

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL  
FOR THE FAR EAST

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

19 FEBRUARY 1948

pp. 40,088 - 40,705

001707

DAVID NELSON SUTTON

19 FEBRUARY 1948

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1 Thursday, 19 February 1948

2 - - -

3  
4 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL  
5 FOR THE FAR EAST  
6 Court House of the Tribunal  
7 War Ministry Building  
8 Tokyo, Japan

9 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,  
10 at 0930.

11 Appearances:

12 For the Tribunal, all Members sitting, with  
13 the exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE LORD PATRICK,  
14 Member from the United Kingdom of Great Britain,  
15 HONORABLE JUSTICE E. STUART McDOUGALL, Member from the  
16 Dominion of Canada and HONORABLE JUSTICE I.M. ZARYANOV,  
17 Member from the USSR., not sitting from 0930 to 1600;  
18 HONORABLE JUSTICE HENRI BERNARD, Member from the Re-  
19 public of France, not sitting from 1500 to 1600.

20 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

21 For the Defense Section, same as before.

22 - - -

23 (English to Japanese and Japanese  
24 to English interpretation was made by the  
25 Language Section, IMTFE.)

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MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International

Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

1 THE PRESIDENT: All the accused are present  
2 except UMEZU who is represented by counsel. The  
3 Sugamo Prison surgeon certifies that he is ill and  
4 unable to attend the trial today. The certificate  
5 will be recorded and filed.

6 Colonel Mornane.

7 COLONEL MORNANE: J-142. Shifting the scene  
8 to Borneo, on 12 January 1942 in the neighborhood of  
9 Tarakan, 245 Dutch prisoners were captured by a dif-  
10 ferent Japanese force and machine gunned and bayoneted  
11 to death,<sup>a.</sup> whilst at Balikpapan on the 24th February  
12 1942 the white population consisting of 80 to 100  
13 Europeans was brutally murdered.<sup>b.</sup>

14 At Laha on Ambon Island over 300 Australian  
15 and Dutch prisoners were murdered in four batches by a  
16 naval force on the orders of Admiral HATAKEYAMA. This  
17 happened between the 1st and 20th February 1942.<sup>c.</sup>

18 In New Britain, at Tol Tol and Waltavallo,  
19 about 160 Australians, many of them wearing brassards  
20 indicating that they were medical personnel, were cap-  
21 tured in February 1942 and massacred the next day.<sup>d.</sup>

22 J-142.

23 a. Ex. 1685-6, T. 13492-5 c. Ex. 1819, 1619B, T. 13930-40  
24 b. Ex. 1341, T. 12049 d. Ex. 1852-4, T. 14105-10  
25



In the same month at Banka Island in Sumatra,  
 1 sixty men, some of whom were stretcher cases, and 22  
 2 Army Nursing Sisters managed to get ashore after their  
 3 ship had been sunk by bombing. They gave themselves  
 4 up to the Japanese, who bayoneted the stretcher cases  
 5 and machine gunned the remainder.<sup>e.</sup>

At Bandoeng and Lembang in Java, 150 Dutch  
 7 prisoners of war were murdered early in March 1942,<sup>f.</sup>  
 8 whilst later in the same month 25 people, including  
 9 women and children were taken out of the hospital at  
 10 Soebang and shot or bayoneted by the Japanese.<sup>g.</sup>

J-143. Other massacres took place at Tiga  
 12 Rungu in Sumatra,<sup>a.</sup> at Longhawan in Borneo<sup>b.</sup> and at  
 13 Milne Bay in New Guinea. With regard to the murders  
 14 in New Guinea a captured Japanese explained that  
 15 orders had been given to mutilate prisoners in order  
 16 to dissuade Japanese troops from surrendering for  
 17 fear of reprisals.<sup>c.</sup>

J-144. To complete the list and to show that  
 20 the Japanese persisted in their purpose to the very  
 21 end, I refer to French Indo-China where in March 1945  
 22 over 600 persons -- men, women and children, soldiers

J-142.

24 e. T. 13454, T. 13599;  
 Ex. 1767, T. 13781  
 25 f. Ex. 1704-5, T. 13606-12  
 g. Ex. 1707, T. 13621

J-143.

a. T. 13757  
 b. Ex. 1688-89, T. 13498-9  
 c. Ex. 1833-6, T. 14067-74

a.

and civilians, were massacred by the 37th Division.

1           In none of the above-mentioned cases were any  
2 of the victims tried for any offense.

3           J-145. The second class of massacres were  
4 those committed to terrorize the civilian population  
5 of occupied countries; it was the Japanese practice  
6 to adopt such measures when the Kempei Tai could not  
7 discover the perpetrators of some alleged crime or  
8 when the civil population showed any signs of unrest.

9           At Palembang in July 1943 a large number of  
10 prisoners of war and civilians were tortured by the  
11 Kempei Tai in an effort to discover the parties to a  
12 plot to stir up the Ambonese. Failing to get adequate  
13 evidence they executed without trial 80 Amboinese.  
14

15           Between July 1943 and March 1944 approximate-  
16 ly 293 persons were executed without trial in Java on  
17 suspicion of having been engaged in anti-Japanese ac-  
18 tivities. This was done on the orders of the General  
19 Officer commanding the Japanese Forces on the island.  
20

21           A revolt took place at Jesselton, Borneo, on  
22 the 10th October 1943. Suspecting that Suluks from a  
23 number of small islands north of Borneo had taken

24 J-145. a. T. 15434-6; Ex. 2118-24, T. 15309-24;  
Ex. 2132, T. 15,335; Ex. 2145-7, T. 15,375-9;  
Ex. 2150-5, T. 15,388-415.

25 J-145. a. T. 13,601.  
b. Ex. 1760, T. 13,701

1 part in this revolt the Kempei Tai arrested, tortured  
 2 and murdered almost the whole of the male population  
 3 of these islands. In addition 170 Chinese were exe-  
 4 cuted in connection with this uprising.<sup>c.</sup>

5 By far the worst of these massacres was that  
 6 which took place at Pontianak in January 1944, when  
 7 1340 Dutch, Chinese and Indonesians were executed for  
 8 having allegedly conspired against the Japanese. Only  
 9 63 of these people were given a trial.<sup>d.</sup>

10 Other massacres took place at Sinkawang in  
 11 Borneo,<sup>e.</sup> Timor<sup>f.</sup> and Burma.<sup>g.</sup>

12 J-146. The final class of massacres to be  
 13 considered are those which were perpetrated in antici-  
 14 pation of a Japanese withdrawal or of an allied land-  
 15 ing. In conjunction with these it is proposed to dis-  
 16 cuss threats and preparations to carry out such meas-  
 17 ures which, on account of the Japanese surrender, were  
 18 not put into effect.

19 The policy actuating such massacres is prob-  
 20 ably that of preventing prisoners from rendering any  
 21 assistance to the invading force. As early as October  
 22 1942 at Tarawa in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 22

24 J-145.

25 c. Ex. 1659-64, T. 13322-42 g. Ex. 1538-9, T. 12,966-8

d. Ex. 1696-7, T. 13514-20

e. Ex. 1698, T. 13520

f. Ex. 1793-4, T. 13,838-41

1 New Zealand prisoners were murdered after an American  
 2 air raid.<sup>a.</sup>

3 In January 1943, 527 British prisoners of  
 4 war had been transported to Ballale Island in the  
 5 Solomons to construct an aerodrome. Most of them died  
 6 in the next few months. In April the Japanese feared  
 7 that the Allies would land on the island and in pur-  
 8 suance of previously made plans bayoneted to death the  
 9 90 surviving prisoners.<sup>b.</sup>

10 A few months later the Naval Commander at  
 11 Wake Island, Admiral SAKIBARA, caused the 96 surviving  
 12 prisoners of war to be executed because he expected an  
 13 American landing.<sup>c.</sup>

14 At New Guinea 162 Indian prisoners, who were  
 15 too sick to move, were massacred in May 1944 to pre-  
 16 vent them from being recovered by advancing Allied  
 17 forces.<sup>d.</sup>

18 In various parts of Borneo 250 to 300 prison-  
 19 ers were executed between June and August 1945 because  
 20 they were too sick to be withdrawn inland before the  
 21 anticipated Allied landing.<sup>e.</sup>

22 J-146.

- 23 a. Ex. 1880, T. 14,141  
 24 b. Ex. 1878-9, T. 14,137-8  
 c. T. 14,926-31; Ex. 2036A, B, C, T. 14,973  
 25 d. Ex. 1837, T. 14,080; Ex. 1839, T. 14,089  
 e. T. 13,385; Ex. 1655-8, T. 13,312-6; Ex. 1668-70,  
 T. 13,420-30; Ex. 1672, T. 13,439.

