

Okino doko Sama

15017

Evidentiary Document No. 5047B.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

NO. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ORS.

- against -

ARAKI, SADA0, AND ORS.

[I, GEORGE POLAIN, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was Chaplain George Polain, NX70175, of 2/26 Battalion. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 February 1942.
2. The only Chinese I saw executed were 43 bodies, sometime after the capitulation of Singapore. Their hands were tied behind their backs and rags were still around their heads. Some of them had been shot through the head. They were tied together in fours. That would be just after Easter 1942, somewhere about April. The natives in the camp nearby said the Japanese had executed them. All I saw was the bodies - the skeletons.
3. The only other people I saw like that was a section of our own Battalion at what looked to be a Japanese Company HQ, near Bukitmah. The Sgt. was Sgt. Pat O'Neill. Major Tracy will know the names of the other men. His body, together with five others, was lying there, his hands were tied behind his back and he had been shot through the head; that would be about June or July 1942. It looked to me as though they had been making their way back when captured by the Japanese, taken to this Company HQ, and there the whole of them were shot.
4. They had been shot some considerable time before the capitulation. Their hands were tied with rope and cloth. There were still pieces of ragged cloth around their eyes. They had their identification discs and some of them also had pay books and marks of identification. They were lying along a trench; it might have been said to have been an open grave. They were probably lined up beside the trench and killed there, probably with the idea of putting the bodies in the trench, but they were not buried.]

(Signed) GEORGE POLAIN.

Sworn before me at Sydney on the)
Ninth day of September 1946.)

(Signed) A.J. MANSFIELD.
Judge of Supreme Court of Queensland.

1502A

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

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked "C" is a true copy
of an affidavit sworn by Leslie William McCANN
on 27 Mar. 1946 which I have in my custody in the
course of my duties.
3. The original affidavit cannot be made available
immediately as it is required for trials of minor
war criminals.

VJG

Sworn before me at MELBOURNE)
this 27 day of May 1946.)

/s/ J. Lloyd
Major

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

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of WX17837 Private
Leslie William McCANN of 2/4
Machine Gun Battalion (AIF).

I, Leslie William McCann of 159 Onslow Road, SHENTON PARK, in the State of Western Australia, civilian, formerly WX17837 Private Leslie William McCANN of 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion (AIF), being duly sworn make oath and say:-

1. On Wednesday 4 February 1942 during action SOUTH WEST of BUKIT TEMAH Village I was wounded by Mortar fragments in the right leg and remained with other wounded in a native house. The party included British officers whose names I now know to be Capt THOMAS and LIEUT ALDRICH, both of Leister Regt. During the next day the others moved out but I remained.

2. On Friday the 13 February 42 I was joined by WX16675 Private R. J. MILLHOUSE of my own unit who had received four machine gun bullets in the right leg. We moved out in the evening towards the WEST Coast Road and received medical treatment at a Mohammedan Institution. I was still armed and had fired on two enemy soldiers on the way.

3. We were informed on Sunday the 15 February by the Mohammdenas in the evening that the battle of Singapore was over and we could proceed to Singapore itself. In the morning we moved towards Singapore along the West Coast Road and about 1100 hrs met three other Australian soldiers near PASIR PANJANG Village. The names of these Australian soldiers I cannot recall with certainty. We had previously disposed of our arms and when we informed these men that fighting had finished they disposed of theirs. Carrying MILLHOUSE we moved on to PASIR PANJANG. Here Japanese sentries stopped us at the entrance to a house, later known to be a Japanese HQ. I presumed this to be a Japanese HQ in view of the fact that guards were posted around it. I cannot say what HQs this would be but from the situation on Singapore Island at that time it appeared to be the HQs of that Japanese force which landed on the West Coast of the Island. We were ordered inside, our jack-knives were taken from us and we were led to the Asiatic quarters at the rear of the house and locked in a small room with two barred windows, about 1300 hours. We were fed by an English-speaking Japanese. Later, about 1800 hrs, we were taken out and put on to a motor truck and informed we were to be taken to where Australian troops were being concentrated. At the gate we met another party of ten Australianstonofoot under one guard. These included WX13977 WO I., G. F. AIREY and WX7336 Pte H. B. OCKERBY both of my own unit. The remainder were all 2/18 Bn.] This party had been taken by the Japanese to drive carriers that morning.

The driver apparently did not know his destination, he drove to a place behind the Ford Motor Works, then North along BUKIT TEMAH Road, where he remained until dark, then returned to the house from whence we had come. During this time none of us had been taken off the truck. We had been subjected to hostile demonstrations and an attempt had been made to deprive WO I AIREY of his haversack.

/WO I AIREY

WO I AIREY resisted this attempt, explaining his rank. On our return we were locked in the same room and given a meal by the same English-speaking Japanese. He said "Don't be afraid, you are quite safe. We are now your friends." After the meal a Japanese Officer came in and another Japanese crowded round the windows inquisitively. We were warned to answer truthfully and the senior man called for WO I AIREY who stood up and declared his rank. He was questioned regarding military movements in Australia and overseas, the number of Australian troops in Malaya, and American troops in Australia. He evaded the questions and the officer said he thought the replies were not truthful. He then inquired if we would like to go home to Australia and laughed cynically when we replied "Yes". He then asked our Units and WO I AIREY said we were machine Gunners, the eleven soldiers not of my Unit then spoke up and said they were drivers. After an animated discussion the officer and interpreter left the room. A little later we were told we would stay the night and that he would endeavour to arrange for bedding.

4. The officer who subjected us to interrogation per medium of an interpreter appeared to me to be of high rank. He wore coloured tabs and a distinctive braid on his left shoulder which hung like a lanyard. He was about 5'2" in height, portly and inclined to be chubby in the face. I don't know whether he had a moustache or wore glasses. His hair was much lighter than the average Japanese, cut short but not close-cropped. We did not see this officer again and I think there is a distinct possibility that I might be able to recognise him again if I saw him in person. I would say definitely that this officer was senior in rank to any other officer contacted by us at the time these events took place.

The interpreter was tall and slim, 6' in height and particularly dark. He wore glasses. He appeared to be quite good-natured and even-tempered for a Jap.

5. We received adequate food and water and smokes, were not molested and were permitted latrine facilities on 17 February. No bedding was supplied but some clothes, bandages and dressings were given us for wounded men.

6. On 18 February we again received adequate food etc.

7. From dawn the Japanese appeared very unfriendly, except one man who pushed food quickly through the window and then ran away. It appeared to me that overnight there had been a complete change in Japanese personnel, in the form of another unit taking over. I could not identify the incoming unit nor can I give any information that might assist in establishing its identity. The change in atmosphere was most marked, and our requests for water were ignored or answered with jeers. I noted all the names of our party in my paybook which I later lost after my attempted execution. This being so, the only names of our party which I can furnish with certainty are AIREY, OCKERBY, MILLHOUSE and one 2/18 driver named SHERIDAN and known as "Muscles". (At about 1730 hrs we were taken out singly and our hands tied behind our backs with strips torn from a bag,) WO I AIREY still wore his haversack.

/We

[We were marched down the road in file, led by a Japanese whom I thought at the time to be an officer but now realise that he was probably a senior sergeant. My reason for this is that I noticed at the time that he was wearing leggings as opposed to the officers equipment of high topped boots. He was about 5'2" in height and wore glasses, had a moustache and was thickset in build. He was probably in his thirties. We had a Japanese soldier as a guard at the rear. Hostile demonstrations were made by Japanese soldiers lining the road and looking from house windows. We turned NORTH into REFORMATORY Rd, and marched about four hundred yards. I was in the leading file and Pte MILLHOUSE in the rear when I called out to him to find out whether the pace was too fast, I was shouted at absuively by the Japanese in charge. [We] turned off to the left of the road and continued for about one hundred yards, halted, and were formed into single rank with our backs to a creek. I was the right hand man, MILLHOUSE the left hand man, with AIREY and OCKERBY near him. Seven Japanese soldiers then appeared armed with British rifles with bayonets fixed, and lined up in single rank facing us at about thirty feet distance. The Japanese in command then addressed his troops from my flank, then ordered us to turn round and face the creek. He then gave an order and I heard the sound of rifle bolts being worked. I then considered they might shoot us but was not convinced that this would happen. I leant forward to say to my neighbours something like "This doesn't look too good" and as I was straightening up the Japanese in command gave another order and the firing squad fired. I was struck by a bullet which entered below my left shoulder blade and emerged between my third and fourth ribs, smashing them. I was quite conscious and could have remained standing, but fell down the fairly steep bank into the creek facing the opposite bank. Another man fell with his head against my wounded right leg, he was not killed, and kept talking. I have no idea in what order the men were shot, but when all had fallen into the creek the Japanese approached, and fired many more shots into the bodies shouting all the time they were firing. The man resting on my leg continued shouting at the Japanese and about a dozen shots were fired into him, one shot just missing my head.

From the other end of the line another voice kept shouting at the Japs. Firing continued until all was quiet. After about five minutes I looked around. Movement was awkward as I was bound and encumbered by the next man. I finally sat up and spoke but received no answer nor did anyone move, I was now feeling dazed and brought up blood when I spoke. I managed to free my hands quite easily and removed my boots and then moved Westerly down the Creek towards the WEST Coast Rd but collapsed after a short distance. At this time it was still light, probably about 1830 hrs.

8. Before dawn I recovered consciousness but fainted again recovering at first light. I washed my wound and removed the bandage from my leg to my chest. I was unable to dress my back. I moved back towards the place of shooting but could only see that a rubber tree had been felled across the bodies. I then took shelter in a native building; two Chinese, a man and a woman came in and asked if I was one of the men shot the day before. I admitted I was and they said that they had seen the shooting. They

/pointed

pointed out their house but said they could not help me, saying that they were leaving on account of the Japanese, but would return when the Japs had gone. I stayed there two days, seeing no-one.

9. From this time on I am uncertain of times and days and dates. For about eight days I moved unmolested towards Singapore and finally came to what appeared to be that part of Singapore known as 'Chinatown' and eventually collapsed. A young Sikh policeman brought me coffee and hailed a rickshaw and at my request sent me to the Singapore General Hospital. A sentry tried to prevent me entering the building, but I got in through a hole in the blasted wall and lay down in a passage. A dental assistant found me and hid me in a closet and brought a man named Professor TPATHAN who was carrying on as a dentist under Japanese orders. I met him again later interned in CHANGI. He took me to his surgery and dressed my wounds. I did not divulge their cause. He and his assistant sheltered me in their rooms. Their position was very difficult and later a Jap Dr had me moved to the main ward under the clock tower and I came under Jap medical people. The Professor came with me and gave me ten dollars, he said he knew I was an Australian soldier and if I had any reason to fear Japanese enquiry regarding my wound to feign mental shock. I was attended by a Eurasian orderly for about a week and not questioned by the Japs, my treatment was good. By 15 May 1942 I was able to walk and was taken out to a motor car and was asked by a Jap civilian what I did in Singapore. I replied that I was a driver in the AIF. I was then driven to Changi Gaol and handed over to the British Gaol Administration. I gave them my full particulars and they told the Japs that I should be taken to Selarang Barracks where the Australian soldiers were interned. Nevertheless the Japanese said that this Dr had ordered that I remain at Changi Gaol until fit. I remained there until 12 Oct 1942 when I was moved to Selarang Barracks and rejoined my unit.

10. While I was in the Singapore General Hospital, I ascertained the name of a wounded Japanese soldier in the bed next to mine as TATSOU ADACHI, whose address was 1102 CHIBAKOO, Tokio. I mention this fact as it may be of assistance in the identification of both persons and units responsible for these atrocities.

SWORN BY THE SAID Leslie William McCANN) (sgd)
at PERTH in the State of Western) L. W. McCANN.
Australia on this 27th day of March,)
1946.)

Before me George W. Gwynne.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Western
Australia for taking affidavits.

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

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

1503A

Evidentiary Document #5045.

Evidence taken before Mr. Justice MANSFIELD in Sydney on Friday, 16th November 1945.

[NX33886 Cpl. CROFT, George Alexander, AAOC, attached 2/30 Bn, being duly sworn gives the following evidence;

I am NX33886 Cpl. CROFT, George Alexander, AAOC, attached 2/30 Bn. On 23 January 1942 I was in St. Patrick's Hospital with tinea. I was boarded for home; however, Major Hunt came in for volunteers to relieve the sick men and I volunteered to go. We were in the skin section at St. Patrick's and we were taken to the main hospital at Katonga. We were put into two trucks which had the Red Cross on the bonnets. The first truck went out and was immediately followed by the second in which I was travelling. We had not gone very far when the first truck pulled up, spun round, and went back past us. We attempted to turn, got half-way round on the road, and a machine gun opened fire on us. The truck was hit and it stopped across the road. A few of those in the back of the truck got out and ran and got away. We, however, were surrounded and taken by the Japanese, who made us sit down so we could not escape.

An Australian officer from the Con Depot came up, arguing the point with the Japanese and asking that we be taken back as we were sick men. Actually, we were supposed to be going to the Con Depot in Singapore. The Japanese would not listen. One chap who was hit through the knee with a machine gun bullet was allowed to go but not the rest.

They marched us along the road level with the machine gun post and turned right away from Katong. We were taken about three miles by road and placed in native huts. There were nine Australians. In the room there were civilians - Europeans and Tamils. We were made to sit on the floor where we could get in and were not questioned at all.

[We were there so long and the Japanese guard came in and took out three men with their hands tied together. We thought they were being taken out for questioning; it was not long before three shots rang out and left no doubt as to what had happened. They kept coming in and going out, taking three each time and then there would be more shots,

I was in the last three to go. We were taken to the front room and made to sit down and then blindfolded. We were then led outside, still tied together, and made to sit down not far from the house. It was not long before something crashed into me and I was knocked back. I was caught by the heel and thrown into a drain. I knew what would happen if I moved so I just lay there. Later I slipped the blindfold and had a look. I couldn't see anyone about and it was getting right on dark then and so I untied myself, slipped off my boots and crawled out of the drain. I got through a double barbed wire fence, my idea being to go back to Katong Hospital. I was wounded a bullet having entered the left side of my head about the cheekbone and out on the right side of the back of my neck. I was spitting blood, and there was blood everywhere. I sat down under a tree to rest. It was dark and I

was in a rubber plantation. I went to sleep and never woke till dawn. I started off and started to get weaker and weaker and I was getting bushed. I did not know then that capitulation had taken place the night before and natives I met would not have anything to do with me. Then I discovered I could not speak.]

I wandered round and round and finally came to a place where Portugese people, a man and his wife and a few children, lived. The woman wanted to wash me as soon as she saw me. They spoke English, but this chap told her not to interfere with me as it might do me more harm than good. They gave me a cup of coffee and it ran out the side of my neck. He took me down the road and put me on the track through the bush leading to the hospital. A little Chinese girl ran ahead to the hospital and two orderlies came out and met me. They were Australian orderlies from the A.G.H. and they took me into the hospital from there. I was six months in hospital.

I could not identify the men who fired on the ambulance and later did the shooting, but most of them wore big bushy beards; they were in uniform.

I have difficulty in speaking. I get a cold easily and cannot swallow food correctly. If I get anything hot I slobber and I also get bad cramps from the side of my face down to the throat. The bullet cut the back of my tongue. [I never spoke from February to November,] and I had to be fed through a tube. I spent the rest of the period in Changi as a prisoner of war. I was in charge of the bootmaking branch and had 32 boot-makers under me. I was servicing everyone's boots - Italian, Dutch, British, Australian, Japanese and Koreans.

When the Japanese sent their boots to be mended in most cases they sent material with them. We had a Korean quartermaster at the store all the time and they had their own material locked up in a locker. When we wanted to mend Australian and English boots we used motor tyre and also had some stuff manufactured out of raw latex. They also supplied us with a bit of yakla which was not much good. Old kit bags were cut up for uppers. We did 70, 80, 100 repairs a day and had two shifts running for a long while. We used to work from 8 or 9 in the morning to 5 p.m. and then the other shift would come on and work to 10.30 at night. I wore wooden clogs which I made for myself or any old pair of boots at all.

I had no trouble with the Japanese as regards bashings.

quite a few Japanese officers came in and also Japanese and Korean soldiers. I spent quite a lot of time making sword belts for them also. The Korean quartermaster was Oyama Debushi, who was a good type as they go.

We had no boot repairing equipment. In the later stages, after we had struggled along for about two years, they brought out from town about a dozen pairs of pinchers, which were useless.

The Japanese had their own army boot shop at Singapore but I never saw it. They had machinery there. The reason they took their boots to us instead of taking them there was that they were getting a better job from us than from their own people. The Chinese did an excellent job but they were also getting an excellent price at that time and they were getting it done from us for nothing.

I was in the Selarang Square incident. I know a chap who has photos of it and I will try to get some for the Commission.

I certify that this evidence is true and correct.

Taken before me at Sydney)

on Friday 16th November 1944)

(Signed) A.J. MANSFIELD.)
Commissioner.)

(Signed) G.A. CROFT.

1504A

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AT CHANGI PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES PHILLIP HEATH, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, with permanent home address at ARDMORE COTTAGE, ARDMORE ROAD, PARKSTONE, DORSET, MAKE OATH and say as follows:

1. I was captured in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942 and was thereafter confined in the following prisoner of war camps during the periods stated:-

	<u>From</u>	<u>Until</u>
CHANGI	18 February 1942	16 May 1942
HAVELOCK ROAD and) RIVER VALLEY CAMPS)	16 May 1942	24 December 1942
CHANGI	25 December 1942	3 June 1945
KRANJI HOSPITAL	4 June 1945	till the cessation of hostilities.

2. When I originally arrived at CHANGI Camp the Senior British Officer was Lieutenant-General PERCIVAL and the Japanese Supervising Officer was Lieutenant OKASAKI. (I myself was Officer Commanding 9th Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery, of whom there were about seven hundred all ranks in the camp.

3. In March 1942 three men of my regiment, namely:

- No. 1427206 - Gunner HUNTER, D.,
- No. 872575 - Gunner McCLANN, J., and
- No. 1427395 - Gunner JEFFRIES, G.,

were missing from our lines. On 19 March 1942 I received a message to attend at General PERCIVAL's Headquarters as three men of my regiment had been apprehended by the Japanese outside the camp and that the Japanese proposed to shoot them. I went to Headquarters, taking the Roman Catholic Chaplain, by name WATSON, with me, where I was told by Brigadier NEWBIGGING that the Japanese were determined to carry out the shooting despite the fact that General PERCIVAL had lodged a strong protest against it as being absolutely illegal. As a result of another message from the Japanese I sent for the men's battery Commander, Captain B. GRIFFITH who arrived shortly afterwards. Brigadier NEWBIGGING took the three of us in his car to the headquarters of the Japanese prisoners of war Administration.

4. Shortly after our arrival there the three gunners who had been missing arrived in a lorry from the direction of SINGAPORE. After some conversation between Brigadier NEWBIGGING and the Japanese he told me that the latter had refused General PERCIVAL's request for leniency and were going to shoot the three prisoners.

5. We followed the lorry in Brigadier NEWBIGGING's car to the coast near BETING KUSA where he remained with the car while GRIFFITH, WATSON and myself walked 50 or 60 yards down to the beach. The three gunners were ordered out of the lorry and I now saw that their hands were tied behind their backs and attached to a length of cord held by their guards. A Japanese interpreter came to us and said the men were going to be shot and showed us where we were to witness it from.

6. After we three officers had spoken to the gunners, they were led to the site of the execution where a single grave had been dug. They were blindfolded and made to kneel down beside the grave at intervals of about one and a half yards. The Japanese firing party of three stood about thirty yards away and fired a volley on an order from the Japanese warrant officer or N.C.O. in charge of them. All three men fell almost simultaneously but, obviously, not all of them were dead. The firing party and the N.C.O. then walked up to the grave and, under the latter's direction, finished off the prisoners still alive by firing at least 3 more shots.

7. After the grave had been filled in the Japanese ceremoniously saluted the grave and decorated it with shrubs from the undergrowth. The Japanese interpreter told me I had seen prisoners shot because they had attempted to escape and he had been instructed that I was to warn all others that their fate would be the same if any of them were caught trying to escape.

8. Towards the end of February 1942 it became common knowledge in the camp that a number of Chinese members of the Straits Settlement volunteer force had been conveyed by the Japanese to the beach east of CHANGI following their capture, and there murdered by machine-gun fire. This was understood to have taken place a few days after the capitulation. A burial party was provided by British infantry from the southern area of the camp.

9. During my stay in the camp conditions generally compared favourably with those in other Japanese prisoner of war camps with the notable exception of the food. This was inferior in both quantity and quality.

10. As in other Japanese camps many prisoners were employed on constructing military works; in CHANGI on building an air-field near the camp.

11. I have read the affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel G.E.C. ROSSALL, sworn at WESTMINSTER on 13 December 1945 and I consider it represents a true general picture of the ration position at the camp.

SWORN by the aforesaid CHARLES PHILLIP HEATH)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of Westminster)
this Eighth day of JANUARY 1946,) (Sgd.) C.P. HEATH.

Before me,

(Sgd.) R.D.L. KELLY, Captain Legal Staff.
Military Department, Office of The Judge Advocate General, London.

Evidentiary Document # 5081.

3.

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

(Signed) A.M. Sch MACDONALD,
Major.
Legal Staff.
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

Evidentiary Document # 5044.

1505A

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
NO. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and ors.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, SADA0, and ors.

I, JOHN WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Sydney in the State of New South Wales make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was NX12233 Lt. Colonel John William Wright, 2/15 Field Regiment when I became a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Singapore on 15 February 1942.
2. Prior to that date, about 24th or 25th of January 1942 I saw an ambulance convoy bombed from a low height near Ayeritam in Johore. It was a British convoy of approximately ten vehicles and it was attacked by three Japanese bombers. Visibility was excellent and the attack was deliberate. Four or five of the vehicles which contained wounded men were hit, and three of them were left burning. Some of the occupants were wounded.
3. The vehicles were plainly marked with the Red Cross on the sides and roof and there was no military target nearby.
4. In the Muar River fighting a party of prisoners, including Lieutenant A. Edwards and Cnr. R. Braddon were roped together with about 10 or 12 other prisoners and were marched for some days. One of the party, Sgt. Keillor, had been ill and could not walk. It was officially reported to me by the survivors that he was taken off the string of prisoners, taken aside into the jungle and shortly after that a couple of shots were heard. The Japanese guard returned grinning and the march was resumed. The guard later told the survivors that the sick man had been shot because he could not keep up with them.

(Signed) JOHN W. WRIGHT.

sworn before me at Sydney on the
fourth day of September 1946.

(Signed) A.J. MANSFIELD.
Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

Evidentiary Document No. 5052B.

1506A

The International
Military Tribunal for
the Far East.

The United States of America and others

v.

ARAKI Sadao and others.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, FREDERICK CHARLES STUART, of 2a Liverpool Street, North Fitzroy in the state of Victoria make oath and say:-

On 26th January 1942 I was Senior Representative of the Australian Red Cross Society and was attached to the British Base Hospital at Alexandra, Singapore.

On Saturday, February 14th 1942 at approximately 4.30 p.m. the hospital was stormed by Japanese troops. Entering the main ground floor corridor from the south east end and over the back balcony, these troops raced through the building, bayonetting and shooting all who came in their path, leaving behind them a path of death and destruction. There could not be any mistaking the nature of the building. All the medical staff were wearing Red Cross Brassards, the beds had Red Cross counterpanes and the conventional markings were on the outside and the inside of the building. A huge Red Cross approximately 40 feet square was on the ground immediately in front of the building. There was no hostile act whatever from the hospital to provoke this attack. With 16 patients and two medical officers I retired to No. 2 Operating Theatre on the ground floor during the raid. I saw two British boys bayoneted. They were members of the Manchester Regiment. After the raid I saw quite a number dead who had been bayoneted or shot. I assisted bringing into the wards several who had been wounded. After the raid 46 dead bodies were lying in the corridor. These bodies were collected and buried on Monday 16th. The raid lasted about 30 minutes.

These troops entered No. 1 Operating Theatre on the opposite side of the main corridor to where I was located. An operation was in progress on a lad from the Loyals Regiment. He was under the anaesthetic. Two doctors and two medical orderlies were in attendance. One of the Japanese thrust his bayonet through the body of the patient. Without any provocation or warning the other Japanese turned upon the medical staff and killed one doctor and one orderly and wounding the other two. I saw this scene after the raid had ended. I assisted in bringing the wounded doctor and orderly into the surgical ward. I obtained the above details from them. Dozens of dead bodies were picked up in the hospital grounds at nightfall and were placed in slit trenches for burial.

I do not know what unit of the Japanese was responsible for this

tragedy other than information given by a Japanese officer who visited the hospital on Monday, February 16th. He was a lieutenant. He said it was the Imperial Guards who entered the hospital first. He spoke very good English. These troops were dressed in tropical green uniforms, steel helmets and usual military equipment. Their uniforms were camouflaged with branches of trees and twigs. Many of them were like walking shrubs. These men were all about 6 feet tall. Most of the Japanese seen later were short in stature, about the 5 foot mark. The Commanding Officer of the hospital, 8 other officers and myself escaped death and injury. The C.O. Colonel J.W. Craven, contacted the enemy after the raid but could not get any satisfaction from them. He pointed to the Red Cross brassards and markings but he was brushed away and no notice taken of him. There did not appear to be any officer in charge of the Japanese.

Towards evening the Japanese mustered all patients who were on the ground floor, also a few staff and marched then off to the rear of the hospital. They numbered 183. Many of the patients were in pyjamas, many without footwear, some on crutches, others with limbs in plaster, heads bandaged, etc. Only two of these men were seen again. They escaped from custody during an artillery bombardment, and returned to the hospital. These men reported the terrible screams of the men. They were evidently bayoneted on Sunday, February 15th. One Japanese was seen wiping the blood off his bayonet. Later on, enquiries were made as to the welfare of the men, but the Japanese replied that they did not have any prisoners of war. A few days later a Japanese officer told the C.O. that our men had been buried in shell holes, with Japanese dead, about half a mile to the rear of the hospital. The total killed and believed dead as a result of the raid is 323, of whom 230 were patients. The R.M.C. lost 47% of the medical personnel and 55% of the officers on the staff.

Late on Sunday, February 15th, and on Monday, February 16th, a different type of Japanese entered the hospital. This crowd forcibly looted everybody of anything of value, such as watches, fountain pens, rings, cigarette cases, trinkets, money, etc. These articles were never returned. The store rooms were wrecked and food carried off by the case. The pack store where patients' personal belongs are stored was entered - clothing, footwear, etc. was carried off. They even used this store, which was in the centre of the hospital, as a latrine, completely fouling it.

I was a prisoner of war for three and a half years in four camps on Singapore Island. I saw plenty of face slapping and hitting with sticks, pieces of wood and iron, but no actual killings during the whole period. I lost four stone over the three and a half years. [No recognition whatever was accorded me as representative of the Red Cross Society.

Evidentiary document No. 5052B.

3.

Application was made repeatedly for some consideration to Red Cross personnel, but this was refused on each occasion.]

SWORN at Melbourne in the)
state of Victoria this the) (Signed) F.C. STUART.
27th day of September 1946)

Before me

(Signed) FLORENCE B. SUHR, J.P.
Central Bailiwick.

1507A

P. 1

Auckland,
NEW ZEALAND.

12th June 1946.

[Joseph Wilfred CRAVIN solemnly and sincerely declares as follows:]

I am medical Superintendent of the Auckland Public Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand. I reside at the Medical Superintendent's residence at the Hospital, Auckland.

[I was on the Reserve of Officers Territorial Army Royal Army Medical Corps on the outbreak of World War II. I was posted by the War Office to the Alexandra Military Hospital, Singapore, and appointed Officer Commanding. My rank then was Lieutenant Colonel and I was holding that position when Singapore fell to the Japanese, on the 15th February 1942.

About 4 p.m. on the 14th February 1942 the Japanese overran the Hospital which was clearly marked with Red Cross markings. A number of patients and staff were killed and wounded by explosives and bayonets. About 200 more patients and staff were removed under escort by the Japanese. They were kept in three very small rooms without food or water or any attention till midday on the 15th February 1942, when they were taken out in small groups and bayoneted to death.

During May 1942, at the request of the British Malaya Command, I compiled a full and detailed report of the incidents surrounding the overrunning of the Alexandra Military Hospital by the Japanese. I handed this report to Brigadier Stringer, D.S.O., O.B.E., Deputy Director Medical Services Malaya Command. I retained a copy of this report and on my release as a prisoner of war about the 14th September 1945, I handed my copy of this report to an officer attached to the War Crimes Investigation Commission, at Changi Gaol, Singapore.

