your family?

A. My present family consists of: Kikuyo, wife now 44 years old; Shigeru, oldest son now 25 years old; Akira, 2nd son now 22 years old; Teruo, 2nd daughter now 19 years old; Hiroshi, 3rd son now 18 years old; and Kinuo, 3rd daughter now 15 years old. Except the oldest son, who is still in service in the army waiting for demobilization, all of the family are now at home. As regards the property we have no real estate, having only about 10,000 yen of money on deposit. Therefore it is possible that the livelihood of the family will be getting harder in the course of time, though there is not without hope that they can manage anyway after the oldest son has come back home demobilized. (Hereupon the examining official informed the accused, once more, the reason why he was suspected of the charge regarding this case, and also informed him he could plead. And the accused said he would not make any plea.)

8. Q. Have you anything else to state?

A. The present state of my mind is just that I stated when previously interrogated. I have now nothing else to want to add.

When the interrogation was completed, the record made of it was read again; and as the accused said that it was without any mistakes, he was caused to affix his signature and thumb print below.

(The signature and thumb print by the
Accused NAKAGAWA Ken-ichi)

(Signed) BE Yasuo, SDO., Rec., TGDC.

(Signed) MATSUKI Shinro, SDO., Pub., TGDC.

At the Tokyo General Demobilization Court,
On 12 February 1946.

RECORD OF STATEMENT.

KUNITO HATAKEYAMA, (Pages 16-18)

who is Commander, IJN., and attached to the Navy Ministry, whose present address is the Living Quarter of the Yokosuka Naval Station Headquarters, and who was born on March 14th, 1906, made the following statement, of his free will, in the presence of the Prosecutor at the Prosecution Court of the Tokyo General Court Martial on Nov. 8, 1945:

Japanese admiral

1. "My domicile is 1717 Yano-Machi, Aki-Gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.

2. "While a Lieutenant of the Navy, I participated in the Arbon Island Occupation Campaign in connection with the Great Pacific War in the capacity of the Adjutant and Senior Officer of the 1 KNSLP. And in those days there happened an incident of the murder of POW on the island.

3. "Before entering into the details of the incident I wish to explain the organization of the Occupation Forces and the general view of the operation. The overall command of the operation was assumed by Major-General ITO, IJA. The forces composed of army troops was used for the capture of the City of Arbon, while naval troops was employed for taking the air field under the command of Rear Admiral HATAKEYAMA, mentioned Commander of the 24 NSBF; the forces placed under his command were-

the 1 KNSLP, one infantry platoon each from the 1st and 2nd Sasebo Naval Special Landing Party, and one army infantry company. The Minesweeping Force consisted of the 21st Minesweeper Division.

"We began our landing of Hitlana (this spelling is not sure) Beach on January 31st, 1942, capturing the airfield on Feb. 3rd. And Admiral HATAKEYAMA hoisted his flag at the Laha Airfield on the 5th of the month. In this operation I took the command of the 1 KNSLP troops due to the fact that Commander HAYASHI had not yet arrived at his post.

"The POW taken at the Laha Airfield during this operation were about 250 of Australian and Dutch troops, and there were besides the above native troops amounting to a considerable number as far as I can recall, though the exact number is uncertain.

"With the creation of the 24 NSBF on Feb. 5, the 1 KNSLP was put under the permanent command of this unit. And if I remember correct, either late in February or in the beginning of March the 1 KNSLP was dissolved to be absorbed intact into the 24 NSBF. Commander HAYASHI, Commander of the 1 KNSLP,

arrived at his post in Arben around February 7th, and was transferred to other post with the dissolution of the 1 KNSLP.

"Entering into the explanation of the POW murder incident at Laha I am going to state you as follows:

It is recalled it was around the 20th of February that the incident took place. At the court of inquiry I stated that I was away for an operation to clear away guerilla element, leading Mr. NAKAGAWA, a company commander, and others, at the time when this incident occurred. But if Mr. NAKAGAWA stated that he had participated in the incident as the leader on the spot in compliance with the order of Commander HAYASHI which he said to have been transmitted by me, such might be the case. As a matter of fact my memory on the matter is vague because I was exceedingly busy with those affairs such as the clearing up of the battle-fought grounds, the taking over the occupation duties from the army units, the clearing away of guerilla elements, etc. which became necessitated by the situation existing just after the occupation of the area."

(At this juncture the record of the statement by Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA was read to him by the prosecutor.)

3. "I wish to make some statement in connection with what has been read just now. In the composition of the Laha Occupation Forces the artillery unit and the platoon from the 32 Naval Special Base Force were originally a part of the 1 KNSLP, and they had been despatched to Jolo Island till that time; they were merely rejoined to the 1 KNSLP for the operation. According to my memory the Commander of the Laha Detachment was not Chief Warrant Officer SASAKI, but Lieutenant Junior Grade Shoji SAKIMOTO, a special service Officer.

"Moreover it must be added that the term the order given by me which was mentioned in the just-now-read NAKAGAWA's statement should mean the order of our commander transmitted by me, because I was then merely the adjutant, and the proper commander had already arrived at his post before the incident happened.

"Besides the above I do not think of anything to state.

When the statement was completed, the record made of it was read to Kunito HATAKEYAMA, who acknowledged the correctness

of the record and affixed his signature and seal hereafter.

(The signature and seal of

Kunito HATAKEYAMA)

(Signed by) Tadao NAMBU, Justice Ensign, IJN.,
Recorder, the Tokyo Naval General
Court Martial.

(Signed by) Ichiro ITO, Justice Lt.-Comdr., IJN.,
Prosecutor, the Tokyo Naval General
Court Martial.

Examination of Defendant

(Pages 26-28)

Accused: - Kunito HATAKEYAMA.

On 8th November 1945, at the preliminary examination court of the Tokyo General Court-Martial, Justice Lt. Comdr. Keichoku ONO the preliminary examination officer, in the presence of Justice Ensign Yasuo ABE, the Recorder of the court, examined the above mentioned accused charged with homicide abetment. The questions and answers were as follows:

1. Q. What are your name, date of birth, affiliation, title and rank, domicile, place of birth, present address and occupation before entering navy?
 - A. Name - HATAKEYAMA Kunito.
Date of birth - 14th March 1906.
Affiliation - Attached to Navy Ministry.
Title and rank - Commander of the Navy.
Domicile - 1,717 Yano-Cho, Mi-Gun, Hiroshima
Prefecture.
Place of birth - same as domicile.
Address - Yaguchi, Kuchida-Mura, Asa-Gun, Hiroshima
Prefecture.
Occupation before entering navy - Middle school student
2. Q. Court rank, decoration, medals, annuity or pension, if any?
 - A. 6th Court Rank Junior grade (Ju-roku-i), 5th class

order-of-merit (Kun-go-to), war medal for the 1931-1934 Incident, a Manchukuo Foundation Medal, Medal Commemorating the Showa Coronation, and war medal for the China Affair.

been

3. Q. Have you ever/punished for Criminal offenses?

A. Never.

(Hereupon the preliminary examining officer told the defendant that he would now start questioning him on the aforementioned charge.)

4. Q. The reason why you are suspected of the aforementioned charge is this. What do you say about it?

(Hereupon the preliminary examining officer then read to him the evidence of the crime which is noted down in the "Statement of Opinion", submitted by the Prosecutor ITO to the Navy Minister under date 8 November 1945 and which is mentioned in the Prosecutor's letter under same date requiring this preliminary hearing.)

A. The number of POW murdered was not so large as is stated in papers just now read to me. According to my recollection the POW killed numbered some 100 to 150. Besides this point I have no other opinion.

5. Q. As I understand, you have stated to the prosecutor in the following way. Is it correct? (With this, the preliminary examining officer read the record of the statement of the accused which has been prepared by the prosecutor.)

A. It is exactly as you have read just now.

6. Q. What was your relation with Lt. Comdr. NAKAGAWA in the chain of command at the time the case took place?

A. I was at that time Adjutant to the 1 KNSLP, while Lt.-Comdr. NAKAGAWA was a company commander of our corps. Therefore the orders by the Commander of the Corps, Commander Shojiro HAYASHI, were in some cases transmitted through me, while at other times, they were given direct to NAKAGAWA by our Commander.

7. Q. If that is so, may I understand that you transmitted the Commander's order concerning this case?

A. As far as I remember now, it was so.

When the testimony was completed and the record made of it was read again, the defendant stated that it was without mistake so that he was caused to affix his signature and seal below.

(Signed)

Defendant - Kunito HATAKEYAMA (Seal)

(Signed) Yasuo ABE,
Justice Ensign, IJN.,
The Recorder of the Tokyo General
Court-Martial.

(Signed) Keichoku ONO,
Justice Lt.-Comdr., IJN.,
The Preliminary Examination Officer of
the Tokyo General Court-Martial.

At the Preliminary Examination Court of the Tokyo General
Court-Martial,

On 8 November 1945.

THE RECORD OF THE SECOND INTERROGATION OF THE ACCUSED.

(Pages 119-129)

THE ACCUSED: Kunito HATAKEYAMA.

On the case of the homicidal abetment and aid by the above-mentioned accused the Preliminary-Examination Officer Shinro MATABIKI, a Second Demobilization Official, made the second interrogation of the accused at the Preliminary-Examination Court of the Tokyo General Demobilization Court, on December 24th, 1945, as follows; Yasuo ABE, the Recorder of the Court and a Second Demobilization Official, attending there also:

1. Q. Your name?

A. Kunito HATAKEYAMA.

(Hereupon the examination officer stated that he would proceed to interrogate the accused on the case aforementioned.)

2. Q. Is the statement you have made so far all correct?

A. No. I have made some mis-statements, and so I am going to set them right.

3. Q. Regarding the composition of the forces participated in the capture of Ambon Island Kon-ichi NAKAGAWA states like this; what is your opinion about it?

(Hereupon the examination officer read Question No. 3 and its answer from the record of the second interrogation of Kon-ichi NAKAGAWA another accused.) (See No. HNC-38.)

A. Roughly speaking the composition was as is stated by NAKAGAWA, but there are some inaccurate points in his statement; and I will make my statement on these points i. e.

The second platoon and the infantry-gun unit of the 1 KNSLP are not to be considered as the reinforcement from the 32 NSBF, but both of them were attached to the Jolo Detachment, which was really a part of the 1 KNSLP, and were then just made to rejoin with the main body because of Ambon Occupation Operation.

As regards the establishment of the 24 NSBF, NAKAGAWA says that this corps had already been created at the time of the landing on Ambon Island. As a matter of fact, however, at the time of the landing Rear Admiral HATAKEYAMA was still merely an officer attached to the Headquarters of the Third Fleet, though he joined us on board my ship in compliance with a telegraphic order by the fleet headquarters under date of January 29 that "Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA shall assume the command of the 1 KNSLP after the landing on Ambon Island"; and though two of his assistants, Commander IEKI and Lieutenant MIZOGUCHI, both also attached to the Third Fleet Headquarters, came to our ship accompanying him, too.

At that time I could not understand clearly enough what was really meant by the words "shall assume the Command of the 1 KNSLP", but I was told by the Admiral that he would command the party in every aspect, and everything was to be reported to him thereafter.

Being the acting commander of the 1 KNSLP since around the 25th of January, I was left to uncertainty about the prospect whether the proper Commander of the 1 KNSLP would newly be appointed or not, because after the arrival of Admiral HATAKEYAMA an information

reached to my ear that the 1 KNSLP would be reorganized into the 24 NSBF and that Admiral HATAKEYAMA would become the commandant of the new unit with Commander IEKI and Lieutenant MIZOGUCHI as his staff officers.

As to the operation of the 21st Minesweeper Division this division participated in the campaign breaking into the Ambon Bay area independently; the surface fleet which directly cooperated with us in the occupation battle from the open sea was, as a matter of fact, a destroyer division of the Second Destroyer Squadron.

4. Q. Regarding the progress of the Ambon Island Occupation Battle Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA has said like this; do you agree with him?

(Hereupon the Examining Officer read Question No. 4 and the answer from among the record of the second interrogation of the accused Ken-ichi NAKAGAWA.) (See No. HNC-38.)

- A. Roughly, his statement is correct, though I will present you my written statement because his statement is not sufficiently precise in respect of time and some other points.

(Hereupon the accused HATAKEYAMA presented a paper entitled "Summary View of the Course of the Battle fought by the 1 KNSLP in the Capture of the Laha Airfield on Ambon Island," which is annexed at the end of this present record.)

5. Q. Will you explain about the POW taken at the battle of capturing the Laha Airfield?

- A. The POW taken for the first time were some ten Australian soldiers; they were taken by our scouts in the daytime of the 1st of February and were brought in to Sowacord (this spelling is not sure). The second group of the POW numbering about 50 were told to have been captured in the daytime of the Feb. 2 and been brought to Sowacord, though I have no knowledge about the circumstances of the capture because I was then far into the enemy's defense position of the Laha Airfield.

The Third group of the POW numbered about 250, consisting chiefly of Australian troops and of some Dutch soldiers, both of whom were taken on the occasion of the capture of the Laha airfield early in the morning of February 3rd.

These were the all of the POW taken in the battle for capturing the Laha Airfield.

6. Q. How were these POW killed?

A. As to the about ten POW taken for the first time by our scouts, I heard that Admiral HATAKEYAMA put them to death early in the morning of February 2nd when he was about to start marching toward the airfield with all his troops. I do not know much about the details of the killing because I was then far into the enemy's position at the airfield. As far as I know the officers remaining at Sowacond at that time were Admiral HATAKEYAMA, Commander IEKI, Lieutenant MIZOGUCHI, Ensign SAKAMOTO, Warrant Officer SASAKI, and Warrant Officer SUWA. So far as I was told Rear Admiral HATAKEYAMA had had Ensign SAKAMOTO, Senior Officer present of the 1 KNSLP troops at Sowacond, kill them when his force was about to leave Sowacond for the capture of the airfield, considering it necessary to get rid of the danger to his rear in view of the fact that only a weak force consisting of a medical service unit and a communication unit would be left at Sowacond.

The second group of the POW, about 50 in number, were killed in the following manner: Either on the night of the 3rd of February or on the next day, I don't remember accurately which is correct, a report was forwarded up to the Admiral HATAKEYAMA's headquarters at the Laha Airfield through a despatch rider by Ensign SAKAMOTO, who was then stationed at Sowacond. According to this report the POW were constituting a menace against our unit left at Sowacond which was composed of only one squad of ten guard troops, five or six communication operators, about ten medical corps men and fifty or sixty wounded persons; and this report said the POW, taking advantage of our weakness, behaved rebellious toward the guards, attempted desertions, etc.

At the Laha Airfield, on the other hand, all of our troops numbering about 160 to 170 in all were then occupied by such duties as to keep another group of the POW totalling about 250 under guard, as well as to be alert against any eventuality which were not unliable to occur from outside at such a precarious time as was natural immediately after the capture of the field. It was under these circumstances that Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA, who had been already apprehensive of the overall uneasy situation of the area which had been manifesting itself as is written my "Summary View

of the Course of the Battle in the Capture of the Laha Airfield on Ambon Island", called NAKAGAWA, company-commander, and me into his room where Lt. MIZOGUCHI was also present, when he received the aforementioned report by Ensign SAKAMOTO, and ordered us to kill the POW who were assuming menacing attitude at Sawacead. He added also at that time that the killing had to be carried out after careful preparation to insure strict secrecy, and that rifles must not be used because the sound of the firing would have bad effect.

Though I considered, on the one hand, that the absence of the company-commander from the airfield would cause us some anxiety in view of the then precarious defense situation of the field, I was also afraid, on the other hand, lest some unretrievable failure should be made if an unexperienced officer such as a platoon-commander would be entrusted with this killing of the POW which required a considerable carefulness. Therefore I promptly expressed my intention to Admiral HATAKEYAMA that I would have the company-commander administer and supervise this affair personally, and with the approval of the Admiral I so ordered the company-commander NAKAGAWA.

Around 4th or 5th of the month, probably on the 5th if I remember right, the Company-Commander NAKAGAWA reported to me that he had come back from Sawacead having done the killing of the POW there. So I took him to Admiral HATAKEYAMA to have him report the Admiral on the accomplishment of the killing. Though later on I was reported in detail on the conditions of the killing, the vivid and exact picture of the reported detail fails to come up to my memory at present; for I was at that time so much occupied with various other duties including negotiations with the army authorities at Ambon, I was also told at a later date that the troops led by NAKAGAWA for the killing numbered about thirty, though I am not certain which platoon he had picked up the men from. A report was also made to me that the prisoner of the war of the highest rank then killed was a major of the Australian force; of the others none can be recollected to me now.

When we killed the POW for the third time, the victims numbered about 30 out of the about 250 POW in total taken at the time of our capture of the airfield. And this was done also according to the order of Admiral HATAKEYAMA. These 250 POW, when drawn up on a runway on the occasion of the victorious formal

entry of the main body of the Admiral HATAKEYAMA's forces into the airfield, behaved themselves so disturbingly apparently out of their vexatiousness, making tut-tut, clenching their fists, stamping the grounds, and the like, that we were forced to make them quiet and to place them under more strict guard. We also noticed on that night that the POW were talking a secret talk in their barracks without going to sleep as if instituting a mutinous intrigue. And some of them committed desertion taking advantage of the smallness of our guard strength. Furthermore, when we employed them in the work of clearing off debris in the battle-fought areas, we saw in their attitudes something inexcusable, for instance: They behaved as if they were looking down upon our troops, or they were attempting to invite danger to us through misleading us in the handling of bomb-igniters or through keeping the mined place a secret. Moreover, in view of a very uneasy situation of the airfield at that time as is written in my "Summary View of the Course of the Battle in the Capture of the Ambon Island", Admiral HATAKEYAMA had to keep deployed almost all of his forces for the defense of the positions where the surprise by the enemy's remnants was expected; therefore he could employ only insufficient strength for the guard of the POW. There was also some evidence that the POW were exercising contact by the medium of deserters with their comrades remained outside uncaptured.

I think it was the result of the consideration of these circumstances just mentioned as well as of the recollection of the aforestated mutinous behaviour of the 50 POW at Sowaoad that Admiral HATAKEYAMA called the Company-Commander and myself on February 5th and ordered us to kill about 30 men who were considered to be especially rebellious out of the about 250 POW billeted in the barracks in the airfield. I in my turn, having decided to have this admiral's order be executed by the Company-Commander himself as before, gave my order to NAKAGAWA to that effect.

On the 6th evening I was reported by the Company-Commander that the killing of the about 30 POW had been finished completely at Tauli as ordered, though I do not know the detailed manner of the killing. All I can remember now was the information then I received to the effect that all of these about 30 POW were Australian with some officers among them.

Next I am going to state about the POW killing committed for the fourth time. For some length of time after the just now mentioned killing of the about 30 POW the rest of the POW behaved themselves quiet and obedient. But since after no more than one platoon strength got left at Laha upon the withdrawal of the main body of the 1 KNSLPTo Ambon around February 10th, desertion began to take place again among the POW in course of time. Moreover, it appeared that they were expecting an Allied counter offensive against the region and were preparing for a respondent action to be taken by themselves on such occasions. The fact that some of the deserters dropped back to the camp gave the rise to our suspicion naturally that a sort of secret liaison was being conducted between the POW in the camp and their friends outside. In addition to the above, the POW who were reluctant in their assigned work and showed defiant attitude became increasingly numerous. These changing situations of the POW at Laha were reported to the Commander of the 1 KNSLP at Ambon by the Chief of the Laha Detachment, whose name was, if I remember right, SAKAMOTO, an Ensign.

As is written in the "Summary View of the Course of Battle", the circumstances in Ambon at that time was also in a great precariousness, and the strength available in the city for the defense and guard was so small that it was impossible for us to send reinforcement to Laha even in case of emergency, not to say permanently. It was probably due to this reason that Commander HAYASHI called the Company-Commander NAKAGAWA and me around the 17th or the 18th of February in front of his official room and gave his order directly to the Company Commander to kill the all remaining POW. On the next day the company-commander NAKAGAWA reported me that the killing of all of the remaining POW had been completely done at Tauli; accordingly I reported the same on to Commander HAYASHI.

As for the detailed manner of the kill, I did not hear anything except that swords or bayonets were used instead of rifles in order not to make loud reports. Though I was told that the company-commander took with him the enlisted men quartered in the Victorian Barracks, the number of these men has lost to my memory. In this connection it is recollected that in compliance with the commander's order I told the men employed in the killing never to blab about the matter

for fear this should reach the ears of the POW who were then billeted in Galala.

7. Q. Was the killing of the last POW ordered by Commander HAYASHI?
- A. I think Commander HAYASHI ordered this too in accordance with the direction by Admiral HATAKEYAMA.
8. Q. Had the Third Fleet Headquarters been ever asked its opinion regarding the disposition of the POW?
- A. As for myself I do not know about the matter of such higher level.
9. Q. How about the POW taken by the army in the case of the Ambon Island Occupation Campaign?
- A. The POW taken by the army totalled about 800 including both Australian and Dutch. The 24 NSBF took over from the army around February 12th or 13th the charge of these POW in Galala. And the 24 NSBF in its turn by the oral order through Staff Officer MIZOGUCHI, who then looked after the affairs related to the POW, had the 1 KNSLP take charge of the POW Camp at Galala with the guard of one platoon strength. Accordingly either Warrant Officer SASAKI or Ensign FUKUDA, so far as I can recollect, though I am not sure which of them, was despatched to the POW Camp to assume the guard duty.
- As far as I have been told none of these POW was killed.
10. Q. Did you compile any list of the POW captured by the Navy?
- A. As I understand the Staff Officer MIZOGUCHI was preparing for it, though nothing was heard about it since then.
11. Q. It is said that about 50 enlisted men belonging to Minesweeper No. 9 then already sunk were included in the men whom Company-Commander NAKAGAWA took with him in the case of the killing of the last group of the POW; do you know about it?
- A. I have no knowledge about it.