At Puerto Princessa, Palawan, on 14 December  
 1 1944, 141 American prisoners of war were murdered.  
 2 They had been confined in air raid shelters on the  
 3 pretence that an air raid was about to take place;  
 4 petrol was poured into the shelters and set alight,  
 5 and those who endeavoured to escape were shot.<sup>f.</sup>

6 Finally at Ocean Island, just before the  
 7 Japanese surrender they attempted to slaughter the  
 8 surviving native population. There was one survivor  
 9 out of one hundred.<sup>g.</sup>

10 J-147. The view that the killing of prison-  
 11 ers in such circumstances was an over-all Japanese  
 12 policy is strongly supported by evidence as to  
 13 threats and warnings made to prisoners in various  
 14 places. In June 1943 the Commandant of Naval Police  
 15 at Taraken said that in the event of an allied land-  
 16 ing the prisoners would be beheaded.<sup>a.</sup> At Nicobar  
 17 Island in July 1945 the Naval Commander told the  
 18 internees that if the enemy landed all of the intern-  
 19 ees would be killed.<sup>b.</sup>

20  
 21 J-148. In Borneo a similar threat was made<sup>a.</sup>  
 22 whilst at Nakompaton Camp in Thailand, prisoners were

23 J-146.

24 f. T. 15222; Ex. 1455, T. 12669

g. Ex. 1884-5, T. 14,151

25 J-147. a. Ex. 1686, T. 13,495 b. Ex. 1622, T. 13,200  
J-148. a. Ex. 1668, T. 13,420

1 told by one of the Japanese clerks in the adjutant's  
2 office that he had seen a secret order for the killing  
3 of prisoners in the event of an allied landing. This  
4 was borne out by the fact that machine gun posts had  
5 been set up covering the huts in which the prisoners  
6 were housed. b.

7 J-149. The truth of the story about the  
8 secret order is strongly corroborated by the plan for  
9 final disposition of prisoners found in the Journal of  
10 Taiwan Prisoners of War Camp Headquarters under the  
11 date of August 1944. a.

12 (iii) Punishments of Prisoners of War for  
13 escaping, in excess of those provided  
14 by the Hague Convention 1907, and the  
15 Geneva Convention 1929.

16 J-150. Reference has already been made, in  
17 paragraph J-126 of this summation, to the fact that  
18 30 days' arrest is the maximum punishment that the  
19 Conventions provide for prisoners of war who escape  
20 and are recaptured. The evidence placed before this  
21 Tribunal establishes that the normal punishment im-  
22 posed by the Japanese was death, that it was the ex-  
23 ception rather than the rule for Prisoners to be given

24 J-148. b. T. 11,442

25 J-149. a. Ex. 2015, T. 14,724

1 a trial for this offence and that these practices were  
 2 adopted throughout the greater part of the area of  
 3 Japanese occupation.

4 J-151. It is now proposed to briefly summar-  
 5 ize that evidence. At Guadalcanal in September 1942,  
 6 two recaptured escapees were handed over to the medi-  
 7 cal officer who dissected them whilst still alive.<sup>a.</sup>

8 Further north, at Ballale Island a British  
 9 escapee was executed without trial in January 1943,  
 10 on the basis that he was guilty of desertion from  
 11 the Japanese Army.<sup>b.</sup> This quaint notion was also  
 12 held at Shanghai where in March 1942, an American  
 13 escaped prisoner was tried on the same basis and sen-  
 14 tenced to 10 years' imprisonment.<sup>c.</sup>

15 In Ambon in 1942 eleven prisoners who were  
 16 recaptured outside the camp were beaten for periods  
 17 up to 11 days and then executed,<sup>d.</sup> and in 1945 two  
 18 more recaptured prisoners were executed.<sup>e.</sup>

19 In Celebes 6 Dutch prisoners of war who had  
 20 been recaptured after escaping were beheaded at  
 21 Macassar in September 1942,<sup>f.</sup> and at Teragan three  
 22 Indians were executed for the same reason in 1945.<sup>g.</sup>

23 J-151.

- 24 a. Ex. 1850, T. 14,101 e. T. 13,979-84  
 25 b. Ex. 1878-9, T. 14,137-8 f. Ex. 1805, T. 13,867  
 c. Ex. 1900, T. 14,178 g. Ex. 1806, T. 13,875  
 d. T. 13,796; Ex. 1822-3, T. 14,053-4

Between April and May 1942 at various places  
 1 in Java there were seven separate cases of recaptured  
 2 prisoners being executed for escaping, the total  
 3 number so punished being 24.<sup>h.</sup>

4 In Sumatra three escapees were executed at  
 5 Palembang,<sup>i.</sup> and 8 at the island of Siberaeft.<sup>j.</sup>

6 At Pontianak, Bandjermasin, Taraken and Ranau,  
 7 all i., Borneo & total of 10 prisoners were executed  
 8 between June 1942 and March 1945 for escaping.<sup>k.</sup>

9 Seven recaptured prisoners were executed in  
 10 Singapore,<sup>l.</sup> while four others were sentenced to 9  
 11 years imprisonment,<sup>m.</sup> seventeen were executed in Burma,<sup>n.</sup>  
 12 three in Mukden,<sup>o.</sup> and eight in Hong Kong.<sup>p.</sup>

13 In addition to the foregoing executions, all  
 14 of which took place without any trial, two British  
 15 officers were tortured, tried and shot at Hong Kong  
 16 in December 1943 for endeavoring to effect a whole-  
 17 sale escape.<sup>q.</sup>

18  
 19 (iv) Execution of Allied Airmen

20 J-152. On the 18th April 1942, American  
 21 planes commanded by Colonel Doolittle raided Japan.

22 J-151. h. Ex. 1711-8, T. 13624-37

23 i. T. 13562 j. T. 13603

24 k. Ex. 1668, T. 13420; Ex. 1686, T. 13498;

Ex. 1692, T. 13508; Ex. 1694, T. 13511

25 l. Ex. 1504, T. 12902; Ex. 1507, T. 12907

m. T. 5490 n. Ex. 1560, T. 13050; Ex. 1580-1,  
 13098-9

o. Ex. 1899, T. 14174 p. Ex. 1602-4, T. 13176-9

q. Ex. 1606, T. 13181



The crews of two of the planes were captured in China. Subsequently to their capture "Regulations for Punishment of Enemy Air Crew" were made in China by the accused HATA on the 13th August 1942. The crews of these planes were tried by Court martial under these Regulations and were sentenced to death. Later the sentences in respect to five of them were commuted to life imprisonment.<sup>a</sup> The remaining three were executed. These Regulations had provided a death penalty for bombing, strafing or otherwise attacking civilians or non-military objectives.<sup>b</sup>

J-153. For a long time after this the Japanese dispensed with the formality of a trial as they did with the pretence that the executions had any connection with the attacking of non-military objectives. Executions were carried out without trial in Bougainville,<sup>a</sup> New Britain,<sup>b</sup> New Guinea,<sup>c</sup> Am-  
bon,<sup>d</sup> Celebes,<sup>e</sup> Batavia,<sup>f</sup> Borneo,<sup>g</sup> and Burma.<sup>h</sup>

In all, 56 Allied airmen were executed in these places. For the most part these territories consist

J-152. a. Ex. 3129-31, T. 27902-8; Ex. 1991, T. 14662

b. Ex. 1991-3, T. 14662-70

J-153. a. Ex. 1875, T. 14131; Ex. 1877, T. 14133

b. Ex. 1866, T. 14123; Ex. 1873, T. 14129

c. Ex. 1836B, T. 14075; Ex. 1846, T. 14096

d. Ex. 1831, T. 14065

e. Ex. 1798-1803, T. 13846-65; Ex. 1810, T. 13920

f. T. 13601 h. Ex. 1547, T. 12976

g. Ex. 1690, T. 13500

of sparsely populated jungle country, where civilian objectives were few. Moreover the populations of these countries were friendly to the Allies so that there would be no point in killing or terrorizing civilians. In New Guinea the officer who issued the orders for the execution admitted that he had done so because the planes had bombed his battery.<sup>i.</sup>