On the 12th June 1946 I was shown by Detective Jones an extract of my report referred to above. This extract reads as follows:-

"Tues. 17 Feb. 1942.

The Japanese G.O.C. called at the hospital at 3 p.m. Nipponese time. Through an interpreter he expressed regret for the hard time the hospital had had, and assured me that the Japanese were hard fighters but kindly captors and that we had nothing to fear. The Japanese proverb about nursing the wounded bird to the hunter's breast was quoted to us as an assurance. This is what I gathered. Before leaving he visited parts of the hospital and finally I was told that I was to regard his visit as being that of a direct representative of the Japanese Emperor, and that no higher honour could be paid us."

Very kind
Tenno

I identify this extract as being a true extract from the report which I made in May 1942.

I have been shown a photograph by Detective Jones and I identify it as being Lieut. General Renya MUTAGUCHI, who was the Japanese General Officer Commanding referred to in the extract above.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927.

Declared at Auckland this 12th day)
of June 1946, before me)

(Signed) J.W. CRAVIN.

(Signed) GLADYS FOWLER, J.P.
Justice of the Peace in
and for the Dominion of
New Zealand.

Statement taken and witnessed by:-

(Signed) D.L. JONES.
Detective 3272

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

NO. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

-against-

ARAKI, SADA0 AND OTHERS.

1. DERRICK RANALD MAIN of 15 STAFFORD STREET, BARDON, BRISBANE, in the STATE OF QUEENSLAND, make oath and say as follows:-

I was QX.12878 GNR. DERRICK RANALD MAIN of the 2/10 FIELD REGIMENT, when I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Singapore on the 15th February, 1942. I was sent to Changi on the 17th February, 1942, where I remained for three weeks and was then sent to the Great World Camp in Singapore.

2. Conditions at Changi were not good and food was fairly short. The Japanese did not interfere with us during these three weeks. I went to Great World Camp on the 22nd March, 1942, I was working on the docks and in warehouses loading general ordnance stores including ammunition.

3. A number of bashings occurred each day, some were severe and some were slight. One concerned Gnr. FERGUSON, a member of an Anti-Tank Regiment. We were working amongst stores and he had taken some tins of butter. We were searched by guards, he was the only one on whom anything was found. He was taken to the guard house, and we were able to see through the windows the bashing he received. They knocked him down and kicked him, and hit him with rifles; this lasted for half an hour. He was bleeding from the eyes and mouth when he came back, but he did not suffer any permanent injury. (No preliminary investigation or trial was held.)

4. On another occasion Gnr. FERRAR of the 2/10 Field Regiment was caught eating a tin of milk and a Japanese named "SEQUESTA" tied him to a tree with his hands behind him and set about him with a shovel. He was then taken to Japanese Headquarters. He had blood on his arms and legs and was laid up for three or four days after he came back from Headquarters. I did not actually see the bashings he received at Headquarters, (but he informed me and I verily believe that he was thrashed with a riding crop and a golf stick at intervals during the night.)

5. I went back to Changi on the 23rd December, 1942, and was there until 14 March, 1943; conditions then were bad. Food was short and we were reduced to eat hedge, grass and potato tops and anything we could get. Some of the men resorted to eating dogs and cats, (and I have actually eaten cat myself.)

6. In March, 1943, I went to THAILAND.

(Signed) DIEREK R. MAIN.

SWORN BEFORE ME AT
BRISBANE, ON THE 28th DAY
OF AUGUST, 1946.

(Signed) A.J. MANSFIELD.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND.

1509A P. 1 *

Evidentiary Document # 5061.

NX59561 Lieut. Frank RAMSBOTHAM, 2/20 Australian Inf. Battalion, being duly sworn, gives the following evidence;

I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 February 1942 and went with working parties into Singapore early in March 1942 with Capt. Gayden, from the same Battalion.

VC

On one occasion my party was caught with tobacco in their haversacks and in their pockets and we were told to report to the Japanese HQ at OUTRAM ROAD school next morning. I took the men down ~~and~~ we were brought before Lieut. Choisawa, who asked us for evidence. We told him we had no evidence and that the men had simply taken the tobacco. He sentenced the whole party to receive 25 lashes each, which were to be administered at once. I was told to take the party outside the room and I was then called in and told I must watch the proceedings. The men were brought in one at a time and thrashed across the back, from the neck down to the buttocks with riding whips. When the 25 lashes had been administered the men were grabbed by two Japanese privates, their hands were twitched together with telephone wire which was so tight that it cut into their wrists. They were then taken out and tied to a fence outside the HQ in the sun with no hats. During this time a Japanese medical officer, whose name I do not know, and Sgt. Maj. Fuji came into the room and tossed to see who would do the next belting. The Japanese medical officer lost most of the tosses so took a riding whip and went outside and lashed the men across the face while they were tied up to the fence. Three riding whips had already ~~been broken~~ when it came to my turn I was given 25 strokes around the kidneys with the butt end of the whip handle. As a result I suffered bruised kidneys and was confined in hospital for a couple of days.

After the punishment had been administered the men were all taken away and put into refrigeration van which was entirely without ventilation, still with their hands tied behind their backs. They were very crowded inside, and I was told to stand to attention outside and keep guard on penalty that if any man got out I would be held responsible. I remained there for about half an hour and then decided that if something was not done the men would eventually die from suffocation, so I went and saw the interpreter about the matter. I was given a slap in the face and was told that he would try and do something when the officer went out for lunch. The officer went out in about one hour's time, and the interpreter came down and told me I could open the door a foot. By this time four men had fainted and the floor of the car was just a sea of sweat. All the men were in fairly bad condition. Later in the afternoon, Major Schnider came down and the door was kept open from then on. He went down and saw the Japanese officer and we were then sent back to camp. Next day we were all forced to work irrespective of what injuries we were suffering from. On the following day we were able to get a spell for most of the troops.

On one occasion I saw a man standing outside the Japanese HQ, after having been very badly assaulted. He had been put into a bath of boiling water, brought out and thrashed, then put into the bath again, and so on. He was badly burnt and subsequently lost a lot of skin. He was an Australian and a member of 2/10 Fd. Regt., but I do not know his name.

On another occasion a young Chinese boy about 13 or 14 years of age came to give us some bread from a basket he was carrying. He came over to me where I was standing a little apart from the other men, and offered me the bread. However, as we had been told that if we accepted anything from the Chinese, they would be thrashed, I waved him away. A Japanese guard, who was a member of what we called "The Black Guards" because of the piece of black netting they always wore across their eyes, came across and hit the boy behind the head with a rifle butt. He then picked him up and waited until a truck was coming along the road at a decent speed and then threw him under the wheels. The truck passed right over him and he lay in the gutter. I think he was killed because when we came out again at night he was still there.

Taken and sworn before
me at SYDNEY

(Signed) F. RAMSBOTHAM.

(Signed) A.J. MANSFIELD.
Commissioner.

Boy
killed

1510A

P. 1

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AT RIVER VALLEY AND HAVELOCK ROAD
CAMPS, SINGAPORE.

"Bushido"
P 4

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES PHILLIP HEATH, D.S.O., Royal Artillery with permanent home address at ARDMORE COTTAGE, ARDMORE ROAD, PARKSTONE, DORSET, MAKE OATH and say as follows:-

1. I was captured in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942 and was thereafter confined in the following prisoner of war camps during the periods stated:-

	<u>From</u>	<u>Until</u>
CHANGI	18 February 1942	- 15 May 1942
(HAVELOCK ROAD and RIVER VALLEY CAMPS	16 May 1942	- 24 December 1942)
CHANGI	25 December 1942	- 3 June 1945
KRANJI HOSPITAL	4 June 1945	till the cessation of hostilities.

2. I arrived at HAVELOCK ROAD CAMP with a "Labour" Battalion on 16 May 1942. In July 1942 I became Senior British Officer there, taking over from Colonel R.P. BRIDGE, R.A.O.C. Early in August I took over in addition RIVER VALLEY CAMP from Colonel K.H. PRESTON of the Indian Army who returned to CHANGI on account of sickness.

3. RIVER VALLEY and HAVELOCK ROAD Camps were only about 400 yards apart being separated by a small stream and barbed wire fences. I remained Senior British Officer of both camps till they were closed on 24 December 1942 and, during the whole of that period, the two camps were run as a single unit by the Japanese. When I first went to HAVELOCK road Camp the Japanese Commandant of both camps was Lieutenant FUKADA. He was succeeded about September 1942 by Lieutenant KOTANI. When Lieut. FUKADA left, his Adjutant, Lieutenant OKUYAMA, went with him. After their departure Lieutenant KOTANI was assisted by Lieutenant FUKUDA as Officer in Charge of the Guards.

4. On 29 July 1942 about 1415 hours a Japanese soldier came to me in HAVELOCK ROAD Camp with orders that all prisoners of war in the camp were to parade at once and march under his direction. This was done and he conducted the party to a field outside RIVER VALLEY CAMP. There I got permission from a Japanese serjeant to allow cooks and prisoners working on repairs to Japanese waggons in camp to dismiss. This left on parade all officers, clerks, camp-employed sick and men without boots and all those not ordered to work outside the camp that afternoon by the Japanese Guards. We were joined by a similar parade from RIVER VALLEY Camp and formed into a square. Lieutenant FUKADA and his interpreter arrived and the latter read out "Instructions" issued by the former; I attach hereto copy of

these "instructions", marked "EXHIBIT 'A' ".

5. The other ranks were then marched away by Japanese N.C.O's and, as soon as the officers were dismissed, I followed them accompanied by Major C.H.D. WILD, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Lieutenant FUKADA unsuccessfully tried to persuade me not to do so.

6. (The prisoners (strength about 400) had been collected on an open space with a very uneven stony surface and were being forced by the Japanese with blows and shouts to run round in a large circle. Most of the men were sick or had bare feet owing to the shortage of boots; others were clerks, Warrant Officers, etc. who were employed in the Camp.)

7. soon after I had arrived on the scene Lieutenant FUKADA also appeared. I immediately protested to him but he took no notice. I also sent for a doctor to weed out the sick. The doubling about went on for about thirty-five minutes and then Lieutenant FUKADA addressed the men in a long speech the gist of which was that they were "slackers". In the course of this speech he also stated "I have proved to you that you can dance in bare feet, therefore you can work in bare feet".

8. previous to this incident we had had no warning that Lieutenant FUKADA was dissatisfied with the prisoners' work or the numbers provided for working parties. Nor had any effort been made to find out the reason for any of the individual men being in camp or whether they were guilty of laziness or any other offence. Neither had we any subsequent repercussions or explanation of it. My personal view is that Lieutenant FUKADA wished to discourage demands which Lieutenant Colonel PRESTON had been making regarding the necessity for boot repairing facilities.

9. Accommodation was very bad, 201 men being accommodated in each hut of 120 feet by 18 feet. The huts were each of two floors and the only places a man could stand upright were in the gangway running down the middle or on the extreme edge of the upper floor. There were no separate huts for eating, recreation or any other purposes.

10. For several months after I went to HAVELOCK ROAD CAMP no arrangements for repair or replacement of boots and clothing, which wore out very rapidly under the working conditions, existed in either Camp.

11. Working conditions were very severe. Frequently I received reports of prisoners who had been struck by their guards.

12. As in other Japanese Camps food was insufficient.

13. Medical stores were in short supply during all the time I was Senior British officer in these camps; there was no adequate hospital

accommodation or equipment, e.g. no beds were provided and the hospital consisted of the normal attap hut described above. The worst cases were taken to CHANGI Camp Hospital but transport was not regularly provided even for them. 7

SWORN by the aforesaid CHARLES PHILLIP HEATH)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of West-) (Signed) C.P. HEATH.
minster this Eighth day of JANUARY, 1946)

Before me,
(Signed) R.D.L. KELLY,
Captain, Legal Staff.

Military Department,
Office of The Judge Advocate General,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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

(Signed) A.M. BELL-MACDONALD.
Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

M.I.9 Jap. 17105.

INSTRUCTIONS
TO LAZY PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. I regret that I must give you some instructions, but these instructions are given from the point of view of giving you some spiritual training.

Therefore, I must give them firmly.

But, at the same time, I must express appreciation of the good work done by the diligent men.

2. you have lived with us for some months, therefore we have become affectionate friends.

Bushido
3. We have treated you as our friends, in the spirit of "Bushido" - the traditional generous spirit of the Japanese Army - ever since we came here, because we are soldiers, and you are soldiers, and therefore we should understand each other.

4. But you have responded to this, our "Bushido", by deception and dishonesty.

5. Such conduct is not permitted by "Bushido", and presumably would not be permitted by English standards.

6. And you must be reminded that your intimate and diligent friends are overworking to make up for your idle conduct.

7. You should not be able to think of this without feeling very much ashamed. Such shame should be unendurable.

8. Work should be pleasant and cheerful, but those who will not work must be idle men by nature, or blockheads who have no conscience as human beings.

9. As soldiers, you must have understood these things, therefore, you ought to think how to do your best before thinking of anything else. The history of human beings has taught us that it is always possible to work, whatever the conditions may be. To say that you have no shirts and no shoes is an improper excuse.

10. Work from today. Do not wait until tomorrow. And you must bear the above-mentioned instructions firmly in mind.

Of course we shall do our best to make better your conditions. Those who are idle will be severely punished as from tomorrow. please understand this fact.

(LIEUTENANT K. FUKUDA)

26th July, 2602
(1942)

(X) (STAMP).

Evidentiary Document No. 5080.

This is the Exhibit "A" referred to in the Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES PHILLIP HEATH, D.S.O., R.A., SWORN before me at 6 Spring gardens in the City of Westminster this eighth day of January 1946.

(Signed) R.D.L. KELLY, Captain,
Legal Staff.

Military Department,
Office of the J.A.G.
London, S.W. 1.

1511A

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION

OF

No. 2586617 Sgt. G.V.P. PICOZZI, Royal Corps of Signals having been duly sworn states:-

I am 30 years of age, of British Nationality, born at London. My permanent home is (NIL).

I am at present living at Pearl's Hill prison, Singapore where I am acting as a warder.

The following is an account of my experiences in The Military Gaol in Pearl's Hill Prison, Singapore, where I was incarcerated from August 1943 until August '44.

I was locked up in cell 19 D Block. There were 13 other soldiers there when I arrived and when I saw them I realised that this was indeed hell on earth. They were covered in septic scabies, were suffering from beri-beri and in many cases dysentery. Everyone was hopelessly undernourished and terribly thin, the average weight being about 7 stone. The food was totally inadequate - three meals a day consisting in all of some 8 ozs. of rice with a little soup and an occasional fish head. For five months we all but starved to death and I personally went down from 12 stone to 6 stone 2 lbs. by which time I was very sick with scabies and beri-beri. On asking or rather begging for medicine I was told to hurry up and die as there was no treatment for such as I. In seven months I had been in solitary confinement as I was still an untried prisoner and my state of mind was such that I just wanted to die.

Everyone lived in constant fear of the guards as severe beatings were the punishment for the slightest offence. The following are some of the worst atrocities which I witnessed:-

1. In March or April 1944 there was in prison with me an old Greek priest from Malacca. He was suffering from severe scabies and one night when he was moaning in his cell the guard went in and kicked and beat him. He died the same night. The guard who murdered him is himself now a prisoner in the gaol and I have identified him as YAMNISHI.

2. Chinese and Eurasians ^{to walk} have been carried out on stretchers to be beheaded, too sick ~~to~~ ^{to} walk or even crawl. Young Chinese, too young to die, have left for execution shouting for victory for the Allies and showing us the way to die for King and Country.

3. The most pathetic sight was seven Eurasians, some of them my friends in peacetime, whose only crime was that they had taken news into Changi Camp which was common practice in Singapore. For this they were condemned to death after promises from the Japs that they would be excused if they became good citizens. They were beheaded on 26 Nov. '43.

mental torture

4. When Hatfield was condemned to die he was kept in an empty cell for six days prior to his execution. He was in a very bad state and was handcuffed and without bedding. He had a horror of beheading and the guards never lost an opportunity of tormenting him with reminders of what was to come. His mental anguish must have been almost unbearable. From a 16 stone man he had become a 7 stone wreck and was executed on 6 Dec. '43.
5. An Indian soldier was kicked in the back by a guard and completely crippled. He could not walk and eventually died. The guard who murdered him is himself now a prisoner in the gaol and I have identified him as NIHARA HIDEO.
6. A Chinese man was driven mad by constant beatings and eventually killed himself by bashing his head against the wall of his cell. The guard who was responsible for this man's death is himself now a prisoner in the gaol and I have identified him as KAMATA.
7. An English POW named Brown of the Loyal Regiment was driven mad by constant beating and general illtreatment. The guard responsible for this is himself now a prisoner in the gaol and I have identified him as MINO. He was also in charge of the issue of rations and made sure that the British and Australian POW were almost starved to death.
8. Two Australians died of starvation and general illtreatment in July 1943. The man who is partially responsible for their death is MORIMOTO who is now a prisoner in the gaol.
9. I have personally been illtreated by the following guards who are now prisoners in the gaol and who I have identified:-
 - (a) HIEDA - Knocked me unconscious three times with his sword butt and made me crawl one mile on my hands and knees when I was sick with dysentery and malaria and could not walk. He did this just for the pleasure of seeing my sores cut and bleeding.
 - (b) MURATA - When I was unable to walk and was crawling along he kicked me in the face because I was not going fast enough. It has left a scar on my forehead.
 - (c) SATO - Took particular delight in torturing me by making me crawl about and beating me when I was too sick to move.
10. The following guards also delighted in illtreating prisoners. They are all in gaol and have been identified by me:-
 - (a) TSUKUDA, Keiji - reduced already meagre rations and kicked sick prisoners.
 - (b) KOGA - general illtreatment.

1512A

In the International
Military Tribunal for
the Far East.

Evidentiary Document #5428

The United States of America and Others

v

ARAKI, Sadao and Others

Affidavit

I, Roderick Graham Wells of Tatura in the State of Victoria formerly W114024 Lieutenant R. G. Wells of 8th Division Signals make oath and say:-

1. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 February 1942. I subsequently went to Sandakan and Kuching in Borneo and was sent from Kuching on 8 March 1944 to Outram Road Gaol to serve a sentence of 12 years' penal servitude with hard labour imposed on me by a Japanese court-martial. I arrived at Outram Road Gaol on 11th March 1944 and remained there until 3rd April 1945 when I was removed to Changi Hospital.

2. I saw many instances of maltreatment of prisoners at Outram Road Gaol.

An Englishman named Bradley was extremely sick. His testicles were about six inches in diameter due to excessive water caused by beri beri. Whilst in this condition, a guard struck him, kicked him on the head and then in the testicles. He continued to kick him until Bradley became unconscious. Bradley died about four months later. The most usual form of punishment was face slapping and reduction of rations. Prisoners working in the garden were kicked, beaten and made to stand in the blazing sun for up to an hour and a half for such things as trying to eat green leaves from the plants.

3. Everyone was extremely weak and sick from malnutrition. Even to walk was an absolute effort, let alone work. The food consisted of five or six ounces of rice per day at the most, but for one period of seven months we had nothing but a soup made by boiling tapioca flour in water and adding pepper.

4. The sole bedding issued consisted of a wooden block to rest the head on, two boards about six inches wide, one inch deep and six feet long to lie on and two very thin worn out blankets. The prison was vermin infested.

5. There were practically no medical supplies and the only medical treatment was that provided by a medical orderly who occasionally came around.

6. The work was very monotonous. For nine months we were picking hemp, a conglomeration of hemp from workshops. We were made to pick out threads in order that they could be made into rough rope. We had to sit cross-legged in an atap roofed shed with no walls and a leaking roof from morning to night. We had to work in absolute silence and were forbidden to look anywhere other than directly to the front. We were being continuously watched by a guard while we worked. If insufficient work was completed at the end of the afternoon we lost approximately half our evening meal.

Sworn at Essenden
in the State of Victoria
this the 1st day of October, 1946

)
) /s/ R. G. Wells, Lieut.
) R of O

Before me,

John KUTZ

1573A

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ors.

- against -

ARAKI, Sadao and ors.

Tenno
P5

I, Penrod Vance DEAN, residing at 85 Minora Road, Dalkeith, Western Australia, in the Australian Military Forces make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was a Lieutenant in the 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, A.I.F. and was taken prisoner on 15 February 1942 at Singapore.
2. I was taken to Selarang Prisoner of War Camp, from which I escaped on 17 March, with an Australian Corporal. We crossed the Straits of Johore in a small prou and as we approached a small fishing village, our immediate destination, were captured by Tamils and Malays, who handed us over to the Kempei Tai, on 6th April 1942. I spent 4 days with the Kempei Tai, who tortured me by burning cigarettes on my chest and hands and by beating me on the head with bamboos, to force a confession that I was a spy.
3. I was transferred to Curran camp, which was the Sikh Guard camp for Changi and held there until 17th April when I was sent back to the Kempei Tai. I was held there until 24th April, during which time I was asked to sign a statement, which I refused. After four days of beating, burning with cigarettes and electrical shocks, which on one occasion knocked me unconscious, I was handed a statement in Japanese with no English translation, which I was ordered to sign under threats of further torture. I asked for a translation of the document, which was refused and eventually I signed the Japanese document. I was then sent to Outram Road gaol on 24th April.
4. On 18th May 1942 I was brought for trial before a Japanese Court, Martial in Singapore. All the proceedings were in Japanese and there was no translation. I eventually learned that I had received two years solitary confinement. I was then removed to Outram Road gaol in which gaol I remained until 18th May 1944.
5. The cells in Outram Road were 6 ft. by 10 ft., normally one man per cell. Later two or three men were put into each cell. In the cell were three boards to serve as a bed, together with a hard wooden pillow. There was a latrine bucket, which was normally cleared twice a week. There was one blanket. During the two years I was in the gaol, approximately 2,400 military and non-Japanese personnel passed through the gaol. Of those 110 were military, 150 British and Eurasian. The remainder were Chinese, Malays, and Tamils. Of those, approximately 1,000 people died in all. During the same period 3,000 Japanese passed through the gaol, of whom only one died. The most the gaol held at any one period of time, of non-Japanese personnel, was 230.
6. The conditions in Outram Road were appalling. The ration consisted of three meals per day, in all 6 oz. of rice and 1½ pints of watery soup. There was no Japanese doctor in the prison camp and the one English doctor, a prisoner for a short time in the camp, was given no facilities with which to deal with

the sick. He was not even allowed to visit them. The gaol was 250 yards away from Alexandra Hospital, the main hospital of Singapore, but no prisoner was ever sent there, except for one Chinese who tried to commit suicide before trial. He was taken to the Hospital where his head was sewn up and brought back to the gaol for trial.

There were no showers, no towels, no toilet articles of any nature. In order to wash ourselves we were sometimes given a bucket of water to throw over ourselves. For the first six weeks I never left my cell and never had a wash.

When I first arrived in the gaol it was like bedlum. People were screaming all day from pain from their wounds and their beatings. The gaol Commandant used to come and watch us, make no comment and leave. The guards both Korean and Japanese, had complete control over the prisoners. I saw many prisoners beaten and I saw many people die. Examples are as follow:-

On the 10th of May, 1943, 4 Chinese arrived in the prison. They were handcuffed and chained down in their cell. They were in good physical condition. They were dead in six weeks of mal-nutrition and beatings. I saw them often beaten by sticks and sword scabbards.

Davies, an English man, very bigly built, arrived at approximately the same time as I did in April, 1942. He contracted Beri Beri and by August his testicles were 2 feet in diameter. His only method of walking was to carry them in front of him. The Japanese used to bring their friends in to watch him and never did anything to help him, nor permit others to help him. Davies died in October in great agony. He had been beaten many times and he died covered in his own excreta and urine. For five days before his death he had been unable to leave his cell and we were not allowed to help.

C. W. Barter died on the 13th February, 1943, as a result of beating. Shortly before he died, he was very weak, suffering from Beri Beri and Dysentery and on the 12th February, the guard came into his cell and forced him to his feet to carry his latrine bucket out to empty it. At this time Barter was merely skin and bone. He was unable to lift the bucket and tried to drag it along the ground. He was unable to do this however and fell down. The guard beat him and kicked him for hearly five minutes. The next morning he was dead.

Allen, an Australian, died on the 10th July, 1943. After his death, without the knowledge of the Japanese authorities, his body was weighed by our own medical people in Changi. The weight was 56 lbs, approximately what the bones, of themselves, would weigh. For the fortnight before his death, he was not able

to leave his cell, or even to move about. Nevertheless, the guards put rice in a corner of the cell, which Allen was not able to reach. I asked many times to be allowed to feed him but the various guards refused. I was ordered to dress him after his death and when I saw him he was literally bone covered in scales as a result of dry Beri Beri. He was covered in filth.

Hatfield, an Australian Sergeant, was caught in Singapore in May, 1943. He spent three months with the Kempei Tai and was then brought into the gaol in August. He was tried in November, 1943, and sentenced to be executed as a spy. I had some small knowledge of Japanese and I was taken to Hatfield on the 4th December, 1943, who asked me to arrange for him to make a will and for a Priest. Both these requests were refused by the gaol Commandant. Hatfield was taken away from the gaol on the 6th of December, and the Guard who executed him told me later that he had had the pleasure of executing Hatfield in a field at Bukit Timah.

Mrs. Nixon, the only Eurasian woman I saw at Outram Road came in January, 1944. She had been an internee at Changi. She was brought in by the Kempei Tai and confined in the same circumstances as ourselves, without any privacy. She was still there when I left in May, 1944, in solitary confinement.

Father Massino and another Eurasian Priest were brought into the gaol in 1943 and had both been tortured previously by the Kempei Tai. They died of disease in the gaol. Massino was regularly beaten by the guards when they saw him on his knees praying.

Hugh Fraser, the Colonial Secretary, Malaya, arrived with a party at the end of 1943. He had been with the Kempei Tai some four months prior to his arrival. He was beaten by the guards regularly and died after I left.

There was an Englishman, who in May, 1943, developed a form of scabies as the result of which, the whole of the area at the back of his body from the waist to knees, became an open sore, which dripped puss. He was quite unable to sit down or lie down for three months, and was given no treatment, no bandages or rags to wipe the matter coming from the wound. Fortunately eventually, it dried by itself.

Two Chinese women were brought into the gaol on the 26th July, 1943, and were held in the same circumstances and conditions as the men. One woman was in an advanced stage of pregnancy.. She was moved only a few days prior to the birth of her child.

A Chinese boy, aged 12, came into the gaol with his mother. She was put into one cell and he in another. He died of Beri Beri in about nine weeks. I carried his body when he was dead. It was all puffed out and his head was so swollen that the features were

not obviously recognisable as human.

A number of people went mad under these conditions. The Japanese method of treatment was to put three or four more people into the cell to look after the lunatic. In most cases the mad man died because he refused to eat. On several occasions he injured his companions.

Major Smith who arrived at the end of November, 1943, had had his jaw broken by the Kempei Tai during interrogation. It was exceedingly difficult for him to eat. He was refused treatment in the prison, the Japanese answer being if he had told the truth he would not have had his jaw broken.

At the end of 1943, the Prison authorities sent some of the worst sick away from Outram Road to Changi Hospital. In almost every case the men sent were about to die, and the Doctors in the Hospital told me that these sick men were impossible to save and it appeared that the Japanese were sending them so that the official death rate in Outram Road would appear to be less than it was in fact.

I had a big cyst on my right hip in September, 1943, from which I suffered for nearly a month. Moreover, my side was enormously swollen and I asked the guard to slice the top of it off, which he did with his sword and then drained the puss. This I took as a kindly act. There was a dispensary in the gaol and a Japanese orderly with a large number of drugs and instruments, who refused to treat me. In August, 1942, two Japanese escaped from their portion of the gaol and as a punishment for three weeks all the prisoners had to sit to attention, that is on their heels and cross legged, from 7 in the morning till 9.30 at night. The daily ration was 3 ounces of rice, a small bowl of water and a piece of rock salt.