12. Q. Was it then understood to you that the killing of the POW is prohibited by the international law?)
- A. Yes. I know it fully at that time.
13. Q. If you understood it, why do you think the killing was committed?
- A. I think the killing was done in the light of the circumstances then existing, i.e. in view of the fact that the surrounding situation was very precarious and that the portent that the POW might mutiny was extremely noticeable, there existed not a small possibility that we ourselves would become of their victim instead if they would be let alone.

When the interrogation of the accused was completed, the record made of it was read to the accused; and as the accused said that it was without any mistakes, he was caused to affix his signature and thumb-print below.

(The signature and thumb-print
of the Accused)

(Signed) Yasuo ABE,
Recorder, Second Demobilization
Ministry.

(Signed) Shinro WATABIKI,
Preliminary Examination Officer,
Second Demobilization Ministry.

At the Preliminary Court of the Tokyo Demobilization Court,
On December 24th, 1945.

The Third Interrogatory of the Accused.

(Pages 324-327)

The Accused - HATAKEYAMA Kunito.

On 12 February 1946, in the third examination in the Court of the Demobilization Ministry in Tokyo, WATABIKI Shinro, SDO Pres. of TGDC in the presence of ABE Yasuo, SDO, Red. of TGDC, continued the examination of HATAKEYAMA Kunito held on the charge of abettor to a murder case. The questions and answers are as follows:

1. Q. What is your name?

A. HATAKEYAMA Kunito.

(Hereupon the examining official told him that he would examine him for the case above-mentioned.)

2. Q. In what capacity were you called to Commandant HATAKEYAMA, when you received the orders to execute the POWs around 5th or 6th of February?

A. As the Commanding Officer, HAYASHI, of 1 KNSLP had not yet arrived at his post on that day, I was called in to receive the orders in the capacity of Acting Commanding officer of 1 KNSLP.

3. Q. In what capacity then, when the orders of the execution of POWs was delivered on about 20 February?

A. The order was directly delivered to the company commander NAKAGAWA Kenichi from the Commanding officer; I was attending there as adjutant. As a rule, orders of the Commanding Officer are to be delivered directly from the Commanding Officer, though sometimes they are given through the adjutant. As adjutant is the assistant to the Commanding Officer, it is necessary for him to be well acquainted with Commanding Officer's policies and intentions in general, so that when an order is given, the adjutant is usually with him, and if not, he is ordinarily told about the order before or after its actual delivery.

4. Q. Did you express any opinion of yours, when the order of the execution was given?

A. I knew that the execution of POWs is in principle a violation of international law and also of rules concerning land warfare. So when the Commandant

HATAKEYAMA told me at first his intention that he would kill POW due to their restive attitude, I proposed him to put them under a stricter guard, and then take some other measures afterwards. But Commandant HATAKEYAMA seemed to have been strongly convinced that it would be better to dispatch the POWs at once, because, he was afraid, if he left the matter as it was, there might be chance enough that we ourselves would be annihilated by the rebellious POWs. As for me, I took it for granted to obey the Commandant since my advice had once been denied; this thought of mine, moreover, had been strengthened through my experiences during the war.

Again, about 20 February, when I was summoned to the Commanding Officer HAYASHI, before the order of execution was given, I told my opinion as before, and I think the Commanding Officer himself advised the Commandant regarding the illegality of the execution of POWs.

But it seems that the Admiral had been determined to act according to his own conviction in view of the general affairs on the island of Ambon and the rebellious atmosphere among the POWs. And the order was eventually delivered from the Commanding Officer HAYASHI.

5. Q. Is it true that the Company Commander NAKAGAWA also stated his views when he was given the order of execution from the commanding officer HAYASHI around 20 February?
- A. Yes, I remember, he did.
6. Q. Does the defendant think that the superior's order should be obeyed, even when the order is clearly unlawful?
- A. It is very difficult to decide whether the order is unlawful or not; it depends upon the differences of the quality of culture and opinions between the commander and his subordinate. If the order is construed to be plainly against the law, the subordinate may state his own opinion about it; but when the commander insists upon carrying out his order, the subordinate should obey, I think

Of course, it may sometimes happen that the subordinate purposely disobeys the commander's order and acts otherwise, but in this case he does so upon his own responsibility, considering the situation in general.

7. Q. Is the defendant's career truthfully represented in this curriculum vitae of yours?

(Hereupon the examining official read to the defendant the copy of the curriculum vitae of the defendant that had been forwarded from the Chief of Personnel Bureau of Navy Ministry.)

- A. There are no mistakes.

By the way, before I was admitted to the Naval College I had finished Kōryō Middle School of Hiroshima City in March 1925.

8. Q. How about your domestic affairs?

- A. Wife Suzuko (33 years), daughter Yōko (12 years) and son Tadakuni (5 years); we have no other property except about 7,000 yen on deposit.

9. Q. How is your state of mind at present?

- A. It seems to me that the general situation in those days was the principal factor for Rear-Admiral Hatakeyama, the Commandant, to determine upon the execution of POWs, in order to prevent the untoward accident; and I think that the commandant was compelled to take such measures; maybe he could do otherwise in such a psychological crisis he was confronted with. But it is truly regrettable that he did not accept my opinion about the matter, and at the same time I feel an extreme pity for those POWs who lost their precious lives through the execution, I can't help praying for the repose of their souls from the bottom of my heart.

(Hereupon the examining official told the defendant about the grounds upon which the defendant was held in suspicion, and that the defendant could plead his case if he would, but the defendant said that he had no plea to offer.)

10. Q. Have you anything else to say?

- A. No, I have nothing else to say in particular.

When the testimony was completed, the record made of it was read again; and as Hatakeyama said that it was without

any mistakes he was caused to affix his signature and seal below.

The Accused

HATAKEYAMA Kunito (Signed)

(Signed) ABE Yasuo, SDO, Red, TGDC.
Clerk, Second Demobilization Ministry.

(Signed) WATABIKE Shinro, SDO, Pop. TGDC.
Examining Official
Second Demobilization Ministry.

At the same court as above, 12 February 1946.

Subject: Laha Battle In Ambon Island

Japanese admit

I landed at Hitrama before dawn on January 30, 1942 as a warrant officer leading a section of the second company. After landing, acting under the orders of superiors, accompanied by others in the section sought a guide, as we did not know the way to Laha. Accompanied by an old man and having ascertained our way we advanced towards Laha.

We arrived at Sowakodo that afternoon and after a short rest, we opened action. When we ceased action, we took up billets in Sowakodo.

We attacked several times without success, although suffering heavy casualties. While regretting over the loss of so many comrades, a shot fired from the enemy's trench mortar fell a cocoanut palm and a banana tree, and as I had no time to run away, I received a wound in the right shoulder. As it was my right arm, I retired to the rear for medical treatment in Sowakodo. Although I do not remember the exact date of the incident, but I believe it happened in the evening of February 1, 1942.

Laha was captured at dawn on February 3, 1942.

Since I was wounded, I did not participate in Laha battle, but remained with the rear unit.

The section under my command and others entered Laha on February 3, but I could not on account of my wound. Though I don't remember the exact date but I think it was in the evening of February 6 that I entered Laha, the ancient Tauri village, by a barge, and was billeted in a house, which was formerly used as a school. Unable to move freely on account of my wound, I did not go beyond the billeting area and thus could see only its neighbourhood.

I first saw the allied prisoners at Sowakodo on my way to fetch meals at the army kitchen. At that time I did not know how these allied personnel come to be prisoners of the Japanese force. However about a month after that incident I discovered that they had surrendered.

The prisoners were detained in the school building at Sowakodo, which was situated on the other side of the temporary Japanese army kitchen. It was in the evening when I saw them and they were inside the cage.

Next time when I saw them, I believe it was in the morning of February 2 and there were about 8 or 9 escorted by Japanese soldiers.

On the same evening I saw another bunch of about ten also escorted by Japanese soldiers. As I was not able to take part in the night raid with others in the evening, I went to fetch my meal at the kitchen, when I saw some thirty allied prisoners again.

At dawn on February 3 we received the report of the capture of Laha. When I went to fetch my meal on the same morning I estimated there were something like 40 allied prisoners. But this is only a rough estimate, as I did not take the trouble to count them.

The temporary Sowakodo cages were divided into two sections, one smaller one for the officers and the larger for n.c.os and men. I got to know later that there were one major, one medical captain and two or three others in captivity. I also saw the prisoners in the same cage on the 4th and 5th of February.

Though I don't know the exact date, after we had finished our noon meal on or about the 6th, Commander of the Company, NAKAGAWA, arrived at Soewakodo with a party of Japanese troops of about a platoon strong (40) in two barges. He announced the disposal of the Allied prisoners, according to the order of the Landing party, and arrangements were made forthwith and the first execution took place after about an hour. Though uncertain, the prisoners were executed in a forest near Laha, located some 350 metres from the cages. The weapons used for execution were mostly Japanese swords, but bayonets also were used. The method was that each prisoner had his hands tied behind his back and was taken to the place of the execution and made to sit down directly in front of the prepared position, his neck slightly stretched downwards, but not blindfolded, and in this way they were executed. I saw the executions up to the 27th or the 28th man, but because I didn't see the rest I don't know what had happened to the remainder.

The strength of the party which Company Commander NAKAGAWA brought over was divided into three parts, half of them was detailed for guard duty and about ten of them carried out the executions. The remainder over ten in number acted as escorts of prisoners. There were about 60 wounded men at Sowakodo at that time and I believe about 20, who could walk, had seen the executions. But because it happened four years ago, I don't remember the names nor the faces of those who were present at the execution. I recollect only the signalman, YAMASHITA, by name but he was killed while in night operation in the middle of August 1943.

IKEUCHI, who was the interpreter of the Company Commander, NAKAGAWA, seemed to question the prisoners on the spot. But as I stood some distance away as an observer and because I don't know English at all, I didn't understand what they were saying.

I don't remember the names and the faces of the executed allied prisoners because I had seen them for the first time in my life. I don't remember clearly the number of those who were executed, but I believe they were 10. And I don't also remember the names and the faces of the executioners. However, if I see them again, I may be able to recognize them. Although I am not certain, but men who carried out the executions were mostly those of YOSHIHARA Platoon, reinforcements from the 1st SASEHO Special Landing Party, and partly some of them might have been those from the air base. Because the platoon commander, YOSHIHARA, was killed in action, the senior warrant officer of the company took command of this platoon. I don't know whether the senior warrant officer of the platoon directly carried out the executions or not, but it is certain that he was present on the spot.

The reason why the YOSHIHARA platoon had been attached to the Kure 1st Special Landing Party, was as follows. The latter had captured Legaspi (in the Philippines) prior to taking Ambon, and in the transfer, left the 3rd platoon of the 2nd company and half of the infantry, artillery behind and so in this way the strength of the company became diminished; thus it became necessary to reinforce.

I don't know the exact reason why the execution was entrusted to the hands of the YOSHIHARA Shotai, but according to the rumor circulated later on, the YOSHIHARA Shotai, which was the reinforcement from the 1st Saseho Special Landing Party had lost not only its commander but relatively suffered heavy casualties and was seeking revenge; thus they volunteered themselves to the task.

About ten days after the capture of Laha, the platoon was quartered in Victoria Barracks for about one month, after which they were reincorporated in the Saseho 1st Special Landing Party (the Shiga party) which I believe had its base at Timor at that time, but I don't know where they are now. I think ten men out of this platoon were detailed as executioners and another ten as escorts, and the rest as guards. I can't say definitely because four years passed before now, but I can say it is a little certain.

Lt. NAKAGAWA, who had been sent according to the orders of the Landing Party, was a responsible leader on the spot at Sowakodo. But as he was sent there by orders and acted under orders, he was not primarily responsible. The responsible man was Capt. HATAKEYAMA, who has given the orders, but the man who saw it carried out was Lt. NAKAGAWA.

One senior NCO took charge of the platoon on behalf of the commander after the death of YOSHIHARA. But as I said before, it is certain that the senior NCO received orders from the Company Commander

and passed them on to his subordinates and saw them executed, but it is not certain whether he himself carried out the orders or not. Because he came to the platoon as one of the reinforcements, I didn't associate with him at all, and I don't remember his name nor face now after so many months.

Though I can't say definitely, but according to a rumor the guards of the prisoners were drawn from 934 Seaplane Base Construction Unit and the Land Based Construction Unit. Though I don't remember accurately, but there were four or five shifts with two guards every time.

The reason why the Base Construction Unit took part in the battle was due to the fact that they had come to reinforce from the sea party on account of the 1st Kure Special Landing Party had been nearly wiped out by a series of heavy casualties. Men of the Base Construction Unit were non-combatants and mechanics. They were not armed and had to take arms from the dead and wounded of the 1st Kure Special Landing Party and do guard duty. And I remember there was a man seeming to be a lieutenant in charge of these units. I think he might have been the commander of the guards.

I remember the Base Construction Unit depart for some other area after the end of the battle, but a part of the land based Construction Detachment stayed in Laha for some two or three months. On account of the lapse of time I don't remember it clearly.

I know of nobody except the interpreter IKEUCHI who would be likely to know the names of the prisoners at Sowakodo.

Before and after receiving meals at the kitchen, not being able to speak in English, we tried to talk with the prisoners in Japanese or by signs. I remember they were such simple words such as Nippon, Japan, Fujiyama and Zentsuji, Shikoku.

Because I came in contact with the foreigners for the first time in my life and as I didn't know English, I don't remember how the prisoners look like, as all western people look alike to me.

If I remember right, among the Japanese troops in Sowakoeda, the only person I remember is the interpreter TUKADA. But there may have been some others of the old 1st Special Landing Party, but I don't know.

I don't remember whether the interpreter, TAKADA, was present at the execution or not.

To the best of my recollection, their personal belongings were searched and they were subjected to physical examinations. This happened twice in front of the headquarters of the Landing Party at that time. The examiner was the chief warrant officer, SUWA, assisted by second warrant officer of the Wireless Platoon and another warrant officer. Though I don't remember their names, I may be able to recognize them if I see them again. His rank was a chief petty officer at that time.

They had confiscated a few of the prisoners' personal belongings after the examination. If my memory doesn't fail me, the prisoners' belongings consisted of money purses, mirrors of the field, tobacco, pocket books, fountain pens, and pencils, etc. A small quantity of cigarettes were given to the allied prisoners daily.

Although I am not certain, but I hear Warrant Officer SUWA left for Kei Islands when the 24th Base Construction Unit were transferred and later he went back to Japan after a turn at Sourabaya. The Warrant Officer, SUWA, didn't go to the front because he was the Commander of a Wireless Platoon, and he was extraordinarily a big fellow and his uniform was always an extra big one. I know him well.

I think it was about three or four o'clock on about the 6th of February 1942 when I left Sowakodo to Laha in barges. The executions were still going on at the time I departed. After I returned to Laha, Lt. NAKAGAWA came back with his party. It might have been about two hours after we entered Laha. Those who could walk and those who could be transferred among the wounded were brought back from Sokoeda to Laha in barges. Those who remained behind were nurses and wounded. I believe I remained in Laha on the 6th, 7th and the 8th. We left Laha for Victoria sometime after four on the 8th, when we saw 10 or more prisoners working on the jetty. I didn't see any other prisoners anywhere else. The reason is that because I have only been able to see in the neighbourhood of the barracks and could not go anywhere near the aerodrome because I have not yet entirely recovered.

Some 10 days after I was transferred to Victoria I learned for the first time that there were about 150 allied prisoners at the Laha aerodrome. About a month after my transfer to Victoria barracks, I entered the Ambon hospital from malaria. I remained in the hospital for about one and a half months. Sometime in the middle of March whilst in hospital, I heard that the prisoners captured in Laha had been disposed of. During the invasion of Ambon, the attacking Japanese force had encountered stronger resistance than it had expected and as the capture seemed to pass the scheduled date, the commander sent for naval and aerial reinforcements by means of which he succeeded in capturing Laha. Though the numbers and the names of the warships are not clear,

but the destroyers and minesweepers rushed into the bay and opened fire. In the course of action one minesweeper struck a mine and sank. Another minesweeper was lost, it is said, due to allied forces outside the bay. I actually saw the wreck of one, but heard only the story of the other. The survivors of two minesweepers were all accommodated in Victoria Barracks. Having had no reinforcements from Kure 1st Special Landing Party, they were put on guard Ambon under strength. They were rescued from the sea with hardly anything on and consequently they were given some old clothes to wear and captured allied arms. I was also told, although doubtful, that they were made to guard the Paso districts.

If I remember right, there were about 100 survivors from both minesweepers. The story that I had heard went on to say that the survivors regretted the loss of so many lives that they sought for revenge. As they couldn't give up this intention, the senior officer of the section made a request several times to Rear Admiral HATAKEYAMA Koichiro, the commander at that time. At first his request was turned down, but at last it was acquiesced and ordered Lt. HATAKEYAMA to carry out the plan who in turn conveyed the same to the aforesaid senior officer, and according to the rumor, the survivors carried out the executions between 15th-20th of February. The manner of executions was, it is said, both beheading and bayonetting. The place and time is not clear. I don't know the names and faces of the executioners because I didn't live with them. It was in the hospital that I heard the rumor about the executions.

Though I don't know the name of the magazine, I had read in some Japanese magazine that during the Laha battle about 18 allied personnel who had escaped out of the Ambon Island was found out by the little Japanese boat at Oranbai and was taken away to Laha. But I don't know the manner of their execution. Apart from the Sowakodo and Laha executions, I don't know of any other nor heard of any other.

All the above is the fact, but it is inevitable that there is a few mistakes in dates, because four years had elapsed. The fact is the fact to the end, and the rumor is the rumor to the end. I don't think there is anyone who knows the fact better than I among the 1st Kure Special Landing Party. I don't know whether there is anyone who knows anything about it or not. I have written all the facts I know and all the rumor I heard. I am sure there is not a single fact that I am ashamed of keeping it secret.

HAMANISHI Shigeo

Warrant Officer

Evidentiary Document No. 5332.

I, SX.16852 Capt Kinnish Vivian PARISH of ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
MELBOURNE make oath and say:

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military
Forces and am an English-Japanese interpreter.

2. Annexed hereto and marked "A" is a true copy
of a statement in Japanese made by HAMANISHI Shigeo on 16th
November, 1945, which I have checked against the original held
by the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees, Army HQ.

3. The original statement cannot be made available
immediately as it is required for the trial of JAPANESE concerned
in the massacre of Australian PW at LAHA, AMBOINA.

Sworn before me at MELBOURNE)
this 6th day of June, 1946.) (Sgd) K. V. Parish
Capt.

(Sgd) (?) Capt.
An officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

1821A

In the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

V

ARAKI, Sadao AND OTHERS

AFFIDAVIT

I, IAN FARQUHAR MACRAE of 14 Myrning Grove Hawthorn in the State of Victoria, formerly VX44787 Major I. F. MACRAE of 2/21 Battalion Australian Imperial Forces, makes oath and say:-

1. I was captured in Ambon on 2nd. February, 1942, and taken to TANTOEY CAMP: At this camp there were 791 Australian prisoners. There was a Dutch prison camp across the road, the senior Dutch officer being Colonel KAPITZ.

2. About the middle of 1942 Dutch troops were ordered to unload bombs from ships. Colonel KAPITZ protested to the Japanese authorities. Capt ANDO the Japanese Commander of AMBON Town visited the camp and addressed the Dutch telling them if anyone would not obey his orders and unload the ship he would execute them on the spot.

3. The Japanese discovered that Dutch prisoners were sending letters to their wives who were interned in another camp. As a result of this on 12th July, 1942, 34 Dutch prisoners including nine officers, two doctors and a padre were assembled with their hands tied. At about 1400 hours a platoon of Japanese marines under Capt. ANDO, armed with star pickets, length of piping and pick handles, commenced to beat the Dutch. They continued until all of the prisoners had been beaten into unconsciousness. Capt ANDO then struck each of the unconscious prisoners on the head with a pick handle. The scene of the beating was slippery with blood. Thirteen of the prisoners suffered single and double fractures whilst two of them sustained fractured skulls. Three of the prisoners died, two from fractured skulls and one from ruptured kidneys.

4. On 25th October, 1942, two hundred and sixty three Australian prisoners and about 300 Dutch prisoners were shipped from AMBON to HAINAN.

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of)
Victoria this the 3rd. day of October,) (Sgd) I. MACRAE
1946, Before me)
(Sgd) Illegible)

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

Evidence of NX 1677 Private VERDUN CLIVE BALL.

Verdun Clive Ball, being duly sworn by His Honour, states:

My full number, name, rank and unit are NX 1677 Private Verdun Clive Ball, 8th Division A.A.S.C., attached to 2/21 Aust. Infantry Battalion. My home address is Caswell Street, Peak Hill, New South Wales.

I was captured on 3 February 1942 and confined in Tan Toey camp. I was released on 10 September, 1945.

I saw the bashing of the Dutch personnel from the camp. I cannot identify any of the Japanese guards involved. The distance from the camp to the hill where the beating took place was about 150 yards. The guards who did the bashing were not local guards and were taken away later.