J-154. In December 1944, three American airmen who had parachuted from a plane engaged in aerial combat near Hankow were marched through the streets, severely beaten, soaked with gasoline and set on fire,<sup>a.</sup> and in the Philippines in March 1945, two American airmen were beheaded at Cebu.<sup>b.</sup>

In Singapore during the regime of DOHIHARA two members of the crew of a B-29 which had been shot down were lodged in the Outram Road Gaol which was under DOHIHARA's control, as Commander of the 7th Area Army. They were a mass of burns and black from head to foot, but received no medical treatment.<sup>c.</sup>

Between May and July 1945, the accused ITAGAKI, having replaced DOHIHARA as the Commander of the 7th Area Army, 26 Allied airmen were taken from the Outram Road Gaol and executed.<sup>d.</sup>

J-153. i. Ex. 1846, T. 14096

J-154. a. Ex. 1891, T. 14162 c. Ex. 1514, T. 12927  
b. Ex. 1461, T. 12778 d. Ex. 1514, T. 12927

But the real holocausts took place in Japan  
itself. Between June and August 1945, 112 airmen were  
executed and of these 99 were not tried.<sup>e.</sup>

J-155. The policy which very obviously ac-  
tuated the Japanese was to prevent airmen from carry-  
ing out their duties for fear of execution if cap-  
tured. It re-echoes the reasons advanced by the Navy  
in 1934 for the nonratification of the Geneva POW  
Convention 1929; to which references have already been  
made in paragraphs J-41 and J-42. They failed signal-  
ly in their objective as is shown by the fact that  
they had 3 Doolittle Flyers to execute in 1942,  
against 112 in Japan alone during the last three  
months of the war. But that is a commentary on the  
Japanese physiological inability to appreciate the  
courage of the airmen, rather than a proof that the  
policy did not exist.

J-154.

e. Ex. 1921-4, T. 14204-18

(v) Treatment of Prisoners of War and  
Inhabitants of Occupied Countries by the Kempei Tai.

J-156. On reading the evidence relating to the Kempei Tai one is first struck by their fiendish cruelty and then by the uniformity of their methods wherever practised. This uniformity cannot have arisen by chance; it must have been the result of a common training. But if such a common training had been given it must have been a matter of Government policy, every member of the accused who had served in the Army or Navy must have known the nature of the tortures in which they indulged, must have known the worthlessness of confessions extorted by such tortures.

The particular types of tortures which suggest a common training are the water torture, the electric torture, suspending a victim for long periods, burning various parts of the body and placing a pole behind the victim's knees and jumping on his thighs. All of these tortures were administered by the Kempei Tai at Singapore,<sup>a</sup> Shanghai,<sup>b</sup> French Indo-China,<sup>c</sup> Borneo,<sup>d</sup> Java,<sup>e</sup> and Sumatra,<sup>f</sup> while

J-156.

- a. Ex. 1519-21, T. 12935-45; Ex. 1513, T. 12914.  
 b. Ex. 1893-4, T. 14165-6; Ex. 1901, T. 14179.  
 c. Ex. 2113-4, T. 15295-8.  
 d. Ex. 1660, T. 13332; Ex. 1666, T. 13404;  
 Ex. 1695, T. 13512; Ex. 1698, T. 13520.  
 e. Ex. 1747, T. 13676.  
 f. Ex. 1777, T. 13820, Ex. 1774, T. 13811.

in Burma<sup>g</sup> and Timor<sup>h</sup> many of them were applied.

1 In Japan there is evidence of the water torture  
2 having been applied to the Doolittle Flyers.<sup>i</sup>

3 (vi) Transportation of Prisoners of  
4 War by Sea.

5 J-157. The evidence relating to this  
6 matter is summarized in Part 3 of Appendix B.  
7 Reference is made to it here merely to draw attention  
8 to the features common to almost every ship and all  
9 in violation of the Conventions. These features are  
10 overcrowding, underfeeding, inadequate sanitation  
11 and ventilation, lack of medical supplies and water,  
12 and ill-treatment of the prisoners.  
13  
14  
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23

24 J-156.

25 g. Ex. 1533, T. 12961; Ex. 1610-6, T. 13186-92.  
h. Ex. 1795, T. 13844.  
i. Ex. 3834, T. 38030.

(vii) General Matters.

1  
2 J-158. In every installation throughout  
3 Japan and the occupied countries where prisoners of  
4 war were held, the prisoners were starved, subjected  
5 to corporal punishment, and their sick were neglected.  
6 Evidence relating to these crimes will be found on  
7 every page of Parts 1 and 2 of Appendix B. In Ambon,<sup>a.</sup>  
8 Borneo,<sup>b.</sup> Burma,<sup>c.</sup> Celebes,<sup>d.</sup> Hong Kong,<sup>e.</sup> Java,<sup>f.</sup>  
9 Singapore,<sup>g.</sup> Formosa,<sup>h.</sup> and Japan,<sup>i.</sup> allied prisoners  
10 of war were compelled to labor at work having a direct  
11 connection with operations of war. For the most part  
12 this consisted of the construction of aerodromes and  
13 building defenses against anticipated attacks by the  
14 Allied forces.

15  
16 J-159. This completes the discussion on  
17 similarity of pattern of war crimes as indicating  
18 that they were committed as a matter of Government

J-158.

- 19 a. T. 13962; Ex. 1825-7, T. 14056-9.  
20 b. Ex. 1655-6, T. 13312-3; Ex. 1666-8, T. 13404-20;  
Ex. 1673-4, T. 13446-8; Ex. 1686, T. 13495.  
21 c. T. 13016; Ex. 1582, T. 13100.  
22 d. Ex. 1804, T. 13866.  
23 e. Ex. 1603-7, T. 13177-81; Ex. 1901, T. 14179;  
Ex. 1911, T. 14191; Ex. 1914, T. 14194.  
24 f. Ex. 1710, T. 13624.  
25 g. Ex. 1508, T. 12909; Ex. 1510, T. 12911;  
Ex. 1517, T. 12930.  
h. Ex. 1630-1, T. 13210.  
i. Ex. 1920, T. 14203; Ex. 1936, T. 14236;  
Ex. 1942-3, T. 14246-7; Ex. 1946-8, T. 14251-3.

policy or of Government indifference, but before  
1 leaving it I would like to point out that it is incon-  
2 ceivable that so many hundreds of Japanese officers  
3 throughout these areas should commit, or permit to be  
4 committed by troops under their command, the crimes  
5 which have been discussed, unless they were certain  
6 that their actions would be approved by the Japanese  
7 Government.

8  
9 J-160. Repeated attempts were made by the  
10 International Red Cross and the Protecting Powers to  
11 obtain permission for their representatives to visit  
12 POW camps, but these attempts were almost invariably  
13 unsuccessful.<sup>a</sup>

14 The failure to grant permission to visit  
15 POW camps was undoubtedly due to a desire to conceal  
16 from the world the atrocious treatment meted out by the  
17 Japanese to their prisoners.

18 In Singapore, for instance, the resident  
19 International Red Cross Delegate, Mr. Schweizer, was  
20 not permitted to visit any of the camps at any time  
21 during the Japanese occupation.<sup>b</sup> It is futile to  
22 suggest that a visit to a prisoner of war camp would  
23 have put him in possession of information dangerous to  
24

25 J-160.

a. Ex. 2016, T. 14728;  
Ex. 2018-9, T. 14748-9;  
Ex. 3140, T. 27949.

b. Ex. 1518, T. 12934.

military security; the only additional information  
1 he could have gotten would have been as to the manner  
2 in which prisoners were treated.

3 J-160A. It is submitted that the foregoing  
4 arguments and references to evidence demonstrate  
5 beyond possibility of contradiction that the war  
6 crimes proved to have been committed, were committed  
7 as a matter of Government policy, or that the Japanese  
8 Government knew of them and deliberately refrained  
9 from taking any steps to prevent their being repeated.  
10

11 It is significant that not one of the  
12 accused has by himself or by witnesses given any  
13 evidence of any real attempt to prevent the commission  
14 of war crimes. It is true that evidence has been  
15 given of addresses made to officers and troops request-  
16 ing them to behave in accordance with Bushido tradi-  
17 tions, but the prosecution submits that this in  
18 itself is not sufficient to discharge the onus,  
19 placed on a military commander, of ensuring that  
20 prisoners under his control are treated in accordance  
21 with international law.