I had one pair of shorts during the whole period April, 1942, to September, 1943. This was the case with many of us. In September, 1943, we were issued with one Japanese shirt and a pair of shorts, which had come from diseased Japanese sick. These garments were washed once a month and owing to their refusal to allow us to number or mark the garments, no prisoner normally ever received his own garment back. In view of the diseased nature of most of the prisoners, under this system it was impossible for anyone to remain healthy. In a short time everyone had scabies

It is difficult to describe the cells in which we lived. There was blood and puss stains on the wall, where people had wiped the hands they had used to dry their wounds. Piles of scaly skin lay in the corners. There were bed bugs in the boards of the bed. We were never shaved and had to cut our nails by scraping them on the concrete floors. All the guards were masks

when they were on duty in our block of cells. They never touched anything in our cells with their hands, only with their swords or with gloves. Our cells were cleaned to my knowledge, only twice in the two years. On the other hand the block in which the Japanese prisoners were housed was beautifully clean.

Every guard was a law unto himself and one evening a guard would beat us for not being asleep; the next on duty would beat us for being asleep.

There were working parties in the gaol which began in October, 1942, when some of us went out cleaning drains. By May, 1943, other parties had been formed.

It was impossible to keep notes or a diary since cells were searched daily. Outram Road gaol was the Central Gaol for the Japanese Southern Army, so that when a cell was empty we knew either the man had died or had been executed, or was about to be executed.

When I first arrived in the gaol I saw in the open buildings which were around, six fully stocked with cases of tinned milk. I estimate there were between 20 and 30 thousand cases. We got a little for the first month; after that we had milk twice on the Emperor's birthday in 1942 and 1943. The milk was used by the Japanese for themselves in the gaol and as presents to visitors. It was not distributed to other units. There was enough milk in the gaol to supply every prisoner with milk until the end of the war, with a good deal to spare, and Vitamin B was of course our greatest need.

On one occasion a member of the Royal family walked through the gaol at the end of 1942. He never looked into the cells, he merely walked into the passage. On several occasions high ranking officers paid visits to the gaol. They must have seen some of the prisoners at their work or carrying their latrine buckets to be emptied. Prior to such visits, the cell steps would be scrubbed with soap. Soap was never issued to the prisoners for the purpose of washing their bodies.

On the 18th of May, 1944, I left Outram Road gaol and went back to Changi gaol and was put in the tower. I was asked to sign a non-escape form which I did eventually under compulsion. I was then released and became an interpreter, going to Bukit Panjang with 379 officers and men, to dig Japanese fortifications. The Australian Camp Commandant protested to the Japanese Sergeant in charge of the Camp, and to high inspecting officers who visited, as to the nature of the work, but to no avail. In June, 1945, an Australian Private Wilson, was killed in a fall of earth owing to insufficient precautions being taken, during the tunnelling of the hole.

The work parties began at 8 a.m. and marched four or five miles each morning. For the most part, men had no boots. Some used home-made rubber shoes or clogs, others had bare feet. Officers were not permitted to leave the camp, nor allowed to go with the working parties, which normally returned at 6.30 p.m. Towards June 1945, the men began to return from work parties at 10 p.m. in the evening, after working 20 to 30 ft. into the side of a hill by candlelight, and not having eaten since midday. They often came back wet through. No lights were allowed in the camp and the hours were so irregular that it was often very difficult to provide a hot meal at night.

Clothing was very short in the camp and in about July 1945, 50 pairs of Chinese women's bloomers were issued to the great amusement of the villagers as some of the men walked through the streets in them. We had very little medical stores in the camp and although 200 yards away was a medical stores distribution centre, we were unable to obtain any nevertheless. A good deal of beating up by the Guards took place. One order that all men had to salute sentries, provided ample excuse for many beatings.

The ration for working men was 10 oz. of rice daily, 3 oz. of vegetables and occasionally tinned food, which appeared to be Red Cross supplies, since I saw Red Cross parcels in the stores. The ration for a sick man was about 30 percent less. This affected the camp basic ration, as about 50 percent of the camp were sick.

SWORN in Tokyo this the)
 day of)
November 1946,)

Before me,

(F.E. MOSTYN)
Major, Legal Staff.

1514A

Evidentiary Document No. 5397.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
OF THE FAR EAST.

NO. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

against

ARAKI, Sadao and others.

I, Alexander Gordon WEYNTON of Castlemaine, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Lieutenant in the Australia Military Forces make oath and say as follows:-

1. On 8th March, 1944, I was shipped from Kuching to Singapore to serve a sentence of 10 years imprisonment imposed on me by a Japanese Court on 29th February, 1944. Nineteen other prisoners who had been sentenced to imprisonment by the same Court accompanied me.

2. On 11th March, 1944, we were taken to Outram Road Gaol. We were each given a shirt and a pair of shorts. Our own clothing was taken from us. Each of us was given a blanket, three wooden boards 6 feet long x 3 inches wide and a block of wood 1 foot long by 4 inches square; this block was slightly hollowed on one side to serve as a pillow. The pieces of board were for use as a bed. We were placed two men to a cell which was ten feet long by 4 feet wide by 12 feet high and made of concrete. There was an opening about a foot square in the top of the ceiling. There was just room for two men to lie down side by side. These cells had been previously used by the British to house one Asian prisoner in each.

3. Three times a day we received a soup made from root vegetables and refuse from the plates of Japanese prisoners in the gaol boiled in water. We also received eight ounces of rice per day; once or twice a week we received a fried fish head. We received a quarter of a pint of water three times a day. The Japs refused to exceed this quantity as it would necessitate emptying the latrine can more than once a day.

4. For the first three or four days we were not permitted to leave the cells but were compelled to sit throughout the day cross-legged at attention. We could hear from the other cells the sounds of people being beaten and their screams.

5. After that we were taken out to work each day from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. Some of the prisoners were engaged on various fatigues around the gaol, others in the gaol garden and the balance picking hemp. For hemp picking we were compelled to sit cross-legged on the ground. If the guard considered that a prisoner had not picked sufficient hemp he would reduce his already meagre ration.

6. All of the 80 prisoners at the gaol at the time of our arrival were suffering from scabies. Prisoners were also suffering from dysentery, beri beri and malnutrition diseases. The sick were taken each day into an area which was marked off by four posts stuck in the ground with a covering over the top of these sticks. The sick were laid out under this cover with a guard over them. They were not allowed to talk. If they could sit up they were compelled to pick hemp. This sick party varied from 10 to 25 in a total complement of 80 to 85 prisoners. They only received half the normal food ration. They received no medical attention but were occasionally visited by a doctor who would decide whether to send any to hospital.

7. On 18th May, 1944, I was too sick to stand up and was sent to Changi Internment Camp Hospital suffering from dysentery, beri bero, scabies and pellagra. I remained there until 14th April, 1945, when I was returned to the gaol.

8. I was put on fatigue work until the first week in July, 1945, when I was sent to the Fukittimah Rifle Range. The work here was very heavy for prisoners in our weakened condition. It consisted of pick and shovel work, tunnelling, and its associated activities. The general nature of the work was erecting defensive positions for the Japanese.

9. Upon my return from hospital in April, 1945, I found that the food ration had been reduced to 6 ounces of rice per day, a spoonful of boiled green vegetables, and a small quantity of boiled blachan, which is made from decomposed prawns and crabs. That was all the food we received, until our release in August, 1945.

10. The sick were treated in the same manner as prior to my evacuation to hospital with the exception that they were not visited by a doctor.

11. Beatings were frequent and savage throughout the whole period of my confinement. Pieces of wood, swords and scabbards were used for the purpose.

V G [A British artilleryman named Bradley was beaten on numerous occasions particularly by Japanese good conduct prisoners No. 52 and No. 66, who acted as guards. He was very badly maltreated a week before his death by guard No. 52. He was in a weakened condition. He had been sick and on half rations for some time. He was picked up and thrown down on to the ground. His arms, legs, neck and any part of his body that was projecting were screwed until he screamed at the top of his voice. His face was rubbed in the dirt. He was badly beaten about the body and kicked in the ribs, face and groin. He lost a large quantity of skin. I was in the cell adjoining his when he died. He was screaming and groaning. Nothing was done to help him; he was not

given medical attendance or attention. The guards withheld food and water from him on a number of occasions right up to the time of his death. Gradually his screams and groans became weaker and weaker and then he died a week after being beaten by No. 52.

I saw a Dutch Eurasian receive a similar beating to that which I have described as being administered to Bradley.

Another Dutchman named Kris was badly beaten up while suffering from dysentery and beri beri.

I was myself badly beaten and kicked in the ribs and on the thigh, for talking to the man sitting next to me. I had broken skin down the left side of my hip for three weeks after this.

✓ 12. In December, 1944, or January, 1945, a B29 which had been shot down in raids over Singapore caught fire. Two members of the crew were severely burnt. They were brought in to Outram Road Gaol. They were just one mass of burns and were black from head to foot. They were placed in a cell but were not allowed any medical treatment.

13. In June, 1945, I saw a party of nine Allied Airmen taken out from their cells on a Saturday afternoon. They were accompanied by a heavily armed guard and a Japanese burial party. Some of this party were Japanese good conduct prisoners. Several days later some of them told me that the 9 airmen had had their heads taken off and that they had helped to bury them.

14. In all between May and July, 1945, I saw 17 Allied airmen and 15 Chinese civilians taken out in similar circumstances for execution. The burial party returned but the prisoners did not. The burial party were in a dirty condition, as though they had been digging when they returned. I had some contact with the airmen as I was engaged in taking latrine cans to and from their cells. They told me that they had not been tried.

15. I was released when the Japanese surrendered in August, 1945.

SWORN AT TOKYO THIS)
THE 21ST DAY OF)
NOVEMBER, 1946)
BEFORE ME

(Sgd).A..G..Weynton

(Sgd).Thomas.F..Mornane
Lieutenant-Colonel
Australian Military Forces

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN
THE MATTER OF KRANJI NO. 2 CAMP, SINGAPORE.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, No. 125474 Major JAMES WILLIAM DOUGLAS BULL, Royal Army Medical Corps, specialist radiologist, with permanent home address at St. Oswald's House, Stony Stratford, in the County of Buckingham MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS:

1. I was captured in SINGAPORE in February 1942. I was at CHANGI POW Camp from February 1942 to May 1944. I then went to KRANJI NO. 1 Camp from May 1944 until April 1945. I then moved to KRANJI NO. 2 Camp where I remained until hostilities ended.
2. I have read the affidavit of Major Bradshaw who was senior British officer at KRANJI No. 2 Camp and I agree with him about the distinction between KRANJI No. 1 and KRANJI No. 2 Camps. (I was senior medical officer at KRANJI No. 2 Camp.)
3. I agree with paragraph 3 of Major Bradshaw's affidavit which sets out the work which the inmates of KRANJI No. 2 were supposed to do.
4. With regard to medical conditions generally at the camp I have this report to make:-

Deficiency diseases: Beri-beri was most prominent and was always on the increase. For example in April 1945 only two cases of beri-beri were unable to go to work. In May this number had risen to nine and in June to 35 and July to 43. During this time at least an equal number of people had symptoms of beri-beri but were just able to continue their work. By the end of July nearly 100 men had beri-beri symptoms. Despite repeated requests which I made for rice polishings these were only provided from mid-June to mid-July. Even so only four pounds daily was supplied which was about one seventh of the amount we wanted. A slight improvement was shown among those favoured few to whom rice polishings were given.

Malaria: No anti-malarial precautions were permitted in the vicinity of the camp and it was thought that the incidence would be very high, particularly as the second quarter of the year is the season for malaria.

Incidence: Table 1 shows the figures. No case suffered from very gross anaemia in spite of the great number of relapses in many individuals. There was one case of cerebral sub-tertian malaria which recovered. In view of the lack of anti-malarial measures it was considered that the incidence was not unduly high.

Table 1.

1945	Slides examined	Total			Relapses			Primary		
		BT	MT	TOT	BT	MT	TOT	BT	MT	TOT
April	86	25	9	34	17	4	21	8	5	13
May	265	71	11	82	47	4	51	24	7	31
June	297	85	14	99	74	6	80	11	8	19
July	370	109	16	125	89	7	96	20	9	29
To 22 August	253	84	11	95	73	3	76	11	8	19
Grand Total	<u>1271</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>111</u>

Dysentery: The camp was virtually free from dysentery until July when there was a small outbreak of a mild bacillary form. Fortunately there were no serious cases and never more than nine at any one time; thus it will be seen that the outbreak never reached epidemic proportions. However, ascaris was very common and was the cause of much diarrhoea and a variety of abdominal symptoms. It is estimated that nearly half the camp suffered from this infection.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: Two cases were diagnosed in July (strongly positive sputum). They were both very active cases and both in very under-nourished men ex-PALEMBANG. Facilities for X-ray and artificial pneumo-thorax were available within 300 yards but were repeatedly refused.

Diphtheria: There were four cases of skin diphtheria, all appearing in July. All had large leg ulcers, but none of the cases was seriously ill.

As no facilities were available for isolation the T.Bs., diphtherias and dysenteries had to be housed underneath huts. The head-room amounted to about four feet making medical examination and nursing very difficult. Furthermore much of the dust from the floor above inevitably came down on these unfortunate patients.]

Tropical skin ulcers: These were very common and left many men off work, some for several weeks. Fortunately none became very severe or developed complications and amputation of a limb never had to be considered.

Injuries: Considering the highly dangerous nature of the work being performed and the lack of proper precautions, the injury rate was relatively low. One man was buried by a fall of earth and suffocated to death before he could be dug out. No other injury incapacitated anyone for more than a month.

Hospital accommodation: This was grossly inadequate in every respect. It was impossible to obtain beds for all the patients and mattresses were supplied only to the most serious cases. In the first few

weeks no mattresses at all were available. No sheets were available at any time. There was extreme overcrowding. Not more than nine inches separated each bed-space. Only one bed pan and one urine bottle were provided for the whole hospital. No bowls or basins were provided at all.

Operating theatre: Part of a hut was improvised as a theatre and electric light was available from an engine in the adjacent camp. On three occasions, however the engine was deliberately stopped before the completion of an operation at night, and candles or burning red palm oil had to be used as illumination.

Drugs: Deficiencies were far too numerous to list, but the arrival of Red Cross supplies made an enormous difference.

Rations: These were quite insufficient and the prisoners of war suffered seriously from under-nourishment.

Camp hygiene:

i. Latrines: Bore-holes and deep trench latrines were used. The chief difficulty encountered was the total absence of a supply of wood for latrine tops in spite of repeated requests. Nails and screws were also not available. As a result living quarters had to be partially stripped to obtain wood and nails. This never became a menace in the camp.

ii. Water: The supply was adequate but the number of showers grossly inadequate - one per hundred men. There would have been no difficulty about supplying further showers but all requests were disregarded.

iii. Cooking: Facilities were grossly inadequate in every way. One small cockhouse had to feed the whole camp.

iv. Housing accommodation: Gross overcrowding existed due to the insufficient accommodation. Thirteen huts were allotted to house the other ranks (15 officers in one small hut 32 feet by 15 ft. - 32 square feet per head), and the average number per hut was 69. To alleviate the congestion a number of men were allowed to sleep under the huts, the number averaging nine perhut. The huts were of a uniform size measuring 96 feet long by 15 feet wide and having a floor space of 1440 square feet. Each man was thus allowed a space of approximately 20 square feet and when it is considered that the normal floor space is 60 feet some idea of the extent of the overcrowding can be obtained. It might also be added that a much greater space is allowed to troops in tropical stations. (Straits settlement 100 square feet)./

Sick and working figures:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Hospital</u>	<u>No Duty</u>	<u>Total Sick</u>	<u>Total Working Party</u>	<u>Percentage of Working Party required by Imp. Japanese Army</u>
April 1 1945	1	3	4	602	-
15	9	18	27	572	95.3
May 1	11	23	34	558	93.0
15	40	11	51	545	90.8
June 1	31	39	70	534	89.0
15	37	31	68	542	90.3
(Strength increased by 300)					
July 1	39	55	94	802	85.8
15	43	54	97	827	88.5
Aug. 1	56	67	123	802	85.8
15	63	84	147	796	85.1
17				737	78.8

The above table shows the hospital figures, no duty personnel, total sick, working party strength and percentage of working party required by the Imperial Japanese Army out at work. The figures for no duty personnel are extremely high owing to the limited hospital accommodation. In places where more normal conditions prevail the majority of these would be hospital patients.

In the early part of August it was obvious that the health of the men was deteriorating and that they were beginning to crack under the strain of hard work and under-nourishment. It became progressively more difficult to maintain working figures. On 17 August the penultimate working day, the working figures had dropped to 737, and had the war continued there is very little doubt that by September it would have been impossible to find 700 fit men to go out to work.

The increase in the number of sick caused very gross overcrowding in the hospital, and many patients who should have been hospitalised were of necessity treated in lines.

The incidence of traumatic leg ulcers contracted at work was ever on the increase.

Conclusions: Judging by Malayan POW working camps there is nothing remarkable to note except perhaps surprise that the sickness was not much higher. When one remembers that a man had only one day's rest in ten, that he arose from his mattressless bed three-quarters of an hour before dawn, hurriedly ate his meagre breakfast, rushed out to work, returned at dusk, ate his evening meal at, or after, dark, had a shower, then visited the medical inspection room for the dressing of his sores by very inadequate artificial light, was then left perhaps half an hour to himself before "lights out" it is very remarkable that so many men were able to continue this without interruption for well over 100 days.

5.

The morale throughout was excellent and the behaviour of the patients in such difficult circumstances also excellent. There were no cases of mental disease. There was some tunnel-phobia, particularly just after the unfortunate individual was buried alive by a fall.

[Practically all requests for improvements in medical conditions were refused.

An operating theatre (first-class by POW standards) existed in the adjacent camp but we were not allowed the use of it. The liver abscess was operated upon in the next camp after the Imperial Japanese Army had been at last persuaded that the man would die if he were not transferred. All other facilities such as they were at the adjacent hospital were also refused.]

Only one death occurred in the camp during the period under review (acute pancreatitis) and one case (suffocation in tunnel) was brought in dead. A doctor Lieutenant NAKI of the Imperial Japanese Army was in medical charge of the camp but never once visited it or consulted me in spite of repeated requests by me to his juniors particularly with regard to the examination and disposal of serious cases.

Comment: No change occurred in the attitude of the Imperial Japanese Army until after the capitulation. Even then the only medical concession they made was that operation cases would be permitted to be transferred to KRANJI No. 1 Hospital. The general lot of the patients was unchanged except that the degree of overcrowding was even greater than before.

5. [From 22 August onwards until the relief by British Forces early in September conditions in the camp slightly improved - for example two tons of rice polishings came in in one day. Prior to this only four pounds were issued daily for the whole camp strength of approximately 1020 and then only for about one month.

6. Furthermore [enormous quantities of Red Cross parcels and stores which had obviously been on SINGAPORE ISLAND for months if not years were sent in to us. In addition large stocks of butter from the cold storage in Singapore were sent in. This was Australian butter which had been there since the capitulation in February 1942. Powdered milk came in in large quantities. We had repeatedly asked for this for our seriously ill cases, particularly those with gastric ulceration. All our requests had always been refused. This proves that the stocks of Red Cross food and milk and butter were available on the island, and that our starvation was not due to the allied blockade.] The persons I regard as being primarily responsible for this were the Camp Commandant, CSM YOSHIKAWA, who was commandant of both KRANJI No. 1 and KRANJI No. 2 camps. It was he who refused my requests for very sick people to be transferred to KRANJI No. 1, which was the hospital camp. He was an unpleasant man and made no secret of his dislike for the British and was in every way brutal and callous towards us. Another person whom I consider as much responsible as YOSHIKAWA was Lieut. NAKI, the doctor. He came to us early in June and made a speech

Evidentiary document # 5077.

6.

on his arrival saying he would give us every assistance. In fact he gave us none. I personally only saw him once after that speech. He never came round the camp and made no effort to get YOSHIKAWA to take in our very sick people. Other personalities include Serjeant-Major MISENU who was the medical NCO. He was not actually cruel but bone idle and of no assistance whatever. Corporal NISHIYAMA acted as quartermaster and to my certain knowledge misappropriated our rations. He used to sell them in the bazaar.

SWORN by the said JAMES WILLIAM DOUGLAS BULL)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of Westminster)
this 17th day of January 1945) (Signed) J.W.D. BULL.

Before me

(Signed) A.M. BELL-MACDONALD.
Major, Legal Staff,
Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General, London.

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

(Signed) A.M. BELL-MACDONALD.
Major, Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

NO. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

ARAKI, SADAO AND OTHERS.

1. BURNETT LESLIE WOODBURN CLARKE of BRISBANE in the STATE of QUEENSLAND, MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, make oath and say as follows:-

I was QX.22806 MAJOR B.L.W. CLARKE, 2/13 A.G.H. 7 AUST. DIVISION, when I became a prisoner of war in the hands of the Japanese Forces.

2. We were captured on the 13th February, 1942, two days before SINGAPORE fell. Our hospital was left alone until approximately 20th February, 1942. A series of Japanese came out, had a rough look over the hospital and told us we had to be moved out to SELERANG BARRACKS within five days.

3. We had approximately 1800 patients on our hands. Two thirds were battle casualties. We asked for time to allow some of these seriously wounded men a chance to recover. The Japanese refused. They supplied us with/certain amount of transport. By over-crowding the vehicles with men and material, everybody received transport to the new area.

4. On arriving at SELERANG we were given a long barrack building which we had to clean up. By cleaning up, I mean wreckage had to be shifted where shells and bombs had exploded. The space allotted to each man was 6 ft. by 3 ft. with no provision for passages between the beds which were jammed up against each other.

5. Our ration of water was one quart per man per day for all purposes. This water was infected and had to be sterilized by boiling before we could drink it. The fuel ration was 2½ lbs. of wood per man per day.

6. It was extremely hot at the time and naturally a great deal of contaminated water was drunk by the men. Dysentery followed. I am not quite certain of the figures, but I believe 5,000 out of 12,000 men got dysentery in the first three months. In addition the hygiene system had completely broken down. The Japanese did not give us any tools to dig latrines. This helped the spread of dysentery. It was approximately ten weeks before they would give us any tools or covering for the latrine pits.

7. After being in SELERANG for two weeks we were ordered to move to ROBERTS BARRACKS about one and a half miles away, the Japanese idea being to make one combined hospital in a separate area. A limited amount of transport was given for this second move, so that really only the sick were transported. The rest walked. Conditions in ROBERTS BARRACKS were worse than in SELERANG. A tremendous amount of damage had been done by bombing and shelling and we had to clean this area up in the same way as we cleaned up SELERANG. We repaired

various buildings, using a little bluffing to get some of the things we wanted. In the meantime the Japanese had put us all on the I.J.A. ration which consisted mainly of rice. Our medical men pointed out that this diet was definitely deficient in proteins, fats, vitamins, etc., and that within two months deficiency diseases would follow, and in April 1942, a large number of men came in suffering from beri beri. This was followed in subsequent months by a great many other deficiency diseases, such as amblyopia, scrotal dermatitis, glossitis, stomatitis, pedialgia (happy feet) and various forms of paralysis. An appeal was made to the Japanese for rice polishings to counteract some of these deficiency diseases.

After some considerable delay, approximately two months, they gave us some rice polishings and told us we could buy some more from them. In my own private opinion the Japanese showed no interest in our food at all. That was the general attitude of the Japanese.

8. My own personal problem was in connection with my skin ward (I was A.I.F. Dermatologist) and with the lack of dressings and medical supplies, an appeal for dressings was answered by receipt of a truck load of old clothes, towels, various discarded bits of linen and other fabric which we had to sterilize ourselves, with no increase in water or fuel ration to help us.

9. About the end of 1942 approximately 150 men were brought in from Kuala Lumpur gaol. These men had been cut off during the war, incarcerated and, in addition to the ordinary deficiency diseases, they were covered with scabies. Up till that time we had no scabies. After this we were not able to eliminate scabies from the prison area in Changi, mainly because the Japanese would not give us any extra medical supplies or dressings. Requests for such matters as hot baths failed to rouse the interest of the Japanese. However, by careful management on our part, we could give a certain number, roughly 40, hot baths per day. More vital drugs of the Benzol group were refused. Scabies rapidly became infected and opened up the way for diphtheria involving the skin. In the early days we had brought in some anti-diphtheria serum, but the Japanese gave no replacement to my knowledge until 1945, and then only very limited amounts, so that only selected serious cases could get the serum. Certain skin diseases, such as tinea, reached tremendous proportion and after our own limited supply which we had brought into the camp had run out, the Japanese only gave us the barest minimum which was totally insufficient to cope with the outbreak of skin diseases.

10. Malaria: Before the war Singapore and lower Johore were malaria free, Japanese made no attempt to control the spread of malaria with the result that over 80 percent of the prisoners were infected with malaria. Owing to the limited supply, our treatment of malaria was totally inadequate. Large numbers of patients who have returned to Australia can tell of 30, 40, or 50 recurrences.

11. With regard to deficiency diseases, appeals were made to the Japanese for...

3.*

response was negligible, but we had been able, by what amounts to bluffing, to get the Japanese to pass over to us large quantities of Marmite which we knew was stored in the British Medical Depot in Singapore. Sometimes the quantity given was adequate, but more often it was totally inadequate. We were reduced to rationing Marmite amongst the very sick. It was impossible to use it as a prophylactic.

12. For the first five months about two ounces of meat per man was brought into the camp twice a week. This ran out about August. A Red Cross ship came in in September 1942 and the Japanese delivered to us fairly large supplies which carried us on for three months. We received food and some medicines. The food consisted of such things as bully beef, ovaltine and marmite. Personal observation here is that it was the intention of the Japanese to fatten the men up prior to removing large parties to other parts. These big parties began to leave CHANGI in late January 1943 up to May 1943. It was subsequently found that the parties referred to had been sent mainly to Burma, Thailand, Borneo, and Japan. After these parties had gone conditions temporarily improved owing to the exodus of such a large number of men. The Japanese said they were going to substitute fish for meat. The majority of the load of fish that was brought into camp consisted of little things about 2" to 3" long which appeared to be several days old and in the majority of cases, were totally inedible. We used them for fertilizer for our gardens.

13. In December 1943, a large portion of F Force returned from the Burma-Thailand Railway. These men were in a shocking condition suffering from gross attacks of beri beri in its various types, malaria, tropical ulcers and gross debility. The loss of weight was simply appalling. The average loss of weight would appear to be in the neighbourhood of 70 to 80 lbs. per individual.

14. Approximately 80 percent of these men had to be admitted immediately to hospital, and we were confronted with three serious problems - (1) The lack of beds of any sort for the men; (2) the replacement of clothing, and (3) the enormous drain on our minimum medical and food supply. To my knowledge the Japanese made no attempt to replace any hospital equipment such as beds, bedding and other important equipment until after the 16th August 1945. Many of the men who returned from Thailand F Force had to lie on bare boards or on the concrete floors. We appealed for clothing but the appeal fell on deaf ears.

15. Early in 1944 more parties were returned from other parts in the same state.

16. In April or May 1944, after many appeals to the Japanese, they decided to set up another hospital at Krangi. The remainder of our beds and bedding was sent out to Krangi where it was the intention to establish a 600 bed hospital essentially for the treatment of chronic cases such as T.B., gastric ulcers, etc. This hospital came under combined British and Australian control while we were left in Changi with prac-

ordered the whole of the area to be vacated and a hospital set up in the outskirts of Changi gaol. Here the men were housed in 100 metre huts and approximately 220 men had to be accommodated in these huts. The huts were built of bamboos, cocconut palm and other jungle material. Many of them were not even waterproof. The men lay on platforms, the space for each bed was 6 ft. by 3 ft. for all purposes. Further appeal for some sort of bedding, blankets etc., was refused.

17. Medical supplies and dressings were almost exhausted. The Japanese refused to replenish them. Many of us endeavoured to devise means of overcoming these difficulties regarding drugs, e.g. iron as a tonic for anaemics was made in our camp by our Engineers. The lack of supply of vitamin was to a certain extent overcome by extracting the juice from grass and certain local flora. The Japanese did not make any attempt to interfere with our own efforts.

18. After removing to Changi gaol area in June 1944 the food position became acute. The Japanese greatly reduced the ration so that early in 1945 the men were showing very definite signs of emaciation which gradually got worse and worse until the surrender.

19. Coinciding with this gross emaciation there was a tremendous increase in the sickness rate. The men were in such a debilitated state they easily contracted any other diseases, such as boils, many of which became infected with diphtheria; lung condition such as T.B. and pneumonia; while as a result of the shocking diet the men developed various forms of dysentery and many forms of diarrhoea which resulted in many deaths.

20. The difficulties all the time were being increased by the arrival of large parties of Dutch, British, and Australian, prisoners of war from Java, Sumatra, and other parts of the N.E.I. All of these were in an appalling condition and no help was given by our hosts regarding food, medical supplies, or the elementary requirements of an ordinary camp.