I was one of the 23 Australians who were beaten. We volunteered the information that we had broken camp. A certain number were taken from the camp and eight of the remainder volunteered their names. We were told the punishment would be lighter if we did this. I was taken to the same Japanese Headquarters on the hill outside the camp. We went before a Japanese Island Commander, Capt. Handor, who asked us question through an interpreter. In the room we were bashed with pick handles in front of the captain. One of the guards who bashed me was nicknamed "Horseface".

After we had been beaten in the room we were taken outside and tied together in a row, with one hand in front and one behind. Whilst I was there I saw Ikiuchi come out and belt one of the Australians who was there when we arrived with a pick handle. He had a broken arm and was belted all over the back.

I was bashed again that night and tied up for the night. This occurred about dusk. We were tied around a tree in a ring, making a complete circle. We had to stay there all night and were not allowed to lean back against the tree. When we asked for water individual guards would give us a drink. We did not get any food until the next morning, when the usual ration of rice was brought up from the camp.

Next day I was again bashed; this was the heaviest beating of them all. The Japanese guards beat us with pick handles and pieces of bowser pipes. I was hit mostly from the small of the back down to the knees. I do not know the names of the men involved but I could identify them by sight. They were regular prison guards at the time but were later shifted. Two are still on Ambon Island; there may be a lot more but I have not seen them.

While I was at the Headquarters, I saw a truck come up. Ten men were loaded on to the truck and one into a motor car. He was completely unconscious and may have been dead. I do not know what had happened to these eleven men as they were at the Headquarters before we arrived. During that time I know they were bashed because we could hear them screaming practically every night. They were tortured by some of the guards privately. I never saw those eleven men again after they had been taken away.

The Japanese guards put lighted cigarettes on the back of my neck and once on my forehead. They used to flick me with their fingers in the one spot on the forehead for a considerable time to give me a headache. I saw them put lighted cigarettes on some of the Australians' noses to put them out.

Some of the men who were with me when I was bashed received worse treatment than I did; they lay down and were kicked and tied up. I was put in hospital as a result of the beating but the Japanese sent down word that I was not to be kept in hospital and I was then sent back to the hut. I was in bed for about three weeks. I practically lost the use of my legs and for three or four months after I was just able to get about by shuffling. Gradually I regained my strength. I did light work and was ordered by the doctor not to go out to work. However, I did a little work later on on the working parties.

I was present when Private Tait was beaten, in about September 1944. He was accused of stealing binoculars from an air raid shelter. He was brought back to the camp and I saw everything from the kitchen where I was working. He was bashed at the guard house in the camp and was only about 30 yards away from me, across the road. He was beaten by a guard nicknamed "Frillneck". Ikiuchi was present and saw the bashing. When the Commandant came out, he hit him a couple of times on the head with a light stick and rolled him over a couple of times so that the other guard could hit him more. W/O Weimura was also present.

Private Tait was beaten with pick handles. Two pick handles were broken on him; eventually they got one strong enough. He was knocked unconscious two or three times; then the Commandant threw water over him and when he came to he was beaten again. In the end, he was left lying in the rain for about half an hour. Our Officer tried all the time to have him removed and eventually he was taken away to hospital on a stretcher. He never recovered properly. He lost the use of his legs and could only just get about. Eventually, he died.

Not many of the Australians who were beaten lost the use of their legs as much as I did; those who were fat did not suffer so badly

but the thin ones did. My normal weight is 10 stone 7 lbs., but my weight when I came out of camp was about 9 stone. I was down to about 8 stone 7 lbs. at one time.

Up till one year ago the food was reasonable; you could live on it. During the last year, however, from August until the end of the war the rations were about 4 ounces of rice per day and a small issue of rotten potatoes that no-one else could eat.

It was a regular thing for someone to be beaten every morning, or jumped on or kicked. We were beaten for not being able to get about quickly or for being a bit late in coming out of our huts; it was generally for very paltry things. Ikiuchi was the main one who beat them on sores or ulcers. He hit Major Westley one day on an ulcer for being late on parade.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai)
on this 25th day of September 1945)
A. Mansfield) V.C. BALL
Commissioner)

Evidence of NK 40912 Private JOHN LESLIE SEARANT.

John Leslie SEARANT, being duly sworn by His Honour, states:

My full number, name, rank and unit are NK.40912 Private John Leslie Searant, 8th Div. A.A.S.C., attached to 2/21 Aust. Infantry Battalion. My home address is Lambeth Street, Glen Innes, N.S.W.

I was taken prisoner on 3 February 1942 at Ambon, and confined at Tan Toey. I was released on 10 September 1945.

I saw the beating of the Dutch personnel on 12 July 1942. About 30 were beaten altogether. They were beaten up on the hill at the H.Q., about 250 to 300 yards from the camp. The Japanese guards hit them with sticks, piece of iron, pick handles and anything they could lay hold of. They were hit all over the body and head for about 20 minute or half an hour; it may have been longer. Even after they had fallen down the guards continued to beat them. This was witnessed by most of the men in the camp. I could not identify any particular guard engage on this beating.

I saw the Japanese place a large number of bombs in a transport shed in the centre of the camp area in about October 1942. They were placed in the officers' quarters and about 50 or 70 yards from the hospital. The Americans bombed the camp on 15 February 1943. There were no markings on the camp to show that it contained prisoners-of-war. As a result of the dump being hit, 10 men were killed and quite a number injured by shrapnel.

I saw the beating of about 23 Australian prisoners on about 19 or 20 November 1942. These men had been accused of breaking camp. The Japanese took them up the hill to the Headquarters where they belted them until they could not stand. Those who could not stand were tied erect to a tree. The guards used pick handles and pieces of hose pipe to belt the Australians. They were hit mainly around the back. Eleven in particular were belted all over the body.

A Japanese guard nicknamed "Gold Tooth" was one involved in the beating. I cannot identify any of the others.

I saw eight of the men who came back to the camp after the beating. They were very badly bruised down the backs of the legs and on the buttocks. I did not see the eleven again. I saw them being taken away from the hill, some in a staff car and some in a truck, but never saw them again.

I was put on the "long carry" 13 times during 1944. The last occasion was just before Christmas. The distance of the long carry was about

eight miles over very rough, rugged country made up of broken coral with gullies and steep hills. We had to go on all fours sometimes to crawl up the hills. It took us about five hours to complete the journey with a load. I carried bags of cement and 150-lb. bombs. The bags of cement weighed 94 lbs. Two men were detailed for each bag; when one could carry it no further the other took over. The Japanese guards did not actually bash us but made us hurry along. Sometimes we had good guards who would give us a fair go, but on one occasion we were guarded by some Koreans who kept us moving all the time.

At that time my weight was about 7 stone 6 lbs. My normal weight is 10 stone 6 lbs. I was in hospital just a fter we were taken prisoner but not after that.

I used to go out on working parties. We did all classes of work, such as carrying cocoanut logs, digging tunnels and building tank traps and pillboxes; we also had to carry cement blocks. While I was on these working parties I received quite a few bashings for trying to ease up on the work a bit. In the majority of cases, it was for no reason at all. We were given four or five smacks across the buttocks with a stick and a couple of times were hit on the head. I was knocked over a couple of times. I do not know the names of any of the guards involved in this. While digging the base for an oil tank on one occasion I saw a Japanese guard nicknamed "Five in one" bash some of the Australians. He used to smack them on the face with his hand and knock them down; when they had fallen he used to kick them.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai)

on this 25th day of September 1945)

A. MANSFIELD)

Commissioner)

J.L. SEARANT.

1824A

C E R T I F I C A T E

2

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant, R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed reports are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original documents entitled:

Nefisreport of interrogation (No. 890) of Boedinan Potinus with annexed sworn statement of same in Malay with English translation, concerning the murder on twenty eight persons - 25 Ambonese men, 4 Ambonese women and 9 white men - by Japanese on the island Arboina in the month of July 1943.

which documents are parts of the official records of the Nefis.

Signature:

Charles Jongeneel (Seal)

Batavia, 7th June 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant, R.N.I.A. Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney - General, N.E.I.

s/ K. A. de Weerd

AMBONESE: Twenty Eight persons-- 15 Ambonese males, 4 Ambonese women & 9 European men; Apparently were killed, Amboina, Ambon Island, July 1943.

Informant: BOEDIMAN Potinus, Menadonese.

Reliability: Average intelligence and a good observer; information considered reliable.

Person Responsible: Japanese (names not stated).

AMBOINA, AMBON ISLAND, July 1943: while informant was interned in the former Artillery barracks, he saw 15 Ambonese males 4 Ambonese women & 9 European men (Informant assumes they were Australians), standing with their hands tied behind their backs near the guard house. They were later taken away under heavy escort & were followed by Japanese soldiers carrying shovels. None of these people were seen again, & informant assumes that they were executed.

Nefis
INTERR. REPORT No. 890

Signed & Witnessed
Statement.

PERSONAL DATA: BOEDIMAN - Informant.

Name: BOEDIMAN Potinus.
Rank:
Age: 28
Date of Birth: 19/5/16.
Place of Birth: Kahockoe, Poeloe Bangka, Manado.
Nationality: Menadonese.
Remarks: Intelligent, observant with good memory. Gives a clear account of his experiences and of himself. Appears to be a man of integrity and initiative.

DeclarationRelative I.R. No. 104 Bell Merauke.

Saja jang bernama P. BOEDIMAN bangas Sangir pangkat fuselier slg.stb.nr. 32878, koetika saja berada di Ambon dan bertempat di kpg. Benteng di dalam tangsi artilleriq (Belanda poenja doeloe) aelakoe Heiho pada boelan Juli 1943, makes saja melinat 5 orang tawanan Australie, 15 orang Ambon lelaki preiman dan 4 orang Ambon perempoean semoe tangannja di kiat dan berdjalan di moeka tangsi terseboet serta di hentar oleh beberapa orang Djepan jang mana is ada membawah sekop (schop) dan klewang.

Orang 2 jang terikat tangannja itoe, di bawah di belakang dari tangsi terseboet saja tida lihst apa jang telah djadi dengan orang 2 itoe; tetapi tida borapa la na maka berapa Djepan jang membawah orang 2 itoe telah kombali dengan sekop (schop) dan klewang, tetapi orang 2 terseboet tida ada.

Saja beraga dengan seenggoeh 2 bahwa semoea orang 2 jang terikat tangan itoe telah di boenoh (potong leher) oleh Djepan 2 itoe, sebab mereka memberi makanon dan lain 2 kepada orang2 tawanan Australie.

Merauke, tg 29 November 1944.

Saja jang memberi keterangan serta bertanda tangan dan bersoempa di hadapan tosan Officier dari N.I.O.
Sgd. Boediman.

Sgd. K. de MUNTEN.

Translation:

I, P. Boediman, of Sangirese race, rank of fusilier, No. 32878, while I was at Ambon quartered at the former Dutch artillery barracks at Kempoeng Benteng and while I was working in the Heiho (Labour Corps) in July 1943 saw 5 Australian PW, 15 Ambonese male civilians and 4 Ambonese (female) women all with hands tied and they passed in front of the barracks aforesaid escorted by a number of Japs carrying shovels and swords. Those with their hands tied aforesaid were taken behind the barracks abovementioned. I did not see what happened to these people but before long the Japs who escorted them came back with the shovels and swords but without the people aforesaid. I think and really believe that all those persons who had their hands tied were killed by beheading by the Japs mentioned because they had given food and other things to the Australian PWs.

Merauke 29th November 1944

I who make this declaration sign and swear before NIO OFFICER.
Sgd. BOEDIMAN

Sgd. K. de Munter.

FS/JC/111

Evidentiary Document
5297

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AND THE ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH AND
ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR ON HAROEKOE
ISLAND, AMBON GROUP.

1825A

A F F I D A V I T

I, No. 145281 Flying-Officer DENIS BRIAN MASON, R.A.F., at present stationed at COSFORD near WOLVERHAMPTON and with permanent home address at 15, Chalkpit Terrace, DORKING, Surrey, make oath and say as follows:-

1. After being taken Prisoner of War in March 1942, I was sent through various prisoner of war camps, till on 8th January, 1943, I reached 'Yaarmarkt' Camp, Soerabaya, Java. There I found a camp which already had four thousand Prisoners of War of mixed nationalities. It was here that preparations were begun for the despatch of working parties of Prisoners of War to HAROEKOE Island, and other islands in the area, for the construction of airfields.

2. I found general living conditions much as at other camps, but with the splendid additions of such as a factory in full working order, making 'Peanut Butter' for sale at reasonable prices. Canteens selling fruit, fresh butter, eggs and a varied stock of chocolate and tinned goods, all over and above the Japanese scale of rations which was principally rice, with a limited amount of vegetables, and also a very, very limited amount of fresh meat. Football and general recreational games were permitted. Radio loudspeakers were installed for local broadcasting etc.; we also had two film shows showing Japanese propaganda films. A Japanese movie camera staff visited the camp and took special shots of Prisoner of War camp life.

3. We very soon learnt the reason for all this. The Japanese were fattening us up so that we might be in good physical condition to build Airfields in various parts of Japanese occupied territories. The first week in April 1943 the Japanese camp officials began preparing these working parties for drafting to the various islands. One morning the fit Prisoners of War were told to parade on the square. The sick were told to stay in their quarters so that the Japanese Medical Officer could inspect them to see if they were fit to proceed on working parties. The Japanese Medical Officer duly arrived, borrowed a cycle and rode around the camp. Upon return to the camp office he duly stated that all sick in quarters were now fit and should all be included on the nominal rolls of working parties. It is to be noted that this Japanese Medical Officer did not once stop or enter a building for the purpose of examining the patients. On the parade ground the Japanese Medical Officer duly walked up and down the ranks of the supposedly fit men and duly passed everybody as fit for inclusion in the working parties without examining any single man.

4. Prior to my draft leaving on this working party, each Prisoner of War was issued with two pairs of canvas rubber boots, maximum size 9s. Those Prisoners of War who required a larger size than 9s had to go without footwear.

5. This draft left Soerabaya on 11th April 1943. A total of two thousand and fifty Prisoners of War, both British and Dutch were all consigned to Haroekoe. Other drafts were also included in the convoy and proceeded to AMBON and CERAM Island.

6. As regards the Haroekoe draft, they boarded a Japanese ship named MAGGIE MARU. Accommodation was provided in the holes, where a wood platform had been erected half way between the two decks. Instead of walking below, one had to crawl below with ones kit. Officers and Doctors and other ranks all jumbled up together. Each man had to himself for living, eating and sleeping and storing his kit, the space of 5 square feet x a headroom of 4 feet, making a total of twenty cubic feet. During the whole voyage drink in the form of tea was issued in unlimited quantities. Food was very poor, consisting of two meals a day, each meal being approximately 100 grammes (3½ ounces) of Rice Pap, with an addition to the evening meal of a small measure of soup containing about one ounce of vegetables and one quarter ounce of shark fish. Washing facilities were almost non existant. Exercise was limited to the very few occasions during the voyage that we were permitted to go on deck for roll call and visiting the latrines. During the last week of the voyage, when the Prisoners of War were beginning to go sick, a few men at a time were permitted on deck under the direct supervision of the Japanese Major ANAMI.

7. This Japanese Major Anami had addressed us prior to our leaving Soerabaya and informed us that "in future he was to be our commander and that we were to look at his 'bloody' face and that our lives were to be his safety", to use his very words. We were well to remember his words.

8. Dysentery and general sickness soon began. One morning the Prisoner of War Doctors started to organise a Prisoner of War sick parade on the forepart of the ship. The Japanese Major Anami and a Japanese Warrant Officer who was nicknamed "yellow boots" duly attended this sick parade. "Yellow boots" proceeded to beat up those Prisoners of War who reported sick, using the flat of his sword and beating them until they all replied that they were not sick. So ended the sick parade.

9. No life saving equipment was issued to the Prisoners of War. The firefighting services were non existent, and there were no life boats on board.

10. AMBOINA town was reached on 1st May, 1943, and it was there that it was discovered that the ship's holds were full of petrol, bombs and amunition. Haroekoe island was eventually reached by myself and the party of two thousand and fifty Prisoners of War on 5th May, 1943. We landed at night in a very heavy tropical rainstorm and discovered that the camp was only partly built and was still under construction.

11. The next morning the sick, who amounted to about 50%, were weeded out and the remainder of the Prisoners of War commenced to complete the construction of the camp, which was composed of bamboo huts covered with a local palm leaf. No tea or even water was provided to drink for the first four days. The first meal was provided after 26 hours and this consisted of sloppy rice of 3½ ounces (100 grammes). Food for the first week was appalling. We only had meals once in every twenty four hours which consisted every time of sloppy rice. Water was eventually discovered in an adjoining river which was used for drinking and cooking. This river was highly polluted, as the natives used it as a latrine.

12. Squadron Leader PITTS, Royal Air Force, was the senior British Officer in the camp, with Squadron Leader HOPKINS, Royal Air Force as second senior (now dead). The British Medical Officers were: Flight Lieutenant PHILPS, and Flight Lieutenant FORBES, Royal Air Force. The senior Netherland East Indies Forces Doctor was: Captain BUNING.

13. The Japanese Major (now Colonel) Anami was in charge of all Prisoner of War Camps in the district using Haroekoe as his Headquarters. The Japanese 2nd. (now 1st) Lieutenant KURISHIMA was camp commandant. His staff consisted of the Japanese Sergeant MORI as second in charge, the Korean KASIAMA as English-Japanese interpreter, plus about one hundred Koreans.

14. On the third day after arrival at this camp the Japanese said that the major task of constructing a Japanese Airfield must begin the next day. Working parties would consist of as many Prisoners of War as possible working in two shifts from daylight to dark.

15. It was pointed out to the Japanese Lieutenant KURISHIMA by the Prisoner of War Officers that obviously the Prisoners of War were not in a fit state at present to commence heavy work for the following reasons:-

- (i) Partial sickness of almost all Prisoners of War when they left Java.
- (ii) General conditions on board ship, such as overcrowding, loss of sleep, lack of exercise, and general bad feeding.
- (iii) Very bad feeding since arrival at Haroekoe.
- (iv) Very little sleep since arrival at Haroekoe owing to sleeping on the wet and flooded ground.

All of these points were disregarded by the Japanese and the next morning the working parties began. Later this same day all Prisoner of War Officers left in camp, were paraded and severely beaten up by Sergeant Mori and Lt. Kurishima, presumably as intimidation tactics.

16. After about the first week the sick rate amongst the Prisoners of War was so high (principally Dysentery) that the Japanese were very worried and ordered all Prisoners of War in camp that could crawl to build sleeping platforms in the barracks. On, I think, it was the eighth day, there were so many sick that all Airfield working parties were stopped and the whole Prisoner of War camp was turned into a hospital area. I took over inside working parties under the direction of Sergeant Mori and all the Prisoners of War that could possibly do a little work, carried on improving the camp. The difficult part of this was, that Sergeant Mori would not give me a free hand. I was an expert at camp construction and he knew absolutely nothing.

17. The existing latrines were only open trenches and the flies were breeding in multitudes and carrying the dysentery germs to all and sundry. The camp was immediately on the edge of the sea. I requested Sergeant Mori to give me the materials and permission to construct a latrine immediately over the sea, explaining that the existing sanitary accommodation was causing the spread of disease in the camp. Permission was refused. Later a Japanese Medical Officer arrived, and I repeated my request to him. He duly considered it and turned it down giving as reasons the following: "That the dysentery germs would pollute the sea, spread all over the world and thus would reach Japan." At this stage rubbish in the camp was disposed of under Sergeant Mori's instructions in open holes dug in the ground, these simply provided breeding places for the flies. I pointed out to Sergeant Mori how dangerous this was, and requested permission to build an incinerator, and thus burn the rubbish. This was refused on the grounds that Allied Aircraft would see the smoke from the incinerator.

18. After three hundred Prisoners of War had died in this camp over a period of one year, I eventually persuaded the Japanese to let me build a latrine over the sea. They never did grant permission to build an incinerator. During this period of one year, I repeatedly asked permission and material to alter the pernicious system of open trench latrines. This was refused repeatedly. The Japanese remedy to overcome the "fly" nuisance was to issue an order that "all Prisoners of War, including officers, were to catch so many hundred flies a day, the catch to be counted at night by the Prisoner of War Company Commanders". I repeatedly stressed in conjunction with the Prisoner of War Medical Officer that this method was of little use and that the remedy was to stop the flies breeding by adopting my recommendations as regards sanitary arrangements. As the sickness got worse and the death rate began to creep upwards, the Prisoner of War Medical Officer made repeated requests to the Japanese for supplies of medicines and better food. The small quantities as supplied were hopelessly inadequate.

19. The whole camp of Prisoners of War at this time were existing on a 24 hour ration of 150 grammes (5½ ounces) of rice. The Japanese were apparently under the impression that very sick men would recover and get well again on this diet, and soon be fit once more for heavy manual work on the construction of their airfield. In a very short time almost every Prisoner of War had Beri-Beri to add to his troubles and the death rate was mounting daily to as much as 14 and 15. After a few weeks of this high death rate the Japanese decided that working parties, sick included, must carry on the construction of the airfield. I witnessed the first parade of the sick men at 2 p.m. one day. Attending the parade were patients, Prisoner of War Medical Officers, the senior camp Prisoner of War Officer, the Japanese Medical Officer, Lt. Kurishima, Sgt. Mori and Kasiana.

20. A Japanese gave the order to step forward to the first patient, who was a Dutchmen. The Japanese then asked what the trouble was. The Prisoner of War Medical Officer explained that it was a bad case of Beri-Beri and the patient could barely walk. So Sgt. Mori then gave the patient a terrific clout in the small of the back with a bamboo pole which was about 6 ft long by about 2 inches in diameter. This clout literally picked the patient up about 2 feet into the air and deposited him about 5 feet from where he had been standing. I buried this patient a few days later.