22 J-160B. This brings us to the consideration  
23 of certain matters of law in respect of Conventional  
24 War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.  
25

All the crimes charged in Counts 53, 54 and



55 of the Indictment are in fact offenses against  
1 the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907 or the Geneva  
2 Prisoners of War Convention of 1929.

3           It is the submission of the prosecution  
4 that Japan was bound by both the above-mentioned  
5 conventions. Although Japan did not ratify the  
6 Geneva POW Convention of 1929, at the outbreak of  
7 war, she gave a reciprocal agreement to apply it  
8 "mutatis mutandis" and is to that extent bound by it.  
9 The meaning of the Latin expression has already been  
10 discussed at some length in paragraphs J-52 to J-59.  
11 The prosecution submits that the undertaking given  
12 was one to apply the provisions of the 1929 Convention  
13 as far as was practicable. The difference in national  
14 or racial customs referred to in the diplomatic corres-  
15 pondence probably gives the best illustration of im-  
16 practicability. Thus at certain times it may on this  
17 account become impossible to provide suitable boots or  
18 clothing to prisoners. The prosecution also submits  
19 that the Japanese, having deliberately taken advantage  
20 of their reciprocal undertaking, cannot now be heard  
21 to renounce it or vary its meaning. It is further sub-  
22 mitted that the undertaking did not authorize the  
23 refusal to comply with any of the provisions of the  
24 convention on the ground that they were inconsistent  
25

with existing or subsequently made provisions of  
1 Japanese law.

2           In any event the Geneva POW Convention 1929  
3 merely makes explicit what was already implicit in the  
4 Hague Convention of 1907. The preamble to the latter  
5 convention contains the following declaration,  
6 "According to the views of the High Contracting  
7 Parties, these provisions, the wording of which has  
8 been inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of  
9 war, as far as military requirements permit, are in-  
10 tended to serve as a general rule of conduct for the  
11 belligerents in their mutual relations and in their  
12 relations with the inhabitants. It has not, however,  
13 been found possible at present to concert Regulations  
14 covering all the circumstances which arise in practice.  
15 On the other hand, the High Contracting Parties clearly  
16 do not intend that unforeseen cases should, in the  
17 absence of a written undertaking, be left to the  
18 arbitrary judgment of military commanders. Until a  
19 more complete code of the laws of war has been issued,  
20 the High Contracting Parties deem it expedient to de-  
21 clare that, in cases not included in the Regulations  
22 adopted by them, the inhabitants and the belligerents  
23 remain under the protection and the rule of the prin-  
24 ciples of the law of nations as they result from the  
25

1 usages established among civilized peoples, from the  
2 laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public  
3 conscience."

4 What better evidence of the "principles of  
5 the law of nations" can there be than the 1929  
6 Convention bearing as it does the signature of repre-  
7 sentatives of the thirty-five leading nations of the  
8 world, including Japan itself.

9 J-161. The next question to be considered  
10 is the responsibility of members of the cabinet and  
11 high ranking officers, both in the field and in the  
12 ministries, for these offenses.

13 An attempt has been made to suggest that the  
14 Army and Navy were alone responsible for the breaches  
15 of the Laws of War, proved in such abundance. There  
16 has been a persistent attempt by cabinet members and  
17 high officers at each stage in the chain of command  
18 to shift the responsibility on to someone lower down.  
19 This is entirely contrary to the spirit and express  
20 provisions of the Convention. The preamble to the  
21 Hague Convention No. 4 says:

22 "On the other hand, the High Contracting  
23 Parties clearly do not intend that unforeseen cases  
24 should, in the absence of a written undertaking, be  
25 left to the arbitrary judgment of military commanders."

1 Article 3 reads: "A belligerent party which  
2 violates the provisions of the said Regulations shall,  
3 if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation.  
4 It shall be responsible for all acts committed by  
5 persons forming part of its armed forces."

6 No doubt this passage relates to the payment  
7 of compensation, but it shows the general responsi-  
8 bility, and that it was the duty of the Government  
9 to supervise and prevent occurrences which might lead  
10 to such claims.

11 Article 4 of the Regulations attached to  
12 that Convention is the most important from this point  
13 of view: "Prisoners of War are in the power of the  
14 hostile Government, but not of the individuals or  
15 corps who capture them. They must be humanely  
16 treated. . ."

17 Article 7 provides: "The Government into  
18 whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is charged  
19 with their maintenance.

20 "In the absence of a special agreement  
21 between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be  
22 treated as regards board, lodging and clothing on the  
23 same footing as the troops of the Government who  
24 captured them."  
25

In this case there was a special agreement

1 that national and racial differences should be  
2 respected.

3 Articles 10-12 inclusive show that the  
4 Governments are the parties concerned in questions  
5 of parole.

6 Article 2 of the Geneva Convention provides:

7 "Prisoners of War are in the power of the  
8 hostile power, but not of the individual or corps  
9 who have captured them.

10 "They must at all times be humanely treated  
11 and protected, particularly against acts of violence,  
12 insults and public curiosity.

13 "Measures of reprisal against them are  
14 prohibited."

15 Article 4 provides: "The power detaining  
16 prisoners of war is bound to provide for their  
17 maintenance."

18 Article 77 provides: "Upon the outbreak of  
19 hostilities, each of the belligerent Powers, as well  
20 as the neutral Powers, which have received belligerents,  
21 shall institute an official information bureau for  
22 prisoners of war who are within their territory.

23 "Within the shortest possible period, each of  
24 the belligerent Powers shall inform its information  
25 bureau of every capture of prisoners effected by its

1 armies, giving it all the information regarding  
2 identity which it has, allowing it quickly to advise  
3 the families concerned, and informing it of the  
4 official addresses to which families may write to  
5 prisoners.

6 "The information bureau shall immediately  
7 forward all this information to the interested Powers  
8 through the intervention, on the one hand, of the  
9 Protecting Powers and, on the other, of the central  
10 agency provided for in Article 79."

11 It is, in our submission, therefore clear  
12 that it is the Government as a whole which is primarily  
13 responsible for the prevention of breaches of these  
14 Laws of War. This casts in the first place a duty  
15 upon every member of the cabinet and their advisers,  
16 and every high officer in the chain of command directly  
17 concerned with these matters to satisfy himself that  
18 the Laws are being obeyed. Ordinarily no doubt this  
19 duty could be discharged by satisfying himself that  
20 proper machinery had been established for the purpose.  
21 But when information reaches him which raises a doubt  
22 as to whether they are being flagrantly disregarded,  
23 or shows plainly that they are, then a much higher  
24 duty devolves upon him.  
25

The manner in which this information reached

1 such men has been shown in some detail in paragraphs  
2 J-60 to J-128.

3 As regards a Cabinet Minister it is clearly  
4 his duty, upon learning of the commission of these  
5 crimes, to bring the facts to the notice of his  
6 colleagues in the cabinet, and to resign unless  
7 effective steps are taken to prevent their commission.

8 Singularly little evidence has been given  
9 by the defense, who alone are in a position to know  
10 the facts, as to the steps, if any, taken by any of  
11 them for this purpose. There is no evidence that any  
12 of them ever raised the question of war crimes in the  
13 cabinet. Their failure to do so makes their guilt  
14 the greater. If they did raise the question and  
15 acquiesced in no effective steps being taken they  
16 must still bear the responsibility.

17 It is submitted that there was a clear duty  
18 upon every official who knew about the commission of  
19 any of these war crimes to use such power as he  
20 possessed to put the matter right at once, at least  
21 to the extent of bringing the outrages to an immediate  
22 stop.

23  
24 With regard to such of the accused who were  
25 officers in charge of armies, or holding responsible  
staff appointments in armies in areas in which war

1 crimes were committed, it is submitted that they have  
2 a further responsibility for failing to take proper  
3 steps to prevent their commission or continuance in  
4 such areas.

5 The duty devolving upon Bureau Chiefs in the  
6 War and Navy Ministry is to take whatever steps they  
7 can to prevent such crimes being committed.

8 It is finally submitted that by presenting  
9 to the Tribunal the mass of evidence which it has  
10 done, showing a uniform pattern of atrocities and  
11 breaches of the laws of war, the prosecution has  
12 raised an unanswered presumption that this was part  
13 of a system of illegal employment, ill-treatment and  
14 murder of prisoners of war and civilians for which  
15 all the accused in office during the relevant periods  
16 are responsible.