21. The lack of clothing was having a very disastrous effect on the men and in about February 1945 a disease which we regard as pellagra established a firm hold on the prisoners of war. I am definitely of the opinion that had the Japanese supplied us with reasonable clothing and reasonable food this outbreak would have been averted.

22. Right through the whole period that we were interned it was impossible to eradicate scabies, tinea in its many forms, dysentery, malaria and the general deficiency diseases such as beri beri, palagra etc. My own private opinion was that the Japanese desired to exterminate us by these means. Their attitude was one of total indifference and the results were only to be expected.

23. On approximately the 16th of August 1945 the Japanese brought into our camp enormous

blanket, one pair of shorts, shirt, boots, socks. The food supply was extremely extravagant, the rice issue jumped from 12 to 30 ounces per day, tons of butter, cheese, milk and meat were brought in such huge quantities we could not possibly handle them. I saw the mark "NORCO" on some of the butter. This food was in quite good condition and although the date on one parcel of New Zealand butter was 1933, it was still good. In addition enormous quantities of medical supplies were brought in, including vitamins atebirin, and other drugs, which we had been desperately wanting over the last three years. We believe this material had been available all the time

24. As regards the Red Cross, my observations were that a Red Cross ship came in in September 1942 and for three months good supplies were handed to us. In March 1944 a small shipment of Red Cross food was brought in which lasted about three weeks. The next was in March 1945. One Red Cross parcel, approximately 7 lbs., was distributed between 28 men on Wednesdays and Sundays. That lasted ten weeks. This food really only acted as flavour. On many occasions we saw Japanese smoking Camel and player cigarettes. The packets were quite fresh. They were similar to the ones the Red Cross issued to us after the Japanese surrender. On several occasions I saw Argentine Bully Beef tins discarded by the Japanese. Argentine Bully Beef was supplied to us after the Japanese surrender.

25. The only marking on the hospital was a Geneva flag in the middle of the camp. Lights out was at 10 p.m. and we were not allowed to use lights in the wards after this time. Japanese guards used to come to the hospital for treatment.

26. The Japanese D.D.M.S. of Changi was Capt. Suzuki. I personally interviewed him on more than one occasion. I made many requests of him; none were acceded to. I cannot recollect him granting any request.

27. In approximately September 1944 the Japanese issued three scales of diet; heavy duty, light duty, and no duty. This meant that the sick men got only half the ration of a man on heavy duty. The heavy duty ration was in our opinion, totally inadequate even for a man in a sedentary occupation. This continued until the day of surrender.

28. The Japanese also refused to pay anybody who was not on duty. In other words - no pay, no food for the sick men.

SWORN BEFORE ME AT BRISBANE ON THE)
13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946.)

(Signed) B.L.W. CLARKE.

(Signed) A.H. DEAKIN, J.P.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

1517A

Evidence taken at SYDNEY before Mr. Justice MANSFIELD
on Thursday 22 November 1945.

Brigadier Frederick Gallagher GALLEGHAN being duly sworn gives the following evidence:-

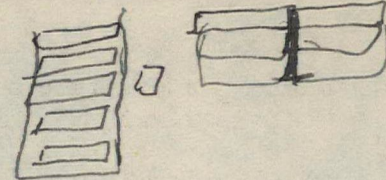
I am NX70416 Brigadier Frederick Gallagher GALLEGHAN of 27 Bde. My private address is 68 Avenue Road, Mosman, N.S.W.; telephone number X13865. During the fighting preceding the fall of Singapore I was a Lt. Col. Commanding 2/30 Bn. I was taken prisoner at Singapore on 15 Feb. 42. During the fighting prior to the surrender I did not see any Japanese war crimes or atrocities.

I was a prisoner at Changi. On the departure of Maj. Gen. GALLAGHAN I became Commander of the A.I.F. Changi and I remained as such until the Japanese capitulation in 1945. Col. Holmes was in charge of Malayan Command. His actual posting was Commander British Australian Troops Malaya. I was Deputy Commander to him and for the last 18 months I was A/Comd because of his incapacity.

I was in charge of a working party in Singapore and nothing untoward happened until I was involved in the Selarang Incident. On 31 August 42 pressure was brought to bear by the Japanese on us to sign a non-escape form. The Japanese issued an order dated 31 Aug. 42 and numbered 7 which required all prisoners of war to sign a non-escape declaration. On that day they paraded Col. Holmes and the 5 Divisional Commanders who were there, showed the form to Holmes and said they required us all to sign it that day. We had no knowledge of what they were going to ask. Holmes refused on his own behalf to issue the order. It was then passed to each of the Commanders in turn and we each refused to issue an order to sign it. Some discussion took place. It was pretty obvious we were going to have to sign it. We tried to reach a compromise. Their main point was that they were going to shoot anyone who attempted to escape. We said we would promise not to attempt to escape understanding that the penalty was death, and asked them to put that on their printed form, which would be against the Convention. They refused to do that.

After a lot of talk, lasting 2 hours, they refused to make any amendment. They said the form was drawn up in Tokio and only Tokio could amend it. It was phrased, "I hereby promise" or, "I promise upon my honour not to attempt to escape". I took the objection that no soldier has power to promise not to escape. There was no opportunity of escape; it was a matter of principle. It is a soldier's duty to escape, and the Japanese, having signed the Convention, had no right to ask us to sign that.

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Evidentiary document # 5058.

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As we had refused they asked us to give an order to the troops to do it. We refused and they said the whole of the troops must have an opportunity of signing if they wished. That was on 31 Aug.

The main Japanese present at the conference were Lt. OKASAKI, who was a Staff Officer, Col. OKANE and Col. MAKIMURI. The one giving the order was Col. MAKIMURI. Up to then there had been several Jap staff officers coming down to see us.

We each put it to the troops and they all refused, excepting one or two British who offered to sign it. No Australians offered to sign it.

On the night 1-2 Sept. we were warned that by 1800 hours the next day the whole of the prisoners of war would concentrate in Selarang Barrack Square. We had to issue orders through the night about it. It was a big move.

At 1100 hours on 2 Sept. the Japanese people called for 4 OR's, two of whom were Australians, Cpl. BREWINGTON and Pte. GALE. The instructions were to hand these 4 men over to the driver of a truck. The 4 men concerned had made an attempt to escape and had been apprehended by the Japanese. I just forget how far Brewington and Gale had got, but they had got a considerable distance and they had been back in Japanese hands since about June 42. They were taken to a camp controlled by the Indian National Army, quite adjacent to the POW Camp. I knew that these two soldiers had attempted to escape, but they had been back in camp so long and particularly as they were in hospital, one never expected anything but the routine thing, which was to take them to the Indian camp for interrogation.

killed by Jap. not army

The movement to the Barrack Square was by then commenced. At noon Col. Holmes received an order for himself and his Area Commanders to rendezvous. He had given a subsidiary order to meet him at another spot so we could all go together. Nobody knew what it was about, and we thought the Japs were probably altering their place of incarceration from the Barrack Square, which had buildings, to the beach where we would be without any shade at all. Thinking that is what it was all about I took with me my personal assistant, Capt. N.G. McCauley, and we arrived at Holmes' rendezvous to find they had moved on to the beach, about another three-quarter miles, before we arrived. I got to the beach, reported to Holmes and was informed we were there by Japanese order to witness the execution of the 4 soldiers, including Brewington and Gale.

Okasaki picked us up on the road in his car, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the beach. He was most polite and most friendly and didn't give me any indication as to what I was going to.

We got on to the beach before the fellows to be executed had arrived. Holmes told us that was what we were there for. An interpreter named KORACHU was there. I had a talk with him and asked could anything be done to stop these executions. He replied he was there purely under orders as interpreter, but he could assure me nothing could be done because General FUYUKE had given the orders for execution.

Later 3 of the soldiers arrived by truck from this Indian camp. The fourth man, who had been too ill to go into the Indian camp, had been picked up at our own POW Hospital and he arrived. Three of the 4, including Brevington and Gale, were in pyjamas. Brevington could not stand without the assistance of a stick.

After the 4 soldiers arrived, a truck load of what we called the Indian National Army troops arrived, 10 or a dozen of them, with picks and shovels. In the meantime, the 4 soldiers had been taken near the water's edge and were standing there in the sun without hats. The Indian troops with their picks and shovels were making as much noise with them as they could, thinking they were there for a picnic.

Later 4 more Indian soldiers arrived with an Indian officer named Lt. RAMA. Rama had been a viceroy commissioned officer in the Indian Army.

Okasaki went to a lot of trouble placing the 4 men to be executed in what he considered the correct position, moving them from one spot to another, and then the spectators were moved around. I gained the impression this was to make the job harder for those watching. Finally the correct spot was selected. They were placed with their backs to the sea. The 4 Indians who were the firing party dropped to the kneeling position. Okasaki went to the 4 soldiers and asked them did they want to be blindfolded and they refused that. They allowed the Assistant Chaplain General, Rev. Lewis Bryan, and Padre Watson, one Roman Catholic and one Anglican, both British padres, to talk to the 4. They allowed them about 2 minutes each. There were no RC's there and Watson came back. Lewis Bryan said a prayer with the 4 and then he rejoined the spectators.

The order was then given to the Indian firing party to load. Just at that time, Lt. Rama went to the 4 men. He apparently knew Gale before, because he shook hands with Gale. Subsequently he shook hands with Brevington and then with the other 2, but it seemed obvious to me he went to shake hands with Gale. He came back, ordered the No. 2 Indian of the firing party who was opposite Gale to relinquish his position, took his rifle and knelt down. Okasaki gave the order to fire by handkerchief. The whole 4 were knocked on their backs with the first shot. In my opinion, none were killed. We later thought that possibly the man on the right who was shot through the chest might have been. The men fell in all sorts of attitudes, and as soon as they fell, the firing party continued to fire at them on the ground. They fired possibly 5 or 6 shots when Brevington sat up. He said, "For God's sake,

shoot me through the head and kill me. You have only hit me in the arm." He was hit in more than the arm because they hit the whole 4 of them between the legs and in the stomachs. They fired about 10 shots and Okasaki gave the order to stop firing. Each member of the firing party was then moved up opposite the man he had killed, or was supposed to have killed, and they were all ordered to fire 5 more rounds into the body.

Col. Okane came with Okasaki and the interpreter and addressed the spectators. The general gist of what he said is, "These men have been put to death because they disobeyed the orders of the Imperial Japanese Army. The Japanese Army do not like to put to death POW but unless you obey our orders you must be put to death. We cannot understand why you will not order your soldiers to sign this non-escape declaration. You must understand that this is a Japanese order". We had asked, if they wanted us to sign this order, to give us a firm order. If they ordered us to sign, it relieved us of any question of obeying it on our honour. The question was immediately raised, were they ordering us to sign. He said, "No, but you must all sign". Interpreter Koriachu spoke very good English I did quite a lot of dealing with him. I said, "Look, it is no good. We are not going to sign that unless you order us to do so. You have been educated in England. You know if we are ordered to sign it, we are not bound to obey it." He said, "I think it would be better for you all if you sign. You have seen men put to death."

We were ordered into the trucks and went back to supervise the movement into the barracks Square.

Prevington and Gale were not tried. I would say that none of the 4 were tried. Later we had men caught for attempting to escape and they did go through some form of court martial, but there had not been any court martial or anything of that nature at this stage.

The movement of the whole of the troops into the Barrack Square was completed on the night of 2 Sept. Selarang Barrack Square has the normal barrack accommodation for a British troops regular unit. It has its store, messes, kitchens, and accommodation for approximately 450 men. There were over 16000 put there.

On 3 Sept. the Commanders were sent for for a further discussion with the Japanese at their own HQ's. Again they asked why would we not obey their orders. The question was asked, "Is this an order? Will you give it to us in writing?" They said, "No, but it is an order." We said, "yes, but we have our duty to perform, and unless you can give us this in writing - and if you do that, we do not consider it binding, anyhow - we do not propose to obey any of your instructions in this regard." They then allowed us to leave. From then, in the next 2 or 3 days, we were in frequent conference with Col. Okane, who was always accompanied by Okasaki who was staff officer to the General. Okane tried to point out to us the futility of what we were doing. He said he had been in many campaigns and had had a staff appointment in the last war when we had been allies, and he felt we were doing no good and would we please sign. He got a further refusal, but we again discussed with them the question of amending

the form, but they refused to consider any compromise or alteration to the form.

Apart from the conferences with the Japs, the Commanders were in practically continual conference during the whole period. The health of the troops in the square was becoming an important factor. There was an alarming increase in the number of dysentery and diphtheria cases and to have remained in the circumstances much longer would have meant the loss of most of the people who were there. About midnight we had a conference and decided, to save life, it would be better if we agreed to issue the order. We retired for the night on that decision.

Early the next morning, Okane came again to see us. It was apparent during this conference that the Japanese were very worried and instead of adhering to our decision of overnight, we continued to ask them to amend this form or give a firm order. He went away to see Gen. Fuyuke and later, on returning, said that they would issue an order. They asked for the return of their order, No. 7, which was dated 31 Aug. It came back later with another order, which didn't say that we were to sign of our own volition but ordered every POW to sign this form. That was also dated 31 Aug. and was numbered 7. It was pretty clear it was a trick, but at that stage, we saw no point in raising that.

Col. Holmes immediately made a declaration to the effect that the order No. 7 dated 31 Aug. had been withdrawn and substituted by this further order. We also had a copy of the original No. 7 order made and had that attested to.

During the period we were in the barrack square no rations whatever were allowed to be supplied to the POW and Fuyuke had given an order that no rations were to go to the hospital. At first, it was decided to put all the patients in the hospital into the square. We made representations about that and he subsequently allowed the hospital to remain, but he issued an order that no food was to go to the hospital or the POW incarcerated in the square. The hospital got food because of the deliberate misunderstanding of the Japanese order by Capt. James, of the British Army, who was interpreter at Japanese HQ's. He was told in Japanese to send the hospital truck back to Singapore and he misunderstood that and sent them to the hospital. His reward for that from the Japs was that they thought about executing him, but nothing happened.

As the order had been issued with the Japanese signature on it ordering us to sign the form, we proceeded to order the various formations. As the Australian Commander, I could not, in the circumstances, accept Col. Holmes' order to do so, and I issued my own order that all Australian troops would sign the form. Before doing that I addressed them, explained the whole of the negotiations, and expressed the opinion that the mere fact of making the Jap change his mind over the issue of the order, was, to me, a moral victory.

They then allowed us to resume our normal quarters, but the following day took away quite a considerable amount of the accommodation. Even so, we could not complain about the accommodation as it was quite adequate.

Gen. Fuyuke himself did not come into the negotiations personally. In the Japanese Army, no matter what the business might be, you never, at any time, see a Japanese General. Order No. 7 was signed by Okasaki, Japanese Staff Officer for Fuyuke.

I don't know of any other specific atrocity in the way of executions or mass punishments of that kind in which I was personally concerned, but, prior to my taking command, the Japanese informed us that a number of Australians had been executed for attempting to escape that was about March or April 42. I know 1 or 2 of the men shot came from 18 bn. They informed Australian HQ that these men had been executed and gave their names.

We were able to save the diphtheria cases caused by the Selarang Square Incident. It is difficult to say in the dysentery cases as they would go into hospital, and whether any deaths were caused in that regard by the Selarang Incident, it is hard to say. No one actually died on the square. We were not allowed to evacuate anyone to hospital from the square. We were forced to keep all the contagious cases there. As far as the A.I.F. was concerned, we did take in a medical team. We had a hospital of sorts there to treat them. The Senior MO was Col. J. Glyn White.

The food issued by the Japanese in Changi camp was never sufficient. It commenced to decrease from the middle of 42, and it became practically a starvation diet. Without the use of money obtained by commandeering officers' pay and a small amount from the troops, and growing our own vegetables, it would have been impossible for anybody to have lived on the food. In my case, I was 15 stone, and in the years, 1942-3-4, I was 9 stone 2 lbs. I know of a case of a man of 16 stone dropping to 4½ stone. That was practically general. Everybody would be at least one third under weight.

Diseases occurred which were attributed by the Medical Officer to malnutrition. Many got beri beri. Also it was necessary to eat potato tops and a green weed called "byen". Byen is a very fibrous weed. It is comparatively pleasant with rice. On account of the fibre in it it caused considerable damage to the intestines. It caused a lot of stomach trouble. I attribute a lot of the duodenal ulcer cases that we dealt with to the diet. We got a number of cases of pellagra, which is malnutrition in an extreme form. In the end we had approximately 300 Australians in a special malnutrition ward. They were the men who had lost weight badly. The MO in charge of that ward was Major Bruce Hunt of Perth. We were trying very hard to augment the

food, but even with the augmentation we did arrange, Major Hunt told me I could anticipate a very great number of them dying in the next 4 weeks. That is just immediately prior to the Japanese capitulation.

The food, plus the living conditions, brought on a considerable amount of skin trouble; dermatitis, scabies, things like that. The Japanese provided us with very small quantities of drugs. In the years 1942-3 we got 2 lots, one in each year, but it was totally inadequate. They told us they could not obtain quinine or atabrin themselves and that they could not obtain certain other medical supplies. When the capitulation of the Japanese came, we discovered in Singapore a factory making the very thing we had been crying out for for years.

I think they could have supplied us with more rice. We had sufficient rice in stock to see us through to January next year when they capitulated, on their scale of issue. I think they could have issued us with more fish. That is plentiful about the place.

Up to about March this year their own troops were far better supplied than we were, but from March this year onwards, they were on exactly the same rations as we were, but the Japanese soldier had an opportunity of buying, which was not available to us except through a Japanese canteen. He could go into Singapore and have a meal of fowl, if he had the money.

Lack of protein was our main trouble. We started our own gardens, which were subsequently extended, with their permission, to 120 or 130 acres. We laid it out and it became a very good show. Early 1943 or late 1942, one of the visiting Japanese Generals saw it and thought it would be good for propaganda and they took it over. From then on they controlled the garden, although we were still the technical advisers. Amongst other things we had planted were several thousand paw paw trees. Just as the paw paws were coming ready for use the Japanese confiscated them all. We explained we were only growing paw paws for hospital patients. They said it was General Sito's order that they be supplied to the Japanese. The lad in charge of the garden was a Korean whose name I forget. He spoke very good English. We told him the number of really seriously ill patients we had in hospital and he arranged to give us paw paws for those patients. The rest they took and distributed amongst the Japanese officers.

Until we moved to the Changi Gaol area the accommodation they supplied us was generally reasonable, but at times it was most unreasonable. At one period we had over 10,000 who remained in the Changi area and we were most overcrowded. At one stage in my own unit we had a barrack block which normally accommodated the usual Coy. Commander's office and QM store and 150 troops and we had 998 in that block. With the movement of forces from early April 1943 the accommodation was there in space, but that was all. In a house occupied by a British officer and his family we would have to put 150, very closely

packed together. Each man would only get 18 inches of space, but he would have space to lie down. However, the ordinary kitchen in the house would be useless. Our main trouble was the cooking. They gave us nothing in the way of kitchen gear. We had to scrounge all that ourselves. The Japs issued us with no messing gear or anything to assist us in cooking. However, we had officers in the area who were permanently stationed there before the war and they could tell us where certain things were, and we either got Japanese permission to get them or just took them. When we asked for messing or kitchen utensils from the japs, it was useless unless we could say we knew where they were in Singapore. The POW organisations would let us go and get the stuff but we were never issued with any.

All POW were concentrated in Changi Gaol and an area outside the gaol. The number in the gaol was 5800 and it went down to 3000. The gaol was built to hold 600 personnel, 550 Asiatics and 50 Europeans. That move took place in May 1944. We had built an aerodrome for the Japs at Changi. The Air Army said they wanted the whole of a certain area without any POW and the POW had to get out. Had there been severe attacks on the aerodrome we might have lost troops, but I am of the opinion that the move was only just another instance of "bloodiness".

On the credit side of that move, they moved the civilian internees out of the Gaol and we were quite happy over the move on account of that. There were some 3 to 4000 civilian internees, amongst whom were over 1000 women. These women were incarcerated in one portion of the gaol and for some months they were never allowed out of the Gaol. Then they were allowed out of the Gaol for a swim. The conditions they lived in were frightful. We were quite happy about that move because it meant they were moving into better quarters in Singapore.

For 2 years the Japanese gave us no boots or anything to repair the boots we had. Then they decided they would repair boots for us. We asked that they not attempt to repair them but that they give us the leather. They did that for a period, although never in sufficient quantities. Later they decided they would get the boots repaired for us to do that they had some natives working for them in Singapore. There was some propaganda in the fact that these people were repairing POW boots. For a period they compelled us to hand the boots to them for repair. We never received back one tenth of the boots sent in for repair, so we decided not to send them in but to repair them ourselves with rubber from tyres or a locally made rubber. We repaired the boots with those. They issued a few Japanese rubber boots but there would not be one man in 20 get a pair. In the first half of 1943 and the whole of 1944, 9 out of 10 of the men going to work would be wearing wooden clogs which we made in the camp ourselves. Then the capitulation came they issued sufficient boots for 1 pair per man, but not in the right sizes. They were all Japanese boots of small sizes.

We had sufficient clothing given us on 16 Aug. to make an issue

of at least 1 singlet and 1 pair of Japanese-made shorts per man, but in all the years before they told us they didn't have any.

They always promised to give us hats, but they never did so. As soon as the show was over they were able to issue us with khaki drill hats from our own stores which they had all the time, but had not issued to us. When the war was over the Japs issued boots, shorts, and singlets and some British-type hats.

The biggest task the men had was the job described by the Japs as ground-leveling. We had not been doing it very long before it took on the appearance of becoming an aerodrome. That job involved two to three miles marching, and working for nine hours. The men were away normally for 10½ to 11 hours. The Japanese, not the Koreans, were the work supervisors. They were particularly harsh and very brutal. At this stage General ARIMURA was in charge.

Representations were made to him on the score of brutal treatment, long hours, and hard work, brought a little alleviation. That, I think, was the biggest job, because it was a continuous job taking a whole year. At the time the men had no boots and no clothing. We reached the stage of having to withdraw every pair of boots from any man at all in hospital or doing any indoor job, thereby permitting men going out to work to have some boots - some of them, anyway. From January this year the number of parties all known as X-parties were distributed all over Singapore, and two of the parties at Johore Bahru, capital of Johore, were employed in digging Jap defences; and in several camps men worked as long as 14 hours a day. I cannot give you any information as to those camps - I am only quoting from verbal and written reports furnished to me later. There was another party which went away early in March 1942 to a place called Blakang Mati. They were under the command of Major Oakey, of 2/18 Bn., and they remained there until the capitulation. They had a very bad time for the first year or 18 months, but again I cannot quote from my own knowledge. I suggest that Major Oakey might be able to assist you there. They did carrying and stacking of bombs. In that camp, one man was drowned.

Captain F.E. Stahl, from Brisbane (probably in Victoria now) was in charge of one of the very bad camps; Captain Walker of the 26th Bn. was in charge of the worse of the two camps at Johore Bahru. Captain Duffey of 2/30 Bn. was another of our officers at that camp.

I saw Jap military planes using the aerodrome when it was built.

There were no visits by anyone at all interested in our welfare. There were many inspections by high-ranking officers but never anybody we were allowed to talk to. There was no visit by any representative of the International Red Cross. We made repeated requests but nothing was done. In the early days of 1942 our own Red Cross representative

was permitted to go to Singapore to talk to Mr. Schweitzer, the International Red Cross delegate, to arrange advances of money for the purpose of getting drugs and medicines, but at the end of 1942 this permission was withdrawn. From the day we went there requests were made for the International Red Cross delegate to visit the camp. I continued until the end with this request but it was never granted. I have since talked with Mr. Schweitzer and he tells me that he himself was under surveillance, and that he had his face slapped on a number of occasions.

The Japanese made demands of certain numbers of men to work. The most you could hope for by representations was a compromise as to the number. It frequently necessitated sending out fit men to work for the Japs and putting the less fit men on work within the camp itself. For instance, the Japs did not ever regard cooks as either necessary or as hard workers, and for a long time for the first three years they did not recognise cooking as work. What we did was this - we combed out the orderly room and light duty personnel and put them on to work. Finally we reached the stage where everyone working in the camp itself was actually unfit to work, and a proportion of the men proceeding to work were to a minor degree unfit for that work. But we would rather get our sick men working under ourselves and put the others out to work. Because of the Japanese order, sick men were working inside the camp.

The Japs actually made numerical demands for labour which could not be filled without making sick men work in the camp.

In representing this to the Japs I always said that there were no men in the camp fit to work, and pointed out that working on the meagre rations and under the living conditions provided was an offence against the Convention. I did all of the representations in these cases. I always warned the Japs that when the war was over we could not forget it all.

We maintained that nobody was fit to work.

Rolls of prisoners and casualties were supplied to the Japs within the initial six weeks, or about that time. They were supplied to the Japs once through my own command; and on another occasion Captain Thomas, who had been their ~~IR~~ interpreter, was being sent to Tokyo and he took a set of separate rolls of prisoners and casualties. I have spoken to him on the telephone since, and he said he had delivered them in Tokyo, and he wondered if they ever got back to Australia. From time to time the Japs were given advice as to our casualties, as a routine matter.

During the whole period we were permitted to send four postcards with 25 words on. The last one was either June or July this year. In addition, Australian prisoners were allowed to send during 1943 one broadcast message home. At that time I had 10,000 men under me, and the

whole 10,000 messages were demanded at one and the same time. The result was that although the Japs used four broadcasting stations, people in Australia received wireless messages from their next-of-kin who in one instance had been dead nine months before the actual date of the broadcast message. It took the Japs about 18 months to send the messages. Of those four to five written messages which I sent, two reached my people

I personally received 51 communications from Australia. Some were better, and yet a number did not receive any. The whole Jap system of receipt and despatch of mails was an impossible one. We were getting letters for men who were in Korea and elsewhere, and doubtless they were getting ours. First mails for prisoners, British and Australian, came to Singapore, and we requested and received permission to sort the mail into proper bundles. These we handed to the Japs for distribution.

We bundled it for Burma, Thailand, Japan and Burma. We put a label on front where it was to go - yet we still got some of those bundles back in 1945. Their system of distribution was quite hopeless.

For the first seven months, the command of the prisoners of war on Singapore Island was under Lieut. (later Captain) OKASAKI. About late July or early August the first General was appointed - he was Major-General FUKUYE. When Fukuye came the camp commander was firstly Okasaki. There were five in succession, including Okasaki. Others were TAZUMI, TAKAHASHI, and MURA, and another one whose name I forget. The Major-General issued orders along the normal military channels of communication but very frequently the General Staff Officers would proceed to POW HQ and issue orders also, which probably the camp commander or commandant would not know until we told him. Fukuye was GOC PWS in Malaya and Sumatra. He was succeeded by General ARIMURA, followed by General SAITO.

I understand that their chain of command went to Tokyo, and not through the normal military chain of command so far as things concerning prisoners of war were concerned. It was competent for a combatant General to demand prisoner of war labour and it was competent for the general commanding PWS to reject that. It was competent for the General commanding PWS to lay down terms of work and hours. I know that, because on one occasion we were representing the question of brutalities on the aerodrome. The then camp commandant Takahashi took the matter up with General Saito and the result was that an order was issued that no prisoner would work for the Japs next day. Incidentally, that stood until 1000 hours, and then another order came out that they had to start work. Another time when a complaint was made they were given a holiday next day. So the General commanding must have had some control over prisoners, where he could resist the orders of the combatant General.

There was a GOC Singapore named ITAGAKI. His headquarters was Raffles. He commanded Singapore and portion of Malaya as combatant

General. He was under ^{CAI} TERAUKI. He was responsible for the operational side of Singapore, and carried that responsibility over us. General Saito would deal direct with Tokio. I do not know Saito's immediate superior in Tokio.

I personally know Fukuye, Arimura and Saito.

I regard Fukuye as the most inhuman man I have ever seen in command of troops. Arimura I do not think had any sins of commission; it was just that he was an old man obviously brought back from the reserve and took his job very lightly. Saito - there are no instances of brutality by Saito himself. He in my opinion was the best of the three. When our representations did get to him, actually through his own staff, he would always either act or send back and say that he was not going to do it or could not do it.

Fukuye never saw prisoners in their own quarters. I do not remember him ever being on his feet in the camp.

Arimura frequently rode round the camp in a car; he spoke English very well and on a number of occasions talked to prisoners.

Saito was round the camp at least three times a week.

I regard them in that order as criminals - Fukuye; Arimura; Saito.