Beaten

21. And so it went on. The P.O.W. Medical Officers protested and were beaten up for their trouble. This is a typical example of dozens of such parades that went on by all of the Japanese mentioned above when they were seeking sick P.O.W. for working parties.

22. Hospital conditions were almost indescribable. The P.O.W. Medical Officers and staff struggled on manfully against almost hopeless odds. Not only was there starvation and an almost complete lack of medical supplies, but also savage brutality to sick P.O.W., P.O.W. Medical Officers and their staffs by Sgt. Mori and Kasiana, often aided and abetted by Lt. Kurishima. The patients in general were looking like living skeletons. Those patients who could either walk or stagger used to go on to the sea beach and gather sea vermin such as snails etc., cook these and share with their weaker comrades. Others caught rats and mice and all went into the cooking pot in their almost hopeless task of trying to get sufficient food to keep alive.

|| * * *

Dogs and cats went the same way into the cooking pot, but when these were obtainable they were cooked in the camp kitchen for the benefit of the camp as a whole. The sick P.O.W. were as eager as possible to gain sufficient strength to stagger on to the Japanese working parties, as these got a little extra food in the way of very small issue of meat and vegetables. Also other methods of obtaining food outside the camp were sometimes possible, such as exchanging personal possessions with the natives. Also Sgt. Mori was trading in a big way and exchanging articles for food with the P.O.W.

23. Malaria was also on the upgrade when I took over the reconstruction of this camp. I stressed to Sgt. Mori the importance of my being permitted to carry out anti-malaria measures on the outskirts of the camp. Numerous applications were also made to Lt. Kurishima both by myself and the P.O.W. Medical Officers which were persistently refused, until we had been in the camp some twelve months. Even after this, anti-malaria precautions were only allowed to be carried out in a most unsatisfactory manner.

24. The average working hours for P.O.W. at this camp were as follows:-

6 a. m.	Reveille	1 p.m.- 2 p.m.	Midday meal
6.30 a.m.	Breakfast	2 p.m.- 5.30 p.m.	All P.O.W. work
7.45 a.m.	Roll call and Parade	5.30 p.m.- 7 p.m.	All inside camp working parties augmented by those who had been working outside the camp - all carried on until dark with camp fatigues.
8. a.m.-1 p.m.	Work		

Thus the men never saw the inside of their barrack in the daylight or had any form of recreation. Even bathing in the adjacent river had to be carried out in the dark.

25. During the whole of the period spent in this camp. i.e. some 15 months, the only recreation we had was two football matches, two concerts and for the first three months only, Sunday evening Church services. No Red Cross supplies of any kind was ever received. In May 1944, the Japanese let us write one postcard home, morale increased a little at this, but these postcards were burnt and as far as I can trace, not one ever left the island. About 100 letters and six cablegrams were received at Christmas 1943, this good luck cheered the recipients up no end.

26. The usual slappings and beatings went on in this camp as in all others, in the majority of cases for the most trivial offences and very often for no offence at all.

27. The clothing and footwear situation, particularly the latter, became very acute after the first few months, as the P.O.W. were working almost continuously on Coral surface. Only once, did the Japanese issue a few items of Dutch uniform clothing, which was helplessly inadequate for the whole camp. And for the last year in the camp almost all P.O.W. had no footwear of any kind.

28. Lots of P.O.W. were having trouble with their eyes, principally through malnutrition. Some went quite blind, some semi-blind. Many attempted to carry on with the outside working

parties as the only hope of obtaining sufficient food to keep them alive. These conditions were particularly bad on the airfield construction job, owing to the very fierce glare of the sun, shining on the Coral surface. We asked the Japanese to supply sun glasses.

29. After we had been in this camp for some weeks, the Japanese gave us permission to have a small shop, and purchase local supplies of fruit, etc. Sgt. Mori controlled the purchases, and also the selling side under two P.O.W. officers, namely F/O Hobson and F/O Corbet, R.A.F. Only those who worked hard were permitted to purchase these very limited supplies of goods on a coupon system. Thus the sick had very little opportunity of buying anything. I understand from the two named officers, that at least for one month Sgt. Mori's account had to be written off to the extent of five hundred guilders, which of course meant, that the P.O.W. had to foot the bill. At another occasion the P.O.W. fund at the canteen had to pay for a supply of live pigs that were delivered for Japanese consumption, to the extent of one hundred and eighty guilders, and so the story of corruption could go on. After a time, provided P.O.W.'s worked hard, the supply of rice was increased to 400 grammes a day.

30. As regards A.R.P. precautions in the camp, although we repeatedly requested the Japanese permission to provide shelter accommodation, it was some months, before permission was obtained and then the P.O.W. had to dig these in their spare time. I have already explained their working hours, so it can be clearly understood what spare time the men had. As regards A.R.P. trenches on the airfield, it was not until we had been on the airfield for a year, that provision was made in this respect, although plenty of allied aircraft were operating in the vicinity.

31. After we had occupied this camp for several months, the buildings started to collapse, and the Japanese gave me permission to rebuild the whole camp, working under the direct instructions of Sgt. Mori. So, using semi-sick P.O.W. as a labour force, I rebuilt the whole camp. We also organised large areas as gardens. These better living conditions, together with quantities of vegetables from the gardens, greatly improved the health, morale and spirit of the whole camp.

32. Of the two thousand and fifty P.O.W. that started in this camp, three hundred and eighty six died and were buried there. In addition a party of six hundred very sick left to return to Java in October-November 1943, and at later dates various other small parties of sick left to return to Java.

33. I consider that the causes of death of the 386 P.O.W. who died on this island, can be attributed to the following:-

- (i) General brutal ill-treatment and beatings by Sgt. Mori, who consistently used bamboo sticks and poles and also a wide leather service belt with a heavy brass buckle at the end to beat Prisoners with. Similar methods were also used by the Korean interpreter Kasiana.
- (ii) Constant malnutrition caused by insufficient food issued by the Japanese government and aggravated by the authorised scale being reduced on instructions by Lt. Turishira and Sgt. Mori.

- (iii) Refusal by the Japanese in charge of us, to allow us to build a proper trench latrine system and a similar refusal to allow us to dispose of rubbish by burning, in order to prevent flies breeding and check the spread of dysentery.
- (iv) Lack of medical supplies. The Japanese never gave us any medical attention whatever.
- (v) I regard Major (now Lt-Col.) Anami who was in charge of all P.O.W. camps in the Haroekoe area, as being primarily responsible for these conditions. I also regard the Haroekoe camp staff as having a large share of the responsibility for conditions. These include:-

Lt. KURISHIMA,
Sgt. MORI,
Interpreter KASIAMA.

34. Descriptions of two of these Japanese are as under:-

Lt. KURISHIMA	About 5'7" tall, normally in good health, weighs about 10 stone, usual Japanese features with close cut, black hair. Habitually wears glasses and presumably was in a Japanese cavalry regiment, as he wore jack boots with spurs. He told me that he was a railway station master by profession. Speaks a lot of English.
Sergeant MORI	Known by all P.O.W. as "BAMBOO MORI", is about 5'6" tall, weighs normally, in good health, about 10 stone, 12 lbs.; is very muscular with very wide and powerful shoulders. Usual Japanese features with usual Japanese short black hair. Is very particular about his dress and is almost a non-smoker. Speaks a little English.

35. Annexed to this affidavit and marked 'Exhibit A', is a nominal roll of prisoners of war who died and were buried on Haroekoe island. It was part of my duties to keep a record of all those who died. The British Officer in command of Haroekoe island was Squadron Leader PITTS.

SWORN by the said DENIS BRIAN MASON,)
at 6, Spring Gardens in the City of) D. B. Mason
Westminster this 8th day of February, 1946.) (Sgd.) D.B. MASON.

Before me

A. M. Bell-Macdonald Major

(Sgd.) A.M. Bell-Macdonald.

Exhibit A referred to in the
affidavit of Flying Officer
D. B. Mason R.A.F., sworn before
me on 8th day of February 1946.
/s/ A.M. Bell-Macdonald
Major RA Legal Staff

HAROEKOE ISLANDAMBON GROUP NETNOMINAL ROLL OF DEAD

NOTES D = DUTCH
R = R.A.F.)
A = ARMY)
N = NAVY)

May 1943 - June 1944

A5 Plan

No. Grave No. = DIED † BURIED AT SEA? OR? PORT?

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Serv-ice	Service Number	P.O.W. Number
1	Assendelft-De-Coningh	C.F.	Soldier	D	?	10925
2	Smith	D.W.	Cpl	R	1118974	633
3	Parsons	J.M.		R	931330	1328
4	Penman	G.V.B.	Cpl	R	970589	676
5	Eekhout	E.L.A.	Sgt/M	D		4224
6	Flemmington	W.B.	Cpl	R		489
7	Green	R.H.	LAC	R		1846
8	Kortelink	E.		D		6000
9	Ruitenbach	W.A.		D		6634
10	Moll	P.J.H.		D	108296	6305
11	Crawforth	W.E.	Gunner	A(RA)		2138
12	Enery	N.		R		1682
13	Isaacs	J.A.	AC	R	1272715	1590
14	Warnett	R.	LAC	R		905
15	Lucas	J.		D		6183
16	Ridley	A.D.		R		1594
17	Showell	E.L.G.	AC1	R	1252098	2220
18	Edwards	F.E.	LAC	R		1697
19	Lakeman	W.H.	Cpl	R		519
20	Wolff	J.M.		D		2930
21	Elenbaas	P.M.		D		10936
22	Beard	A.B.		R		1420
23	Peters	R.	AC1	R	932780	1258
24	De-Vink	P.H.		D		4509
25	Westlake	D.C.		R		2240
26	Koning	A.M.N.		D		3241
27	Draper	J.A.	F/S	R	518877	277
28	Bristow	R.P.	F/S	R	520381	293
29	Belshan	A.E.		R	1116586	2282
30	Donaldson	R.D.	Sgt	A		311
31	Poole	J.K.		R		1538
32	Tipple	A.W.		R		894
33	Andreas	D.P.		D		4898
34	Horne	K.L.		R		751
35	Winch	L.G.		R	1214361	1066
36	Parker	M.F.	LAC	R	1030258	1210
37	Romer	A.L.		D		6589
38	Schurink	B.H.H.		D		3426
39	Howard	A.T.	LAC	R	645529	1982
40	Stokes	L.G.		R		836
41	Grand	A.J.		R	934676	2272
42	Murphy	R.A.		R		1792

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
43	Domont	H.W.		D		7545
44	Broad	T.M.	F/S	R	363418	287
45	McManus	F.		R	1026769	1796
46	Fender	J.	LAC	R	1103623	1842
47	Cooke	R.G.	LAC	R	1177719	1398
48	Adelink	H.		D		7418
49	Brown	J.M.	Cpl	R	1004010	562
50	Maddison	W.R.	Sgt	R		357
51	Lee	A.G.		R		1559
52	Dommers	M.J.		D		5369
53	Edwards	S.J.		R		1493
54	Tyler	C.J.	LAC	R		980
55	Bewley	E.W.C.	F/S	R		297
56	Potter	V.J.		R	913914	1016
57	Holmes	F.C.	LAC	R	1161052	1320
58	Storey	W.		R	1303164	1691
59	Thompson	A.A.W.		R		1457
60	Hooker	A.E.	Cpl	R		400
61	Warren	C.W.	Cpl	R	917055	434
62	Webster	J.S.	AC	R	1290450	1157
63	Rogerson	J.	AC1	R	952920	787
64	Ward	C.S.	Cpl	R	908269	439
65	Paris	J.G.	Sldr	A	919445	2146
66	Methley	J.W.	F/O	R		182
67	French	D.M.	AC1	R	1073634	1298
68	Paumen	H.H.E.		D		3353
69	Docherty	G.W.		R	631275	2164
70	Foley	S.R.	AC	R	1336769	1892
71	Bronsgeest	E.Th.		D		5189
72	Glaze	R.C.	LAC	R		1752
73	Mc Rae	D.	LAC	R	978807	1307
74	Morgan	J.S.A.		N		2062
75	Gosden died 31.5.43	A.H.S.	LAC	R	184677	1350
76	Linthwaite	D.	AC	R	1380368	1443
77	McCooley	P.	AC	R	1205336	1514
78	Seddon	T.	AC	R	1086234	1754
79	Friend	H.L.		N		721
80	West	A.D.		R		1460
81	Uiterdijk	M.		D		11013
82	Maarsen	A.		D		6199
83	Goey	W.A.	LAC	R		1340
84	Carty	J.P.	AC	R		2169
85	Trigg	C.C.		R	1096592	1729
86	Taylor	J.	LAC	R	858990	1837
87	Linnage	C.T.	Cpl	R	953374	449
88	Williamson	I.T.	AC II	R	547930	911
89	Rollisson	H.F.	LAC	R	1284793	2297
90	Carson	S.	Cpl	R		.616
91	Element	S.H.		R	1293159	935
92	Medley	W.T.	AC II	R	1535231	1447
93	Clark	D.T.	AC I	R	924830	1483
94	Hayes	M.	LAC	R		1647
95	Hunslip	J.C.		D		10936
96	Harris	L.H.		R		1857
97	Walker	R.W.	LAC	R	1007546	1954
98	Newble	E.S.		R		1013
99	Worsley	S.A.	AC I	R	1070593	736
100	Komen	C.		D		5989
101	Mahoney	D.M.	LAC	R		1170
102	Barnes	J.L.	Gunner	A	1771718	2114
103	Stacey	C.	LAC	R		848
104	Jones	A.D.	Sldr	A		2145
105	Jess	W.J.	Cpl	R	548834	405

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
106	Huizen	W.J.		D		3010
107	Kelsell	E.	Cpl	R		520
108	Raeburn	G.L.	AC	R		1223
109	Cleeve	W.	Gunner	A	1587829	2115
110	Deans	J.M.	LAC	R		1490
111	Heyboer	G.B.		D		5759
112	Davis	R.E.	Cpl	R		476
113	Castell	A.E.B.	F/S	R	364568	284
114	Hunter	J.	Sldr	A		2152
115	Paxton	A.	LAC	R	630239	739
116	Arendse	S.F.		D		4920
117	Van Arenthals	J.		D		7384
118	Balk	T.P.	Sldr	D		4944
119	Ameljden-Van-Duyn	E.		D		7461
120	Walsh	P.J.	LAC	R	549567	899
121	Schonhage	L.A.		D		3823
122	Watmore	G.H.	Sldr	A		2130
123	Ironmonger	R.W.	Sgt	R	519418	368
124	Windhouwer	J.		D		10995
125	Hunter	G.O.	LAC	R		1878
126	Manning	T.G.	LAC	R	912481	1117
127	Van-Der-BEEK	C.R.		D		10740
128	Roos	J.		D		6600
129	Reinders	H.A.		D		10951
130	Christie	R.C.M.	ACI	R	982397	1706
131	Grant	J.B.	Sgt	R		354
132	Way	J.M.	ACI	R	926461	947
133	Happel	M.J.		D		5677
134	Beaumont	K.	LAC	R		1391
135	Smeekes	H.H.		D		6783
136	Bronsgest	S.P.		D		5168
137	Smith	H.R.	Sgt	D		3437
138	Poldermahs	J.J.	Sgt	D		4104
139	Hutchins	C.H.	AC	R	625111	769
140	Tobias	H.A.J.T.	Sgt	D		3473
141	Parlow	D.	AC	R	1497415	1200
142	Burnell	J.R.	LAC	R	933807	1354
143	Baarschers	J.	Sgt	D		4672
144	Driver	C.J.	Cpl	R	648111	493
145	Furniss	C.A.	LAC	R	868690	1498
146	Palmer	E.E.	LAC	R	1304124	2015
147	Carberry	J.H.	ACI	R	960121	2031
148	Lloyd	E.	LAC	R	621950	1815
149	Guthrie	C.S.	Cpl	R	130361	589
150	Jenkins	S.G.R.	AC	R		944
151	Taylor	H.	ACI	R	1291754	1015
152	Gibson	E.G.	LAC	R	913057	2295
153	Boogert	A.H.		D		5093
154	Cummings	J.S.	AC	R		2204
155	Monk	A.J.		R	1208033	2256
156	Janseh	G.H.	Sgt	D		4230 or 11012
157	Fitzpatrick	M.	Sldr	A	847418	2141
158	Durno	J.E.	LAC	R	1123370	1377
159	Dezentje	D.F.D.C.		D		5341
160	Roso	A.		D		11004
161	Middleton	F.	ACI	R	1078252	797
162	Van Amstel	P.C.	Sgt	D	(153 MJ)	3917
163	Harper (151 MU Seletar)	A.T.	AC	R	649757	1658
164	White	S.W.	LAC	R	635194	2047
165	Weatherley	P.E.	LAC	R	746322	902
166	Loveridge	C.N.	AC	R	949187	1508

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	P.O.W. No.
167	Trickett	H.H.		R 1047807	1012
168	Peat	K.	Sgt	R 623243	363
169	Giles	H.W.	LAC	R 1187680	1967
170	Bell	R.A.	AC	R 1285444	1410
171	Muir	H.A.	Cpl	R	429
172	Lansdowne	R.H.	AC2	R 1283315	1162
173	Bodenham	J.	Gnr	A(RA) 1638466	2113
174	Holden	J.I.		R 1063408	951
175	Fenton	E.W.	AC2	R 1310875	1863
176	Rahkema	J.	Sgt	D	4109
177	Pratt	A.P.	LAC	R 357884	1956
178	Lake	R.D.	Cpl	R 923642	402
179	Van Mourick	J.B.		D	7389
180	Stocks	P.H.	LAC	R 1112375	2259
181	Hilditch	A.	LAC	R 977060	815
182	Jenkinson	G.W.	AC1	R 1309534	1435
183	Eijkman	R.		D	5468
184	Lie-Soei-Dhoon			D	7413
185	Hazelwood	A.S.	A.C.II	R 1219747	2005
186	Honig	C.		D	4235
187	Hanton	N.H.	Cpl.	R 916072	465
188	Hyde	A.V.	L.A.C.	R 1281762	1129
189	Rich	A.		1448643	671
190	Lister	R.B.	Cpl.	R 953356	448
191	Higgins	S.W.	L.A.C.	R 923617	1083
192	Howe	R.W.		R 902670	11138
193	Mothersdale	T.	Sgt	R 562215	331
194	Moorhouse	J.		R 640837	1945
195	Baldwin	E.E.J.	Cpl	R 1163540	483
196	Geraerds-Thesingh	C.D.L.	Sldr	D 32694	5542
197	Ball	G.	L.A.C.	R 1005091	1035
198	Smith	W.C.	L.A.C.	R 522718	1746
199	Penteney	R.	Sgt/Pilot	R 1377544	683
200	Nichols	E.C.	L.A.C.	R 960097	1798
201	Schoewaart	H.J.		D	6705
202	McKinnon	D.		R 1346094	1575
203	Rowe	A.F.	Cpl.	R 91652	719
204	Van-Mourick	B.B.	D		7442
205	Caesar	H.W.	Cpl	A(AA) 1452791	723
206	Morling	H.R.	L.A.C.	R 1209502	1167
207	Dobbie	R.J.C.	A.C.II	R 785101	2160
208	Hopkins	D.	L.A.C.	R 644602	1243
209	Lund	R.A.		R 1131417	1816
210	Day	K.J.		A 266354	2148
211	McKinley	F.	Cpl	R 1002171	601
212	Klein-Poelhuis	J.A.	Sgt	D	10507
213	Fraser	H.A.	F/L	R Ex-PWD Malaya	159
214	Marlisa	C.W.		D	6220
215	Scadding	G.C.	A.C.I	R 907348	1638
216	Cunningham	T.	L.A.C.	R 1054118	933
217	Johanzoon	E.J.	Sgt	D	3215
218	Stephens	A.	A.C.I	R	1685
219	Thompson	W.A.	Cpl	R 542694	568
220	Ragan	B.	Sgt	R 532118	692
221	Bower	E.W.	L.A.C.	R 1306741	1000
222	Marchant	R.G.		R 914463	1174
223	Thornley	V.	A.C.I	R 1104988	1264
224	Barton	J.	L.A.C.	R 1069791	804
225	de-Bruin	R.		D	7966
226	Moore	F.R.	F/O	R	200
227	Parry	E.L.	Cpl.	R 1022071	532
228	Dunlop	J.P.	L.A.C.	R 955904	1367
229	Moore	C.R.	L.A.C.	R 80313	1178