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1 If the Tribunal pleases, the prosecution  
2 requests permission to dispense with the reading of  
3 Appendices A and B and the direction that they be  
4 inserted in the transcript immediately after the close  
5 of Section J.

6 THE PRESIDENT: That will be done.

7 (Appendices A and B are copied  
8 as follows:)  
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## POW SUMMATION - APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE OF ATROCITIES COMMITTED  
BY JAPANESE IN CHINA BETWEEN 1937 AND 1945.ATROCITIES AGAINST CIVILIANS AND FORMER CHINESE  
SOLDIERS.

1. The evidence introduced before the Tribunal discloses that the atrocities committed against civilians and others by the Japanese troops in China, comprising Class "C" offenses and crimes against humanity, included: (1) Massacre and murder; (2) Torture; (3) Rape; (4) Robbery, looting and wanton destruction of property.

2. That these crimes against humanity by Japanese soldiers continued from 1937 to 1945 and occurred in every province in China occupied by Japanese troops; that knowledge of these continuing acts was brought home not only to the commanding generals in China, but to the government in Tokyo and no effective action was taken to correct the situation; that these acts were assented to if not authorized and directed by both the military and the civilian authorities of Japan; and that the commission of these crimes constituted the Japanese pattern of warfare. The first and most outstanding instance of the commission of these acts was at Nanking and is commonly called the "Rape of Nanking".

A. The Rape of Nanking.

1           3.    When Nanking fell on 13 December 1937  
2 all resistance by Chinese forces within the city en-  
3 tirely ceased. (WILSON, R 2533; HSU, R 2559; BATES,  
4 R 2628; MAGEE, R 3894). The Japanese soldiers  
5 advancing into the city, indiscriminately shot  
6 civilians on the street, especially those who ran  
7 from them (HSU, R 2562). After the Japanese soldiers,  
8 under the command of General MATSUI, were in complete  
9 control of the city an orgy of violence and crime by  
10 the soldiers began and continued for more than six  
11 weeks. Among the offenses committed by the Japanese  
12 troops were (1) murder and massacre, (2) torture,  
13 (3) rape, and (4) robbery, looting and wanton  
14 destruction of property.

(1) Murder and Massacre.

15  
16  
17           4.    Thousands of Chinese in groups which  
18 sometimes included former soldiers and sometimes only  
19 civilians were massacred by Japanese troops. Civilians  
20 were taken by the Japanese troops under the pretext  
21 that they had formerly been soldiers, or because  
22 they had failed to answer satisfactorily some questions  
23 put to them, or for no apparent reason, frequently  
24 bound together in groups, marched out of the city,  
25 lined up and killed by machine-gun fire and their

bodies thrown into ponds or the Yangtze River or  
1 spraved with gasoline and set afire. Civilians in  
2 untold numbers were murdered by Japanese troops,  
3 Murder of men, women and children appeared to be the  
4 order of the day for the Japanese soldiers of Nanking  
5 for a period of over six weeks following the fall of  
6 that city. Any word or action on the part of a  
7 civilian which for any reason an individual soldier  
8 did not like was sufficient ground for the murder of  
9 the individual, and civilians were frequently murdered  
10 for no apparent reason except for the sport which the  
11 Japanese soldiers enjoyed in killing them. Anyone  
12 suspected of having formerly been in the Chinese Army  
13 was likewise murdered.  
14

15           5. Dr. Robert O. Wilson testified how the  
16 University Hospital which had only fifty patients at  
17 the time of the fall of Nanking, within a very few  
18 days after 13 December 1937 was filled to overflowing  
19 with men, women and children of all ages, whose state-  
20 ments to him confirmed the fact that their wounds had  
21 been received at the hands of Japanese soldiers (R 2532-  
22 33). He mentioned the case of a woman of forty, all  
23 the muscles of her neck having been severed by a blow  
24 from a Japanese soldier (R 2534-53); of a boy eight  
25 years of age, with a bayonet wound piercing his stomach

(R 2535); of a man severely burned about his head and  
1 shoulders who before he died stated that he was the  
2 only survivor of a large group who had been bound  
3 together, sprayed with gasoline and set afire (R 2538);  
4 of an old man who had been stabbed with a bayonet by  
5 a Japanese soldier and left for dead (R 2538); of a girl  
6 seven years of age whose elbow had been slashed by  
7 the same soldier who before her eyes had killed her  
8 father and mother (R 2539). He identified Captain  
9 Liang and Wu-Chang-teh, each of whom testified in  
10 this case, as two of the patients treated by him  
11 for wounds received at the hands of the Japanese  
12 (R 2539).

14           6. In reply to a question as to the action  
15 of the Japanese soldiers towards the civilians as they  
16 came into the city, Dr. Hsu Chuan-Ying testified:

17           "The Japanese soldiers, when they entered  
18 the city - they were very, very rough, and they were  
19 very barbarous; They shoot at everyone in sight.  
20 Anybody who runs away, or on the street, or hanging  
21 around somewhere, or peeking through the door, they  
22 shoot them - instant death." (HSU, R 2562).

23           7. In describing his trip through the city,  
24 on the third day after the occupation, with a Japanese  
25 officer for the purpose of estimating the number of

people lying dead on the street and in the houses,

1 he stated:

2 " \*\*\* I saw the dead bodies lying everywhere,  
3 and some of the bodies are very badly mutilated. Some  
4 of the dead bodies are lying there as they were, shot  
5 or killed, some kneeling, some bending, some on their  
6 sides, and some just with their legs and arms wide open.  
7 It shows that these been done by the Japanese, and I  
8 saw several Japanese were doing that at that very  
9 moment.  
10

11 "One main street I even started to try to  
12 count the number of corpses lying on both sides of the  
13 street, and I started to counting more than five  
14 hundred myself. I saw it was no use counting them;  
15 I can never do that. \*\*\*

16 "All these corpses, not a single one I find  
17 in uniform -- not a single soldier; they are all  
18 civilians, both old and young, and women and children,  
19 too. All the soldiers -- we do not see any Chinese  
20 soldier in the whole city. \*\*\* " (HS-U, R 2563-64).

21 8. Japanese soldiers repeatedly searched  
22 the safety zones and on one occasion they took about  
23 1500 refugees, tied them hand to hand in groups of  
24 ten to fifteen and despite the protests made to the  
25 Japanese authorities by Mr. Rabe, the Chairman of the

1 International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone,  
2 Mr. Fitch and Dr. Hsu, these civilians were shot with  
3 machine guns and their corpses thrown into a pond  
4 (R 2566-67).

5 9. Dr. M. S. Bates, Vice-President of the  
6 University of Nanking, and a member of the International  
7 Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone, testified that  
8 he "observed a whole series of shootings of individual  
9 civilians without any provocation or apparent reason  
10 whatsoever." (R 2629). After detailing instance after  
11 instance of the killing of civilians by Japanese  
12 soldiers, he testified, "The total spread of this  
13 killing was so extensive that no one can give a complete  
14 picture of it;" that to his own sure knowledge 12,000  
15 civilian men, women and children were killed inside the  
16 walls; and that there were many killed in the city of  
17 which he had no knowledge and large numbers of civil-  
18 ians were killed immediately outside of the city;  
19 that these were quite apart from the killing of tens of  
20 thousands former Chinese soldiers; that the Internation-  
21 al Committee arranged for the burial of more than 30,000  
22 soldiers whose bodies were for the most part along the  
23 banks of the Yangtze River where they had been killed  
24 by machine-gun fire after their surrender; that it was  
25 impossible to estimate the number of bodies which had

1 been thrown into the river or otherwise disposed of  
2 (R 2630-31). The safety zones were searched day after  
3 day for about three weeks, and any person who had a  
4 callous on his hands or the mark on his forehead from  
5 wearing a hat, most of them ordinary carriers and  
6 laborers, were accused of having been soldiers and  
7 were taken out by the Japanese military forces and  
8 shot (R 2632).

9 10. Dr. Bates further testified that a  
10 peculiar form of treachery was practiced to persuade  
11 men to admit that they had been in the service of the  
12 Chinese Army. The Japanese officers would urge them,  
13 saying: "If you have previously been a Chinese  
14 soldier or if you have ever worked as a carrier or  
15 laborer in the Chinese Army, that will all now be  
16 forgotten and forgiven if you will join this labor  
17 corps." In that way in one afternoon two hundred men  
18 were secured from the premises of the University of  
19 Nanking and along with many others likewise secured  
20 from other safety zones were marched away and executed  
21 (BATES, R 2632-33).