The five camp commandants were carrying out orders. In no instance except that of Takahashi did I know of any of the camp commanders attempting to punish prisoners of war. The other four would always go and rattle their swords and say, "We'll leave it to you". In Takahashi's case, he punished them himself.

We have cases where Takahashi handcuffed a couple of Australians and as far as he was concerned they stayed like that for a week. But we had a skeleton key to the handcuffs and took them off at night. He himself would not take them off or give permission to let them be taken off. He sometimes saw what he considered was an offence and would clap a man into gaol. On another occasion he handcuffed a British chap to the iron gill of his cell. The handcuffs were on like that for days. He was the only camp commander who ever awarded punishments himself - the others, well, none of them were really difficult to get on with. They were doing their job and they had their orders. On the question of numbers of men required for work, Tazumi gave us a very reasonable hearing. Once I discussed the matter of physical fitness; he pulled out of his drawer a graph showing the situation as I had it; he was in a position to discuss it. He would always compromise. The only one that I regard as a nasty type was Takahashi - yet you will find that most prisoners will say he was a good man. They did not know him. He paid me the compliment of saying once that he would not deal with

me any longer - that I was far too arrogant. He introduced a Colonel named Newey, an Englishman. Against orders Newey accepted the job of representative officer - for which he has been placed under arrest and will be court-martialled at Home. Takahashi introduced Newey. The result was that although Newey was bad, the troops did not realise that Takahashi was behind that move, and that it was not done for the benefit of the prisoners of war. Of the camp commanders, the only one I regard as indictable is Takahashi.

The average Jap soldier that we saw in the central administration PWs were not the people who committed the offences. They were the Japs out with the work parties who were brutal. Of course, you got the odd bashing or two within the camp. But they were cases where you could actually nail the Jap responsible and within a couple of minutes you could protest, pinning him. Generally speaking, the camp commanders reacted very favourably to this question of hitting prisoners.

Some guards have had a few hits at me but probably I think as face-savers. I personally at one stage had 40,000 men that saved me from hitting. They once beat up my interpreter for saying just what I said - he was a chap named Davey, a British man. That also was face-saving on their part. It was, they felt, safer to hit him, and not me.

When we got orders for F Force to move, the matter was the subject of a conference with the Jap commander, at that time, I believe, Tazumi. I asked where these men were going to work. I do not think he answered that day. No, he did not. He said he could not answer that question. Subsequently - next day - he said they were not going to work. Then on the question of the type of work and the numbers required, we were told that the men were going away to new camps, to a place where food was much better, and the men would not have to work. Tazumi told me this. Then the number of fit men was not enough. The matter was referred to the camp commander, who said we could include 30 per cent of sick. That raised the doubt as to what the men were going to do. Again Tazumi was asked about it. He said they were not going to work; that they would have a canteen and that we could send up our doctors and have our own hospital. He said, "It will be a camp just like this, except that you will not be in this type of building but in country where the climate is better and the food plentiful."

Count Terauchi inspected us twice. Once some Jap royalty came, but we were not permitted to look. Tojo once was in Singapore but never came out to see the prisoners.

As far as we were concerned, these inspections were not inspections of us or our quarters. We called them 'gloat parades'. We were lined up on the road and a couple of truckloads of armed Jap soldiers came along, then a car with six men armed in the back, then a big motor car with a high personage in it, followed by many other armed cars. Nobody ever walked about the camps. In July this year,

1518A

The International Military
Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

7.

ARAKI, Gadao and others.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, WILLIAM JOHN CAMPBELL GUEST, of 4 Lascelles Avenue, Toorak, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

I was Acting Commissioner for the Australian Red Cross Society in Malaya.

I went to Malaya in October, 1941, and was attached to the Eighth Division, A.I.F. By previous arrangement, we were extending Australian Red Cross benefits to the British Forces.

I became a prisoner of war on the 15th February, 1942. I spent the whole of my time as a prisoner of war at the Chang military prisoner of war camp, except for three weeks at River Valley Camp. I was medically unfit until September, 1942, and in that intervening period, Mr. W.E. Roberts carried on as Acting Commissioner.

On the 31st December, 1942, Mr. Roberts was arrested by the Japanese and imprisoned in the gaol at Outram Road. I took charge of the Unit next day. I immediately made contact with the Camp Commandant's office and interviewed Lieutenant Tanaka. I put before him the whole position as regards Red Cross, quoting clauses of the Convention, which I offered to quote to him in full. He stated that he had a copy of the Convention and made notes of the clauses that I had quoted. I informed him that we asked him for no extra privileges other than laid down in the Convention. On being asked whether the Japanese had signed the 1929 Prisoners of War Convention, he would give me no definite answer. However, I found from subsequent experience that they would quote clauses out of it when it suited them. I quoted to him from the Hague Rules of 1907 and from what is known as the Red Cross Convention of 1929. He took notes of these, but never denied that they applied. I also made applications in writing to the Japanese, but written applications were quite useless. They never on any occasion answered any letter that I wrote to them. I always had to follow it up personally and they took so little interest that very often, when I obtained an interview, they would not be able to find the letter that had been written to them on the subject. I was sent by Lieutenant Tanaka to see Captain Hachisuka, who appeared to be Adjutant to General Arimura. Through his office I was permitted to make contact with Mr. H. Schweizer, the International Red Cross Delegate, with whom, Hachisuka informed me, he had been in touch previously. I had made applications for money through Red Cross channels and Hachisuka eventually

informed me that I could obtain 40,000 dollars from Mr. Schweizer on a promissory note. This money I eventually obtained in March 1943. Later on in 1943, I was able to obtain another 50,000 dollars, having been told in the meantime that the question of money was not one for the Japanese, who merely acted as intermediaries, but if Schweizer was willing to lend and I was willing to borrow, that was all there was to it. They gave the impression that they would grant facilities for a continuation to the obtaining of loans, but later refused it. The particular Japanese who refused it was Lieutenant Shimokawarra. He had taken Hachisuka's place about the end of April, 1943. On being refused facilities to obtain further loans, I interviewed Shimokawarra on many occasions, pointing out to him the urgent necessity for Red Cross financial assistance for the sick and wounded and prisoners of war generally, particularly in the absence of any regular supply of Red Cross goods from outside, but did not meet with any success. Eventually, the Japanese sent for Major Shean, who was the Liaison Officer between the camp and the Japanese camp office. He was informed by Tanaka, to use their own words, that they could not observe me any longer, because I had been taken with the fighting forces. Major Shean asked if they had any personal objection to me and their reply was there was nothing like that about it. He challenged them with a change of face and asked whether it was an instruction from higher up and on whose instruction this attitude was adopted. Tanaka said it was the opinion of General Armura. He then said if there was a Swiss or Portuguese representative in Singapore, it would be different. Major Shean then repeated our oft-made request for Schweizer to come into the camp and do ordinary Red Cross work. They said they wanted this request in writing. It was given to them in writing by Colonel Holmes, who was Commander of the troops in Changi, and had taken General Percival's place. Later they sent for Colonel Holmes and told him that they could not acknowledge Schweizer because he had lived in Singapore prior to the capitulation and might be biased towards prisoners of war. There were no representatives of any other society, but the Australian in the camp, and as Acting Commissioner I had to make Red Cross representations on behalf of prisoners of war of all nationalities. After the refusal to allow me to obtain further funds, I was never again granted an interview with any Japanese official. They issued an instruction that from then on all Red Cross matters were to be done by correspondence through Colonel Holmes. I wrote several letters to Schweizer through this medium, but learnt from him after the Japanese surrender that he did not get them. Apparently the Japanese had no intention of forwarding them.

From November 1943 onwards our money being exhausted, the purchase of supplementary rations for hospital patients came to an end, and when our small stock of foodstuffs and comforts became exhausted in 1944, the work of the Australian Red Cross Unit practically ceased.

At no time was Red Cross allowed to function in the camp, except in a very limited manner, and no offer of facilities ever came from the Japanese side. Anything that we were allowed to do was only after representations had been made to them for permission, and as previously stated, our activities practically came to an end in March 1944.

As far as Lieutenant Shimokawarra was concerned, I had close dealings with him, including the arrangement of a loan of 50,000 dollars through the International Red Cross Delegate, on account of the Australian Red Cross Society. However, he would give me no facilities to go in Singapore and see the International Delegate, stating that this was again the Japanese rules. He brought the money out to the Changi Camp and I signed the documents there. He would give me no facilities to go out of the camp at all to make purchases. I took up with him the question of doing something for the prisoners of the Kempei in Outram Road Gaol, asking permission to send foodstuffs and clothing to them from our stocks in Changi, but he would not grant permission for this. He explained that the gaol was under Kempei administration and arrangements would have to be made through the Japanese High Command, as the POW administration could not approach the Commandant of the Outram Road Gaol direct. I brought this matter up with him on several occasions, but he eventually refused to listen to further requests. He admitted that the personnel were in a bad condition when they came out of the gaol, but said he could not do anything about it. I also suggested to him on one occasion, in an endeavour to get over the difficulty, that he could let the International Delegate know that there were prisoners of war in the Outram Road Gaol, and suggested that he call on the gaol commandant to see whether there was anything he could do for them. He would not do this and appeared to be more frightened of the Kempei than we were. Shimokawarra had in his office a copy of the Red Cross Convention in Japanese. On one occasion, when discussing Red Cross money with him, he said it was a matter between the International Delegate and myself. I informed him that I knew that Schweizer could loan me money and that I was quite willing to borrow it on behalf of the Australian Red Cross Society, as it was very necessary to help the prisoners of war generally as much as possible. I had been extending the service in the camp and instead of buying only supplementary rations for hospital demands, I had been allowing a small amount per head to purchase rations for all prisoners of war in the camp. He took me to task over this and I quoted the Hague Rules and Red Cross Convention and stated that the Red Cross Society looked after all prisoners of war and not only the sick ones. He referred to his copy of the Convention and started to read it. After a while, he said, "we will put that away", and placed it on the shelf in his office. He found out that it did not support his contention. This attitude was typical, not only of Shimokawarra, but of all Japanese with whom I had contact. They would quote the Conventions, even the prisoners of War Convention which they had not signed, when it suited them, but would put it aside when it did not.

Mr. Schweizer, the International Delegate, was never permitted to visit the Changi Camp until after the surrender of the Japanese, when orders were received from Tokyo that International Delegates must be allowed to function. I made many representations for Mr. Schweizer to be allowed to visit the camp, as also did the Army authorities, but we could never obtain permission either from the Camp Commandant's office or from the Headquarters of the POW Administration. Mr. Schweizer also made representations without success. As far as Mr. Schweizer was concerned

I think he tried very hard to carry out his duties as an International delegate, approaching the Japanese in Singapore on his own account quite frequently on behalf of the prisoners of war and civilian internees. He was allowed to do slightly more for the internees than for the prisoners of war, but like the Australian Red Cross Society Unit, was never allowed anything approaching adequate facilities. He appeared to me to be trying all the time, for example, when Hachisuka left the POW Administration and took his place, I called on Shimokawarra three or four days later, to inform him of what had been going on in connection with Red Cross, particularly between Mr. Schweizer and myself, and was told by him that there was no need to explain as Mr. Schweizer had already been in touch with him and explained everything.

Apart from the money which we were able to obtain through the International Red Cross, the following shipments were received from overseas. In August, 1942, 230 tons of foodstuffs arrived on a returning diplomatic exchange ship from Portuguese East Africa. In September 1942, 1690 tons arrived on a second exchange ship, also from Portuguese East Africa. This was put into two go-downs in Singapore, and the Japanese asked for a representative of the Red Cross in the camp to go down and supervise the distribution. I went in with the British Army representative and stayed at the River Valley POW camp for nearly three weeks. However, the Japanese did not really allow us to supervise the distribution. They laid down a plan of allocation and all we could do was to try and persuade them to make a few small alterations in this allocation, such as sending more Marmite to the civilian camp for the use of interned children. We could not persuade them to make any material alteration in their plan and appeared to be only there as a way out for them if there were any complaints in the future.

A further small shipment arrived in February 1944 which included medical supplies. We were never supplied with any lists other than Japanese ones of the total quantities in these shipments, so could not check them properly.

With the exception of the September 1942 shipment mentioned above goods from these shipments were just delivered into the camps on Singapore Island by the Japanese authorities, but we know that they used some medical supplies for themselves, as the greater quantity of these were kept by the Japanese A.D.M.S., who dealt it out to us from time to time.

The weight of the food parcels which arrived in February 1944, was 11 pounds gross, and they contained approximately 8½ pounds of food. This shipment came from Goa in Portuguese East Africa and the only list which was held by the camp authorities was one given to one of our supply officers by a Japanese officer, showing what was delivered to the other camps and to the Japanese A.D.M.S. I understand that the supplying of this list was quite an unofficial matter and there appeared to be no particular reason why it should be given to us, by this Japanese officer.

A fourth shipment of Red Cross supplies arrived in March 1945, comprising Canadian, British and American food parcels, a small quantity of drugs and medical supplies and some clothing. These supplies were

handed over to the camp authorities, but as the Japanese rations were so scanty at the time, each POW in the camp was not handed out a parcel. The parcels were broken down and portioned out as an addition to rations, to make them last over a longer period. These supplies came on a mercy ship from Vladivostok, arranged by Red Cross. They were distributed without reference to the International Delegate or myself. As far as the International Delegate was concerned, none of the International Red Cross shipments were referred to him by the Japanese. Working parties were sent to Singapore from Changi to handle this shipment. They reported to me that the whole of the supplies were not distributed, some being set aside, they thought, for Burma and Sumatra, and a portion left unallocated. As far as I knew at the time, the Japanese had no means of getting these supplies to Burma or Sumatra. Burma at that stage was practically out of their control and their shipping position was very parlous. The supplies were just left in store and in spite of representations which were made to them to have some of the supplies sent out to Changi Camp, as people were dying for want of proper food, the Japanese would not comply with this request. After their surrender, they sent these supplies to the Changi Camp and other camps on Singapore Island, and generally tried to ingratiate this by making other supplies they had in store available and allowing Mr. Schweizer his drugs, so that they could be delivered quicker.

Among the supplies, in addition to the Red Cross supplies, the Japanese released cheese, condensed milk and other commodities which had been in Singapore since before its capture, which shows that they could have done a lot more for us during the period of our captivity.

The Japanese also sent out further medical supplies, of which we had been very short and which they informed us they could not supply. They had been in their Red Cross store in Singapore for some months.

As far as my personal treatment was concerned, it was the same as that meted out to any other officer. I feel that I must repeat that if I and other representatives of the Red Cross had not made representations for permission to do Red Cross work, we would have been left in the camp and ignored by the Japanese. No move ever came from their side to facilitate Red Cross work. Mr. Schweizer commented on this to me during a few moments we got together on our own on an occasion when Hachisuka took me into Singapore. Also, that on no occasion had he seen any representative of the Japanese Red Cross Society there. We both had to deal with authorities to whom Red Cross work was a side line and who regarded it generally speaking as rather a nuisance. As far as I am aware, there was no Red Cross representative in Malaya, and no representative of the Japanese Red Cross Society ever visited the Changi Camp. On one occasion, I heard

5.

that a POW Delegation was coming from Tokyo to inspect the POW Camps. I made application to the Japanese camp authorities to meet the delegation but the reply was that they were not coming and we did not see anyone.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State)
of Victoria this the tenth day) (Signed) W.J. CAMPBELL GUEST.
of October 1946.)

Before me,

(Signed) S.E. ELDER.
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of
Victoria for taking affidavits.

1519A 6.1*

IN THE MATTER of an Investigation carried out at Japanese Military Police Headquarters, in respect of Civilian Internees of the Sine Road Camp, Singapore.

I, JOHN LEONARD WILSON, The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Singapore, presently temporarily resident at Dunedin in the Dominion of New Zealand MAKE OATH AND SAY as follows:-

1. I was appointed Bishop of Singapore in July 1941 and arrived in Singapore in August 1941 where I remained till the surrender on Feb. 15th 1942.

2. I remained in Singapore on parole till March 1943, when I was interned at Changi Prison, then a Civilian Internment Camp.

3. On October 17th 1943 I was arrested by the Japanese Military Police and taken to Military Police Headquarters at the old Y.M.C.A. Building in Singapore. I remained in this building until May 26th 1944 when I was released and sent to SIMI ROAD Camp where the civilian internment camp at Changi had been transferred. I remained there until the British arrived in Singapore in August 1945 when I left for Australia.

4. During August 1945 Mr. R. Collinge, the Commandant of Sine Road Internment Camp (at which I was then resident) appointed a Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the said Commission") consisting of

Mr. S.N. KING, M.C.S., a senior civil servant (Chairman)
Professor N.S. ALEXANDER, M.S., Ph.D., Professor of Physics at
Raffles College, SINGAPORE..
Mr. W.L. BLYTHE, M.C.S.

to investigate the treatment of the internees who were taken to Japanese Military Police Headquarters at Singapore in connection with the enquiry conducted by the Japanese Military Police which commenced on 10th October 1943 and extended until August 1945.

4. I was at Sine Road Camp at the time the said Commission was appointed and gave evidence before the said Commission. The Members of the said Commission were personally known to me. I saw Mr. King and Mr. Alexander sign the report prepared by the said Commission and also saw the signatures of all the members of the said Commission appended to the report and personally read the signed report.

5. Attached hereto and marked with the letter "A" is a copy of the report of the said Commission. This copy was typed under my supervision from a carbon of the original report and I can personally testify that it is a true and correct copy of the original.

6. During my confinement at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters I had personal knowledge of the conditions, torture and ill-treatment

detailed in the said report (with the exception of the matters detailed in the last paragraph of such report) and testify that the said report is a fair and accurate account of what I saw and experienced at the Japanese Military Headquarters from October 17th 1943 to May 26th 1944.

7. On arrival at the Japanese Military Headquarters, on October 17th 1943, I was placed in a cell with approximately 15 others under conditions set out in the report. On the same night I was taken to another room for investigation and received beatings on the shoulder with a rope. On the following day (October 18th) I was made to kneel with a sharp edged piece of metal behind my knees. My hands were tied behind my back and I was roped under the knee-hole of a desk in a very painful position. Japanese soldiers stamped upon my thighs and twisted the metal behind my knees so that it cut into the flesh. I remained in this position for 9 or 10 hours sometimes being interrogated, other times being left under two Japanese guards who kicked me back into position whenever I moved to try and get release. I was then carried back to the cell, my legs being too weak to support me. On the following day (October 19th) I was again carried upstairs and tied face upwards on to a table and flogged with ropes receiving more than 200 strokes from six of the guards and the Chief investigator working in relays. I was carried back to the cell and remained semi-conscious for three days and unable to stand for more than three weeks. This incident is recorded without reference to names in the report of the said Commission. After this, long investigations took place with threats of torture and death, but no more torture took place until February 1944 and then only for half-an-hour. I received medical attention and dressing for wounds for more than two months. This was given by the Japanese Doctor and dresser at the Military police Headquarters.

8. I did not see the actual torture of other prisoners during investigation but I saw the results of their maltreatment when they returned to the cells. I also saw many cases of brutality by the Japanese guards inflicted on their prisoners. In one particular case which occurred about the beginning of November 1943, I saw Dr. Stanley, who was in the next cell to mine at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters, being repeatedly taken to and returned from the investigation room. While he was away I could hear his voice crying out in agony denying charges made against him. Sometimes he was carried on a chair and sometimes on a stretcher but the torture continued over a period of at least two weeks. One day he returned seemingly unconscious. A Japanese doctor was called and he was taken away on a stretcher and never returned to the cell. I was told by a Japanese interpreter that he had died. This case is also referred to (without reference to names) in the report. His death was undoubtedly due to the maltreatment he received. I saw people getting thinner and thinner as a result of their ordeal and lack of food, and some of them were returned to Sine Road camp either dead or dying.

9. I do not know personally the names of any of the Japanese concerned in the various incidents referred to in this affidavit or in

the report of the said Commission. On two separate days in September or October 1945 I attended at the Central Police Station and Outram Road Prison identification parades of Japanese arrested by the British Forces. I identified a certain number as being present during my confinement at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters and others who had definitely taken part in my investigation and torture. A British officer named Wild (of, I think, the rank of Major) was present with me at all identification parades which I attended and made notes of my identifications.

SWORN at Dunedin in the Dominion)
of New Zealand this fourteenth) (Signed) LEONARD SINGAPORE.
day of February, 1946.)

before me:

(Signed) C.B.B. BARROWCLOUGH
A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Certified true copy.

(Signed) R.B. LAMBE, Lt. Col.
(Lt.Col. R.B. Lambe)
AAG.
War Crimes Registry
HQ ALFSEA.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS RECORDED IN CONNECTION
WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF CHANGI CAMP BY THE JAPANESE
MILITARY POLICE.

A COMMISSION appointed by the authorities of Sime Road Internment Camp to take and record evidence from internees who were arrested by the Japanese Military Police in consequence of a raid on Changi Camp on 10/10/43, first sat on Thursday 30/8/45, having taken statements from 38 of the survivors. It was considered urgent to record this evidence prior to the dispersal of the Camp, which, it was believed, might take place as early as the 3rd September 1945.

[On 10/10/43, all internees in Changi Prison were paraded soon after dawn in the Main Yard as if for a routine roll-call. Soon after this the Military Police arrived and armed soldiers picketed all doors. A number of the internees were called out by name, labelled and segregated. Internees were then ordered back to their Block Yards where further labelling and segregating took place. Meanwhile, a search was made on the personal belongs of all internees. During this search there was looting and wanton destruction by the Japanese. The investigation finished after dusk and internees were allowed to return inside the prison. Many of them had had no food since 6 p.m. (T.T.) on the previous day, and some suffering distress and even collapse owing to the day-long exposure to the sun without food.

In consequence of this investigation, 57 internees were removed from Changi Prison by the Military Police on or after 10/10/43. With one exception, these were all interrogated at Japanese Military Police centres in Singapore. The course of the interrogation showed that the Japanese were trying to establish that there was a spy organization in Changi Prison which received and transmitted by radio telephony, which had established contacts in the town for the purpose of sabotage and stirring up of anti-Japanese feeling, and which collected money from outside for this purpose. In fact, there was no spy organization, no radio transmission and no attempt to promote anti-Japanese activities outside the Camp. There were, however, radio-receiving sets in the camp which were used solely for the reception of news, and money was collected from persons outside the Camp for the sole purpose of supplementing the totally inadequate rations supplied by the Japanese.

The conditions under which internees were detained by the Military Police were rigorous in the extreme. They were crowded, irrespective of race, sex, or state of health, in small cells or cages. They were so cramped that they could not lie down in comfort. No bedding or coverings of any kind were provided and bright lights were kept burning overhead all night. From 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. inmates had to sit up straight on the bare floor with their knees up and were not allowed to relax or put their hands on the floor, or talk, or move, except to go to the lavatory. Any infraction of the rigid discipline

involved a beating by the sentries. There was one pedestal water-closet in each cell or cage, and the water flushing into the pan provided the only water supply for all purposes, including drinking. It should be recorded here that nearly all of the inmates suffered from enteritis or dysentery. No soap, towel, toilet articles or handkerchiefs were permitted and inmates had no clothing other than those they were wearing.

The food supplied, normally rice, occasional vegetables, and weak tea with no milk or sugar, was less than half of that supplied by our own Prisons Department as punishment diet for Asiatics. It was insufficient to support life over a long period and led to serious deficiency diseases in all cases of long detention.

Medical facilities afforded, whether visits of medical personnel or the supply of medicines or drugs, were for all practical purposes non-existent. In many cases, our own doctors sharing the cell with the sick made urgent requests for prompt medical attention on their behalf, particularly in cases where the victim was on the point of death, but these requests were invariably ignored. In one case, a Japanese doctor, who was called to see an internee suffering from a fractured pelvis and possibly ruptured kidney, remarked that the man was not sick enough. The three women taken from Changi Prison were detained in exactly the same conditions as the men and shared cells with male prisoners of all races. They were afforded no privacy, even for their most intimate requirements, and any attempt on the part of European men to screen them was broken down by the guards. They were subjected to insults and obscene gestures by Japanese prisoners in the same cell and the Japanese prisoners, with the assent of the guards, tried to compel them to perform the most sordid tasks in the cell.

The buildings occupied by the Japanese Military Police resounded all day and all night with blows, the bellowing of the inquisitors, and the shrieks of the tortured. From time to time, victims from the torture chambers would stagger back or, if unconscious, would be dragged back to their cells with marks of their ill-treatment on their bodies. In one such case, an unconscious victim so returned died during the night, without receiving any medical attention, and his body was not removed until the afternoon. In these conditions, and this atmosphere of terror, these men and women waited, sometimes for months, their summons to interrogation which might come at any hour of the day or night.

Usually interrogations started quietly and would so continue as long as the inquisitors got the expected answers. If, for any reason, such answers were not forthcoming, physical violence was immediately employed. The methods used were:

(1) Water Torture. There were two forms of water torture. In the first, the victim was tied or held down on his back and a cloth placed over his nose and mouth. Water was then poured on the cloth. Interrogation proceeded and the victim was beaten if he did not reply. As he

opened his mouth to breathe or to answer questions, water went down his throat until he could hold no more. Sometimes, he was then beaten over his distended stomach, sometimes a Japanese jumped on his stomach, or sometimes, pressed on it with his foot.

In the second the victim was tied lengthways on a ladder, face upwards, with a rung of the ladder across his throat and his head below the ladder. In this position, he was slid first into a tub of water and kept there until almost drowned. After being revived, interrogation proceeded and he would be re-immersed.

(2) Beating with iron bars, brass rods, sticks, bamboos, wet knotted ropes, belts with buckles, or revolver butts, all over the body. Whilst these beatings were being inflicted, the victims were sometimes suspended by the wrists from a rope passed over a beam. Sometimes their hands were tied behind their backs and they were forced to kneel on sharp pieces of wood or iron, while sharp-edged pieces of wood or metal were placed behind their knees so as to cut into the flesh as they knelt. While they were so kneeling the Japanese would jump on their thighs or on the projecting ends of the bar or wood behind the knees; sometimes to increase the pressure on the wood or bar behind the knees, a Japanese would perch himself on the shoulders of the victim, or the victim, with hands untied, would be compelled to hold heavy weights above his head. They were often forced to remain in this position without intermission for 9 to 10 hours, during which period interrogation would go on remorselessly, punctuated by blows. At times, the victim would be tied to a table and flogged until he lost consciousness. In one case, the man so flogged counted over 200 blows before losing consciousness. This treatment was, in some cases, carried on daily for 4 to 5 days consecutively. In one case, a European who died later was interrogated with the usual beating, for 58 hours at a stretch and another European, since dead, underwent 144 hours of beatings in all, according to the estimate of his cell mates.

(3) During interrogation the inquisitor, in many cases, burnt the victim with cigarette and cheroot ends, even on the most sensitive parts of the body, e.g., arm-pits, between the toes, on the scrotum and penis. Several Asiatics had petrol poured on their bellies and ignited, and another Asiatic had his hands tied together and immersed in a bowl of methylated spirit which was ignited.

(4) Electric Torture. There were two forms of this. In the first, an induction coil was used, one electrode being attached to the hand or foot and the other, a bare wire, was applied to various parts of the body. One victim reports that he was thrown across the room by the violence of the shock. The effect has been described as one of physical and mental disintegration. The second form, apparently more severe, was called the electric table or electric cap. There is evidence that this was used, but not on any of our witnesses.

(5) In addition to these forms of torture, the inquisitor, often employed other methods, such as ju-jitsu, twisting of limbs, bending back of fingers, twisting of sharp-edged wood between fingers, punching, repeated blows on the same spot, and so on. These methods, in many cases resulted in dislocations and permanent damage to limbs and joints. In one case, the inquisitor punctuated his questions by flicking off, with the frayed end of a bamboo, flesh bruised in a previous beating. This left a permanent scar, six inches by three inches on the victim's thigh.

(6) In several cases, victims were led to believe that their execution either by beheading or shooting, was imminent. They were advised to write a letter of farewell. Preparations for execution were carried out, up to the penultimate stage, with such realism that, in two cases, the victims fainted.

(7) Threats to families. Threats were also made to take action against the family of the victim (the wives of some internees were believed to be in Japanese custody in other parts of Asia). Torture was carried out to the limit of human endurance. One internee attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the verandah. In his fall he fractured his pelvis, but, despite his condition, his interrogation under torture was continued until just before he died. In another case, the internee asked his inquisitors for the means to commit suicide. A pistol was produced and was snatched away only when the man was about to carry out his declared intention.