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
230	Reith	A.	L.A.C.	R	1179228	1218
231	Hoogveen	C.W.	Sgt.	D		3191
232	Williamson	J.P.	Cpl.	R	992776	533
233	Negelen	W.J.F.		D		6259
234	Wilson	J.		R	1120873	2239
235	Gray	G.F.E.		D		3707
236	Salts	R.J.	L.A.C.	R	575325	1732
237	Hoyland	S.	L.A.C.	R	1535698	1112
238	Hegt	A.		D		10674
239	Paul	R.	L.A.C.	R	572827	1774
240	Lunn	G.W.H.	L.A.C.	R	539567	1444
241	Warwick	H.	A.C.	R	1136141	2180
242	Fisher	A.B.	L.A.C.	R	1164322	1023
243	Playel	S.J.		A	1587883	2155
244	Pierpoint	W.	Sgt.	R	526405	347
245	Williams	E.J.P.	A.C.I	R	575169	930
246	Trotter	J.A.	Sgt	R	527609	338
247	Meijes	G.J.		D		6324
248	Allcorn	H.	LAC	R	1176530	1416
249	Lindeijer	W.		D		8428
250	Ward	J.W.		R	979024	2000
251	Roberts	E.	AC1	R	992671	1767
252	Reilly	R.J.	Cpl	R	535202	643
253	Brookman	H.E.		D		10935
254	Hutchinson	G.	Cpl	R	570881	565
255	Smith	B.	AC1	R	922898	1100
256	Collings	A.F.	AC1	R	945820	1484
257	Goodman	W.S.		R	1120650	1329
258	Van-Der-Renst	E.		D		4111
259	Collins	S.	AC1	R	1359164	1485
260	Harrington	J.	LAC	R	631373	817
261	Jones	N.N.	LAC	R	1106664	1633
262	Woodman	W.	LAC	R	949740	1045
263	Van-Der-Linden	A.	D		6154	
264	Williams	J.	AC	R	1104069	906
265	Hisgrove	P.H.	P/O	R	AMWD	229
266	Young	J.	AC1	R	850544	945
267	Springate	T.L.D.	AC	R	1244999	1618
268	Bott	D.E.M.	LAC	R	1063647	1392
269	Manley	C.	AC1	R	1086294	1515
270	Nutter	H.	LAC	R	1108409	1189
271	Healham	C.E.	Cpl	R	523049	414
272	Bates	L.K.	LAC	R	961002	996
273	Tucker	W.		R	1113227	2268
274	Butt	W.G.	AC	R		2202
275	Morgan	K.E.	AC	R	1217442	1512
276	Oldfield	A.	AC	R	1089492	1195
277	Mugridge	L.A.	Cpl	R	1358076	456
278	McGregor	I.C.F.	Cpl	R	1052521	516
279	Fleming	F.	LAC	R	1121363	2260
280	Ward	A.	AC	R	1066951	2012
281	Forsythe	J.H.	AC	R	1206286	1865
282	Coleman	J.W.	AC1	R	1281638	780
283	Synms	A.	AC1	R	1330407	835
284	Guest	S.F.	AC1	R	1284775	2171
285	Laker	E.C.	LAC	R	637386	1247
286	Copeland	A.R.	AC	R	065169	809
287	Mulder	L.A.D.	Sgt	D		4228?
288	Reeves	C.	AC	R	1441963	1608
289	Hayball	W.G.	Sailor	N	D/J84979	2063

H.M.S. Jupiter

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
290	Hilliard	J.R.	Cnr	A	1779353	2124
291	Hind	J.F.	Sgt	R	564645	342
292	Ballinger	A.W.B.	AC2	R	1401299	1028
293	Loveridge	N.J.	AC1	R	1205726	752
294	McAllen	J.J.B.	AC2	R	1024863	2184
295	Geely	G.W.	LAC	R	634171	1702
296	Westun	C.C.	AC	R	1261430	1779
297	Wansbury	W.H.	LAC	R	626655	1288
298	Curtis	A.P.L.	AC1	R	930326	1701
299	Robinson	F.	LAC	R	1004752	1544
300	Broekhuysen	M.J.		D		10385
301	Walker	M.S.	AC	R	1173011	1095
302	Street	N.S.	LAC	R	1182033	1750
303	Muir	A.	LAC	R	574540	1803
304	Dumbleton	A.	AC2	R	1139355	1562
305	Nunn	R.T.	LAC	R	933127	1948
306	Thomas	H.G.	LAC	R	529304	1114
307	Bevsichen	J.A.		D		4241
308	Head	C.E.	P/O	R		228
309	Isaacson	H.A.	LAC	R	750952	1648
310	Hill	G.W.	Cpl	R	649400	420
311	Nash	T.S.	LAC	R	625255	795
312	Uren	B.	AC	R	1141230	923
313	Hart	J.	Cpl	R	1255250	700
314	Bus	M.J.M.		D		5206
315	Beards More	E.J.	A.C.	R	644622	1711
316	Devonport	G.	L.A.C.	R	1650110	893
317	Denekamp	H.		D		4254
318	Sayer	W.B.	L.A.C.	R	645390	1751
319	Mullins	S.G.	L.A.C.	R	1253430	830
320	Brinkman	C.J.J.		D		5147
321	Monks	P.M.	L.A.C.	R	970802	1810
322	Annis	F.W.	L.A.C.	R	907763	859
323	Beckman Lapre	H.P.	Sgt	D		3937
324	Harris	A.T.	L.A.C.	R	653946	1121
325	Allen	S.W.	A.C.I	R	1229744	1919
326	Mayor	D.		D		7421
327	Chappell	J.E.	A.C.I	R	1187467	1481
328	Orsan	A.R.	L.A.C.	R	902187	1521
329	Wright	J.F.	Cpl.	R	642719	548
330	Waters	G.L.	F/S	R	521440	299
331	Garder	L.J.	A.C.	R	1501578	1464
332	Williams	D.C.	F/S	R	510721	290
333	Bennett	L.M.	L.A.C.	R	917074	1630
334	Brooks	H.H.	A.C.	R	1201681	1549
335	Darwin	J.	Cpl.	R	926872	473
336	Van Essen	D.M.		D		4926
337	Penny	F.E.	L.A.C.	R	110(8?)830	1213
338	Hardy	H.A.	L.A.C.	R	1196796	1740
339	Edwards	F.	Cpl.	R	508081	426
340	Haig	E.H.S.	A.C.	R	1195599	1333
341	Hall	G.A.	L.A.C.	R	940901	2271
342	Saywell	G.V.R.	L.A.C.	R	912125	1953
343	Greenfold	J.		D		12615
344	Goulty	R.R.	A.C.	R	1334864	1533
345	Mason	F.P.	Cpl.	R	909374	602
346	Miller	B.	L.A.C.	R	515996	1255
347	Van Mil	J.G.		D		4937
348	Protz	L.C.	Cpl.	R	763144	575
349	Thompson	G.S.	A.C.I	R	1356432	898
350	Palmer	K.E.	L.A.C.	R	924405	940
351	Jarvis	E.N.	L.A.C.	R	1282273	1147

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
352	Canard	H.J.	L.A.C.	R	907728	1372
353	Cramer	A.		D		4298
354	Gordon	F.	L.A.C.	R	1078112	1500
355	Goldsmith	A.T.	Sldr	A	6401716	2135
356	Schroder	W.H.		D		10981
357	Lantermans	W.		D		11369
358	Tanse(?)	A.L.	A.C.II	R	1233801	1877
359	de Boer	J.W.		D		4363
360	Wiggers	F.W.		D		3870
361	Slet Boom	B.		D		11862
362	Oesterhuis	T.P.		D		3345
363	Rolfe	F.	Cpl.	R	615121	536
364	Chapman	A.S.	L.A.C.	R	623172	1108
365	Briedenbach	H.		D		11890
366	Buys	W.		D		12195
367	Woodward	N.	Sgt.	R	630498	684
368	Leonard	R.S.	Cpl.	R		541
369	Moore	E.	L.A.C.	R	1002088	2252
370	Shears	A.D.	L.A.C.	R	1015957	1021
371	Hickman	A.P.	Cpl.	R	569630	713
372	Hewson	R.W.B.	A.C.I	R	613028	1645
373	Byron	B.	Cpl.	R	630453	694
374	Aerts	J.		D		11604
375	Van Dingstee	F.H.		D		11563
376	Fleyd	W.	L.A.C.	R	1082769	2209
377	Simpson	W.J.	A.C.I.	R	1370694	1839
378	Adams	H.H.	A.C.II	R	1444801	1561
379	Schmitt	R.	Sldr	D	74398	6732
380	Rebijn	K.		D		11456
381	Weelner	K.C.	L.A.C.	R	574318	914
382	West	N.W.	L.A.C.	R	627155	917
383	Harris	C.L.	Cpl.	R	633426	442
	(Simon-V-Leeuwen)	F.	Sgt	D	)	12030
	(Oesterhuis)	T.	O/Lt	D	)	11411
	(Roberts)	A.	Cpl	R	) Appro	566
	(Johnston)	W.G.		R	) Nov	1144
	(Martin)	H.H.		R	) 1945	1068
	(Keede)	E.		D	)	11713
	(Gouverneur)	E.F.C.		D	)	10625
	(Oldcorn)	L.		R	)	1782
384) 392	Walton	J.		R	1030016	1548
	(Died at Liang Ambon)					
	Hof Vant	J.N.D.A.	Sgt	D		11652
385) 394	Handibode	P.J.	A.C.I.	R	521753	1867
386) 395	Bailey	G.	A.C.I	R	648099	1909

386 graves, total in all Haroekoe.

FS/JC/111Evidentiary Document
5297

1825
40
1886

POW

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AND THE ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH AND
ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR ON HAROEKOE
ISLAND, AMBON GROUP.

1825
40
1886
70

A F F I D A V I T

I, No. 145281 Flying-Officer DENIS BRIAN MASON, R.A.F., 2173
at present stationed at COSFORD near WOLVERHAMPTON and with
permanent home address at 15, Chalkpit Terrace, DORKING,
Surrey, make oath and say as follows:-

1. After being taken Prisoner of War in March 1942, I was sent through various prisoner of war camps, till on 8th January, 1943, I reached 'Yaarmarkt' Camp, Soerabaya, Java. There I found a camp which already had four thousand Prisoners of War of mixed nationalities. It was here that preparations were begun for the despatch of working parties of Prisoners of War to HAROEKOE Island, and other islands in the area, for the construction of airfields.

2. I found general living conditions much as at other camps, but with the splendid additions of such as a factory in full working order, making 'Peanut Butter' for sale at reasonable prices. Canteens selling fruit, fresh butter, eggs and a varied stock of chocolate and tinned goods, all over and above the Japanese scale of rations which was principally rice, with a limited amount of vegetables, and also a very, very limited amount of fresh meat. Football and general recreational games were permitted. Radio loudspeakers were installed for local broadcasting etc.; we also had two film shows showing Japanese propaganda films. A Japanese movie camera staff visited the camp and took special shots of Prisoner of War camp life.

3. We very soon learnt the reason for all this. The Japanese were fattening us up so that we might be in good physical condition to build Airfields in various parts of Japanese occupied territories. The first week in April 1943 the Japanese camp officials began preparing these working parties for drafting to the various islands. One morning the fit Prisoners of War were told to parade on the square. The sick were told to stay in their quarters so that the Japanese Medical Officer could inspect them to see if they were fit to proceed on working parties. The Japanese Medical Officer duly arrived, borrowed a cycle and rode around the camp. Upon return to the camp office he duly stated that all sick in quarters were now fit and should all be included on the nominal rolls of working parties. It is to be noted that this Japanese Medical Officer did not once stop or enter a building for the purpose of examining the patients. On the parade ground the Japanese Medical Officer duly walked up and down the ranks of the supposedly fit men and duly passed everybody as fit for inclusion in the working parties without examining any single man.

4. Prior to my draft leaving on this working party, each Prisoner of War was issued with two pairs of canvas rubber boots, maximum size 9s. Those Prisoners of War who required a larger size than 9s had to go without footwear.

5. This draft left Soerabaya on 11th April 1943. A total of two thousand and fifty Prisoners of War, both British and Dutch were all consigned to Haroekoe. Other drafts were also included in the convoy and proceeded to AMBON and CERAM Island.

6. As regards the Haroekoe draft, they boarded a Japanese ship named MAGGIE MARU. Accommodation was provided in the holes, where a wood platform had been erected half way between the two decks. Instead of walking below, one had to crawl below with ones kit. Officers and Doctors and other ranks all jumbled up together. Each man had to himself for living, eating and sleeping and storing his kit, the space of 5 square feet x a headroom of 4 feet, making a total of twenty cubic feet. During the whole voyage drink in the form of tea was issued in unlimited quantities. Food was very poor, consisting of two meals a day, each meal being approximately 100 grammes (3½ ounces) of Rice Pap, with an addition to the evening meal of a small measure of soup containing about one ounce of vegetables and one quarter ounce of shark fish. Washing facilities were almost non-existent. Exercise was limited to the very few occasions during the voyage that we were permitted to go on deck for roll call and visiting the latrines. During the last week of the voyage, when the Prisoners of War were beginning to go sick, a few men at a time were permitted on deck under the direct supervision of the Japanese Major ANAMI.

7. This Japanese Major Anami had addressed us prior to our leaving Soerabaya and informed us that "in future he was to be our commander and that we were to look at his 'bloody' face and that our lives were to be his safety", to use his very words. We were well to remember his words.

8. Dysentery and general sickness soon began. One morning the Prisoner of War Doctors started to organise a Prisoner of War sick parade on the forepart of the ship. The Japanese Major Anami and a Japanese Warrant Officer who was nicknamed "yellow boots" duly attended this sick parade. "Yellow boots" proceeded to beat up those Prisoners of War who reported sick, using the flat of his sword and beating them until they all replied that they were not sick. So ended the sick parade.

9. No life saving equipment was issued to the Prisoners of War. The firefighting services were non-existent, and there were no life boats on board.

10. AMBOINA town was reached on 1st May, 1943, and it was there that it was discovered that the ship's holds were full of petrol, bombs and ammunition. Haroekoe island was eventually reached by myself and the party of two thousand and fifty Prisoners of War on 5th May, 1943. We landed at night in a very heavy tropical rainstorm and discovered that the camp was only partly built and was still under construction.

11. The next morning the sick, who amounted to about 50%, were weeded out and the remainder of the Prisoners of War commenced to complete the construction of the camp, which was composed of bamboo huts covered with a local palm leaf. No tea or even water was provided to drink for the first four days. The first meal was provided after 26 hours and this consisted of sloppy rice of 3½ ounces (100 grammes). Food for the first week was appalling. We only had meals once in every twenty four hours which consisted every time of sloppy rice. Water was eventually discovered in an adjoining river which was used for drinking and cooking. This river was highly polluted, as the natives used it as a latrine.

12. Squadron Leader PITTS, Royal Air Force, was the senior British Officer in the camp, with Squadron Leader HOPKINS, Royal Air Force as second senior (now dead). The British Medical Officers were: Flight Lieutenant PHILPS, and Flight Lieutenant FORBES, Royal Air Force. The senior Netherland East Indies Forces Doctor was: Captain BUNING.

13. The Japanese Major (now Colonel) Anami was in charge of all Prisoner of War Camps in the district using Haroekoe as his Headquarters. The Japanese 2nd. (now 1st) Lieutenant KURISHIMA was camp commandant. His staff consisted of the Japanese Sergeant MORI as second in charge, the Korean KASIAMA as English-Japanese interpreter, plus about one hundred Koreans.

14. On the third day after arrival at this camp the Japanese said that the major task of constructing a Japanese Airfield must begin the next day. Working parties would consist of as many Prisoners of War as possible working in two shifts from daylight to dark.

15. It was pointed out to the Japanese Lieutenant KURISHIMA by the Prisoner of War Officers that obviously the Prisoners of War were not in a fit state at present to commence heavy work for the following reasons:-

- (i) Partial sickness of almost all Prisoners of War when they left Java.
- (ii) General conditions on board ship, such as overcrowding, loss of sleep, lack of exercise, and general bad feeding.
- (iii) Very bad feeding since arrival at Haroekoe.
- (iv) Very little sleep since arrival at Haroekoe owing to sleeping on the wet and flooded ground.

All of these points were disregarded by the Japanese and the next morning the working parties began. Later this same day all Prisoner of War Officers left in camp, were paraded and severely beaten up by Sergeant Mori and Lt. Kurishima, presumably as intimidation tactics.

16. After about the first week the sick rate amongst the Prisoners of War was so high (principally Dysentery) that the Japanese were very worried and ordered all Prisoners of War in camp that could crawl to build sleeping platforms in the barracks. On, I think, it was the eighth day, there were so many sick that all Airfield working parties were stopped and the whole Prisoner of War camp was turned into a hospital area. I took over inside working parties under the direction of Sergeant Mori and all the Prisoners of War that could possibly do a little work, carried on improving the camp. The difficult part of this was, that Sergeant Mori would not give me a free hand. I was an expert at camp construction and he knew absolutely nothing.

17. The existing latrines were only open trenches and the flies were breeding in multitudes and carrying the dysentery germs to all and sundry. The camp was immediately on the edge of the sea. I requested Sergeant Mori to give me the materials and permission to construct a latrine immediately over the sea, explaining that the existing sanitary accommodation was causing the spread of disease in the camp. Permission was refused. Later a Japanese Medical Officer arrived, and I repeated my request to him. He duly considered it and turned it down giving as reasons the following: "That the dysentery germs would pollute the sea, spread all over the world and thus would reach Japan." At this stage rubbish in the camp was disposed of under Sergeant Mori's instructions in open holes dug in the ground, these simply provided breeding places for the flies. I pointed out to Sergeant Mori how dangerous this was, and requested permission to build an incinerator, and thus burn the rubbish. This was refused on the grounds that Allied Aircraft would see the smoke from the incinerator.

18. After three hundred Prisoners of War had died in this camp over a period of one year, I eventually persuaded the Japanese to let me build a latrine over the sea. They never did grant permission to build an incinerator. During this period of one year, I repeatedly asked permission and material to alter the pernicious system of open trench latrines. This was refused repeatedly. The Japanese remedy to overcome the "fly" nuisance was to issue an order that "all Prisoners of War, including officers, were to catch so many hundred flies a day, the catch to be counted at night by the Prisoner of War Company Commanders". I repeatedly stressed in conjunction with the Prisoner of War Medical Officer that this method was of little use and that the remedy was to stop the flies breeding by adopting my recommendations as regards sanitary arrangements. As the sickness got worse and the death rate began to creep upwards, the Prisoner of War Medical Officer made repeated requests to the Japanese for supplies of medicines and better food. The small quantities as supplied were hopelessly inadequate.

19. The whole camp of Prisoners of War at this time were existing on a 24 hour ration of 150 grammes (5½ ounces) of rice. The Japanese were apparently under the impression that very sick men would recover and get well again on this diet, and soon be fit once more for heavy manual work on the construction of their airfield. In a very short time almost every Prisoner of War had Beri-Beri to add to his troubles and the death rate was mounting daily to as much as 14 and 15. After a few weeks of this high death rate the Japanese decided that working parties, sick included, must carry on the construction of the airfield. I witnessed the first parade of the sick men at 2 p.m. one day. Attending the parade were patients, Prisoner of War Medical Officers, the senior camp Prisoner of War Officer, the Japanese Medical Officer, Lt. Kurishima, Sgt. Mori and Kasiana.

20. A Japanese gave the order to step forward to the first patient, who was a Dutchman. The Japanese then asked what the trouble was. The Prisoner of War Medical Officer explained that it was a bad case of Beri-Beri and the patient could barely walk. So Sgt. Mori then gave the patient a terrific clout in the small of the back with a bamboo pole which was about 6 ft long by about 2 inches in diameter. This clout literally picked the patient up about 2 feet into the air and deposited him about 5 feet from where he had been standing. I buried this patient a few days later.

21. And so it went on. The P.O.W. Medical Officers protested and were beaten up for their trouble. This is a typical example of dozens of such parades that went on by all of the Japanese mentioned above when they were seeking sick P.O.W. for working parties.

22. Hospital conditions were almost indescribable. The P.O.W. Medical Officers and staff struggled on manfully against almost hopeless odds. Not only was there starvation and an almost complete lack of medical supplies, but also savage brutality to sick P.O.W., P.O.W. Medical Officers and their staffs by Sgt. Mori and Kasiana, often aided and abetted by Lt. Kurishima. The patients in general were looking like living skeletons. Those patients who could either walk or stagger used to go on to the sea beach and gather sea vermin such as snails etc., cook these and share with their weaker comrades. Others caught rats and mice and all went into the cooking pot in their almost hopeless task of trying to get sufficient food to keep alive.

Dogs and cats went the same way into the cooking pot, but when these were obtainable they were cooked in the camp kitchen for the benefit of the camp as a whole. The sick P.O.W. were as eager as possible to gain sufficient strength to stagger on to the Japanese working parties, as these got a little extra food in the way of very small issue of meat and vegetables. Also other methods of obtaining food outside the camp were sometimes possible, such as exchanging personal possessions with the natives. Also Sgt. Mori was trading in a big way and exchanging articles for food with the P.O.W.

23. Malaria was also on the upgrade when I took over the reconstruction of this camp. I stressed to Sgt. Mori the importance of my being permitted to carry out anti-malaria measures on the outskirts of the camp. Numerous applications were also made to Lt. Kurishima both by myself and the P.O.W. Medical Officers which were persistently refused, until we had been in the camp some twelve months. Even after this, anti-malaria precautions were only allowed to be carried out in a most unsatisfactory manner.

24. The average working hours for P.O.W. at this camp were as follows:-

6 a. m.	Reveille	1 p.m.- 2 p.m.	Midday meal
6.30 a.m.	Breakfast	2 p.m.- 5.30 p.m.	All P.O.W. work
7.45 a.m.	Roll call and Parade	5.30 p.m.- 7 p.m.	All inside camp working parties augmented by those who had been working outside the camp - all carried on until dark with camp fatigues.
8. a.m.-1 p.m.	Work		

Thus the men never saw the inside of their barrack in the daylight or had any form of recreation. Even bathing in the adjacent river had to be carried out in the dark.

25. During the whole of the period spent in this camp. i.e. some 15 months, the only recreation we had was two football matches, two concerts and for the first three months only, Sunday evening Church services. No Red Cross supplies of any kind was ever received. In May 1944, the Japanese let us write one postcard home, morale increased a little at this, but these postcards were burnt and as far as I can trace, not one ever left the island. About 100 letters and six cablegrams were received at Christmas 1943, this good luck cheered the recipients up no end.