22 23 11. John G. Magee, a minister who had resided  
24 in Nanking from 1912 to 1940, testified to the killing  
25 of civilians by Japanese soldiers, which began following  
the fall of the city and increased until



1 " \*\*\* there was organized killing of great  
2 bodies of men. Soon there were bodies of men lying  
3 everywhere, and I passed columns of men being taken  
4 out to be killed. These people were being killed by  
5 rifle fire and machine gun principally. Also, we knew  
6 of groups of several hundred being bayoneted to death.  
7 \*\*\* " (MAGEE, R 3894).

8 He further testified that on the evening of  
9 December 14 he passed two columns of Chinese civilians  
10 tied in groups of four, these columns containing at least  
11 a thousand men, who were marched off and shot; that on  
12 December 16 over a thousand civilians, including fourteen  
13 from his Christian congregation and the fifteen-year old  
14 boy of the Chinese pastor, were carried out to the banks  
15 of the Yangtze River and mowed down by machine gun fire  
16 (R 3898).

17  
18 12. He thus describes a killing witnessed by  
19 himself along with another American and two Russian  
20 citizens:

21 " \*\*\* A Chinese was walking along the street  
22 before this house in a long silk gown; two Japanese  
23 soldiers called to him, and he was so frightened; he  
24 was trying to get away. He hastened his pace, was  
25 trying to get around a corner in a bamboo fence, hoping

1 there was an opening, but there was no opening. The  
2 soldiers walked in front of him and couldn't have  
3 stood more than five yards in front of him and both  
4 of them shot him in the face -- killed him. They  
5 were both laughing and talking as though nothing had  
6 happened; never stopped smoking their cigarettes or  
7 talking and with no -- they killed him with no more  
8 feeling than one taking a shot at a wild duck, and  
9 then walked on. \*\*\* 2 (MAGEE, R 3900-01).

10 13. He testified that he saw the bodies of  
11 civilians in groups of hundreds along the Bund, many  
12 of which were charred, indicating that they had been set  
13 afire after they had been shot; that it was impossible  
14 to drive down some of the streets because of the  
15 number of bodies of dead civilians; that he took  
16 pictures of women kneeling in the streets before the  
17 Japanese -- begging vainly for their menfolk as they  
18 were being lined up to be marched off by Japanese  
19 soldiers; and that he was gruffly rebuked when he  
20 sought to have a Japanese sergeant release from one  
21 of these groups the two brothers of his chauffeur (R  
22 3900-02).

23 14. George A. Fitch, who was born in China  
24 and who was for some thirty-six years Secretary of the  
25 International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, in his

1 affidavit quotes the following from the diary which  
2 he kept at the time:

3 "On December 15, I saw approximately 1300 men,  
4 all in civilian clothes, just taken from one of our  
5 camps near our headquarters, lined up and roped together  
6 in groups of about 100 by soldiers with fixed bayonets.  
7 In spite of my protests to the commanding officer, they  
8 were marched off to be shot. \*\*\* "

9 "On December 22, 1937, I saw about fifty  
10 corpses in a pond a quarter of a mile east of my office.  
11 All were dressed in civilian clothes, most of them with  
12 hands bound behind their backs, and one with the top  
13 half of his head completely cut off. Subsequently,  
14 I saw hundreds of bodies of Chinese, mostly men but a  
15 few women, in a similar condition, in ponds, on the  
16 streets, and in houses. \*\*\* " (FITCH, R 4461-63).

17 15. J. H. McCallum, an American missionary in  
18 Nanking, after recording in his diary many instances of  
19 the shooting of civilians by Japanese soldiers, in the  
20 entry on 29 December 1937, said:

21 " \*\*\* It is absolutely unbelievable, but  
22 thousands have been butchered in cold blood -- how many  
23 it is hard to guess, some believe it would approach the  
24 10,000 mark."

25 In the entry of the following day, he stated

1 how men were carried away from the safety zones on the  
2 pretext of having formerly been soldiers, and continues:

3 " \*\*\* The men had friends among the group who  
4 could identify them as civilians, but because they had  
5 callouses on their hands they were branded without  
6 further investigation as soldiers in spite of the  
7 protests voiced. Many ricksha and sampan men, as well  
8 as other laborers have been shot simply because they  
9 have the marks of honest toil upon their hands. \*\*\* "  
10 (R 4471-72).

11 16. Shang Teh Yi, a silk merchant, testified  
12 that he along with more than a thousand civilians were  
13 arrested on 16 December 1937 by Japanese soldiers,  
14 bound together by twos and sent to Shiakwan on the  
15 bank of the Yangtze River and there seated facing  
16 machine guns. On order of a Japanese army officer,  
17 Japanese soldiers opened fire on this group. He fainted  
18 just before the firing started and when he recovered he  
19 was covered with the corpses of the dead (R 2600).

20 17. Wu Chang Teh, a former policeman in  
21 the city of Nanking, who had never been a soldier,  
22 along with some three hundred other policemen was  
23 taken on December 15 from the Judicial Yuan, in spite  
24 of the statements to the Japanese soldiers by members  
25 of the International Committee that these policemen had

1 not been soldiers, and marched to the west gate of the  
2 city. Over 1700 Chinese had been brought to this point.  
3 Machine guns were set up by Japanese soldiers just  
4 outside of and on either side of the gate beyond which  
5 is a steep slope leading down to a canal. In groups  
6 of over one hundred each, the Chinese were forced  
7 through the gate at the point of bayonets and shot down  
8 by machine guns, their bodies falling along the slope  
9 and into the canal. Those not killed by gunfire were  
10 stabbed with bayonets by the Japanese soldiers. After  
11 the massacre many of the bodies along the bank were  
12 sprayed with gasoline and set afire. The witness escaped  
13 the bullets, but was stabbed with a bayonet and, feign-  
14 ing death, was able to make his escape in the night. He  
15 finally made his way to the University Hospital where he  
16 was treated by Dr. Wilson (R 2604-6).

17 18. Chen Fu Pao testified that on 14 December  
18 thirty-nine civilians were taken from a refugee camp and  
19 because they had a hat-mark on their forehead or a callous  
20 mark on their hands were carried to the side of a little  
21 pond and killed by machine gun fire. He was required by  
22 Japanese soldiers to help throw the bodies into the  
23 pond (R 2609).

24 19. Captain Liang Ting-Fang, a former member  
25 of the Medical Corps of the Chinese Army, testified

1 that he was one of approximately five thousand former  
2 soldiers who were taken by the Japanese on 16 December  
3 from Nanking to Shiakwan on the bank of the Yangtze  
4 River, lined up on the edge of the river with their  
5 wrists bound, shot with machine guns, and their bodies  
6 thrown into the river. About eight hundred Japanese  
7 soldiers, including officers, were present. The binding  
8 and shooting began about seven o'clock in the evening  
9 and kept up until about two o'clock in the morning. He  
10 and a friend jumped into the river and though wounded  
11 by machine gun fire he escaped and eventually made his  
12 way to the hospital where he was treated by Dr. Wilson  
13 (R 3370-73).

14 20. Sun Yuen Cheng, in his statement told  
15 that the Chinese people were directed to come to the  
16 Japanese military camp near the Nanking Railroad Station  
17 to get passes. When they came they were told to go to  
18 the bank of the river and line up for a roll call. After  
19 approximately ten thousand had been assembled, trucks  
20 carrying machine guns came up and opened fire on the  
21 group. The shooting lasted for about an hour. After  
22 the shooting the bodies were thrown into the river  
23 (R 4483-84).

24 21. Lu Su, in his statement made to the  
25 Chief Prosecutor of the District Court of Nanking, and

1 included in the latter's report, said:

2 "Upon entry of nanking, Chinese civilians of  
3 both sexes and of all ages, as well as retreating  
4 soldiers, totaling 57,418, were interned by Japanese  
5 in the villages at Mu-Fu hill. Many died since neither  
6 water nor food was given. Many were frozen to death.  
7 In the evening of December 16, 1937, those who were  
8 still alive were marched off to Tsao-Shie-Chi, at  
9 Shia-Kuen, in a column of four while each two were  
10 bound together by lead wire. There they were machine-  
11 gunned, followed by repeated bayonet thrusts. Corpses  
12 were burnt by kerosene and, at last, the remains of  
13 the burnt corpses were thrown into the river. \*\*\* "  
14 (R 4538).