Of the 57 internees detained as a result of the investigations on 10/10/43, 12 died of sickness directly attributable to the appalling conditions under which they were detained; one, as in the preceding paragraph, as a result of his fall and torture and one was executed. The survivors who returned after lengthy custody by the Military Police required prolonged treatment in the Camp Hospital for extreme emaciation (except where oedema was present), chronic dysentery, neuritis, sores, ulcers, scabies, beriberi, weak hearts, or injuries to joints and limbs.

The Commission also recorded the evidence of the three surviving member out of six of the Body Disposal Squad who were arrested by the Japanese Military Police in the Municipal Building, Singapore, in March 1942, and who were sentenced after a so-called trial, to two ~~years~~ solitary confinement, each for "anti-Japanese talk". While in prison, three of the six died without receiving medical attention whatsoever. Requests for medicine on their behalf evoked the reply "They are enemy prisoners and are not allowed any medicines".

Sine road Internment Camp,
Singapore.
3rd September, 1945.

(Signed) S.N. KING, M.C.S. CHAIRMAN
N.S. ALEXANDER, M.S., Ph.D.)
Professor of Physics)
W.L. BLYTHE, M.C.S.)
Members.

Certified true copy.

(Signed) R.B. LAMBE, Lt. Col.
(Lt. Col. R.B. Lambe)
AAG War Crimes Registry, HQ ALFSEA.

1520A

JAPANESE WAR CRIMES "DOUBLE TENTH"
CASE, CHANGI, SINGAPORE.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, CHARLES ERIC HILTERMANN, Merchant of BRINKMANN and Co., Singapore, with address C/o Hiltermann Bros., 24 Lime Street, London, E.C.3, make oath and say as follows;

1. I was in Singapore at the time of the capitulation of the British forces to the Japanese in February 1942. Immediately after the capitulation and in company with most of the other civilians on the island I was interned in CHANGI GAOL. There I stayed until 15 October 1943. - On that date and without warning I was taken to the Kempei-tai headquarters at the Y.M.C.A. Other people were taken with me and they were LIONEL GOODALL and JIMMY MILNE. We were not given any information as to why we were taken; nor was any charge made against us. We all three arrived at the Y.M.C.A. on the same day, 15 October and were at once put into various cages. All the time I was in the Y.M.C.A. which was four weeks there were anything from eighteen to twenty-five people in this cage. We just had bare boards to lie on and there was a pedestal W.C. in one corner which we had to use for all purposes, washing, drinking water and of course necessary calls of nature. Our food consisted of very limited quantities of rice, which was a starvation diet.

2. Within half an hour of my arrival at the Y.M.C.A. I was pulled out for interrogation by the Japanese. The Japanese interrogator started off by saying: "We know everything, tell us all you know". I hadn't the slightest idea what they were talking about and I said so. Without more ado I was struck by the third Japanese person, who was obviously there purely in the capacity of a beater up. The other two were of course the interrogator and his interpreter. Then they started my interrogation proper. I was accused of spying, asked the names of spies in CHANGI and agents in SINGAPORE. I was also questioned about a radio transmitter. The whole interrogation lasted from 1.30 in the afternoon until 9.30 at night, when I was carried down to my cage in a semi-conscious condition. On six other interrogations within the next 10 days I had to undergo similar treatment.

3. My memory is a little vague as to the kind of various tortures which were inflicted on me during these questionings. One of the tortures I remember was being tied up in a kneeling position with a stick under my knees and hands tied behind my back. A rope was then tied to my wrist and over a pulley in the ceiling. One of the Japanese then pulled on the rope and I was hoisted up by my wrists. While in this agonising position I was beaten with sticks and ropes. I also had the water treatment which consisted of a cloth being put over my mouth and then water being poured on it and I very nearly suffocated. In order to breathe I had to take in a great quantity of water and this distended my stomach enormously. I was, however, spared the torture of somebody jumping on me.

4. Another method they used was to tie me to a table and burn me with cigarette ends and cheroots up and down my thighs. I have the scars of these still on me. These tortures I have enumerated were the major ones. All through these interrogations I was constantly beaten and kicked and knocked about by the interpreter, interrogator and any of the Japanese who were present.

2.

5. After ten days of this they gave up trying to get any information out of me and I was left more or less in peace. After four weeks in the Y.M.C.A. I was sent over to Smith Street Detention Barracks and there I was kept in a tiny cell measuring 6½ ft. by 5½ ft. There were sometimes as many as seven people in there at the same time. This minute cell had also a pedestal type W.C. in it. On the occasion that there were seven people there we literally had to squat on the floor and there was no chance of stretching out. Apart from this physical discomfort there was the acute mental distress of hearing the screams and yells of other unfortunate people being tortured in other rooms in the same building, and never knowing when one was going to be called for interrogation and torture oneself. This mental torture was the worst part of the whole imprisonment which I suffered both in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street. It was almost worse in the Y.M.C.A. which was a large wooden building and as all the doors were open, one could hear everything that went on. It was like "bedlam" day and night.

6. Food at Smith Street was much the same as at the Y.M.C.A. It consisted of very limited quantities of rice - not enough to live on for very long. During the three months I was there nothing happened to me personally apart from the usual brutal treatment of the guards. Sometime in the middle of March I went back to the Y.M.C.A. and spent another three weeks there. I was finally released on the 8th April 1944 and was brought back to Changi where I spent four or five weeks in hospital.

7. During the time I was in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street, I saw a good many of the British people who were seized by the Kempei-tai during October 1943. On one occasion I saw the Bishop of Singapore who had been maltreated terribly. His legs from his hips to his ankles had been beaten to pulp. They were literally like raw meat. He could not move at all and was just about able to crawl. I also saw STEVENSON before he died. He was black and blue from beating. His body was in a terrible condition. He too could barely move himself. MIDDLEBROOK I saw while I was in Smith Street. He told me what treatment he had suffered during his interrogation and that No. 81 was the man responsible. He was in a very bad physical condition, covered in bruises and sores. FRASER I also saw in Smith Street. He had not been badly treated when I met him. He was only suffering from severe dysentery and was so weak that he had to be helped to the W.C. We ourselves were so weak at the time that we could hardly get him there. PERRY was in the opposite cell to me at Smith Street and I could see him through the bars. He was blown up like a balloon from beri-beri. CLARK was with me in the same cage at Smith Street. He too was in a very bad way from beating and general maltreatment. When he was brought into my cell I simply did not recognise him and had to ask him his name.]

8. With regard to the members of the Kempei-tai whom I saw in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street, I have looked carefully at the folder of photographs shown to me marked "Exhibit A" and attached to this my affidavit. In this folder of photographs I can positively identify Nos. 1, 3, 29, 30, 32, 81, 82, 67 and 84 as being members of the Kempei-tai whom I saw in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street.

9. With regard to these people who personally maltreated me, my memory is a little vague but I am almost certain that No. 30 was the man who interrogated me first and I am positive that No. 1 was the beater up on that occasion. The only other person I can recognise is No. 67. He used to come around the cages and rub iodine in our open sores. This was not done with any tenderness or with a view to alleviating our suffering. He obviously used to enjoy doing it and laughed at us.

10. All the Kempei-tai people were always very tidily dressed and smart in their appearance. They were usually dressed in civilian shark skin suits.

SWORN by the said CHARLES ERIC)
HILTERMANN at 3/9 Southampton)
Row in the County of London,)
this 28th day of January 1946) (Signed) ERIC HILTERMANN.

Before me,

(Signed) J. DERMOT WALSH.
A Commissioner for Oaths.

certified true copy.

(Signed) ?
Lt. Col.

1521 A

Evidentiary Document # 5205,

Police Station, Newmarket,
AUCKLAND.
25th October, 1945.

BRLIN MURICE JOHNS states:-

I am a duly qualified registered medical practitioner. I am registered in New Zealand, England and Malaya. I am Senior Surgeon, General Hospital, Singapore, a member of the Malayan Medical Service. I am an ex-civil internee of war, Singapore Area. I was born in New Zealand on 15th March, 1901. I am at present on leave in New Zealand and my address is 28 Dilworth Avenue, Remuera, Auckland.

I was at my post in Singapore when the Japanese captured the town. Among others, I was interned on 26th February, 1942. Until the 6th March, 1942, I was confined in an old house on the waterfront at Singapore. On that date, all the civil internees, including myself, were marched seven miles to Changi Civil prison. The women and children were quartered in one section of the prison and the men in another section.

At all times, Japanese soldiers were in charge of the internees and prisoners, though the administration changed from time to time.

The following important persons were interned with me:-

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Straits Settlements,
General McRae, Indian Medical Service,
Sir Percy McElwain, Chief Justice, Straits Settlements,
The Chief Justice of the Federated Malay Straits (I cannot recall his name),
Mr. Spits, Governor of Sumatra,
Mr. Charles Howell, Attorney-General of Straits Settlements, and
Mr. Hugh Fraser, Colonial Secretary.

On an average, there would be about 2,500 men and about 500 women and children in Changi Prison Camp. They comprised various nationalities, there being New Zealanders, Englishmen, Australians, Americans, Dutch, South Africans, Canadians, a Spaniard, a Rumanian, an Indian, several Chinese, and some Armenians. Altogether, there were about 27 different nationalities represented in the prison.

Conditions at Changi prison were not satisfactory. There was gross overcrowding, which was the chief complaint. The prison was only meant to hold 600 persons in all. At times, it contained over 3,000 persons of both sexes, which caused much inconvenience. However, the water supply, electric light and sanitation were satisfactory, as were the cooking facilities.

The cells in which some of the internees were confined were meant to hold one person only, but three internees were placed in each cell. There was one platform only to sleep on. The cells were small. I cannot remember the exact measurements. On account of the over-crowding, the cells could not contain everybody in the prison, so that the workshops and every other spare room was occupied by the internees.

[After repeated requests to the Japanese, we were allowed the use of the prison hospitals, one for women and children, the other for the men.

For about the first year, due mainly to our own efforts, we had sufficient food, and at that time I do not think any person died from starvation, though there was illness from malnutrition (the result of an unbalanced diet). This began to appear fairly early in 1942.

[On 10th October, 1943,] all internees in Changi prison were paraded soon after dawn in the main yard as if for a routine roll call. Soon after this, the Japanese military police arrived and armed soldiers picketed all doors. A number of internees were called out by name, labelled and segregated. The internees were then ordered back to their block yards where further labelling and segregation took place. Meanwhile (a search was made of the personal belongings of all internees. During this search, there was looting and wanton destruction by the Japanese. The investigation ended soon after dusk the same day and internees were allowed to return inside the prison. Many of them had had no food since 6 p.m. the previous day, and some suffered collapse, owing to the day long exposure to the sun without food.

In consequence of this investigation, 57 internees, including myself, were removed from Changi prison by the military police on or after the 10th October, 1943. With one exception, these were all interrogated at Japanese military police centres at Singapore. The course of the investigation revealed that the Japanese were trying to establish that there was a spy organization in Changi prison, which received and transmitted messages by wireless.

I was detained with others in a block of flats in Smith Street, Singapore. Altogether, I was interrogated by the Japanese about 26 times, and after one such interrogation I was beaten by the Japanese. I will refer to this incident later in my statement.

[I will first relate what happened to a Chinese lad named Lim.] I do not know his full name. (He was employed in the Japanese office of the internment camp and was arrested and placed in the same cell that I was occupying. Although I did not actually witness his beating, the condition of bruising and open wounds when he was returned to the cell after interrogation, was, to my mind, conclusive evidence of the brutal treatment he had received. He was one of the first to be interrogated by the Japanese, and after several of such interviews he was so sick that he was unable to take any food whatever, and whenever I gave him water to sip he immediately vomited it back. In my opinion he was suffering from an intra-abdominal lesion, probably a ruptured liver. The whole of the back of his neck and upper part of his back and the whole of his buttocks were extensively bruised. This incident occurred between 11th October, 1943, and 17th October, 1943, on which day he was removed from the cell, to my mind, in a dying condition. All I could get from him was that the Japanese had told him that if he knew anything he must tell them about it.) They did not ask him to speak or refer to any specific incident.

[I subsequently made enquiries,] and since hostilities ceased [I was informed] by several people, who I have reason to believe knew him, [that he died]. I cannot remember the names of the people who told me about Lin's death.

[Later, the 23rd November, 1943, while still in detention, I was summoned by the Japanese for interrogation.] The interrogation lasted for about two hours and the questioning related to an alleged wireless transmitting set which the Japanese informed me that Dr. Cuthbert Arthur Stanley, who was quartered with me at Changi prison, had confessed to being in possession of. As I was well aware that Dr. Stanley was not in possession of such a set, I denied any knowledge of it. I was merely informed that Dr. Stanley had confessed. They told me that they had found the set in the prison, but did not produce it when I asked to see it. I was informed that I was regarded as being perfectly innocent, but that I was aware that Dr. Stanley had the wireless set as I had warned him that it was dangerous to possess it. This was untrue. At that time, Dr. Stanley was confined in the Y.M.C.A., which was being used as a Japanese military police headquarters. [After questioning me for about two hours, the Japanese took me to a room in which I was told one or two of our people had been tortured by electric current. There were numerous wires lying about the room, but the apparatus was not working. I was then taken to another room on the ground floor.] This was in the block of flats in Smith Street. The room was fairly large with a concrete floor. [Hanging from the ceiling was a rope, to which my two hands were tied. I was then beaten by a large bamboo stick. The bamboo would be about two inches in diameter and about five feet long. It was an ordinary bamboo used to carry things on. I was then beaten over the buttocks, prodded with the end of the pole over all the bony points of the body, the knees, the thighs, and lower portion of the spine. The same pole was used to knock me down to my knees. It was then placed in a horizontal position behind the calves of the legs and the Japanese jumped on both ends of the pole. This went on for some time, after which the pole was placed between my crotch and I was jerked to the standing position. I was further beaten over the buttocks by a piece of broken floor board. This board was about two and a half feet long, one and a half inches wide and about one inch thick. I was also beaten with the buckle end of a belt.

The Japanese also kicked me on the shins. After this form of treatment had continued for some time I fainted. When I recovered, my hands were untied and the rope tied round my waist. I was then swung round and round the room on the rope and struck with pieces of wood and kicked. I was later released and returned to my cell. During the course of the next twelve hours I fainted a number of times. My body was numb. [None of the other internees witnessed what occurred to me in the torture room, but one of them was sitting in the next room where the beating took place. He was Mr. John Dalton, radio sound engineer, manager of a theatre in Kuala Lumpur. He later informed me that he had heard all that went on during my beating. There were three Japanese concerned in beating me. They were:-

- (1) A Japanese military policeman. I have reason to believe that he held the rank of Sergeant Major. I do not know his name, but on the several occasions that I saw him before and after my beating he was wearing the arm band of the Japanese military police. I cannot supply any other evidence as to his identity, except that I would be able to identify him again if I ever saw him. This man did the questioning.
- (2) A Japanese interpreter: The interpreter was not wearing Japanese uniform whenever I saw him. He was dressed in Japanese civilian clothing. I do not know his name. As far as I can remember, he was an interpreter attached solely to the Japanese military police. I do not think I would be able to identify him again.
- (3) A Japanese soldier acting as beater up: This man took no part in the interrogation. He was merely a thug. He actually tied me up and beat me with the bamboo, though the Sergeant Major took a hand in beating me as well. I have no knowledge that would assist in identifying this man. I would not be able to identify him again.

I cannot say who was in charge of the military police or offer any information in assisting in establishing the identity of the Japanese responsible for authorising or performing the acts of brutality. As a matter of fact, every Japanese soldier resorted to violence as a matter of course.

As a result of my beatings, I do not feel that I have suffered any permanent injuries. For four months after my beating, I had a rope burn on my right wrist and it was about seven months before the skin sensation returned to that hand. I also lost sensation on the inside of both thighs, the direct result of the use of the pole between my legs.

After the beatings, it would be about the end of December, 1943, I contracted dysentery and I lay on the floor of my cell without any covering or medical attention for three weeks. After that, as a result of repeated requests by my cell mates, I was seen by a Japanese doctor, who merely ordered a mouth wash. I do not know his identity.

While I was confined in the detention cells, the other internees were taken out from time to time for questioning and would return showing unmistakable signs of beating and torture. I have seen my cell mates leave the cell quite fit and well and return from interrogation bearing obvious signs of physical torture.

I am unable to state whether the same Japanese beat up my cell mates and other internees in detention who beat me.

Mr. Cheatle, Singapore manager for Thomas Cooke and Sons, was one man whom I saw with open wounds on the front of both knees, and fresh cigarette burns on the lower parts of the thighs and back of the neck. Mr. C.C. Jackson, Malayan Transport Board, another cell mate, told me that the Japanese had wrenched his thumb and broken it. I was able to

verify that the thumb was fractured. Mr. John Hardman, of the Electrical Dept., at Johore, informed me that he had sustained an injury to the knee as a result of being thrown by Ju-jitsu throws by the Japanese when his hands were tied behind his back. An examination of the knee showed that there was an injury to a cartilage. Another case I personally examined was that of a young Indian lad named Raju, who had been employed as a clerk in the Japanese office of the internment camp. He had a fracture of the knee cap and also of the ulnar bone in one forearm. I actually saw the results of Japanese punishment in respect to the men mentioned. I did not see the tortures being inflicted. The victims used to tell me what the Japanese did. On May 1st, 1944, I was transferred to Sime Road camp, where I remained until the end of hostilities.]

During the whole of my internment and unknown to the Japanese, a complete record was kept by various camp officials of all incidents and a full report prepared. I was head Commandant at the camp for nine months and during that period I assisted to maintain that record. Whenever it was reported that an incident had occurred a report would be taken from the victim and make a written record of it. We used to obtain all the facts, and in some cases we actually obtained signed statements from the victims. Complete records were made of housing, feeding, stores and supplies and every act of brutality. It would be impossible, without referring to that record, to give a complete statement of every act of violence I witnessed.

After hostilities ceased, I do not know what happened to the men, my cell mates, who were beaten up by the Japanese, referred to in this statement.

So far as the camp record is concerned, a full report was prepared and I think it would be sent to the Home Secretary, or the Colonial Office.

(Signed) B.M. JOHNS 25.10.45.

statement taken and signature witnessed by the undersigned:

(Signed) A. RUSH
Sergeant. 25.10.45.

Certified True Copy

(Signed) A. HIGHET
Captain NZTS.
20.2.1946.

Date, Camp or Place.	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity.	Names of witnesses
<p>27 Dec 41 In the jungle about 14 miles from Ipoh</p>	<p>Source who was in "D" Coy 4/19 Hybad, was ordered to move with his Coy to a position 14 miles N.E. of Ipoh, where they were to patrol the area. While accompanied by 'D' Coys of the A and S. H. and 5/2 Punjab and about 2 or 3 miles from their starting point, they were attacked and dispersed by the Japanese, who after inflicting heavy casualties rounded up the stragglers, and in all about 75 men were captured, included 26 from 5/2 Punjab and the remainder from the 4/19 Hybad. None of the Argylls was captured, although some of them were killed in the engagement. Sources was among those captured. The captured men were stripped of all their clothes except their underwear, and were kept without food or water from 10.00 hrs until 18.00 hrs under Japanese guard when their hands were tied behind their backs and they were kept in three batches, each batch being about 50 yards away from the other. The same evening at about 2000 hrs Japanese soldiers commenced attacking them with bayonets and chopping the heads off those who cried loudly. Source was bayoneted twice on the small of the back and escaped by pretending to be dead and lying under some dead bodies.</p>	<p>Source had no idea as to the unit etc. to which the perpetrators belonged.</p>	<p>Following witnesses of whom to 4/19 Regt:- 1. Jem Kara Singh 2. L/Nk Ni Singh 3. Sep Bhoo Singh (now with Agra) 4. Sep Dha 5. Sep Jag (now with Agra) 6. Sep Pir</p>

(INDIAN TROOPS)

The statement was recorded by me, read over to the source and admitted correct.

Number 11020 Name MUL CHAND Rank SEPOY
 Unit/Ship 4/19 Hyberabad Infantry
 Home Address Village: Pota P.O. Kanina Nabha State
 Date and place of Capture: 27 Dec. 1941 14 miles beyond Ipoh, Malaya.

(Signed) A.K. Thompson
 Major
 C.S.D.I.C. (I)

Certified true copy of original statement .

18th April 1946.

(Signed) P.S. LAMBE, Lt.-Colonel
AAG War Crimes
HQ ALESEA

1523

Evidentiary Document No. 5432.

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE.

M A L A Y A

1. Massacre near IPOH

Prosecution Document numbered 5154, being the statement of Sepoy LUL CHAND is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document relates that seventy five Indian soldiers when captured, were massacred by beheading and the bayonet. The witness was bayoneted himself but escaped with his life by lying under some dead bodies.

2. Murder of P/W at MUAH

Prosecution Document numbered 5241 being the Affidavit of T.C. TREVOR, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. This Affidavit states that on 3 February, 1942, six Australian soldiers, including the witness, having been captured by the Japanese, were at MUAH, in cold blood, fired upon by a bren gun. All the men were killed or died later, but the witness escaped.

3. Massacre of P/W at PAHIT SULONG

Prosecution Document numbered 5043, being the Affidavit of Lt. B. C. HACKNEY, is now tendered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This Affidavit states that on 22nd, January, 1942, the witness, who was wounded, and a large number of men from other Units, were captured by the Japanese at Parit Sulong. The witness describes their treatment as follows:-

"(1) On many occasions a Japanese indicated to a wounded man to move along with the rest, although he was incapable of any movement. Upon his failing to move, the Japanese struck him with a rifle or kicked him, or actually bayoneted him or shot him.

(2) A Japanese drove his bayonet into a man wounded in the chest and thigh and pushed him along the road and again bayoneted him several times. The witness, although wounded, was prodded with a bayonet by a Japanese. The prisoners' watches, pens, pencils and other property except clothing were taken by the Japanese. Their clothing was removed during the search. One dead soldier was propped up by the Japanese and made an object of ridicule. About 150 nude and wounded prisoners, some with gaping, dirty and blood-clotted wounds, were hit, kicked, punched and prodded with bayonets, often in the open wounds, by the Japanese. Many were knocked unconscious by blows on the head with rifle butts.

(3) Eventually the prisoners were forced into a little shed or garage. The Japanese grunted and prodded them with bayonets until most of the prisoners had scrambled into the shed. Some were knocked unconscious and others killed. The terrific yells of wounded men in pain were continuous. The shed soon became a hell-hole full of tortured, groaning and delirious wounded soldiers. There was not enough room in the shed to put down one's foot without stepping on somebody. Water was not given to the prisoners. A large number were re-wounded by the Japanese. Others were bayoneted or shot. Requests for medical attention and water were ignored. Water was held by Japanese guards just out of reach of some of the prisoners and then thrown away. A wounded Indian soldier who had been knocked down by a Japanese and rendered unconscious was, on showing signs of regaining consciousness, bayoneted and heaved into a stream. When his blood-stained face emerged above the water, the Japanese shot him.

(4) Other ranks were tied up and maltreated. Some were bayoneted. Finally, they were all herded into a group and shot with rifles and machine guns. The Japanese removed the bodies, but not the witness who feigned death. Blood was running all over his face. A wound in his back left a small pool of blood on the ground. Some Japanese came and stood over him and one pushed him with his foot to make sure he was dead. Another kicked him in several places. The Japanese then brought tins of petrol and poured it over the prostrate prisoners, other than the witness, some of whom were still conscious. They then set fire to the petrol amidst screams and yells of pain and the prisoners were burnt to death. The witness could smell the burning flesh. He lay still until the Japanese departed. Many Japanese passed him and kicked him and some pricked him with their bayonets. One actually drove a bayonet into his side between his ribs. Another took his boots from him. Later the witness was able to free himself from his bonds and met a sergeant and another soldier who smelt strongly of petrol. They had been together when the prisoners were fired upon and they fell with the first burst of firing although neither had been hit. Petrol was thrown on them but they were not burnt. The soldier who was with the sergeant died the following day."

4. P/W in MALAYA.

A) Prosecution Document numbered 5085 being the Affidavit of L.J.W. SEEKINGS is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. This Affidavit relates to the gross inadequacies of living conditions, food and medical stores in the Kuala Lumpur Camp during February - October, 1942. During the first three months, 166 men died of battle injuries and fever. No medical attention was provided by the Japanese.

B) Prosecution Document Numbered 5084, being the Affidavit of Capt. F. R. ADAMS is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. This Affidavit refers to the conditions in Penang Gaol where the witness remained for some two months, five weeks of which was spent in solitary confinement in the condemned cell.

Men were beaten savagely for no apparent reason. Sanitary arrangements were vile and sick men refused admission to hospital.

C) Prosecution Document numbered 5024 B, the Affidavit of Maj. R. H. STEVENS, is offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. This document states that in March, 1945, P/W were billeted in an overcrowded camp in JOHORE and that insanitary latrines caused a great deal of dysentery.

The prisoners laboured at making defence works for the Japanese and owing to the lack of precautions, several men were killed and injured by falls of earth. Hours of work were long and arduous since there was no proper air supply.

The witness was told that owing to the prisoners being engaged on security work, in the event of invasion, they would be killed.

Conditions for surgery were unfavourable at the camp and despite the existence of a large and well equipped hospital, six miles away, permission to evacuate cases there, was refused.

D) Prosecution Document numbered 5375, the Affidavit of B. G. MAPLEBACK is offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

This Affidavit states that the witness and three other men were taken prisoners near KULAI. They were roped together and driven some three miles at which point, two of the prisoners were ordered out of the truck and taken to a creek about 20 yards away. Here they were shot with a tommy gun in the presence of the witness. The bodies were left where they fell and the Japanese returned to the truck.

5. CIVILIANS IN MALAYA.

A) Prosecution Document numbered 5139, the sworn statement of CHEW SWAY LEOK is produced for identification and the excerpts marked therein, tendered in evidence. This statement relates that the witness and nine other Chinese were beaten with rifle butts into unconsciousness at Batu Bahat Police Station in February, 1942. On 1 March over 100 Chinese

and European civilians were put in lorries and taken in batches of thirty five into the jungle. They were machine-gunned and bayoneted. The witness waited until the Japanese had gone and then escaped.

B) Prosecution Document numbered 5141, the sworn statement of AHMAD BIN CEETEY is now offered for identification and marked excerpts produced in evidence. This document states that towards the end of 1943, while the witness was employed as a Sub-Warder in Penang Gaol, he saw a Japanese M.P. torture a Chinese woman of middle age.

"Wassio opened this woman's trousers and burnt the hair around her pelvic parts with a lighted piece of paper. Then Wassio tied a rope round her waist, and, after binding it round her wrists, attached the other end to a motor cycle. Then Wassio proceeded to drive the motor-cycle at a quicker pace than it was possible to run. The woman was pulled along the ground about ten yards and then lost consciousness."

The witness saw Chinese, Malay and Indian prisoners tortured and stated that three Chinese died after undergoing water torture.

C) Prosecution Document numbered 5142, the sworn statement of Miss YONG LEN MOI, is produced for identification and the marked excerpts thereof, offered in evidence. This document refers to the torture of the witness's grandmother who was suspended from the ceiling for an hour while heavy weights were thrown at her legs and feet. The witness further states that her grandmother was dragged along behind a motor cycle until unconscious, as described in the evidence of the preceding witness AHMAD.

The witness herself was beaten and burned in Penang Gaol where her grandmother later died as a result of her maltreatment.

D) Prosecution Document numbered 5143, the sworn statement of W. T. DAVIES and the statement of Mrs. A. C. KATHIGASU, exhibited thereto, is now tendered for identification and the excerpts marked offered in evidence. This document relates that the witness was taken to IPOH Police Station in August, 1943, where she was tortured and beaten in many ways, and accused of being a spy.

At Kempeitai HQ her child was suspended from a tree with a fire blazing underneath her, whilst the witness herself was tied to a post and beaten with a stick. The child was eventually released.

At Batu Gajah gaol the witness was imprisoned for life, after having been sentenced to death. Food was inadequate, the cells were verminous and filthy. There were no bed coverings and no facilities for bathing. The witness finally lost the use of her legs but has since recovered.

1524A

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

1. I am an officer of the Australian Military Forces.
2. Annexed hereto and marked "B" is a true copy of an affidavit sworn by Terence Charles TREVOR on 11 Apr. 1946 which I have in my custody in the course of my duties.
3. The original affidavit cannot be made available immediately as it is required for trials of minor war criminals.