26. The usual slappings and beatings went on in this camp as in all others, in the majority of cases for the most trivial offences and very often for no offence at all.

27. The clothing and footwear situation, particularly the latter, became very acute after the first few months, as the P.O.W. were working almost continuously on Coral surface. Only once, did the Japanese issue a few items of Dutch uniform clothing, which was helplessly inadequate for the whole camp. And for the last year in the camp almost all P.O.W. had no footwear of any kind.

28. Lots of P.O.W. were having trouble with their eyes, principally through malnutrition. Some went quite blind, some semi-blind. Many attempted to carry on with the outside working

parties as the only hope of obtaining sufficient food to keep them alive. These conditions were particularly bad on the airfield construction job, owing to the very fierce glare of the sun, shining on the Coral surface. We asked the Japanese to supply sun glasses.

29. After we had been in this camp for some weeks, the Japanese gave us permission to have a small shop, and purchase local supplies of fruit, etc. Sgt. Mori controlled the purchases, and also the selling side under two P.O.W. officers, namely F/O Hobson and F/O Corbet, R.A.F. Only those who worked hard were permitted to purchase these very limited supplies of goods on a coupon system. Thus the sick had very little opportunity of buying anything. I understand from the two named officers, that at least for one month Sgt. Mori's account had to be written off to the extent of five hundred guilders, which of course meant, that the P.O.W. had to foot the bill. At another occasion the P.O.W. fund at the canteen had to pay for a supply of live pigs that were delivered for Japanese consumption, to the extent of one hundred and eighty guilders, and so the story of corruption could go on. After a time, provided P.O.W.'s worked hard, the supply of rice was increased to 400 grammes a day.

30. As regards A.R.P. precautions in the camp, although we repeatedly requested the Japanese permission to provide shelter accommodation, it was some months, before permission was obtained and then the P.O.W. had to dig these in their spare time. I have already explained their working hours, so it can be clearly understood what spare time the men had. As regards A.R.P. trenches on the airfield, it was not until we had been on the airfield for a year, that provision was made in this respect, although plenty of allied aircraft were operating in the vicinity.

31. After we had occupied this camp for several months, the buildings started to collapse, and the Japanese gave me permission to rebuild the whole camp, working under the direct instructions of Sgt. Mori. So, using semi-sick P.O.W. as a labour force, I rebuilt the whole camp. We also organised large areas as gardens. These better living conditions, together with quantities of vegetables from the gardens, greatly improved the health, morale and spirit of the whole camp.

32. Of the two thousand and fifty P.O.W. that started in this camp, three hundred and eighty six died and were buried there. In addition a party of six hundred very sick left to return to Java in October-November 1943, and at later dates various other small parties of sick left to return to Java.

33. I consider that the causes of death of the 386 P.O.W. who died on this island, can be attributed to the following:-

(i) General brutal ill-treatment and beatings by Sgt. Mori, who consistently used bamboo sticks and poles and also a wide leather service belt with a heavy brass buckle at the end to beat Prisoners with. Similar methods were also used by the Korean interpreter Kasiana.

(ii) Constant malnutrition caused by insufficient food issued by the Japanese government and aggravated by the authorised scale being reduced on instructions by Lt. Kurishima and Sgt. Mori.

- (iii) Refusal by the Japanese in charge of us, to allow us to build a proper trench latrine system and a similar refusal to allow us to dispose of rubbish by burning, in order to prevent flies breeding and check the spread of dysentery.
- (iv) Lack of medical supplies. The Japanese never gave us any medical attention whatever.
- (v) I regard Major (now Lt-Col.) Anani who was in charge of all P.O.W. camps in the Haroekoe area, as being primarily responsible for these conditions. I also regard the Haroekoc camp staff as having a large share of the responsibility for conditions. These include:-

Lt. KURISHIMA,
Sgt. MORI,
Interpreter KASIAMA.

34. Descriptions of two of these Japanese are as under:-

Lt. KURISHIMA	About 5'7" tall, normally in good health, weighs about 10 stone, usual Japanese features with close cut, black hair. Habitually wears glasses and presumably was in a Japanese cavalry regiment, as he wore jack boots with spurs. He told me that he was a railway station master by profession. Speaks a lot of English.
Sergeant MORI	Known by all P.O.W. as "BAMBOO MORI", is about 5'6" tall, weighs normally, in good health, about 10 stone, 12 lbs.; is very muscular with very wide and powerful shoulders. Usual Japanese features with usual Japanese short black hair. Is very particular about his dress and is almost a non-smoker. Speaks a little English.

35. Annexed to this affidavit and marked 'Exhibit A', is a nominal roll of prisoners of war who died and were buried on Haroekoe island. It was part of my duties to keep a record of all those who died. The British Officer in command of Haroekoe island was Squadron Leader PITTS.

SWORN by the said DENIS BRIAN MASON,)
at 6, Spring Gardens in the City of) D. B. Mason
Westminster this 8th day of February, 1946.) (Sgd.) D.B. MASON.

Before me

A. M. Bell-Macdonald Major

(Sgd.) A.M. Bell-Macdonald.

Exhibit A referred to in the
affidavit of Flying Officer
D. B. Mason R.A.F., sworn before
me on 8th day of February 1946.
/s/ A.M. Bell-Macdonald
Major RA Legal Staff

HAROEKOE ISLANDAMBON GROUP NETNOMINAL ROLL OF DEAD

NOTES D = DUTCH
R = R.A.F.)
A = ARMY) BRITISH
N = NAVY)

May 1943 - June 1944

A5 Plan

No. Grave No. = DIED + BURIED AT SEA? OR? PORT?

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Serv-ice	Service Number	P.O.W. Number
1	Assendelft-De-Coningh	C.F.	Soldier	D	?	10925
2	Smith	D.W.	Cpl	R	1118974	633
3	Parsons	J.M.		R	931330	1328
4	Penman	G.V.B.	Cpl	R	970589	676
5	Eekhout	E.L.A.	Sgt/M	D		4224
6	Flemmington	W.B.	Cpl	R		489
7	Green	R.H.	LAC	R		1846
8	Kortelink	E.		D		6000
9	Ruitenbach	W.A.		D		6634
10	Moll	P.J.H.		D	108296	6305
11	Crawforth	W.E.	Gunner A(RA)			2138
12	Enery	N.		R		1682
13	Isaacs	J.A.	AC	R	1272715	1590
14	Warnett	R.	LAC	R		905
15	Lucas	J.		D		6183
16	Ridley	A.D.		R		1594
17	Showell	E.L.G.	AC1	R	1252098	2220
18	Edwards	F.E.	LAC	R		1697
19	Lakeman	W.H.	Cpl	R		519
20	Wolff	J.M.		D		2930
21	Elenbaas	P.M.		D		10936
22	Beard	A.B.		R		1420
23	Peters	R.	AC1	R	932780	1258
24	De-Vink	P.H.		D		4509
25	Westlake	D.C.		R		2240
26	Koning	A.M.N.		D		3241
27	Draper	J.A.	F/S	R	518877	277
28	Bristow	R.P.	F/S	R	520381	293
29	Belshan	A.E.		R	1116586	2282
30	Donaldson	R.D.	Sgt	A		311
31	Poole	J.K.		R		1538
32	Tipple	A.W.		R		894
33	Andreas	D.P.		D		4898
34	Horne	K.L.		R		751
35	Winch	L.G.		R	1214361	1066
36	Parker	M.F.	LAC	R	1030258	1210
37	Romer	A.L.		D		6589
38	Schurink	B.H.H.		D		3426
39	Howard	A.T.	LAC	R	645529	1982
40	Stokes	L.G.		R		836
41	Grand	A.J.		R	934676	2272
42	Murphy	R.A.		R		1792

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
43	Domont	H.W.		D		7545
44	Broad	T.M.	F/S	R	363418	287
45	McManus	F.		R	1026769	1796
46	Fender	J.	LAC	R	1103623	1842
47	Cooke	R.G.	LAC	R	1177719	1398
48	Adelink	H.		D		7418
49	Brown	J.M.	Cpl	R	1004010	562
50	Maddison	W.R.	Sgt	R		357
51	Lee	A.G.		R		1559
52	Dommers	M.J.		D		5369
53	Edwards	S.J.		R		1493
54	Tyler	C.J.	LAC	R		980
55	Bewley	E.W.C.	F/S	R		297
56	Potter	V.J.		R	913914	1016
57	Holmes	F.C.	LAC	R	1161052	1320
58	Storey	W.		R	1303164	1691
59	Thompson	A.A.W.		R		1457
60	Hooker	A.E.	Cpl	R		400
61	Warren	C.W.	Cpl	R	917055	434
62	Webster	J.S.	AC	R	1290450	1157
63	Rogerson	J.	ACI	R	952920	787
64	Ward	C.S.	Cpl	R	908269	439
65	Paris	J.G.	Sldr	A	919445	2146
66	Methley	J.W.	F/O	R		182
67	French	D.M.	ACI	R	1073634	1298
68	Paumen	H.H.E.		D		3353
69	Docherty	G.T.		R	631275	2164
70	Foley	S.R.	AC	R	1336769	1892
71	Bronsgoest	E.Th.		D		5189
72	Glaze	R.C.	LAC	R		1752
73	Mc Rae	D.	LAC	R	978807	1307
74	Morgan	J.S.A.		N		2062
75	Gosden died 31.5.43	A.H.S.	LAC	R	184677	1350
76	Linthwaite	D.	AC	R	1380368	1443
77	McCooley	P.	AC	R	1205336	1514
78	Seddon	T.	AC	R	1086234	1754
79	Friend	H.L.		N		721
80	West	A.D.		R		1460
81	Uiterdijk	M.		D		11013
82	Maarsen	A.		D		6199
83	Goey	V.A.	LAC	R		1340
84	Carty	J.P.	AC	R		2169
85	Trigg	C.C.		R	1096592	1729
86	Taylor	J.	LAC	R	858990	1837
87	Limage	C.T.	Cpl	R	953374	449
88	Williamson	I.T.	AC II	R	547930	911
89	Rollisson	H.P.	LAC	R	1284793	2297
90	Carson	S.	Cpl	R		.616
91	Element	S.H.		R	1295159	935
92	Medley	W.T.	AC II	R	1535231	1447
93	Clark	D.T.	AC I	R	924830	1483
94	Hayes	M.	LAC	R		1647
95	Hunslip	J.C.		D		10956
96	Harris	L.H.		R		1857
97	Walker	R.W.	LAC	R	1007546	1954
98	Newble	E.S.		R		1013
99	Worsley	S.A.	AC I	R	1070593	736
100	Komen	C.		D		5989
101	Mahoney	D.M.	LAC	R		1170
102	Barnes	J.L.	Gunner	A	1771718	2114
103	Stacey	C.	LAC	R		848
104	Jones	A.D.	Sldr	A		2145
105	Jess	W.J.	Cpl	R	548834	405

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
106	Huizen	W.J.		D		3010
107	Kellsell	E.	Cpl	R		520
108	Raeburn	G.L.	AC	R		1223
109	Cleeve	W.	Gunner	A	1587829	2115
110	Deans	J.M.	LAC	R		1490
111	Heyboer	G.B.		D		5759
112	Davis	R.E.	Cpl	R		476
113	Castell	A.E.B.	F/S	R	364568	284
114	Hunter	J.	Sldr	A		2152
115	Paxton	A.	LAC	R	630239	739
116	Arendse	S.F.		D		4920
117	Van Arentthals	J.		D		7384
118	Balk	T.P.	Sldr	D		4944
119	Aneljden-Van-Duyn	E.		D		7461
120	Walsh	P.J.	LAC	R	549567	899
121	Schonhage	L.A.		D		3823
122	Watmore	G.H.	Sldr	A		2130
123	Ironmonger	R.W.	Sgt	R	519418	368
124	Windhouwer	J.		D		10995
125	Hunter	G.O.	LAC	R		1878
126	Manning	T.G.	LAC	R	912481	1117
127	Van-Der-Beek	C.R.		D		10740
128	Roos	J.		D		6600
129	Reinders	H.A.		D		10951
130	Christie	R.C.M.	ACI	R	982397	1706
131	Grant	J.B.	Sgt	R		354
132	Way	J.M.	ACI	R	926461	947
133	Happel	M.J.		D		5677
134	Beaumont	K.	LAC	R		1391
135	Sneekes	H.H.		D		6783
136	Bronsgceest	S.P.		D		5168
137	Smith	H.R.	Sgt	D		3437
138	Poldermahs	J.J.	Sgt	D		4104
139	Hutchins	C.H.	AC	R	625111	769
140	Tobias	H.A.J.T.	Sgt	D		3473
141	Parlow	D.	AC	R	1497415	1200
142	Burnell	J.R.	LAC	R	933807	1354
143	Baarschers	J.	Sgt	D		4672
144	Driver	C.J.	Cpl	R	648111	493
145	Furniss	C.A.	LAC	R	868690	1498
146	Palmer	E.E.	LAC	R	1304124	2015
147	Carberry	J.H.	ACI	R	960121	2031
148	Lloyd	E.	LAC	R	621950	1815
149	Guthrie	C.S.	Cpl	R	130361	589
150	Jenkins	S.G.R.	AC	R		944
151	Taylor	H.	ACI	R	1291754	1015
152	Gibson	E.G.	LAC	R	913057	2295
153	Boogert	A.H.		D		5093
154	Cummings	J.S.	AC	R		2204
155	Monk	A.J.		R	1208033	2256
156	Jansch	G.H.	Sgt	D		4230 or 11012
157	Fitzpatrick	M.	Sldr	A	847418	2141
158	Durno	J.E.	LAC	R	1123370	1377
159	Dezentje	D.F.D.C.		D		5341
160	Roso	A.		D		11004
161	Middleton	F.	ACI	R	1078252	797
162	Van Amstel	P.C.	Sgt	D	(153 MJ)	3917
163	Harper (151 MU Seletar)	A.T.	AC	R	649757	1658
164	White	S.W.	LAC	R	635194	2047
165	Weatherley	P.E.	LAC	R	746322	902
166	Loveridge	C.N.	AC	R	949187	1508

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
167	Trickett	H.H.		R	1047807	1012
168	Peat	K.	Sgt	R	623243	363
169	Giles	H.W.	LAC	R	1187680	1967
170	Bell	R.A.	AC	R	1285444	1410
171	Muir	H.A.	Cpl	R		429
172	Lansdowne	R.H.	AC2	R	1283315	1162
173	Bodenham	J.	Gnr	A(HA)	1638466	2113
174	Holden	J.I.		R	1063408	951
175	Fenton	E.W.	AC2	R	1310875	1863
176	Rahkema	J.	Sgt	D		4109
177	Pratt	A.P.	LAC	R	357884	1956
178	Lake	R.D.	Cpl	R	923642	402
179	Van Mourick	J.B.		D		7389
180	Stocks	P.H.	LAC	R	1112375	2259
181	Hilditch	A.	LAC	R	977060	815
182	Jenkinson	G.W.	AC1	R	1309534	1435
183	Eijkman	R.		D		5468
184	Lie-Soei-Dhoen			D		7413
185	Hazelwood	A.S.	A.C.II	R	1219747	2005
186	Honig	C.		D		4235
187	Hanton	N.H.	Cpl.	R	916072	465
188	Hyde	A.V.	L.A.C.	R	1281762	1129
189	Rich	A.			1448643	671
190	Lister	R.B.	Cpl.	R	953356	448
191	Higgins	S.W.	L.A.C.	R	923617	1083
192	Howe	R.W.		R	902670	11138
193	Mothersdale	T.	Sgt	R	562215	331
194	Moorhouse	J.		R	640837	1945
195	Baldwin	E.E.J.	Cpl	R	1163540	483
196	Geraerds-Thesingh	C.D.L.	Sldr	D	32694	5542
197	Ball	G.	L.A.C.	R	1005091	1035
198	Smith	W.C.	L.A.C.	R	522718	1746
199	Pentney	R.	Sgt/Pilot	R	1377544	683
200	Nichols	E.C.	L.A.C.	R	960097	1798
201	Schoewaart	H.J.		D		6705
202	McKinnon	D.		R	1346094	1575
203	Rowe	A.F.	Cpl.	R	91652	719
204	Van-Mourick	B.B.	D			7442
205	Caesar	H.W.	Cpl	A(AA)	1452791	723
206	Morling	H.R.	L.A.C.	R	1209502	1167
207	Dobbie	R.J.C.	A.C.II	R	785101	2160
208	Hopkins	D.	L.A.C.	R	644602	1243
209	Lund	R.A.		R	1131417	1816
210	Day	K.J.		A	266354	2148
211	McKinley	F.	Cpl	R	1002171	601
212	Klein-Poelhuis	J.A.	Sgt	D		10507
213	Fraser	H.A.	F/L	R	Ex-PWD Malaya	159
214	Marlisa	C.W.		D		6220
215	Scadding	G.C.	A.C.I	R	907348	1638
216	Cunningham	T.	L.A.C.	R	1054118	933
217	Johanzoon	E.J.	Sgt	D		3215
218	Stephens	A.	A.C.I	R		1685
219	Thompson	W.A.	Cpl	R	542694	568
220	Ragan	B.	Sgt	R	532118	692
221	Bower	E.W.	L.A.C.	R	1306741	1000
222	Marchant	R.G.		R	914463	1174
223	Thornley	V.	A.C.I	R	1104988	1264
224	Barton	J.	L.A.C.	R	1069791	804
225	de-Bruin	R.		D		7966
226	Moore	F.R.	F/O	R		200
227	Parry	E.L.	Cpl.	R	1022071	532
228	Dunlop	J.P.	L.A.C.	R	955904	1367
229	Moore	C.R.	L.A.C.	R	R 80313	1178

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
230	Reith	A.	L.A.C.	R	1179228	1218
231	Hoogeveen	C.W.	Sgt.	D		3191
232	Williamson	J.P.	Cpl.	R	992776	533
233	Negelen	W.J.F.		D		6259
234	Wilson	J.		R	1120873	2239
235	Gray	G.F.E.		D		3707
236	Salts	R.J.	L.A.C.	R	575325	1732
237	Hoyland	S.	L.A.C.	R	1535698	1112
238	Hegt	A.		D		10674
239	Paul	R.	L.A.C.	R	572827	1774
240	Lunn	G.W.H.	L.A.C.	R	539567	1444
241	Warwick	H.	A.C.	R	1136141	2180
242	Fisher	A.B.	L.A.C.	R	1164322	1023
243	Playel	S.J.		A	1587883	2155
244	Pierpoint	W.	Sgt.	R	526405	347
245	Williams	E.J.P.	A.C.I	R	575169	930
246	Trotter	J.A.	Sgt	R	527609	338
247	Meijes	G.J.		D		6324
248	Allcorn	H.	LAC	R	1176530	1416
249	Lindeijer	W.		D		8428
250	Ward	J.W.		R	979024	2000
251	Roberts	E.	AC1	R	992671	1767
252	Reilly	R.J.	Cpl	R	535202	643
253	Brookman	H.E.		D		10935
254	Hutchinson	G.	Cpl	R	570881	565
255	Smith	B.	AC1	R	922898	1100
256	Collings	A.F.	AC1	R	945820	1484
257	Goodman	W.S.		R	1120650	1329
258	Van-Der-Renst	E.		D		4111
259	Collins	S.	AC1	R	1359164	1485
260	Harrington	J.	LAC	R	631373	817
261	Jones	N.N.	LAC	R	1106664	1633
262	Woodman	W.	LAC	R	949740	1045
263	Van-Der-Linden	A.	D		6154	
264	Williams	J.	AC	R	1104069	906
265	Hisgrove	P.H.	P/O	R	AMWD	229
266	Young	J.	AC1	R	850544	945
267	Springate	T.L.D.	AC	R	1244999	1618
268	Bott	D.E.M.	LAC	R	1063647	1392
269	Manley	C.	AC1	R	1086294	1515
270	Nutter	H.	LAC	R	1108409	1189
271	Healham	C.E.	Cpl	R	523049	414
272	Bates	L.K.	LAC	R	961002	996
273	Tucker	W.		R	1113227	2268
274	Butt	W.G.	AC	R		2202
275	Morgan	K.E.	AC	R	1217442	1512
276	Oldfield	A.	AC	R	1089492	1195
277	Mugridge	L.A.	Cpl	R	1358076	456
278	McGregor	I.C.F.	Cpl	R	1052521	516
279	Fleming	F.	LAC	R	1121363	2260
280	Ward	A.	AC	R	1066951	2012
281	Forsythe	J.H.	AC	R	1206286	1865
282	Coleman	J.W.	AC1	R	1281638	780
283	Syrms	A.	AC1	R	1330407	835
284	Guest	S.F.	AC1	R	1284775	2171
285	Laker	E.C.	LAC	R	637386	1247
286	Copeland	A.R.	AC	R	065169	809
287	Mulder	L.A.D.	Sgt	D		4228?
288	Reeves	C.	AC	R	1441963	1608
289	Hayball	W.G.	Sailor	N	D/J84979	2063