15 22. Lee Tih Sung stated that he had witnessed  
16 the killing of Chinese civilians who had been drafted  
17 into a labor camp by the Japanese soldiers because they  
18 could not understand what the soldiers had ordered them  
19 to do, and that on 23 December he saw fifty or sixty  
20 of those civilians lined up in a vacant lot alongside  
21 a pond, shot with machine guns, sprayed with gasoline,  
22 and set afire (R 4485-87).

23  
24 23. Mrs. Loh Sung Sze stated that her husband,  
25 a teacher, was bayoneted by Japanese soldiers in her  
presence because he did not carry a burden in the manner

the soldiers desired (R 4489).

1           24.   Woo King Zai narrated how the Japanese  
2 soldiers on 20 December examined the palms of Chinese  
3 laborers who had been drafted to carry their loot to  
4 moo Foo Hill. Five of these civilians were found to  
5 have callouses on their hands and were bayoneted to  
6 death by the Japanese. He told that the bodies of  
7 Chinese, including many children who had been bayoneted,  
8 were lying along the road (R 4491-42).

9           25.   The joint statement of Chu Yong Ung and  
10 Chang Chi Hsiang affirmed the murder in their presence  
11 by Japanese soldiers of four Chinese civilians, one  
12 pregnant woman being kicked to death (R 4493).

13           26.   Mrs. Wong Kiang Sze witnessed the killing  
14 by Japanese soldiers in her presence of her son, a clerk  
15 in the courts, and her son-in-law, an accountant, neither  
16 of whom had ever been in the military service (R 4494,  
17 Ex. 315).

18           27.   Hu Tu Sin stated that he saw a Japanese  
19 soldier shoot a civilian whose business was making  
20 noodles, because he had callous marks on his right  
21 hand (R 4496).

22           28.   Wong Chen Sze saw her husband kicked to  
23 death by Japanese soldiers while trying to protect her  
24 from being raped (R 4498).



1           29.   Wu Zah Tsing stated that her brother was  
2 bayoneted to death by Japanese soldiers because he did  
3 not kneel as promptly as they thought he should (R 4499).

4           30.   Yien Wang Sze saw her brother bayoneted  
5 to death by Japanese soldiers. He was not a soldier but  
6 a member of the volunteer corps raised to prevent loot-  
7 ing (R 4500).

8           31.   The official report from the American  
9 Vice-Consul at Nanking to Johnson, the American Ambassador  
10 to China, dated 25 January 1938, giving an account of the  
11 happenings at Nanking from 10 December 1937 to 24 January  
12 1938 stated that while accurate records were not then  
13 available, it was estimated that over 20,000 persons were  
14 executed by the Japanese soldiers in Nanking during the  
15 first few days after its fall on the ground that they  
16 had formerly been soldiers. It added: "little effort  
17 appears to have been made to discriminate between ex-  
18 soldiers and those who had never, in fact, served in the  
19 Chinese armies. If there was the slightest suspicion  
20 that a person had been a soldier such person was seemingly  
21 invariably taken away to be shot. \*\*\* " (R 4569). The  
22 report continues:

23           " \*\*\* Besides the hunting down and execution of  
24 all former Chinese soldiers by detachments of Japanese  
25 military, small bands of two or three or more Japanese

1 soldiers roamed at will the entire city. It was the  
2 killing, raping and looting of these soldiers that  
3 perpetrated the worst of the terrors on the city.  
4 Whether carte blanche was given to these soldiers to  
5 do anything they like or whether the Japanese armies  
6 got completely out of control after they entered the  
7 city has not been fully explained. \*\*\*

8 " \*\*\* It remains, however, that the Japanese  
9 soldiers swarmed over the city in thousands and committed  
10 untold depredations and atrocities. It would seem  
11 according to stories told us by foreign witnesses that  
12 the soldiers were let loose like a barbarian horde to  
13 desecrate the city. Men, women, and children were  
14 killed in uncounted numbers throughout the city. \*\*\* "  
15 (R 4571-72).

16 (2) Torture.

17 32. Indignities of every nature were committed  
18 by Japanese soldiers against Chinese civilians although  
19 the Chinese civilians were most abject and pitiful in  
20 their submissive attitude. They were kicked and beaten,  
21 made to stand undressed in the cold, had water poured down  
22 their noses, their bodies stabbed and burned, and sub-  
23 jected to all forms of human torture. Upon the discovery  
24 of family relationship among the Chinese, a son would  
25 be required to have intercourse with his mother, a father

1 with his daughter, a brother with his sister, in the  
2 presence of and to the delight of the Japanese soldiers.  
3 (Report of the Procurator of the District Court of  
4 Nanking (R 4543-44).

5 (3) Rape.

6 33. During the period from December 13, 1937  
7 to February 6, 1938, thousands of Chinese girls and  
8 women in Nanking ranging in ages from nine to seventy-  
9 seven years of age, were horribly, and in many cases  
10 repeatedly raped by Japanese soldiers. John Rabe,  
11 Chairman of the International Committee for the Nanking  
12 Safety Zone, in a report submitted to the German Foreign  
13 Office, dated 14 January 1938, stated that in the month  
14 following the fall of Nanking not less than 20,000 women  
15 and girls had been raped by Japanese soldiers (R 4594).  
16 Thousands of these women died as a result of mistreatment  
17 at the hands of the Japanese, and other thousands were  
18 butchered by the Japanese soldiers after they had been  
19 repeatedly raped. Japanese soldiers frequently desecrated  
20 the bodies of the victims who had been raped and killed,  
21 by inserting a stick or bottle or other foreign  
22 substance in the female organ and leaving the body  
23 exposed to public view. These crimes of violence  
24 occurred almost as frequently in the daytime as at night.  
25 If members of the family, or even the children of the

1 victims interfered with the lustful conduct of the  
2 soldiers, they were horribly beaten or killed on the  
3 spot.

4 34. For four or five weeks following the  
5 fall of the city, soldiers daily entered the grounds of  
6 Ginling College, which had been declared a safety zone  
7 and on which more than 10,000 women and children  
8 refugees were crowded, and the grounds of the University  
9 of Nanking which had likewise been declared a safety  
10 zone and on which were some 40,000 refugees; and despite  
11 the heroic efforts of Miss Vautrin, Mrs. Twinen and  
12 Mrs. Tsen, the members of the International Committee  
13 and the foreign residents assisting them, openly raped  
14 girls and young women on the grounds of these institu-  
15 tions, and selected therefrom groups of the most  
16 beautiful girls to carry off to officers' quarters to  
17 be raped and horribly debauched. This conduct of the  
18 soldiers continued unrestrained for more than six weeks  
19 following the fall of the city.

20 35. In testifying as to the conduct of the  
21 Japanese soldiers toward the women of the city, Dr.  
22 Bates said:

23 "That was one of the roughest and saddest parts  
24 of the whole picture. Again, in the homes of my three  
25 nearest neighbors, women were raped, including wives of

University teachers. On five different occasions, which  
1 I can detail for you if desired, I, myself came upon  
2 soldiers in the act of rape and pulled them away from  
3 the women.

4 "The safety zone case reports, to which we have  
5 previously referred, and my own records of what occurred  
6 among the thirty thousand refugees on the various grounds  
7 and in the building of the University of Nanking, hold  
8 a total of many hundreds of cases of rape about which  
9 exact details were furnished to the Japanese authorities  
10 at the time. One month after the occupation, Mr. Rabe,  
11 the Chairman of the International Committee, reported  
12 to the German authorities that he and his colleagues  
13 believed that not less than twenty thousand cases of  
14 rape had occurred. A little earlier I estimated, very  
15 much more cautiously and on the basis of the safety zone  
16 reports alone, some eight thousand cases.

18 "Every day and every night there were large  
19 numbers of different gangs of soldiers, usually fifteen  
20 or twenty in a group, who went about through the city,  
21 chiefly in the safety zone because that's where almost  
22 all the people were, and went into the houses seeking  
23 women. In two cases, which I can remember all too clearly  
24 because I nearly lost my life in each of them, officers  
25 participated in this seizing and raping of women on the

1 University property. The raping was frequent in daytime  
2 as well as night and occurred along the roadside in  
3 many cases.