Sworn before me at MELBOURNE)

this 27 day of May 1946)

J. Lloyd /s/
Major

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

On this eleventh day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, [Terence Charles Trevor, of 14 Ponsonby Pde, Seaforth, in the State of New South Wales, Woolclasser, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX55521 Pte T.C. TREVOR of 2/30 Inf Bn I was attached to B Coy. Portion of my section, which included, besides myself, NX25556 Pte. J.R. BLAND, NX27464 Pte. F.G. COLLETT, NX26712, Pte COCHRANE, NX5906 Pte MULLIGAN and Pte E.W. SAMS, were cut off from the remainder of our Coy whilst returning from the GENAS Ambush.]
2. In an attempt to return to our Battalion lines, we became lost and wandered in the jungle and rubber plantations for approximately 14 days.
- [3. At about 0100 hrs on 1 Feb 42 we were captured by a Jap patrol. The patrol was also accompanied by a few Malayan natives.]
4. After being taken by the Jap patrol we were transported by a Sampan, we had previously commandeered, to Patrol HQ and then to LENGHA, where we spent the night in the local gaol. Here we were given food and next morning we were given bicycles and with a Jap and Malayan escort set out for MUAR, arriving there at approximately 1800 hrs on 2 Feb 42.
5. Here [we were handed over to a group of Jap officers quartered in the Sultan's Palace near the MUAR River.] The Jap Officer in command told us that we would be held as POWs and that we should have to work. We agreed to this and were given food and a place to sleep.
- [6. Next morning 3 Feb 42,] whilst helping to load a truck on which the Japs were about to proceed [to BANTU PAHAT, we were told to line up in twos, and tied together with signal wire, wrist to wrist.
7. We were then led by the Jap Officer across a lawn and asked if we would like a pistol to commit suicide. We refused and we were then asked if we had anything to say. I said "that we should be held as POW" but this was ignored and the Jap Officer, with the words "You will soon see your mothers and fathers", left us.
8. On the opposite side of the lawn about 25 yds away a Jap soldier lay behind a Bren Gun which was pointing in our direction. The Jap soldier opened fire, watched by the Jap officers.
9. Pte Cochrane was hit and immediately fell to the ground. Ptes COLLETT and BLAND were then hit and fell to the ground, dragging me with them. The Jap continued to fire whilst we were lying on the ground and I could hear the bullets thudding into COLLETT who was lying alongside me. The Jap then ceased fire.
10. After a short time I raised my head but could see no sign of the Japs. I untied my wrists with my teeth and untied the others also. Pte COCHRANE was dead, Collett unconscious and the remainder wounded but still alive.

11. I dragged the other members of my party who were alive into the shade of some hibiscus trees nearby and made them as comfortable as possible. During the afternoon of that day BLAND and COLLETT died. MULLIGAN survived till the morning of 4 Feb 42. After Mulligan died, SAMS, who was wounded in the leg, and myself attempted to escape. We were pestered by Malaysians who followed us wherever we went but finally threw them off and spent the night in an evacuated native house in MUAR.
12. On 5 Feb 42 we were recaptured by different Japs and taken to Malayan HQ building in Muar. There we were told we were Prisoners of War.
13. I was of the opinion that these Japs were contemplating murdering SAMS and myself, but we were saved, I think, by the intervention of some Jap Staff Officers who arrived in two cars.
14. After a conference between the Jap Staff Officers and our captors, we were told by a Jap Sgt, that we were to be taken to KLUANG to a prison camp. We spent the night in a house adjoining Malayan HQ where I was able to dress Sams' wound.
15. On 6 Feb we were taken by the Jap Staff Officers in a car to Kluang where we met approximately 27 Aust POW and 2 British Brigadiers in the Kluang Gaol. One Brigadier's name I remember was PAYNTER.
16. On 7 Feb 42 we set out for KUALA LUMPUR. On 8 Feb 42 we arrived at Kuala Lumpur and were taken to PUDU Gaol where there were approximately 500 British and Aust Prisoners.
17. On 9 Feb 42 Pte SAMS died from tetanus and was buried in gaol grounds. After spending eight months at Pudu Gaol we were taken to Changi Gaol.
18. I was unable to discover the names of any Jap Officers or men responsible for murdering my colleagues and I was also unable to obtain anything that would help to identify their units.
19. The dates that I have before mentioned are absolutely correct and may assist in identifying Jap units in the area at that time.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,)
 Terence Charles Trevor, at Sydney,) T. C. TREVOR /s/
 this eleventh day of April, One)
 thousand nine hundred and forty-six)

Before me L. SHEFFIELD J. P. (?)

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

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

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Evidence taken at Sydney on 12 November 1945 before Mr. Justice Mansfield.

NK.71148 Lieut. Ben Charles HACKNEY, 2/29 Battalion, being duly sworn, give the following evidence:

My full number, name, rank and unit are NK-71148 Lieut. Ben Charles Hackney, 2/29 Battalion. My home address is 12 Benelong Crescent, Bellevue Hill, Sydney.

On the evening of 17 January 1942 2/29 Battalion made contact with the enemy at Bakri and from the morning of 18 January the battle was at its height. On 19 January 1942 we joined up with 2/19 Battalion some little distance south of Bakri. From Bakri we withdrew to Parit Sulong, where we were held up by a bridge and strong Japanese forces defending the bridge. We made a stand there from the morning of 21 January until we were captured the following day, and we had very heavy casualties.

The following is a summary of the happenings between 22 January 1942 and 21 March 1942 inclusive. I do not know the names of the Japanese responsible and I do not know of my own knowledge what unit it was that captured us at Parit Sulong, but I have heard subsequently from Col. Kappe that it was the Japanese Imperial Guards Division; these soldiers were bigger than the usual Japanese soldiers..

1. Many men comprising A.I.F. and Indian Army soldiers - the majority severely wounded, some of whom had been lying in trucks, vans etc., up to four days with necessarily limited medical attention and were subjected to the treatment briefly outlined below at PURIT SULONG by I.J.A. soldiers.

2. Prior to the closing in of IJA soldiers I myself had been wounded in four places making me incapable of walking and greatly restricting any movement.

- (a) a bullet through the left leg below the knee causing a fracture.
- (b) shell splinter in back.
- (c) shell splinter in outside of right calf.
- (d) shell splinter in rear of right knee.

3. These soldiers made up some of the casualties of the 65 Fd Bty (2/15 Fd Regt.); 4 A Tk Regt.; 2/19 Inf. Bn; 2/29 Inf Bn, and other units of the 45 Indian Bde, under which command these A.I.F. forces had been placed. These soldiers had been gathered together during

the days prior to and including the 22 January 1942, and were by 1200 hrs 22 January 1942 assembled - some in trucks, others lying about in various positions (many of whom because of wounds had been unable to gain the shelter of a vehicle) - on or about the roadway immediately NORTH of the PARTI SULONG Bridge.

4. Enemy fire of all types continued for some time to pour in from all directions upon the vehicles and personnel who had gathered along a short section of the road after an order had been given for all troops who were able to do so to vacate the position. Because of lack of unwounded soldiers and scarcity of arms and ammunition very little retaliation fire went out from this group in return for that of the enemy. Another officer and I operated for as long as ammunition was available a Bren gun from beneath a utility truck in order to in some way add to the comparative lack of fire from our position and to perhaps lengthen by at least a short period the time when the enemy would inevitably close in on our position, and thereby enable those who had been able to get away to have a better opportunity of travelling a fair distance before the Japs had use of the road and were able to push forward and perhaps prevent our men from gaining contact with our forces from whom we had been cut off for several days.

5. About 1430 hrs all fire from the convoy ceased and shortly afterwards from all directions especially WEST Japanese soldiers closed in on our positions. Indications amidst much unintelligible yelling, were made for our personnel to assemble at a point WEST of the road and over a parit which ran by the side of the road.

6. Some of the fit men - of whom there were very few - were allowed to assist the more unfortunate; others were compelled to move immediately to the assembly point and remain. This assembling was a slow process as many were incapable of movement. Men were lying about in all directions. Some dead, many seriously wounded who had been unable to gain any shelter whatever being incapable of any movement. Other unable to make much progress, had managed to crawl or drag themselves to one of the many vehicles and there lie exhausted.

7. The following are some of the acts committed by the J-panese during the process of assembling the men.

- (a) On many occasions a Jap approaching a wounded man, would indicate for him to move along with the rest; however, sometimes the soldier would be incapable perhaps of any movement whatever. Upon failing to do as the Jap indicated, the latter would immediately begin yelling and making signs - still no movement by the wounded soldier whereupon he would be bashed about with the rifle, kicked, and on some occasions eventually either run

through many times with the bayonet, or with the rifle close to his head - shot. This was the fate of a good many wounded men.

(b) Sometimes men hobbling towards the little bridge over the parit which led to the assembly place, and others who were crawling would have a Jap come up to them and he dealt a terrible blow, sometimes to the body but most always to the head, with the butt of the rifle. Some were knocked down, whereupon they would be kicked,

(c) The fate of others was to be hurried when they were already moving as fast as their wounds would allow, by some Japs using a variety of methods - some kicking, some often striking with their rifles and other times many prodding the men with their bayonets.

(d) One man badly wounded in the chest and thigh was making to the bridge very slowly by crawling and dragging himself along the ground. He was hit several times by Japs but was incapable of moving faster. A Jap drove his bayonet into the man and made as if to push him along the edge of the road. The man fell full length face downwards, whereupon the Jap thrust in his bayonet several times and then left him, moving off to some other unfortunate who would also be brutally treated to make him move faster.

(e) A Jap came to my position. He pushed another officer, who was with me and standing, away, then indicated for me to move also. I pointed out that I was unable to do so, whereupon he began kicking me; but even knowing what was wanted and with the urge to avoid this foul treatment, I was unable to stand. He then struck me several times with his rifle, then prodded me with his bayonet. Finally he let the officer come back but even with his help I was unable to walk, my left leg being useless and my right altogether too painful. The Japs started screaming again and began belting us both with his rifle butt. Eventually, with the aid of another, I managed to get along by swinging myself on their shoulders. When crossing the small bridge the three of us were struck many times by the Japs on both sides.

(f) By these various means all the prisoners were either herded into the area or killed by shooting or bayoneting, or left dying on the road.

(g) Upon approaching the bridge over the parit all personnel had to take off any equipment and throw on the road watches, pens, pencils - anything visible to the Japs except clothing.

(h) After crossing the bridge, almost everyone being hit as he did so with a rifle by one or all of the Japs who were on both

sides, all prisoners had to remove their clothing except their boots and socks and putties, which was thrown into a heap. The clothes were thrown amongst the prisoners after a considerable time had elapsed, during which they had been searched.

(i) One wounded man who had been placed by our own people upon a table form and put inside an office truck, was seen by a Jap. The table form was dragged out and left leaning against the back of the truck. The fellow had been dead for some time and become stiff. The body was then propped up in an upright position on the tabletop. Situated in this position, it created enormous amusement to the Jap concerned and was an object of ridicule to many Japs afterwards.

8. When all had assembled the prisoners were made to sit in the nude in a circle within a ring of Jap guards. There were approximately 110 A.I.F. soldiers and 35 to 40 India Army soldiers.

9. Many Japanese troops were by this time moving along the road, some on foot, others on bicycles and many in lorries (both Jap and civilians). They were halted often and on these occasions many would come over to have a look at the prisoners - about 150 nude bodies, unshaven, dirty and blood clotted; some fresh and many reopened by movement and still bleeding freely. To the Japs the prisoners were of great interest, some showing mirth, others ill temper and wickedness; many hit or kicked (or both) and punched and prodded men with bayonets, often if possible kicking where a wound lay open, and so great was their satisfaction upon any visible evidence of pain that the dose was often repeated.

10. One Jap tormented prisoners by drawing his sword and wiping the blood off it by repeatedly dipping it in the water in the parit and drawing it over an officer's throat. Others he torments by making as though to run them through or cutting their throats.

11. All those on the outside of the group, and particularly those closest to the road were treated worst. I was one of those near the road having been amongst the last to arrive at the assembly point, and was, like others, kicked, struck and battered many times, most always with rifles and on some occasions with sword stabbers. The Japs most always used their rifle butts. The wound in my back attracted the attention of many who whenever possible took delight in kicking and belting the place where a wound was exposed.

12. Many prisoners were knocked unconscious when dealt terrific blows on the head with rifle butts.

13. The Jap in charge of the prisoners was dressed quite differently from the personnel of the guard, with dark coloured tunic, breeches, knee high boots, armed with pistol and sword with some braid at the hilt, and carrying a large map case. He gave orders to the guard.

14. The prisoners were forced into a little shed or garage which was altogether too small in view of the following circumstances and actions, as given below:

(a) The Japs grunted, yelled, kicked, hit and prodded with bayonets until most of the prisoners had scrambled into the shed.

(b) Some were knocked unconscious and others killed during the process.

(c) Some walked on top of the more helpless, wounded men were pushed and fell upon others and terrific yells of pain were practically continuous.

(d) Those closest to the opening were first to be put into the shed which soon became a stinking, scrambling hell hole full of tortured, groaning, delirious wounded soldiers.

(e) Those still fit were unable to do anything except for those immediately around them.

(f) The shed was much too small; fellows near the doorway, being hit, kicked and prodded scrambled in, endeavoured in vain to avoid hurting their comrades. There was not room even to put a foot down without stepping on some part of some body already with bodies above and below.

(g) Again and again fellows were forced in on top of others.

15. Many men were groaning most of the time and there were yells, repeated time and time again, by many for water. It was hours and hours and with some a day or more since they had had a drink, for water and those to issue it had been scarce during the four days of the progress along five miles of road. Water was not given to the prisoners.

16. Six officers were taken from the group and put together about six or seven yards away.

17. Requests were made at first and when these were ignored demands were made of the Jap in charge to provide medical attention and water for the prisoners and also smoking materials (of which much of the

prisoners own was lying in a heap nearby); but these were ignored. This Jap could read but refused to speak English.

18. A little later another move was made and again the prisoners were subjected to violence and terrific brutalities by the guards. This time all the ORs were put into two rooms off some coolie quarters. This was a long process; many had to be carried and, although not far, steps had to be climbed; the dead were not allowed to be left, their bodies too, had to be taken into these rooms. The worst wounded were again treated wickedly; they were expected to move as fit and when failing to do so were struck, kicked and punched. Many incapable of any movement without assistance were bashed on the head and some were killed by bayonetting and a few were shot. Altogether, a large number were wounded further by the Japs.

19. When all the ORs were in the rooms the doors were closed. The six officers were made to sit on the steps in front of one of these rooms.

20. Requests and demands for medical aid, water and smokes were again ignored and although these were made time and time again throughout the whole period, they were ignored by the Jap in charge.

21. Shortly afterwards an Indian soldier who had been hiding in one of the many vehicles (which were being inspected and searched by the Japs) was brought into the building. He had a bad wound on one hand, the top part of which had been blown away, and one leg of his trousers was saturated with blood as though he were bleeding from some wound in his thigh. He was immediately struck to the ground by a Jap and his pockets cleaned out.

22. The ORs who had been jammed into the small rooms were scrambling to the windows, groaning all the time, and yelling time and time again for water and to be let out.

23. The noise of battle was long gone; nowhere except in the far distance could be heard even a gun. Occasionally, an enemy plane flew overhead.

24. Still going down the road were lorry after lorry of Japanese soldiers and much artillery equipment. Very seldom now was there a halt but each time the convoy did stop Jap soldiers invariably came across to the building to see the prisoners.

25. Later, many staff cars came along, two of which were preceded by tank and motor cyclists and followed similarly. They halted in front of the place where the prisoners were and many Japs came over. They were met by the Jap in charge of the prisoners amidst much shouting,

saluting, and bowing by this Jap and the personnel of the guard. Other Jap soldiers in the area also gave their attention to the party which consisted of officers and some very senior ones

26. One of these new arrivals was outstanding and presumably the commander of the Japanese forces in the area - a short, stocky fellow. A body guard kept close with him always. He was well dressed, his sword hanging low and with a great amount of brown cord at the hilt, knee high boots and spurs all glistening. The attitude of the Japs to this officer was as though he was something far and above any of them, as though to them he was as a God.

27. He looked at the officer prisoners, who were made to move off the steps and stand; then mounted the steps, the body guard keeping very close, and looked through the window at the mass inside of one of the rooms.

28. Upon leaving the building he spoke to one of the officers accompanying him who in turn passed on what were apparently orders to the Jap in charge of the prisoners.

29. Leaving a couple behind this party then departed. Again came the yelling, bowing, and saluting. At first the tanks, then the cycles then the cars moved off, and after them were more cycles and tanks. Along the road wherever Japanese were to be seen, they paid their compliments to these two cars very reverently.

30. One of those remaining was asked to allow water to be given to the prisoners, many of whom were all the time yelling for it. A little Malay boy who had been with the convoy for some time was told by him to get some. On returning, however, the Jap in charge noticed the container and immediately hit it out of his hands and then kicked the kiddy.

31. He was asked about medical attention but said that Japanese medical men were too busy. Later asked for water, he said that if the Jap in charge said, "No", there was nothing he could do about the matter. When asked could the cigarettes be got from the heap of prisoners' belongings he replied, "Not yet."

32. Another group of Japs arrived and took many photographs and made notes. After this was completed, the cigarettes and water which had been held out by the personnel of the guard to the prisoners, some of whom had been let out of the rooms for the purpose of being photographed, but held just beyond their reach, were retained by the Japs and thrown away respectively, which made worse the feelings of the already near despairing men,

33. The Ors were again forced into the room.

34. The Indian soldier, who had been knocked down in front of the building, was showing signs of regaining consciousness. He began to sit up but the Jap in charge kicked him over again. He sat up again and this time was viciously kicked many times. For a while the Indian lay still, groaning and jabbering. The Jap yelled at him and took a rifle from one of the guards and bashed the Indian, then thrust the bayonet into him time and time again. Then he was heaved into the parit by the Jap thrusting the bayonet into his body and heaving. A few seconds and the terribly blood-stained, horrible face emerged above the water and the Jap levelled the rifle and fired. The head jerked but remained above water; there was another shot and this time the head disappeared.

35. The traffic going south was not so thick now and moving more freely, occasionally a motor cyclist or a car going north. There were still a few who left the road to see the prisoners or to poke about the vehicles inquisitively, some occasionally kicking a body to see if any life was left in it.

36. About sunset the guards began to move about the house. Machine guns were brought from where they had been resting between tours of duty and placed in front of the building.

37. The officers were then tied together by the following methods. Two guards approached the officers undoing as they came a small coil of rope which they took from their belts. The officers were then made to stand, two of them unable to do so without assistance and both incapable of walking. Both hands of each officer were tightly tied behind his back. After this, another length of rope was tied to the wrists, passed up under the chin and around the neck and then down again to the wrists, where it was pulled tight, thus forcing the hands well up the back and making the rope terribly tight against the throat. The second rope was not cut but was passed on to the wrists of the next officer, where a similar procedure was carried out; then again on to the next and so on, so that as well as making more secure the tying of each they were all linked together. During this process, the two Japs treated the officers unmercifully, jerking the ropes this way and that and many times lashing them severely about the head and body with loose lengths, often kicking ferociously at some part of the body that was swaying or stumbling - through the Japs own treatment - in the wrong direction for them to do whatever they wished. During this procedure I was kicked in the legs and lashed about the body and head, particularly the latter, many times, this being mainly because I was unable to stand properly and each time a rope was pulled I swayed this way or that, thus continually hindering these Japs in their work.

38. This done, the ORs were brought out from the rooms. One by one as they came down the steps they were tied brutally with their hands behind their backs; the first was then connected to the second but only from wrist to wrist, not over or around the neck as with the officers, then from the second to the third and so on, the first then being tied to the nearest of the small line of officers.
39. The supply of rope ran out and some Japs were bringing pieces of wire and with these were tying up many of the prisoners.
40. Complaints were made to the Japs in charge regarding this ill-treatment. Nearly every man was lashed, mostly about the head, and kicked by the Japs. Often a soldier who was more difficult to tie because of his wounds preventing his movement, was subjected to lashings (sometimes now with wire) and kicking. Occasionally, another guard seeing his fellow soldier beating a prisoner, would rush up and add to that prisoner's misery by striking him with his rifle butt.
41. This habit of one Jap coming to another when that other was ill-treating a prisoner, so as to add his efforts also, occurred very often.
42. The Jap in charge took no notice of the complaints.
43. It was necessary to move the first lot well away from the steps of the building to allow the others to come down from the rooms and be tied. They were shifted back towards the shed which before had been filled with prisoners. When the line of officers moved, one of them fell immediately. After being kicked in all parts of the body and being struck many times with rifle butts, he was cut free from the chain. I fell after very little movement. The Japs became more annoyed apparently because I was the second one to fall and I suffered similar ill treatment, but to a greater extent. I was kicked in all parts of the body and struck many times on the head and body with rifles. One kick split my right eyebrow which then hung down over the eye, the blood pouring over my face. After some kicks and hits the Japs would force the others along. In this way I was dragged a short distance. Then would commence again another reign of blows and then I would be dragged a few more feet. Eventually, the Japs cut me loose and left me lying upon the ground in a much worse, painful and aching condition than before. The wound in my back had been kicked many times, which kept it bleeding freely, as were all the other wounds and cuts I had received.
44. Towards the end, either the supply of rope and wire was exhausted or the Japs grew tired of tying the prisoners as a few numbering about 20, were left untied. The remainder were tied in groups of 20 to 25

each. The dead were left in the room.

45. The prisoners were then made to move along the front of the buildings towards, and then around, the south end. There were many who were unable to move at all, and others because of being tied, could not get the necessary assistance, so that many stumbled, some fell, causing others also to fall. These were then kicked and struck, and bayoneted, until as many as could do so were again standing, and then the line proceeded slowly, some still being dragged, of which a few occasionally raised themselves to their knees only to be again thrown off balance. Many of these were then freed from the line and left lying. The Japs grasped others and dragged them along, some were kicked, some struck, others deeply prodded with bayonets.

46. The prisoners were then herded into a group and the massacre which followed was to say the least most violent and wicked.

47. Rifles and machine guns belched forth a storm of death - a few fell, a group fell. After the first while a few remained standing - these were either struck by rifle fire or hit by a burst from a machine gun. Rifle and machine gun fire went toward any person who yelled. Firing was indiscriminate and many men had fallen not because of death but because they had either been pulled down by others falling, or because the indiscriminate firing had only added to the number of their wounds and the pain they suffered.

48. Some Jap soldiers then returned to the front of the building, and began taking away the bodies of those who had been cut free from the chains. These they dragged round the corner in the same direction as the others had been taken.

49. They left behind only one body; this being the furthest away from the bodies of the two officers who had previously been cut free from the chain. This was I. To me the fate of the prisoners was quite evident, and my only hope of escape was to endeavour to make the Japs believe that I was dead, and perhaps stand a chance of being left lying there. I knew that I should have appeared dead enough provided that I remained quite still. Blood had been running over my face from the wound in my eyebrow and also from a few cuts in my head which had bled freely. I was hatless; had not done my hair for ages; I was unshaven for more than five days; my hair was matted with blood and dirt; my neck and shirt top were very bloody; the wound in my back still bleeding and small pool of blood on the ground; my shirt torn to ribbons and saturated with blood below the wound and all along the side; my shorts were also bloodstained. My right leg from the knee down was also

bloody; the old bandage on my left leg was long since dirty and discoloured; one bayonet had gone through the bandage and entered the calf above the exit hole of the bullet; also above the back of my left boot another bayonet wound bled freely.

I lay quite still, very uncomfortable and aching as I was still bound securely and painfully tight; the rope still being around my neck prevented me from stretching my arms, my hands still being in the vicinity of my shoulder blades. Some Japs came, stood over me for a while, and as if to make sure one pushed me several times with his boot I allowed my body to move quite freely in whatever direction it was forced. One or more of them then kicked me in several places. With this they left leaving a few behind to fire in the direction of any sound or whenever anyone moved.

50. Many Japs went to the road and returned bringing many of the tins of petrol which were carried on our vehicles.

51. They proceeded to pour this over the prisoners, many of whom were still conscious.

52. The prisoners were then set alight, and amid screams and yells of pain, fright, nervousness and delirium, burnt to death.

53. I lay outside the building unable to move even just a little to a less aching position. Whilst there the outburst of curses and yells that had accompanied the beginning of the firing and had since somewhat subsided, was not very long after revived again.

54. I could see the flickers of a fire which occasionally would burst out very brightly. The prisoners were being burnt, and many were screaming and yelling terribly. There came to me the smell of burning rag and then what was just as distinguishable the odor of burnt flesh.

55. I had managed to be 'dead' as far as some of the Japs were concerned and now was determined even more than ever before that no matter what pain I was suffering, how my body ached, or how uncomfortable or what cramps I had to endure, I would remain 'dead' until such time as the Japs departed.

56. Throughout the whole period Japs came from the road to see what was going on. In passing me sometimes I would only be pushed, other times completely ignored, and on other occasions individuals acted unmercifully. How many time I was kicked, battered with rifles by those Japs passing, I know not, but all the time I had to maintain that lifeless attitude.

57. Jap personnel for ages maintained a patrol about the area. Occasionally a shot or shots would be fired. Many times one or more of them in their wanderings came across my body; some just passed by, others would satisfy themselves by previously used methods - kicking and hitting mostly on the head. Some unfortunately used their bayonets most just pricking me in the back. On two occasions they were more than pricks; once the Jap jumped and grunted as he lunged forward but fortunately he was too far away and the bayonet entered my side between the ribs and apparently did no harm; the other when a bayonet point struck my right elbow making it useless for many days; one Jap decided he would have my boots, and caused me much pain whilst he roughly pulled them off my feet.

58. As time went on activity in the area became less and less, until eventually there was no sign or sound of any Jap about. I waited long after this before being certain that no one was patrolling. I knew that to be seen moving would be the end.

59. Much later, after I had forced myself from my bonds, which was a very painful and long and tedious task - and got some water, I was met by a sergeant and another soldier, both smelt very strongly of petrol - they had been with the group when fired upon and set alight.

60. Sgt. Croft told me that they were amongst the few who had not been tied, and had been together when the prisoners were fired upon, they had fallen with the first burst of firing - neither of them hit - and lay with the remainder. When the petrol was brought from the road they had both had some thrown on them. Then the group had been set alight. The fellow with Croft had yelled out and was immediately fired on. Sgt. Croft then got this fellow and himself free from the heap of men, had lain still and quiet close by until the Japs left the area.

61. The soldier, whose name I do not know, died when in the jungle a short distance west of Parit Sulong, on the following afternoon the 23 Jan. 42.

62. Sgt. Croft left me at first light on the morning of the 24 Jan 42, accompanied by an English soldier who had come to our position in the jungle in the early hours of 23 Jan 42 and who had been cut off from our forces when north of Parit Sulong.

63. Pto. O. Robertson of 2/19 Inf Bn is reported to have seen Sgt. Croft about two days later (approx 26 Jan 42). But as far as is known Sgt. Croft has not been seen since that date.

64. After spending 36 days lying in and crawling about the jungle at rubber plantation area between Parit Sulong and Batu Pahat, I was captured by Malay policemen and taken to Parit Sulong police station on the 27 Feb 42. I was still unable to walk, had suffered a great deal from my wounds, exposure, starvation and filth, and had become very weak and dirty and lost a tremendous amount of weight.

65. The following day 28 February 1942 I was handed over to Jap soldiers by the Malay police and taken by some of these Japs to Batu Pahat where I was left for some time outside a building approx South of the town which was a Japanese HQ, convalescent Depot and hospital combined.

66. About sunset of that day a Jap came to me carrying a piece of rope this he put round my neck with a slipknot. Calling for two Indians to keep me, I was taken about 150 yards to a guard room. On the way, if I at any time lagged back, the Jap gave the rope a severe pull which jerked my neck considerably and I was many times prevented from breathing as the rope pulled too tight on my throat.

67. Upon arrival at the guard room - which had an open front, the Jap came out and watched as I was being lashed to a post. With my back against it, rope was first wound around my throat and the post, then over my chest. More rope was brought, my hands tied behind my back, and the rope then wound round and round, until I was securely and tightly tied to the post from my neck to my feet.

68. The personnel of the guard then went past in single file, each either hitting, punching or kicking me as they passed on their way back into the guard room.

69. So I remained until well into the night. Several times the guard commander came out and looked at me. My beard greatly amused him and he would stand laughing as he plucked hairs out of it one by one. Each time a relief came out of the room I was punished in some way or other and again when the relieved ones returned. Generally by being smacked or punched on the face and chest or kicked.