H.M.S. Jupiter

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
290	Hilliard	J.R.	Cnr	A	1779353	2124
291	Hind	J.F.	Sgt	R	564645	342
292	Ballinger	A.W.B.	AC2	R	1401299	1028
293	Loveridge	N.J.	AC1	R	1205726	752
294	McAllen	J.J.B.	AC2	R	1024863	2184
295	Geely	G.W.	LAC	R	634171	1702
296	Westun	C.C.	AC	R	1261430	1779
297	Wansbury	W.H.	LAC	R	626655	1288
298	Curtis	A.P.L.	AC1	R	930326	1701
299	Robinson	F.	LAC	R	1004752	1544
300	Broekhuysen	M.J.		D		10385
301	Walker	M.S.	AC	R	1173011	1095
302	Street	N.S.	LAC	R	1182033	1750
303	Muir	A.	LAC	R	574540	1803
304	Dumbleton	A.	AC2	R	1139355	1562
305	Nunn	R.T.	LAC	R	933127	1948
306	Thomas	H.G.	LAC	R	529304	1114
307	Bevsichen	J.A.		D		4241
308	Head	C.E.	P/O	R		228
309	Isaacson	H.A.	LAC	R	750952	1648
310	Hill	G.W.	Cpl	R	649400	420
311	Nash	T.S.	LAC	R	625255	795
312	Uren	B.	AC	R	1141230	923
313	Hart	J.	Cpl	R	1255250	700
314	Bus	M.J.M.		D		5206
315	Beards More	E.J.	A.C.	R	644622	1711
316	Devonport	G.	L.A.C.	R	1650110	893
317	Denekamp	H.		D		4254
318	Sayer	W.B.	L.A.C.	R	645390	1751
319	Mullins	S.G.	L.A.C.	R	1253430	830
320	Brinkman	C.J.J.		D		5147
321	Monks	P.M.	L.A.C.	R	970802	1810
322	Annis	F.W.	L.A.C.	R	907763	859
323	Beckman Lapre	H.P.	Sgt	D		3937
324	Harris	A.T.	L.A.C.	R	653946	1121
325	Allen	S.W.	A.C.I	R	1229744	1919
326	Mayer	D.		D		7421
327	Chappell	J.E.	A.C.I	R	1187467	1481
328	Orsan	A.R.	L.A.C.	R	902187	1521
329	Wright	J.F.	Cpl.	R	642719	548
330	Waters	G.L.	F/S	R	521440	299
331	Garder	L.J.	A.C.	R	1501578	1464
332	Williams	D.C.	F/S	R	510721	290
333	Bennett	L.M.	L.A.C.	R	917074	1630
334	Brooks	H.H.	A.C.	R	1201681	1549
335	Darwin	J.	Cpl.	R	926872	473
336	Van Essen	D.M.		D		4926
337	Penny	F.E.	L.A.C.	R	110(8?)830	1213
338	Hardy	H.A.	L.A.C.	R	1196796	1740
339	Edwards	F.	Cpl.	R	508081	426
340	Haig	E.H.S.	A.C.	R	1195599	1333
341	Hall	G.A.	L.A.C.	R	940901	2271
342	Saywell	G.V.R.	L.A.C.	R	912125	1953
343	Greenveld	J.		D		12615
344	Goulty	R.R.	A.C.	R	1334864	1533
345	Masen	F.P.	Cpl.	R	909374	602
346	Miller	B.	L.A.C.	R	515996	1255
347	Van Mil	J.G.		D		4937
348	Protz	L.C.	Cpl.	R	763144	575
349	Thompson	G.S.	A.C.I	R	1356432	898
350	Palmer	K.E.	L.A.C.	R	924405	940
351	Jarvis	E.N.	L.A.C.	R	1282273	1147

Grave No.	Name	Initial	Rank	Service	Service No.	P.O.W. No.
352	Canard	H.J.	L.A.C.	R	907728	1372
353	Cramer	A.		D		4298
354	Gordon	F.	L.A.C.	R	1078112	1500
355	Goldsmith	A.T.	Sldr	A	6401716	2135
356	Schroder	W.H.		D		10981
357	Lantermans	W.		D		11369
358	Tanse(?)	A.L.	A.C.II	R	1233801	1877
359	de Boer	J.W.		D		4363
360	Wiggers	F.W.		D		3870
361	Slet Boom	B.		D		11862
362	Oesterhuis	T.P.		D		3345
363	Rolfe	F.	Cpl.	R	615121	536
364	Chapman	A.S.	L.A.C.	R	623172	1108
365	Briedenbach	H.		D		11890
366	Buys	W.		D		12195
367	Woodward	N.	Sgt.	R	630498	684
368	Leonard	R.S.	Cpl.	R		541
369	Moore	E.	L.A.C.	R	1002088	2252
370	Shears	A.D.	L.A.C.	R	1015957	1021
371	Hickman	A.P.	Cpl.	R	569630	713
372	Hewson	R.W.B.	A.C.I	R	613028	1645
373	Byron	B.	Cpl.	R	630453	694
374	Aarts	J.		D		11604
375	Van Dingstee	F.H.		D		11563
376	Fleyd	W.	L.A.C.	R	1082769	2209
377	Simpson	W.J.	A.C.I.	R	1370694	1839
378	Adams	H.H.	A.C.II	R	1444801	1561
379	Schmitt	R.	Sldr	D	74398	6732
380	Rebijn	K.		D		11456
381	Weelner	K.C.	L.A.C.	R	574318	914
382	West	N.W.	L.A.C.	R	627155	917
383	Harris	C.L.	Cpl.	R	633426	442
	(Simon-V-Leeuwen	F.	Sgt	D	)	12030
	(Oesterhuis	T.	O/Lt	D	)	11411
	(Roberts	A.	Cpl	R	) Appro	566
	(Johnston	W.G.		R	) Nov	1144
	(Martin	H.H.		R	) 1945	1068
	(Keede	E.		D	)	11713
	(Gouverneur	E.F.C.		D	)	10625
	(Oldcorn	L.		R	)	1782
384) 392	Walton	J.		R	1030016	1548
	(Died at Liang Ambon)					
	Hof Vant	J.N.D.A.	Sgt	D		11652
385) 394	Handibode	P.J.	A.C.I.	R	521753	1867
386) 395	Bailey	G.	A.C.I	R	648099	1909

386 graves, total in all Haroekoe.

AFFIDAVIT OF DENIS BRIAN MASON.

I, No 145281 F/O DENIS BRIAN MASON, RAF, at present stationed at Cosford nr. Wolverhampton, and with permanent home address at 15, Chalkpit Terrace, Dorking, make oath and say as follows:-

When I arrived at LAHAT Camp from Amboina town on 18 August 1944 I found that there was no accommodation for my party as the camp was already very badly overcrowded. The Japs took us to some huts on the outskirts of the camp that had been occupied by a Javanese Labour Battalion from Java.

Part of the huts were still occupied by the remainder of the Battalion i.e. their rotting corpses. We had to dispose of these corpses and extend the existing accommodation to make room for the incoming party of British and Dutch PSW.

This new part of the camp was now joined to the existing one.

A Jap staff were of course already operating. This was augmented by the addition of Jap Lt. Kurishima, Jap Sgt. Mori, Korean interpreter Kasama and numerous Koreans.

Senior British Officer was Major Gibson, RA/AA.

A few days later Major (now Col.) Anami joined the camp.

Accommodation was shockingly overcrowded, each PW of which there were about four thousand, was lucky to have 12 sq. ft. per man. My party had to lie on the earth floor.

Water was reasonable, being obtained from a spring.

Food was very bad, consisting of never more than 150 grammes of rice a day and nothing else.

Sickness and deaths among the PSW still continued at an alarming rate.

Working parties still continued principally loading ships.

No clothing, boots or bedding etc. was issued to us.

No recreation or Church services were allowed. Nor were any letters or Red cross parcels ever received by us while we were there.

Medical supplies were almost unobtainable. The only medical supplies we had, were those scrounged by the PSW from the Jap stores whilst loading the ships.

Even the British OC camp and all the PW Officers, including the very sick had to work constructing ARP trenches for the Japanese.

K
With regard to personalities there was a particularly brutal and cruel Korean named KAMINOKA who was employed in the PW cookhouse. Previously I had been badly beaten by the man at LIANG Camp. He used to take a special delight in maltreating British Officers. I remember two PW Officers in particular, whom he almost killed in this camp. They were F/O Meathrel and F/O J. Reece, now both dead. KAMINOKA was nicknamed "CYCLOPS".

SWORN by the said)
DENIS BRIAN MASON)
at 6 Spring Gardens in) D.B.MASON
the City of Westminster)
this 8th day of February, 1946.)

BEFORE ME

(Signed) A.M. Bell Macdonald,
Major,
Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General,
London.

1827A

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AND THE GENERAL ILL-TREATMENT OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AT LIANG CAMP ON
AMBON ISLAND, MALUCCAS, FROM 3 May,
1943, TILL OCTOBER, 1944.

I, No. 1295339 LAC HENRY KITTERINGHAM, Royal Air Force, with permanent home address at Glatten Road, Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was taken prisoner in Java in February, 1942. I stayed there for some months. In late April, 1943, a large draft of us collected at Sourabaya to go over to Liang on Ambon Island. We arrived there on 3 May, 1943. This group of Prisoners of War numbered somewhat over one thousand and was commanded by Major L. N. Gibson, R.A. Major Gibson was in charge of this group of Prisoners of War all the time he was there.
2. We actually disembarked at Ambon town and had to march two days to reach Liang. The conditions on this march were very bad. Men were constantly dropping out through the heat and lack of food. In fact even some of the Japanese guards were dropping out. Those who did so were beaten up and belaboured with bamboo poles, rifle butts and such like to make them get on. If they could not move they were just left lying by the side of the road and were picked up later on. We suffered terribly from thirst those two days and a good many people drank the dirty village water which resulted in a severe outbreak of dysentery at Liang Camp later on.
3. Accommodation at Liang was very bad when we first arrived. There was one barracks which could accommodate about 60 men. For the rest there were only leaky tents, which kept the sun off but that is all that could be said for them.
4. Our work at this camp was constructing an aerodrome. It was very heavy work and involved dragging logs about and clearing virgin jungle to make dispersal bays and runways. Our food was just pig-swill. It consisted of burned rice and vegetables and very occasionally we had a little meat. A sample day's menu would be first thing in the morning rice pap which was rice boiled up into a porridge-like consistency, at midday a handful of rice and some vegetables or rice soup and at night another handful of rice and some more vegetables. We usually got slightly more vegetables at night. The quality of the food improved a little as soon as we took over the management of our own kitchen but the quantity of the food was always insufficient. Sometimes we were able to get local produce from the Island, bought in the camp shop. I believe several people died of malnutrition during the time that we were on this island. As far as I am concerned my eye-sight which before the war was

perfectly all right has been seriously affected as a result of lack of the necessary vitamins.

5. Medical supplies I know were in very short supply although as far as I am concerned when I went into hospital with tropical ulcers I was given some yellow powder which did me a lot of good. The medical staff at the camp hospital was a mixed Dutch and British what might be called a Field Ambulance Unit. There was, I believe, a Japanese medical officer called Lieutenant SHAMADA but he never did anything to help us.

6. As regards our treatment when we were at work all the guards with very few exceptions treated us with the usual brutality and we were constantly being beaten with bamboos, pick-shafts and rifle butts. A guard I can remember who was particularly brutal was the Corporal in charge of the construction of the aerodrome. I cannot remember his name but would remember him if I saw a photograph of him. He treated us particularly badly and was always very brutal with the light duty party which consisted of the hospital cases who were getting better. Another guard called "Blueshirt" and another called "Donald Duck" were also, I remember, particularly brutal to us and took a delight in beating people whenever they could.

7. I remember the Champion incident quite well. I did not see the beginning of it as I was working on Major Gibson's Staff in the Japanese Camp office but I saw Champion carried in on a stretcher and I saw Major Anami and Major Gibson arguing together over him. Later I saw Champion tied to a post inside the guard room. He stayed there all that night till the following morning. On the following morning I saw him being put in the back of a lorry with a rope round his neck like a halter, and picks and shovels were thrown into the lorry with him. Various camp guards and Lieutenant Oida, who was then the camp Commandant, went with Champion on the lorry. They had been gone about quarter of an hour when I heard a rifle shot. Then the lorry was back again inside another 15 minutes. Champion was not in the lorry then and I never saw him again. While I was in the office some days later one of the Japanese orderlies came up and told me to fill in the casualty book that Champion had died of dysentery at Ambon.

8. Another incident I witnessed was when Sergeant Major SATU (whose nickname was "Yellow Boots") who was in charge of the camp guards beat up Pilot Officer IVES. Satu was a lunatic in the exact sense of the word as whenever the moon was new or full he became almost insane. We always expected trouble from Satu at those times. On this particular occasion Pilot Officer Ives was in charge of a working party in one of the dispersal bays on the aerodrome. Satu came up to Ives and said that we were not working fast enough. Then, in order to show off

to the various Japanese Guards who were watching, he ordered Ives to help him carry a long pole with six baskets of earth slung from it. Satu was a very powerful man, whereas Ives was not very strong owing to lack of food and privations generally. Even so a load of six baskets of earth was practically impossible. Eventually the two of them managed a load of four and Satu got much amusement out of watching Ives stagger with this enormous load. Satu ordered him to do it again. Ives refused and then Satu went completely mad. First of all he thrashed him with bamboo poles and broke a number on him. Then he ordered the guards to bind Ives' hands behind his back. Then he got hold of some cocoanut tree roots which are long whippy brown tendrils like boot laces. With these he slashed Ives across the face a great many times. Finally he asked the guards to bring his sword and we thought that Ives was going to be murdered. However, the guards were not able to find the sword and Satu contented himself with knocking Ives out by punching him in the face and stomach. That closed the incident.

9. The Japanese Camp Commandant after Lieutenant Ouida was Lieutenant SHIOZAWA whom we thought at first was going to be a reasonable man but he turned out to be uncooperative and brutal to us in every way he could. He used to egg on the guards to make us work harder and use any methods they liked to do so. He used to make us work on our half days off building camp roads and such like. The commander of all Prisoners of War on the Island Group was a man called Major ANAMI. He was a thoroughly unpleasant man and I regard him as being responsible for all our privations on the Island. Furthermore he did not consider it beneath him to go in amongst one of our working parties and beat up people with his sword scabard as an example to his junior officers.

10. In October, 1944, I left the Island with a draft of about six hundred to go back to Java. Captain Bently-Taylor was in charge of our particular draft. We were crammed into a small coast vessel and conditions on board this ship were appalling. There was no lying room. We used to have to sit in each others laps in order to make room for the really sick cases. I was acting as a medical orderly during the voyage and for the first seven days and nights I hardly had any sleep at all trying to clean up the sick and to make them as comfortable as possible. It is almost impossible to imagine the conditions. The food was putrid and there was very little of it. We were allowed a third of a pint of water a day to drink and we had to use salt water for washing and cleaning people up. We very often weren't allowed to have salt water. The hold where many of us existed were battened down all the voyage except for a few planks which were taken off at night. Many of the Prisoners of War were just skin and bone. When they tried to sit up their bones almost stuck through their skin. Many of them had no clothes as they had all been up with dysentery and the dirt on board the ship. There

were millions of lice and we all suffered acutely from them. What with the lice and the flies and dysentery stools all over the place it was a miracle to me that we did not have a serious epidemic. We were on board about a month and during that time only 28 people died. When we arrived at Sourabaya Sergeant Major Satu (Yellow Boots) and Major Anami met us. I consider Major Anami personally responsible for conditions on this voyage. In all fairness I cannot blame the Japanese Sergeant who was O.C. ship. He was a medical Sergeant and did what little he could to help us. For example when we called at Macassar he got us some vegetables.

11. We never at any time on Ambon Island got any Red Cross supplies. A few of us got an occasional letter.

SWORN by the said HENRY KITTERINGHAM)
at 6, Spring Gardens, in the City)
of Westminster, this day)
of 1945.) (Sgd) H. KITTERINGHAM

BEFORE ME
(Sgd) M. BELL MACDONALD, Major
Legal Staff.

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

(Sgd) Illegible Major
Legal Staff
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

reason

- 1- Brutal military training
- 2 Hate Prop. + told stories re brutal comb. stories
- 3 Pix. FOR on being sidewall ^{Tank}
People will not
- 4 Sun + Taipei - Doll + Churchill at all

- 5 People beat
- 6 They beat wife - (Beat child who will not study)
- 7 Confusion - brutal -

1) Tebu Beil etc

attack | Out am - Enemy - slogan everywhere
Fight
Hit

~~KUJIKU~~ RUCHIKU SEYO
be

Beil

am - devil

(unbig oval inhuman)

3

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.
 (Sgd) [illegible]
 Legal Staff
 Office of the Judge Advocate General.

WAR CRIMES - AMBON

DOCUMENT 'G'

1828A

I VX 108282 Capt. J. H. Smith, Military History Sec. A.M.F.

make oath and say

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked Exhibit "A" is a true extract from the War Dairy of 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hospital which I have in my possession in the course of my duties.
3. The original cannot be made available.

Sworn before me at Melbourne)
This 20th day of May 1946)/s/ J. Smith, Capt.

/s/ M. Baehlan, Capt.
An Officer of the
Australian Military Forces

EXHIBIT MAPExtract of War Diary of 2/5 Aust Gen Hospital
12 Sep 1945

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Extract of Summary of Events and Information.</u>
MOROTAI	12 Sep	64 Australian and 7 Dutch Recovered Prisoners of War were received from Amboina. Included in this number were 38 stretcher cases. The patients were in a very weak and emaciated condition and were all suffering from malnutrition, a number being severely ill. One patient died early in the morning of 13.9.45. Bed state at midnight 1020 equipped, 572 occupied 448 vacant.

Signed A. J. Murray Colonel
Commanding 2/5 Aust Gen Hospital.

This is the extract marked Exhibit A from the War Diary of the 2/5 Aust Gen Hospital referred to in the declaration made by VX108282 Capt. J. H. Smith dated 20 May 1946.

/s/ M. Baehlan, Capt.

/s/ J. Smith, Capt.

WAR CRIMES - AMBON DOCUMENT "H"

1839A

I, SX10334 Capt. Douglas McBAIN of DPW&I A.H.Q. make oath and say

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.

2. Annexed hereto and marked Exhibit C is a copy of the Report on Recovered PWs ex Amboina by O.C. Medical Div 2/5 A.G.H. which I have in my possession in the course of my duties.

3. The original cannot be made available.

Sworn before me at Melbourne)
this 20th day of May, 1946.) (Signed) DOUGLAS McBAIN

(Signed) M. Lachlan Capt.
An Officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

COPY OF REPORT BY LT-COL M. L. POWELL ON PW EX AMBOINA.
EXHIBIT "C"

D.D.G.M.S.,
ADV LHQ

2/5 Aust. Gen Hosp.
14 Sept. 45.
Ref:

REPORT ON RECOVERED P.Ws. Ex AMBOINA.

The outstanding impressions of these 65 men over the first 48 hours observation are as follows:-

1. 15 were extremely emaciated, hollow-eyed, pallid had swollen abdomens and ankles and extensive ulceration in inferior extremities. This group was strongly reminiscent of Belsen and one, shockingly wasted, died without regaining full consciousness. Four others of this group are giving concern and are not out of danger.

Belsen
?

2. A large group of about 45 were a fairly homogeneous collection exhibiting various stages of malnutrition, beri-beri, tropical ulcers and anaemia. Some of this group had been able to bear their weight and walk with assistance in the prison camp and on the naval vessels which brought them to Macraia.

3. The remainder, some 6 to 8, were in quite good condition apart from obvious loss of weight.

4. Their mental condition is surprisingly good, intense relief is predominant, coupled with a certain excitation expressed by a desire to talk volubly to all listeners of their experiences. This phase is giving way in a very small number to a temporary depression of spirit and occasionally tears.

Morale is high and they all bear the imprint of doggedness and resource without which they were lost.

It is singularly moving to see a grossly emaciated man weighing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ stone quite philosophically arranging his head more comfortably on his pillow by the simple expedient of grasping his forelock with a thin wasted hand and moving by this means his head into the desired position.

5. In regard to specificity of diagnosis investigations are incomplete. At present it is apparent that the following conditions will be identified.

- a. Beri Beri, wet and dry with gross hypo-proteinaemia, haemodilution anaemia (mainly macroscopic) and varying degrees of cardiac decompensation. Tendon reflexes are absent in about 80%.
- b. Malaria will appear in a high percentage, pyrexia with positive blood films are already in evidence.
- c. Hook-worm, ascariis and strongaloides infestation will be heavy. No specific bacillary pathogen has been isolated. No amoebic infestation has been identified as yet.
- d. There is one case suggestive of sprue.
- e. There is evidence of residual pigmentation of pellagra in three cases.
- f. Scurvy is conspicuous by its absence.
- g. Visual impairment is present in 6 cases. Its cause as yet uncertain.
- h. The post-mortem on the fatal case showed bilateral basal pneumonic consolidation in addition to extreme emaciation.

This is the report, marked (Signed) M. L. POWELL Lt.Col
Exhibit "C", by Lt.-Col M.L.Powell O.C.Medical Division
2/5 Aust.Gen Hospital dated 14th Sept, 1945, 2/5 Aust. Gen Hosp.
referred to in the declaration of Capt.
Douglas McBain dated 20th May, 1946.

(Signed) M. LACHLAN Capt.

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RESTRICTED

Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of
War
By /s/ T.R.C. King, Lt. Col. Inf

WAR DEPARTMENT

Judge Advocate General's Department

United States of America

IN THE MATTER OF THE MURDER OF)
2d LT. EDWARD F. SKUZINSKI, THE)
BEATING AND IMPRISONMENT UNDER)
IMPROPER CONDITIONS OF NINE)
AMERICAN AIRMEN AT AMBON, AND)
THE TRANSPORTATION OF SEVEN)
AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR UNDER)
IMPROPER CONDITIONS FROM AMBON)
TO OFUNA, JAPAN.)

Deposition of PAUL A.
STANSBURY
1st LT. ASN 0734399

Taken at : Letterman General Hospital
Presidio of San Francisco,
Calif.
Date : 3 October 1945.
In the Presence of : William E. Stewart, Jr.,
Agent, SIC, CD, NSC.
Questions by : William E. Stewart, Jr.,
Agent, SIC, CD, NSC.

Page One (1) of 2 pages

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

A. About 4:15 p.m. on 21 September 1943 the B-24 on which I was a bombardier was shot down over the Kai Islands and after this plane crashed nine of the ten-man crew were able to get out of the plane. This plane had crashed about 1,000 yards off the island in three feet of water on a coral reef. One man in the crew, the navigator, 2d Lt. Edward F. Zkuzinski of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was pinned down on the flight deck by the top turret which had fallen on his back. I did not see this man in this position as I had been injured in the crash and was stretched out on the wing. This man's position was described to me as stated and after we had been on the reef about an hour and a half and were still unable to remove the navigator whose screams and conversation were audible to me as I lay on the wing, a small dugout boat came out from the shore. The first pilot had given the navigator some morphine. According to the description I received from the other crew members, the navigator was on his hands and knees but able to twist and raise his head above the water which was then about at his chest. One of his legs was fractured and he was bleeding profusely and suffering from internal injuries. The dugout boat contained one Japanese marine, a private and a native. Because of the navigator's condition and the need of his immediate removal from the plane we surrendered to these two individuals. After we surrendered out wrist watches were collected and more marines led by one Japanese naval officer, an ensign, came out to the reef and placed the nine of us in a boat. We were taken ashore despite our protests and they refused to do anything to assist the navigator. On the next morning the pilot, 1st Lt. Wilbur Morris, was taken out to the plane and saw the navigator still pinned down but with his head submerged beneath the water. We were led to believe that the navigator would be buried but we do not know if this actually happened. I do not know the identity of any of the Japanese involved in this incident.

On the third day after our capture we were moved by boat to Lagoon, the capitol of this Island, where all nine of us were interrogated and remained eight or nine days. Then we were sent by plane to Anbon, Ambonia Island. We were treated very well at Lagoon. Upon our arrival at Anbon

Page Three (3) of 9 pages.

/s/ P.A.S.

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

Worms

we were net by a Japanese naval commander who was in command of the entire base and who assigned the six enlisted men in the crew to one cell and then the three officers, including myself, were placed in separate cells. These cells were in an ancient Dutch prison fort. The walls were of heavy brick and the roof of wood. Each cell was about 9'x9' and about 20' high. There was no ventilation, no sunlight and the cells were thick with mosquitoes. We had no beds to sleep on nor any blankets. We received one rice ball three times per day. This was just a little smaller than a baseball and the rice was covered with worms. We also received about a half an evaporated milk can of hot water three times a day with our meal and this was all the food we received. During our trip from the Kai Islands to Langoon the Gunner, Sargeant Bowman, had received some medical care for cuts on his face and hands. However, all the rest of us were injured and never received any medical care. For the next 68 days we lived in these cells with an interrogation nearly every day. During these interrogations all the enlisted men, the co-pilot and myself were beaten. I do not know whether the pilot was beaten or not. The number of beatings I took here were too many to count. In all of these interrogations, with a few exceptions, we were questioned by a civilian interpreter named Ickies. He is about 5'4" or 5'5" and quite bowlegged. His permanent home was in Tokyo. On a few occasions I was also interrogated by a Japanese navy ensign whose brother had attended my Alma Mater, Columbia University. I was never beaten by the ensign but when Ickies interrogated us he beat us and also had the other Japanese naval personnel in the room do likewise. One of these Japanese guards who beat me and the others was a Sargeant Major in the Japanese Navy whom we nicknamed "Tojo". He was about 5'11" tall, weighed about 225 pounds, and was constantly bragging as to his wrestling ability. His head was shaped like a pear and it was he and Ickies who administered the greater part of the punishment to us. /The interrogation was directed as to our planes, organization, strength, training and airfield layouts./ After we had been in this prison for seven days the pilot, Morris, was flown to Tokyo and I did not see him again until February, 1944, at Ofuna. After 30 days in this

Page Four (4) of 9 pages.

/s/ P.A.S.

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

prison two of the enlisted men, Jones and Scott, the engineer and radio operator, were flown to Tokyo and the remaining four enlisted men were moved by truck to a prison camp about four or five miles distant from this prison and they were held there until later joined by the two of us left in this prison. /The co-pilot and myself stayed in this prison for 68 days in all under the daily interrogations and frequent beatings and the living conditions described before. All of us had sustained serious injuries in the crash of our plane and despite these were forced to live in a prison and take these daily beatings. 1st Lt. Wilbur L. Morris, the pilot, had sustained cuts about the body. 2d Lt. Robert M. Russell, the co-pilot, had sustained small cuts about his back, arms and legs and had a broken nose. T/Sgt. Paul Jones the engineer, had a broken leg and many cuts. T/Sgt. Scott the radio operator, had cuts about the face and legs. S/Sgt. Charles Bowman the gunner, had broken ribs, broken breastbone, and deep cuts on the face, mouth, arms and legs and had lost a great deal of blood and passed out many times during his imprisonment. S/Sgt. Chester Brown, the tail gunner, whose right arm had been broken in two places and had sustained a dislocated right elbow and many cuts, S/Sgt. Curtis Warren, the nose gunner, had a broken right collarbone and several cuts, S/Sgt. Clayton Ruhland, a gunner, sustained a deep gash in the head and cuts in the leg and a dislocated knee cap, and I had a broken left collarbone, some broken ribs and several gashes in my left knee and right ankle. We asked the naval commander in charge of this base for medical care upon our arrival here and as often afterwards as we were able to see him. We were laughed at and received no medical care. In addition to personally asking the commander I also asked Ickies, but to no avail, though on one occasion Ickies sent a Japanese medical corpsman to see me in my cell and this corpsman gave me some salve to rub on my broken collarbone telling me this would cause it to knit and heal. I threw the salve away. I caught malaria in this prison and never received any medical care for this. There can be no question that the commandant, the naval commander of this base, knew of the living conditions in this prison, the physical condition in which the men were and the daily beatings and interrogations. I was warned of this by the commandant before imprisonment. He told me the

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

choice was mine, that is to talk and be sent to a good place or just remain here under the conditions such as I have described. Throughout our 68 days of imprisonment here I counted 18 raids by American planes. During these raids we were kept locked in our cells where the smoke would be very thick and breathing would become very difficult. We were told that we could not use the airraid shelters because we were not prisoners of war but captives. There were ample shelters for us to use here. None of us here were ever wounded in these air raids. /When the four enlisted men were taken from this prison after 30 days to the prisoner of war camp four or five miles distant they did receive some medical care from a Dutch doctor who was also a prisoner. I learned this later from Bowman, Brown, Warren and Ruhland, the four men who were transferred. Finally, on 7 December 1943, the co-pilot and myself were taken out of this prison and taken by motorcycle to this prisoner of war camp where our enlisted men had been taken previously. There I received some quinine for my malaria and some pills for our very rundown condition, and some very good food. The Dutch doctor said he did not have, nor could he get, any anaesthesia nor plaster of Paris to set my shoulder or Brown's right arm. My weight had gone from 187 at the time of my capture to 148. I remained at this camp until 12 December 1943 when Russell and I and the four enlisted men of our crew were put aboard a merchant vessel, about a 6,000 ton ship. In addition to the six of us there was a U. S. Navy Lieutenant, J. G. Yuglovich of Seattle, Washington, also put aboard with us. There were about 100 Japanese sailors aboard who were returning to Japan and a cargo of nickel ore. Nine Japanese naval enlisted personnel were assigned to guard us throughout this trip. We were aboard this ship 60 days before docking in Japan. We had to wash this ship daily, were forced to march in goose-step style for the pleasure and amusement of our guards, and forced to do pushing up exercises or calisthenics until we dropped and then were beaten for failure to hold our position. We were beaten several times with a wooden cane about the size of a Japanese sword because during the night we were locked in our hold and not allowed to use the latrine. We kept a can in the hold and used

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nickel ore

Page Six (6) of 9 pages.

/s/ P.A.S.

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

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this and when this was discovered all of us were beaten by our guards. One day on this trip I was told by one of the guards to pick up some heavy mats used for sleeping. I tried to pick them up and couldn't because I was too weak. I was wearing only a pair of shorts at the time and this guard took a lighted cigarette and jabbed it into my back three times. On the next day I came down with beri-beri and lost the use of my hands and legs. I received no treatment of any nature for this. 2d Lt. Russell also came down with the same and lost the use of his legs and began to lose the use of his hands. From then on both of us had to be carried wherever we went. This paralysis of my hands and legs lasted nine months and Russell's lasted about 20 months. I have full coordination of the hands and legs now but Russell does not. We were kept in the bow of the boat and were barricaded in at night. We were told that if the ship were torpedoed we were going down with her. After 60 days of this we arrived at Ofuna, Japan, and it was there that I received my first medical treatment for beri-beri but nothing was done for my shoulder because of the lack of facilities for proper treatment. Ruhland, who had sustained a broken kneecap in the crash has a permanent injury. He can walk only a short while before the leg bothers him and he was advised that it is too late now for surgery. Jones need to have his leg rebroken and reset and I need to have my collarbone rebroken. Brown's arm will need to be corrected by surgery if this is possible. /Of the Japanese naval personnel assigned as our guards on this boat trip one was named Yamashita (phonetic) and another was named Meisha (phonetic). The latter had been a policeman in Tokyo before the war. I cannot recall the identity of any of the other guards.

- Q. Do you know the name of, or can you describe any distinguishing characteristics of commanding officer of the camp, or other officer or official responsible for the actions of the person guilty of such conduct?
- A. I do not know the identity of the ship captain or any other officials aboard this ship. The Japanese naval commander who was the base commandant at Anbon was a very good looking Jap, supposedly well bred and well educated

Page Seven (7) of 9 pages.

/s/ P.A.S.

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 RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

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RESTRICTED /s/ T.D.C.K.

and spoke excellent English, but I am unable to identify him further.

Q. Do you have, or know the location of, any physical evidence, such as photographs, relating to this incident?

A. No.

Q. Do you know the name of or can you identify any other eye-witnesses to this incident?

A. Only those of us who participated in the above-described incidents, 1st Lt. Wilbur L. Morris, the pilot, 2d Lt. Robert M. Russell, the co-pilot, T/Sgt. Paul Jones, the engineer, T/Sgt. Scott, the radio operator, S/Sgt. Charles Bowman, the gunner, S/Sgt. Chester Brown, the tail gunner, S/Sgt. Curtis Warren, the nose gunner, and S/Sgt. Clayton Ruhland, gunner.

Q. Does the testimony you have given herein cover all the pertinent details of this incident which you are able to remember?

A. Yes.

/s/ Paul A. Stansbury
PAUL A. STANSBURY
1st Lt. ASN 0734399

XXXXXXXXXXXX
RESTRICTED /s/ T.R.C.K.

Doc. No. 5303

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
City and : SS.
County of SAN FRANCISCO :

I, PAUL A. STANSBURY, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, consisting of 5 pages, including this and the title page, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Paul A. Stansbury
PAUL A. STANSBURY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of OCTOBER, 1945, at San Francisco, California.

My commission expires: /s/ Julian S. Egne
Capt. J.A.G.D.
0-568007

STATE OF :
County of : SS.
of :

I, _____, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions asked and answers given and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing _____ pages, including this and the title page, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence initialed each page of the deposition and affixed his signature thereto.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____, at _____.

My commission expires: _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
City and : SS.
County of SAN FRANCISCO :

I, WILLIAM E. STEWART, JR., certify that (Name) PAUL A. STANSBURY, (Rank) 1st Lt. (ASN) 0734399, personally appeared before me on the 3d day of October, 1945, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by (him) (her) to the several questions set forth.

Place: San Francisco, California /s/ William E. Stewart, Jr.
WILLIAM E. STEWART, JR.
Date: 3 October 1945 Agent, SIC, CD, NSC.

Page 5 of 5 pages.
A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:
/s/ Edwin F. Svare
EDWIN F. SVARE, 1st Lt., Inf.

RESTRICTED

KIYOSATO YOSHIKAZI, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Morotai Prisoner of War Camp, Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies, on 28 March, 1946, as follows:- V G

Q. State your name, age, nationality, marital status, religion and home address.

A. Kiyosato YOSHIKAZI, 36 years old, Japanese, married, Buddhist, Ibusukicho, Ibusuki Gun Kagoshima Province, Japan.

Q. What is your rank in the Navy?

A. Warrant Officer.

Q. When were you inducted into the Navy?

A. 30 June, 1932 I joined the Navy.

Q. When did you first come to Ambon Island?

A. 25 June, 1942, I came to Ambon and was attached to the 24th Navy Division at Victoria Garrison.

Q. When were you assigned to the Garara Prison Camp?

A. I was assigned to Garara Prisoner of War Camp from 23 January 1943, to 10 March, 1943. Then until 10 May, 1943, I was in Victoria Garrison. On 11 May, 1943, I was again assigned to Garara Camp and stayed until 2 May, 1945.

Q. Were there any American fliers executed at Garara Camp in 1944?

A. On the 28th of August, 1944, the districts of Ambon and Garara were very heavily bombed by American B-29 planes. I think there were eighty planes. Due to this bombing Victoria Garrison was on fire. Also part of Garara Camp was on fire. On the afternoon of 28 August between 5 and 6 o'clock W/O UEMURA brought three Americans to Garara Camp. At that time I was busy repairing tents which were bombed but I heard that the three Americans were placed in three separate cells. The next morning at about 8 o'clock W/O UEMURA ordered me and said, "Today we must have the execution of the three prisoners so we must get ready." He also said, "You must execute one of the prisoners." At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon of 29 August, 1944, a truck was ordered and myself, UEMURA, IKEUCHI the driver and the three Americans all loaded into the truck. After about a five minute drive we arrived at the execution place. It was near the Jap soldiers' cemetery. It was about 150 meters from the cemetery. The truck stopped about 30 meters from the execution place. The execution place was off of the road and on a small hill, there was tropical jungle all around the hill. When the truck stopped UEMURA ordered

3 - Belvedere

Japanese admit

me to go to the execution place quickly, so I left for the place. When I arrived at the place of execution I found two holes already dug. When our truck first arrived I saw 1st. Lt. NOGI of the Navy and five soldiers whose names I do not know standing waiting for us. As soon as the truck stopped, IKEUCHI reported to this Lieutenant and said, "Here we are." When UEMURA ordered me to go to the execution place I went alone leaving Lt. NOGI and the five soldiers at the truck. About three or four minutes after I arrived at the execution place, Lt. NOGI came to the execution place. About five minutes later one of Lt. NOGI's soldiers arrived with one American prisoner. He was already blindfolded and his hands were already tied in back of him. The soldier made him kneel in front of one of the holes, facing one of the holes that was already dug. It was the hole on the right. This soldier then returned to the truck. I then stopped up behind this American and beheaded him. I only swung the sword once. I hit the American squarely on the back of the neck. The American's head dropped forward and hung against his chest. Immediately the American fell into the hole dead. The hole was six feet long, three feet wide and one and a half meters deep. When the soldier made the American kneel he knelt at the eastern end of the hole. I also was standing at that end. The sword I used for killing the American belonged to W/O UEMURA. He lent it to me just before we left Garaha Camp. I think the blade of this sword was two feet and two inches long and the handle was about ten inches long. The whole sword therefore was three feet and two inches long. I used both hands to swing the sword. I stood directly behind the American with my feet about two feet apart. I raised the sword over my right shoulder and swung with both hands. I am right handed. After I had killed the American I retired about fifteen meters away from the execution place in some bushes. The reason I did this was because my duty was finished and I was also very excited and upset and I didn't want to see any more executions. After I had retired to the bushes in about two or three minutes I saw a soldier bring another blindfolded American past me. I didn't see this American executed because from my place in the bushes I could not see the execution. About five minutes later the third blindfolded American came past my place, accompanied by a soldier. About five or ten minutes after I saw the third American being taken to the execution place, Lt. NOGI called from the bushes and said, "Come. We must bury the Americans and clean the place. The execution is all finished." So I went back to the execution place. When I got there I saw Lt. NOGI and three soldiers. I looked into the two holes and in the right hand hole was the American that I had executed, and in the left hand hole were the two remaining Americans. I looked into the holes and the bodies were not moving. They were quite dead. After I had looked into the holes the three soldiers and myself started to cover the bodies

over with dirt. We worked at this task about forty minutes before the burial was finished. During this time Lt. NOGI stood and watched. When we were all finished each hole had a small hump or mound of earth over it. I put a flower on each grave. Then the three soldiers and myself raked the graves until they were smooth. After this was done Lt. NOGI, the three soldiers and myself all saluted the graves. After this Lt. NOGI went back to his car and returned to Naval Headquarters at Ambon. Then the three soldiers and myself walked back to the road and walked to the Japanese soldiers' cemetery. When we reached that place the truck came from Garara to fetch us. We arrived at Garara Camp at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

- Q. I hand you this stenographic note-book and pen and ask you to draw, upon it, a diagram of the place of execution, showing the position of the graves, all men and soldiers there, the American's position, the road, and any and all other information you may have.
- A. I cannot draw very well but I will give you directions and you will please do it for me.
- Q. Please write upon such diagram, in Japanese, a statement of what it is. Also sign and date such document and I will annex it to your certificate as an exhibit.
- A. I have done so.
- Q. Were you and Lt. NOGI and the three soldiers the only ones at the execution place?
- A. Yes. We were the only ones present. IKEUCHI, UEMURA, the driver, and the two remaining soldiers stayed at the truck and I think they left and returned to Garara Camp as soon as the last American was taken to the execution place.
- Q. You stated that Lt. NOGI was waiting at the execution place when you arrived. Where did he come from and how did he get there?
- A. I think Lt. NOGI came from Naval Headquarters at Ambon and came to the execution place in his car taking the five soldiers with him.
- Q. Who was Lt. NOGI?
- A. All I know is that he came from Naval Headquarters in Ambon. He was very tall about six feet tall, complexion white, black hair, military hair cut. He wore no glasses.
- Q. Who ordered Lt. NOGI to come to the execution?

A. I think that the order came from Naval Headquarters in Ambon to the Naval Police Headquarters. I think that Lt. MIYAZAKI ordered Lt. NOGI to execute the Americans.

Q. Who executed the other two Americans?

A. Lt. NOGI

Q. How do you know?

A. On the day and at the place of the execution immediately after all the Americans were killed, Lt. NOGI called me from the bushes and told me. He said what I have already told you and he also said, "Now the execution is finished, and I executed the other two Americans." I didn't say anything to him, and that was all he said. I was very upset.

Q. Why were these Americans executed?

A. On the morning of the execution, after UEMURA ordered me to kill one of the Americans, I was worried so I asked UEMURA why these Americans were to be killed. He said I shouldn't worry because everything was ordered by superior officers.

Q. Were these Americans given a hearing or a court martial?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were they given a hearing or court martial while at Garara Camp?

A. No.

Q. Who ordered W/O UEMURA to have the Americans executed?

A. I think the order came from Lt. MIYAZAKI, but I think Capt. SHIROZU gave the original order.

Q. Where are Capt. SHIROZU and Lt. MIYAZAKI now?

A. Both of them are in No. 3 Compound.

Q. What were the three Americans' names, ranks, and descriptions?

A. It has been so long ago and they only stayed at Garara one night so I don't remember anything except that two were very tall. They were all wearing khaki uniform with long trousers. I don't know whether they were officers or enlisted men.

Q. Where were these Americans captured?

A. IKEUCHI told me that they were captured on Ceram Island that is all I know.

Q. What was your rank at the time you executed the American?

A. I was a Sergeant Major.

Q. Were you under direct orders from W/O UEMURA?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you have disobeyed UEMURA's order to execute the American?

A. I couldn't refuse because of Japanese army discipline.

Q. Was force, threats, duress or coercion used in taking this statement from you?

A. No.

Q. Was any promise of reward, immunity or consideration given as a result of this statement?

A. No.

(Signed) KIYOSATO YOSHIKAZI

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES)
ISLAND OF MOROTAI) SS

I, KIYOSATO YOSHIKAZI, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of four (4) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) KIYOSATO YOSHIKAZI

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of March, 1946.

(Signed) JOHN D SCHWENKER, Capt., F.A
Investigating Officer, War Crime
Investigating Detachment.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES)
ISLAND OF MOROTAI) SS

I, MASAO DOUE, T/3, ASN 30111100, War Crimes Branch, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the question and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese

to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing three (3) pages to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

(Signed) MASAO DOUE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of March, 1946.

(Signed) JOHN D SCHWENKER,
Capt., F.A.,
Investigating Officer, War Crimes
Investigating Detachment.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, JOHN D. SCHWENKER, Capt.,
O-544384, FA, certify that on 28th day of March, 1946,
personally appeared before me KIYOSATO YOSHIZAKI, and
according to MASAO DOUE, gave the foregoing answers to the
several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony
had been transcribed, the said KIYOSATO YOSHIZAKI had read
to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his
signature thereto in my presence.

Island of Morotai,
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
30th day of March, 1946.

(Signed) JOHN D. SCHWENKER,
Capt. F.A.,
Investigating Officer, War Crimes
Investigating Detachment.