70. On the afternoon of the next day, the 1 March 1942 I was taken by a Jap guard to a hospital. Here a Jap doctor refused to admit me and refused also medical attention, and said he would have to send me elsewhere as the hospital was too full.

71. I was taken to the BATU PAHAT Police Station and there put into a cell where there were 8 English soldiers who had been brought there a few days before, when captured a few miles out of that town.

72. One of these men was very ill and suffering greatly from bad wounds in shoulder and head.

73. During the following 15 days the numbers were increased to 22, some of whom were wounded. The following conditions existed.

- (a) Medical attention was refused each time requests for some were made.
- (b) Although asking many times for soap, only on one occasion was a very small piece provided. Everybody was very filthy and clothes dirty.
- (c) Food very inadequate - amounting to two small meals each day of about one third of a pint of rice.
- (d) One Jap often walked into the section of the gaol and calling on a man, punch him on the face and chest and finally with one terrific blow, mostly always to the face, knock the fellow back into the cell.
- (e) On two occasions a man was taken into a corridor and made fight the jap - receiving all the blows and not being allowed (under the penalty of much more severe treatment) to hit back.
- (f) Two Indian Army soldiers were sometimes put in front of some of these men and made strike them on the face.
- (g) Chinese who were locked in the gaol were often severely ill treated. One was put into a straight jacket after being beaten about the head and body by a pair of crutches (both of which were smashed into small pieces during these beatings;) and starved until he died.

74. On 17 March 1942 the 22 prisoners commenced a journey to KUALA LUMPUR.

75. Upon arrival at KLUANG railway after spending the night of 17/18 March at AYER HITA we were taken across the rails and made clean out a filthy dirty cattle truck. After this all were put inside and the door closed. After some time during which the truck was shunted back and forth several times, it was attached to a goods train and set off northward.

76. On arrival at GEMAS, we walked to the police barracks. Everyone was weak and myself still unable to walk without assistance.

77. The following morning 19 March 1942 we were taken early to the railway station and put into an open coal truck the bottom of which was covered thickly with coal dust and refuse.

78. It was unbearably hot in the open truck during the day, and some of the men became very ill and bilious.

79. From KUALA LUMPUR railway station we were taken to PUDO GAOL in that town arriving about 0130 hrs 20 March 1942. An untidy, unshaven, filthy dirty, partly clothed, unrecognisable group in tattered garments and mostly barefooted (some suffering a good deal from wounds and illness, and all very weak from starvation and exposure).

80. Soon after my arrival there I weighed myself and found that I was 8 stone 7 pounds having lost 5 stone 3 pounds (or 73 pounds) since going into action 63 days previously.

This is the tenth and last page of the evidence of ~~IX~~ 71148
Lieut. Ben Charles HACKLEY, 2/29 Battalion.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at)

Sydney on 12 November 1945)

/s/ A. Mansfield)

Commissioner)

B.C.HACKLEY

Lieut. IX 71145

2/29 Bn. A.I.F.

1526A P.1*

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND
IN THE MATTER OF KUALA LUMPUR CAMP MALAYA.

A F F I D A V I T.

I P 31600 Laurence, John William, SEEKINGS, of the 2nd Battalion Cambridgehire Regiment, with permanent home address at 55, Kneesworth Street, Royston, Herts, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I arrived at KUALA LUMPUR camp on February 1 1942 and remained there until the camp was closed, at the end of the second week in October 1942. The senior officer (British) was Colonel HARTGAN of the Royal Cherkal Rifles, Indian Army. He handed over later to Colonel FITZPATRICK of an Indian Army unit. The camp interpreter was Major O.B.M. North of the 3/17th Dhobra Regiment.

2. KUALA LUMPUR was apparently used by the Japanese as a collecting centre for allied prisoners who were captured in Malaya. In February 1942 about 250 British prisoners were accommodated there; by April strength increased to about 700.

3. Accommodation for British other ranks consisted of a compound about 40 yards square, officers were put into what was formerly the female ward of KUALA LUMPUR prison. Accommodation was very cramped and all ranks had to sleep literally shoulder to shoulder. The female ward was a building inside the compound, and the whole camp occupied a portion of KUALA LUMPUR gaol. As a result of many protests the Japanese allowed us, in March, to use a small room in the prison for the sick. In April we were given a wing of the prison and the use of the prison hospital. In May we were handed over the whole of the prison and from that time accommodation was satisfactory.

4. Food consisted of rice only, together with an issue of salt and drinking water which we got from the main water supply in the prison. This food was very inadequate and remained so despite the later addition of a small issue of green vegetables at the beginning of September. By that time officers began to receive pay from the Japanese which enabled them to purchase food from outside the prison. British other ranks had received working pay during this period but this was insufficient to purchase enough food to make the Japanese army issue up to an adequate quantity.

5. During the first 3 months the death rate among the prisoners was 10% and about 166 men died; most of these cases were battle injuries and men suffering from fever and battle exhaustion. The Japanese provided no bandages, no medicines and no medical attention whatever. The only equipment in our hands was what we were able to buy secretly through local inhabitants.

6. I do not know who the Japanese commandant was when we entered the camp but until May as far as I recall the camp was in charge of a Japanese sergeant. After that date Lt. MIZUTANA (spelled phonetically) took over.

This man was responsible for our rations being about onequarter under weight. We succeeded in securing the Japanese ration scale for prisoners of war, and weighed such food as we received and checked it against this scale. When we complained to MIZUTANA the scales were tested in his presence. They were found to be correct and were promptly impounded by MIZUTANA.

7. The Japanese interpreter was a civilian employed by the Japanese Army by the name of TANAKA (spelled phonetically); this man on the whole was co-operative and helpful. British officers were not forced to work but British other ranks were employed daily from about 0900 hours till 1800 hours in various jobs including collecting scrap metal, repairing bridges and assisting in the Japanese supply dumps and they received pay for this work.

8. When the camp was closed in October 1942 the camp adjutant, Captain Anthony Gardner of the Loyals took the camp records to CHINGI. I do not know what happened to them.

SWORN by the said Laurence John)
SEEKINGS at 6 Spring Gardens in) (Signed) J.W. SEEKINGS.
the City of Westminster this)
Tenth day of January 1946)

Before me,

(Signed) O.G. MASON
Captain.
Legal Staff.

Office of the Judge Advocate General,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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

(Signed) RDL KELLY
Legal Staff.
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

Certified true copy of original affidavit.

18th April 1946.

(Signed) R.B. LAMBE, Lt.Colonel.
AAG War Crimes. HQ ALFSEA.

1527A

P. 1

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ILLTREATMENT OF
BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR AT PENANG, MALAYA.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Captain Peter Rainier ADAMS, 1/8 Punjab Regiment, with permanent home address at 20, Napier Gardens, Kent, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured in Penang on 19 December, 1941, and was taken to the civil gaol there on the same day where I remained until I was transferred to the gaol at TAIPING about the beginning of February 1942. 2nd Lieutenants M. GOULD and DOMINY of the 2/1 Gurkhas and F. PATTISON of the Leicestershire Regiment were also taken to the gaol with me. The four of us and about 60 British other ranks were confined in one room which only allowed a space of one yard per man. No beds or furniture of any kind was provided and we had to sleep on the bare stone floor.
2. Our food consisted of about 12 ounces of rice a day, with an infinitesimal amount of vegetables and without any salt.
3. The sanitary arrangements consisted of one, or at the most two, lavatories for all of us. These were in the same room in which we had to eat and sleep and very soon the drains became blocked. This resulted in there being a continuous vile stench in the room.]
4. I was the senior officer in the room apart from the first day when Maj. E.R. ANDREWA, 1/8 Punjab Regiment, was there. He was taken away the following day and was sent to the mainland. There did not appear to be any Japanese officer in the gaol and we were guarded by the Japanese soldiers, Sikh policemen and Malay warders under the command of a Japanese NCO. We were frequently visited by a Japanese 2nd Lieutenant whose name I do not know, but whom I took to be an Intelligence Officer as he frequently interrogated me and had also something to do with the local broadcasting service. We were also occasionally visited by the Japanese commander of the island whose name I do not know either.
5. Sick men were not allowed to leave the room and had to be attended to there. Despite frequent requests by me to Japanese 2nd Lieutenant and the Japanese commander of the island that the sick men should be allowed to go to hospital the Japanese refused to allow this. No attention was paid by them to complaints regarding any other matters such as food, sanitary conditions, etc.
6. One day CSM ROBERTS of the Leicestershire Regiment was taken out of the room by the Japanese guard. He was brought back within an hour in a very faint condition. He showed me his injuries which consisted of bruises and weals. He told me he had been beaten by a Japanese in front of the Sikh and Malay warders, several of whom had also beaten him afterwards on Japanese orders.]

7. While I was in this room I was frequently asked by the Japanese 2nd Lieutenant to broadcast for the Japanese. When I refused to do so he did not threaten me in any way or attempt to use physical force.

8. After I had been in this room about 3 weeks, 2nd Lieutenant GOULD and I were taken away and put in solitary confinement in two condemned cells opposite each other. We were kept there for about 5 weeks. Our food was much the same as we had been issued with before. Very often when the guards brought us our food they refused to open the door to put it in. This meant that we had to take it through the bars of the cell and this necessitated turning the dish sideways so that any liquid in it ran out. Our latrine buckets remained in our cells all day and all night except for five minutes per day which we were given to empty them.

9. One day within the first two weeks of our being placed in solitary confinement 2nd Lieutenant GOULD was taken away by a Japanese guard. A few hours later he was brought back and he told me that he had been taken to Broadcasting House where he had been beaten up. He described this beating up to me as follows: First of all he was slapped in the face. He was then knocked unconscious with a blow from an iron bar on the back of the head and brought round by having water poured over him. Next he was beaten with the iron bar on the back and finally he was blindfolded and orange sticks were pushed under one of his nails. He said that all this had been done on the orders of the Japanese 2nd Lieutenant who was present throughout. He showed me through the bars of his cell the weals on his back, the large lump on the back of his head and a red mark under one of his fingernails.]

10. After being in solitary confinement for about 5 weeks 2nd Lt. GOULD and I together with the remainder of the prisoners in the gaol were transferred to TAIPING Gaol. 2nd Lieutenants DOMHINY and PATTISON also spent the last two weeks of our stay at PENANG in solitary confinement in the condemned cells.

SWORN by the above-named Peter Rainier)
Adams, at 6 Spring Gardens in the city)
of Westminster, this Fourth day of) (Signed) P.R. ADAMS.
March, 1946.)

Before me,

(Signed) A.M. BELL-MACDONALD,
Major, Legal Staff.

Mil. Dept. Office of the Judge Advocate General.

Certified true copy of original affidavit.

18th April 1946.

(Signed) R.B. LAMBE, Lt. Colonel.
MAG War Crimes, HQ AIFSEA.

International Military
Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

v

ARAFI, Sadao and others.

(I. ROY HALFORD STEVENS of 46 Princess Street, Kew in the State of Victoria formerly VX39043, Major R.H. STEVENS of 2/12 Field Ambulance, make oath and say:-

1. In March 1945 the Japanese sent several working parties from Kiangi to Johore. I was sent with them as Senior Medical Officer to establish a hospital for the care of these parties. We were billeted in a condemned barracks extremely overcrowded.
2. Daily rations consisted of 6 to 7 ounces of rice, 4 ounces of tapioca root and 2 ounces of maize, which had all the grain eaten out by weevils, and potato tops. In addition an average of half ounce of fish per man weekly was supplied. We received a very small amount of American Red Cross supplies amounting in all to one tin of bully beef per man.
3. As to sanitation the Japanese insisted on a pan system being used because they sold the night soil to natives as manure. This pan system caused a good deal of dysentery as a result of infection by flies. Representations to the Japanese to allow us to put in bore holes were refused.
4. Prisoners of war were engaged in defence works for the Japanese making tunnels by mining into the side of hills for use as machine gun posts in the event of invasion. No safety mining precautions were exercised by the Japanese with the result that several were killed and injured by the fall of earth. Work was extremely hard continuing for long hours in a stifling atmosphere as there was no proper air supply.
5. We were informed by the Imperial Japanese Army that as these men were engaged on security work, in the event of invasion by our forces we would be a nuisance and as we had information which might be valuable we would be immediately disposed of if a landing was made.
6. The average loss of weight per man whilst in this camp was about five pounds per month and these men had been stabilized at a very low level before going to Johore.
7. Whilst at this camp several acute abdominal cases necessitating urgent surgery occurred. Conditions were most unfavourable for major surgery at this camp, while at Kiangi about 6 miles away there was a large hospital with adequate surgical facilities. Although it was pointed out

to the Imperial Japanese Army authorities that the results of surgery under the conditions prevailing was very doubtful permission to evacuate cases to Kiangi was refused. In one case of acute appendicitis the Japanese in charge of camp granted permission for removal of the case to Kiangi but on arrival at Kiangi admission there was refused by the Japanese in charge and the case had to be returned to Johore and operated on under the extremely unfavourable conditions there.

8. Four days before the surrender the attitude of the Japanese changed completely, rations were increased and medical supplies that had previously been withheld were made available.]

Sworn at Kew in the state)
of Victoria this the -)
day of October 1946.)

(Signed) R.H. STEVENS.

Before me,

(Signed) P. REITCHFORD, J.P.

1529A

Evidentiary Document No. 5375.

The International
Military Tribunal
for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

v

ARAKI, Sadao and others

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Benjamin George MAPLEBACK of 449 Dean Street, Albury, in the state of New South Wales, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge I was VX37271 L/Cpl. Benjamin George MAPLEBACK of 2/29 Bn. and was taken prisoner of war on 12 March 1942 near KULAI in Malaya.
2. I was captured with Lieut. COOTES, Cpl. MANNERS, and Pte NICHOLLS all of 2/29 Bn. by a party of Malays and Chinese and we were taken to a rubber plantation about 6 to 8 miles north-west of KULAI. After we were there about three hours a party of 7 Japanese arrived in charge of an NCO wearing a sword and pistol. We were there each bound by the hands with rope and attached to each other by rope.
the
3. The Japanese NCO drew the attention of the other Japanese to sores on the legs of Lieut. COOTES and grinned. At this a Japanese soldier with a tommy gun raised it and appeared to be going to shoot Lieut. COOTES and then he lowered the gun at a word from the NCO.
4. We were then placed in a truck and driven towards KULAI. While on the way the Japanese NCO noticed sores on the legs of Pte. NICHOLLS and drew the attention of the others to them. He then drew one of our bayonets and started to beat all of us with it, particularly Lieut. COOTES and Pte. NICHOLLS whom he hit on their sores and also jabbed with the point of the bayonet.
5. After travelling about three miles the truck stopped at a bridge and the rope connecting us with Lieut. COOTES and Pte. NICHOLLS was cut and they were ordered out of the truck and taken to a creek about 20 yards away, where they were shot by the Japanese with the tommy gun. We all saw them shot. The Japanese then came back to the truck leaving the bodies of Lieut. COOTES and Pte. NICHOLLS where they fell.]

Sworn at Albury, in the)
state of N.S.W. this the)
30th day of September 1946)

Before me,

(Signed) WIL JOBUSON, J.P.

(Signed) B.G. MAPLEBACK.

~~5139~~ 1530A

Statement.

Summary of examination of CHEW SWAY LEOK (male) Chinese (Teochew) living at 11, Jalan Soldah, Batu Pahat, 43 years of age, duly sworn states:

On the 27 February 1942 at about 1000 hrs., I was called to the Batu Pahat police station to register. Ten of us, all Chinese, were then taken to the office of the Chief police Officer, where we were asked our names, nationality and occupation. This was all recorded and we had to give our thumb print as signature. We were then asked if we had done any charitable work for China. We replied "Yes". The Head Japanese Military police then said "You Chinese have been donating thirty cents per head per month to China to buy ammunition to kill at least three Japanese. We replied "Yes". After this we were released; at the same time we were ordered to bring in five Chinese each who had also helped China, within 24 hours or we would again be detained. We did not produce these men so we were arrested and our hands tied behind our backs. We were then beaten with rifle butts until we were unconscious. We were then revived by water, and beaten again. At about 2300 hrs, 28/2/42, we were thrown into a lorry and then to the police station and locked in a cell, the ropes tying our wrists was cut with a knife. It was not until 0300 hrs, 1st Mar. 1942, that we all regained consciousness, this was owing to the loud beating of a gong. We asked for water and were given some to drink.

At dawn, 1st March 1942, the Japanese Military Police ordered CHOO YONG CHWEE, the senior police detective to go and arrest some more Chinese and bring them to the police station. He went out and brought some back. At the same time some Malays brought in some European civilians. Altogether there was about 100 persons. The Japanese Police then got a lorry and transported us in batches of about 35 to the jungle on the PONTIAN ROAD. Some of us were dropped at 2½ mile and the remainder at the 5th mile. Those at 2½ mile had their hands tied behind their backs with wire. We were then lined up, machine gunned and bayoneted. The Japanese, thinking we were all dead, left the spot.

I heard a cry from behind and it came from one of my friends, who had a stomach wound with his intestines hanging out. I asked him to help untie the wire from my wrists, he did so, and passed out soon afterwards. I escaped and walked to SENGGARAN where I stayed for two nights.

I then returned to the 3rd mile (SAM CHONGO) to a hut, belonging to myself, caught a dog, killed it and removed its lung and made medicine to cover my wounds.

At MUAR I went to a doctor, who wanted to amputate my arm; I did not want this, so ran away and went to MALACCA where I went to a friend, named TAN SOON HENG, living at a place called BACHANG, 2½ miles from Malacca, he gave me medicine, food and money. I then went on to Kuala Lumpur and remained there until 29th September 1945, when I returned to Batu Pahat.

[Of the people shot on 1st March 1942, 56 were Chinese and about 60 were white civilians.]

The white civilians were buried at the 3 and 4½ mile. They are still there untouched, the place is marked on rubber trees. I produce five photos of wounds on myself. Two photos of the 5th mile Pontian Road. Two photos of the 2½ mile Pontian Road. Three cartridge cases taken from the scene of the murder of 5th mile. One bullet taken from the murder scene at the 2½ mile. One statement written in Chinese. One list also in Chinese of some of the dead. I have also spectacles, rings and fountain pens of the dead in my possession.

(Signed) CHEN SWAY LEOK.

Interpreter.

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) LIM LIANG CHUAN.

Taken down by me this 12th day of March 1946.

(Signed) E.A. CHARD. LT. R.N.V.R.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

Certified True Copy of original affidavit.

18th April 1946

(Signed) P.S. LAMBE, Lt. Colonel
AAG War Crimes
HQ ALFSEA.

Torture of Madam OOI KEH HONG in PENANG GAOL.FORM OF STATEMENT

Summary of examination of (Name): AHMAD BIN CHETEh.

(Occupation):- EX-POLICE CONSTABLE DURING BRITISH RULE.

(ADDRESS):- 252, PERAK ROAD, PENANG.

duly sworn states, I am 32 years of age of BRITISH-PROTECTED nationality and born at:- PENANG (MALAY). My permanent home is 252, PERAK ROAD, PENANG. I am at present confined in PENANG GAOL.

During the Japanese occupation I served as a Sub-warder at Penang gaol. Towards the end of 1943, I saw an M.P. WASHIO, assisted by an interpreter, inflict torture on a Chinese woman during the course of her being interrogated. She was about middle-age, and had recently been arrested. Wassio opened this woman's trousers and burnt the hair around her pelvic parts with a lighted piece of paper. Then Wassio tied a rope round her waist, and, after binding it round her wrists, attached the other end to a motor-cycle: then Wassio proceed to drive the motor-cycle at a quicker pace than it was possible to run. The woman was pulled along the ground about ten yards and then lost consciousness. They carried her into the office, and I saw no more of her. I never saw her in any of the cells during my subsequent periods of duty. She must have died as a result of the torture or been taken away from the prison.

On many occasions in 1943 and 1944 I saw Wassio apply different types of torture on various Chinese, Malay and Indian prisoners. On three occasions in late 1943 and early 1944 I saw Wassio apply the water torture to Chinese prisoners, and on all these three occasions the Chinese died as a result of the water torture. Wassio was definitely the man responsible for the killing of these three Chinese, who died in the prison yard straight after the water torture. I know that they were dead, because the bodies became blue and stiff. I cannot say what were the names of these three Chinese who died.

(Sgd.) Ahmad

Sworn before me (signature) (description)
Special Investigator.

F. W. WARD, Capt. (rank)
This 21st day of Feb. 46.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority:- ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para 7).

Examined by me with the original Affidavit and I
certify this to be a true copy.

(Sgd.) R.B. Larube
Lt. Colonel
AAG War Crimes HQ ALFSEA

18 April 46

Doc 542

1532A

FORM OF STATEMENT

Summary of examination of :-

YONG LEN MOI (Miss)

Occupation:- Dress-making.

Address :- 183 PENANG ROAD, PENANG.

duly sworn states, I am 19 years of age, of STRAITS-BORN CHINESE nationality and born at Penang.

My permanent home is 183 Penang Road, Penang.

I am at present living at -do- -do-

I was arrested, on the 29th October 1943 by a party of Japanese M.P.'s and officials, amongst whom was WASSIO and an interpreter called KWEH TIONG HIN. My grandmother, by name Madam OOI KEH HONG, had previously been arrested on 21st October 1943.

On being arrested, I was placed in the same cell as my grandmother, who had been in good health at the time of her arrest, although now she was ill and she told me that she had been beaten daily between the time of her arrest and my own arrest. On the evening of my arrest Wassio beat me with a stick, and burnt my arms and back with cigarette ends.

Two weeks after my arrest I saw my grand-mother tortured by Wassio and Kewh Tiong Hin. Wassio tied my grand-mother's hands behind her back, and suspended her from the ceiling for about an hour, at the end of which she was unconscious. While my grand-mother was thus suspended, Wassio three heavy iron weights at her legs and feet. ^{TIED}

On one occasion, at which I was not present but was informed by my grand-mother, the latter said that she had been tied behind a motor-cycle, and dragged along the ground until she was unconscious.

Gradually, through periodic beating by Wassio and due to the inadequate feeding, my grand-mother became very weak, her arms being so crippled by the beating that she was unable to lift them. Eventually internal troubles commenced as the result of her torture, and her left hand became paralysed, and my grand-mother died on 19th August 1945, in the same cell as I was occupying in PENANG Gaol.

(Signed) YONG LEN MOI (in Chinese script)

Interpreter.

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in her own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) S. D'ORVILLE.
Interpreter.

Sworn before me this 25th day of February 1946.

(Signed) F.W. WARD
(Rank) Capt.

(Description) Special Investigator.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority:- ALFSEA War Crimes Instr. No. 1, para 7).

Examined by me with the original affidavit and
certified to be a true copy.

18 April 1946.

(Signed) P.S. LAMBE
Lt. Colonel
AAG War Crimes HQ ALFSEA

Evidentiary document # 5143.

1533A

I, William John Davies, an officer of His Majesty's Forces at HQ, ALFSEA, having been duly sworn state;

On the 18th February 1946 at IPOH, Malaya, I acted as Prosecuting Officer at the trial of Sgt. YOSHIMURA Ekiro, of the Japanese Kempai Unit, who was charged with illtreating civilian residents of IPOH.

Part of the abstract of evidence in this case were relevant portions of written statement by Mrs. A.C. KATHIGASU. During the trial the accused changed his plea from Not Guilty to Guilty and the abstract of evidence was submitted to the court under R.P. 37 B. The Court asked for the original statement of Mrs. A.C. Kathigasau to be handed in. I handed in the original statement including the irrelevant portions. A true copy of the said statement is annexed hereto and marked exhibit "A" and signed by me.

Sworn before me

(Signed) W.J. DAVIES
Maj. R.A.

this 18th day of April 1946.

(Signed) CHARLES PILL, Capt. R.A.
An officer detailed to examine the above by Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

I, Mrs. A.C. KATHIGASU nee SYBIL DALY of 141 Brewster Road, Ipoh, make the following statement:-

I was arrested on the 1st August 1943 in papan at 9.30 and taken to Ipoh Central police Station that same night. A week later I was charged for treating; providing foodstuffs, and supplying medicines, clothing and money for the members of the Anti-Japanese Campaign (but the Japanese have always called us Communists).

I daresay that my arrest had a lot to do with professional jealousies and this added more fuel to the fire when the C.I.D. who were spying on me for the past six months, obtained proofs from several of our members who were arrested previously and had turned traitors, by pointing me as the one who treated them.

A letter from Headquarters fell into their hands made matters worse. I was branded as a spy owing to several questions in that letter which I had to report to Headquarters regarding Jap Military Movements in town.

In all the tortures that I went through not once did I betray any of my members or Europeans hiding up the hills - so I invented a story saying that I was forced to treat them under the threat of being shot, and that all questions asked in the letter was answered with the words "I don't know". I stuck to this to the last.

Here are the list of my tortures:-

- (1) Water.
- (2) Needles pricked in between my finger-nails.
- (3) Iron rods were heated in the fire, and then applied on my legs and back.
- (4) Slaps and clenched blows were rained constantly on my face.
- (5) I was made to stand in the middle of the room with Japs in the formation of four at each corner of the room kept banging arm-chairs on my head until I collapsed on the floor.
- (6) Canes from one inch to three and a half inches were used to thrash me, many were broken or split in several pieces.
- (7) Pinching my arms and legs was another favourite pastime of the of the Japs till they were quite sore, swollen and very painful.
- (8) Canes with blunt ends were thrust into the sockets of both my knee-caps and the Japs began twisting the cane.
- (9) A long cane was placed between the fingers of both my hands, with one Jap holding the tips of my fingers and another supporting my elbows, while two other Japs hung on either ends of the cane playing a see-saw stunt thereby tearing the flesh in between my fingers.
- (10) I have been ju-jitsued a few times.
- (11) Kicking me with their heavy boots was their daily greeting which lasted throughout each statement.
- (12) I was hung up by one leg, head downwards for several hours at a time.
- (13) I stayed in the Central police Station for 3½ months and was fed

on 4 tahils of tapioca in the evening and a coconut-shell of sago congee mixed with a few grains of rice in the morning.

All these tortures were administered by the Japs alone and as they were constantly changed I cannot remember them nor do I know their names. I was always carried back to my cell in a very dazed and collapsed condition.]

As regards M.P. YOSHIMURA I was taken by him to M.P. Headquarters at Gopeng Road 3½ months after from the Central Police Station charged with listening to radio news at Papan. After admitting the radio charge I was asked to answer questions again regarding the help and services rendered to the Anti-Jap campaign. Since M.P. YOSHIMURA could get nothing more further in the matter he used the most painful torture on me - as I had to choose between duty and honour and the life of my child.

[My child was hung from a tree about 10 to 12 feet in height, with a fire blazing under her, while I was tied to a post, and lashed with a big stick which broke in two. YOSHIMURA was shouting at me to speak out and speaking out meant death for thousands of people up in the hills. My child answered for me "Be very brave, Mummy. Don't tell. We will both die, and Jesus will wait for us in Heaven above". On hearing these words, I asked YOSHIMURA that he can cut those ropes and burn my baby. I told him that my answer is no, and I would never tell. All I can remember is as they were cutting the rope, God answered my prayer. Some Jap Officers took pity and ordered my child to be taken down. She was sent home and I was sent back to my cell. I stayed over a month at the M.P. Headquarters where I was sent to Batu Gajah jail.

[My diet consisted of small cups of compressed rice with few grains of salt, and 2 tumbler tubes of water in 24 hours. No bath and change of clothings. The cells were full of vermins, fleas and bugs. The night soil bucket which consisted of a kerosene tin was emptied when it pleased them to do so. My legs were gradually becoming weaker from the police station and after my arrival at Batu Gajah jail, I lost the use of my legs up till today. I was tried and recommended to be sentenced to death, which was commuted later to penal servitude for life. The food was thoroughly rotten right through, and six months ago I was put into a dark cell by the Jap Superintendent, NAKAMURA, who put me on M.P. diet and one suit of clothes, which I wore till my release. No bath nor any sort of covering was given and I was made to feel the bitter cold at night. This was because I refused to stitch puttees and socks for Nippon soldiers fighting at the Burma front.

I have read this statement and it is true.

(Sgd.) SYBIL KATHIGASU.

(Witnessed) SPELDWINDE.

This is exhibit "A" referred to in the sworn statement made by me this 18th day of April 1946 being a true copy of the original statement of Mrs. A.C. Kathigasau.

(Sgd.) W.J. DAVIES

MAJ. R.A.

Before me,

(Sgd.) CHARLES PILE, Capt. R.A.