4 "On the grounds of the Nanking Theological  
5 Seminary, under the eyes of one of my own friends, a  
6 Chinese woman was raped in rapid succession by seventeen  
7 Japanese soldiers. I do not care to repeat the occasion-  
8 al cases of sadistic and abnormal behavior in connec-  
9 tion with the raping, but I do want to mention that  
10 on the grounds of the University alone a little girl of  
11 nine and a grandmother of seventy-six were raped." (BATES  
12 R 2633-34).

13 36. Dr. Wilson testified to having driven  
14 off Japanese soldiers caught in the act of raping Chinese  
15 women, and of having treated at the University Hospital  
16 victims who told of having been raped by Japanese soldiers,  
17 including a girl of fifteen who developed syphilis  
18 (R 2537-39).

19 37. Dr. Hsu testified that Japanese soldiers  
20 came with three trucks in one day to the camp in the  
21 safety zone and despite his protests took girls and  
22 women ranging from thirteen to forty years old to a  
23 place where they were raped (R 2569). Typical of his  
24 testimony is his statement of what occurred at No. 7  
25 Sin Kai Road, near the south gate of the city:

1 " \*\*\* In that house there were eleven killed,  
2 three raped and two, there were two of the three, one  
3 is fourteen and one is seventeen. After raping, they  
4 put foreign stuff in the vagina and the grandmother  
5 showed me the stuff. The young girl was raped on the  
6 table; and while I was there the blood spilled on the  
7 table was not all dry yet. And we also see the  
8 corpses because they were took away, not far away,  
9 only a few yards from that house, all the corpses  
10 there. Of those corpses Mr. Magee and I took  
11 pictures of them because they were naked and shows  
12 the crimes there. \*\*\* " (HSU, R 2572).

13 38. Magee in his testimony confirms this  
14 statement and gives additional details of the incident  
15 (R 3910-11). Magee testified to numerous instances of  
16 rape by Japanese soldiers within his personal knowledge,  
17 including that of a ten-year old girl which occurred  
18 on 20 December, and a fifteen-year old girl who was  
19 raped for the sixth time on 1 February 1938, a widow  
20 in her forties who was raped eighteen times, and a  
21 widow seventy-seven years old who was twice raped by  
22 Japanese soldiers while on her way from her home to  
23 the safety zone at Ginlin College, of a woman eighty  
24 years old who was shot and killed by a Japanese soldier  
25 when she refused his advances with the statement, "I am

1 too old." He further testified that a Japanese officer  
2 catching a soldier in the actual act of raping a woman,  
3 only slapped the soldier, and that Japanese sentries to  
4 whom he reported cases of rape by Japanese soldiers  
5 only laughed (R 3906-16).

6 39. Mrs. Shue Fang Tsen, the Director of  
7 Dormitories of Ginling College on the grounds of which  
8 there were more than 10,000 women and girl refugees,  
9 stated how soldiers in spite of all the efforts of  
10 Miss Vautrin entered the grounds and carried off girls,  
11 some of whom, horribly raped and abused by Japanese  
12 officers, finally made their way back to the safety  
13 zone. She stated:

14 " \*\*\* During the first four weeks every  
15 night soldiers would come to get our girls and Miss  
16 Vautrin with what help she had would try to keep them  
17 from the girls. The worst of it was during the first  
18 four or five weeks.

19 " \*\*\* Miss Vautrin went to the Japanese Consul  
20 time and time again and reported the actions of the  
21 soldiers and asked protection for the girls. It was  
22 four or five weeks before the situation began to cease  
23 and then several months before the danger was passed.

24 "In other safety zones where there were no  
25 foreigners like Miss Vautrin to help, the situation



1 was much worse than at Gingling College. \*\*\* " (R 4465-  
2 66).

3 40. Wong Pan Sze detailed how Japanese trucks  
4 came to a safety zone at No. 100 Shanghai Road where  
5 five hundred persons were living and carried off  
6 women to be abused by Japanese soldiers. He saw the  
7 desecrated body of a girl of fifteen who had died  
8 as a result of the raping, and how, when a husband  
9 tried to protect his wife from Japanese soldiers,  
10 they stuck a wire through his nose, tied him to a tree,  
11 "just like one would tie a bull", and bayoneted him  
12 to death (R 4501-03).

13 41. Mrs. Woo Chang Sze described how a girl  
14 of eighteen died as a result of repeated rapings at  
15 the hands of Japanese soldiers in a home formerly  
16 occupied by a German family near the American Embassy  
17 to which she had come as a place of safety (R 4504-05).

18 42. Mrs. Chang Kia Sze described how twelve  
19 Japanese soldiers and officers raped and killed a  
20 Chinese woman in the presence of her husband and  
21 children, killed the husband for attempting to defend  
22 his wife, and the two children because they wept when  
23 their mother was being raped (R 4506-07).

24 43. Chen Fu Pao testified that he saw three  
25 Japanese soldiers rape a dumb girl sixteen years old,

1 and later saw a Japanese soldier drive a husband from  
2 home and rape his pregnant wife (R 2609-10).

3 44. James H. McCallum, an American missionary,  
4 wrote in his diary on 17 December 1937:

5 " \*\*\* Rape! Rape! Rape! -- We estimate  
6 at least 1000 cases a night, and many by day. In case  
7 of resistance or anything that seems like disapproval  
8 there is a bayonet stab or a bullet. We could write up  
9 hundreds of cases a day. People are hysterical; they  
10 get down on their knees and 'Kowtow' any time a foreigner  
11 appears. They beg for aid. \* \* Women are being carried  
12 off every morning, afternoon and evening. The whole  
13 Japanese army seems to be free to go and come anywhere  
14 it pleases, and to do what it pleases." (R 4467-68).

15 And on 3 January 1938, he noted:

16 " \*\*\* But each day has a long list of bad  
17 reports. A man was killed near the relief headquarters  
18 yesterday afternoon. In the afternoon a Japanese  
19 soldier attempted to rape a woman; her husband inter-  
20 fered and helped her resist; but in the afternoon the  
21 soldier returned and shot the husband.

22 "This morning came another woman in a sad  
23 plight and with a horrible story. She was one of five  
24 women whom the Japanese soldiers had taken to one of  
25 their medical units -- to wash their clothes by day,

1 to be raped by night. Two of them were forced to satisfy  
2 from 15 to 20 men, and the prettiest one as many as 40  
3 each night. This one who came to us had been called  
4 off by three of the soldiers in an isolated place, where  
5 they attempted to cut off her head. The muscles of the  
6 neck had been cut but they failed to sever the spinal  
7 cord. She feigned death but dragged herself to the  
8 hospital -- \*\*\*."

9 And on 8 January 1938 he recorded in his diary:

10 "Some newspaper men came to the entrance of a  
11 concentration camp and distributed cakes and apples,  
12 and handed out a few coins to the refugees, and moving  
13 pictures taken of this kind act. At the same time a  
14 bunch of soldiers climbed over the back wall of the  
15 compound and raped a dozen or so of the women. There  
16 were no pictures taken out back \*\*\* ." (R 4477).

17 45. The official report made to the American  
18 Ambassador to China on 25 January 1938 by the Vice-Consul  
19 following his return to Nanking, summarizing what had  
20 occurred in that city since the Japanese occupation, said:

21 "The soldiers are reported to have sought out  
22 the native women wherever they could be found to violate  
23 them. Reference is made to the enclosures of this report  
24 for description of such occurrences. During the early  
25 part of the Japanese occupation over a thousand such

1 cases a night are believed by the foreigners here to  
2 have occurred and one American counted thirty such  
3 cases in one night in one piece of American property."  
4 (R 4573).

5 (4) Robbery, Looting and Wanton  
6 Destruction of Property.

7 46. Pillage by the soldiers and destruction  
8 of private property began after the fall of the city  
9 and when it was entirely in the hands of the Japanese  
10 military forces. Private residences, schools, hospitals,  
11 public buildings were entered and personal property of  
12 every kind stolen and carried off by the soldiers.  
13 After several days of occupation, organized pillages  
14 and burning by the soldiers began and continued for some  
15 six weeks. Trucks guarded by soldiers would be stopped  
16 in front of a store, all of the goods in the store  
17 removed by the soldiers or persons directed by them,  
18 and then the building would be burned. This was repeat-  
19 ed block by block, day after day, for a period of four  
20 or five weeks. The Y.M.C.A. Building, numerous church  
21 buildings, school buildings, public buildings and private  
22 residences, including the Russian Embassy, were burned  
23 by Japanese soldiers.  
24

25 47. At the time of its capture, only small  
sections of the great city of Nanking had been damaged

1 in the military campaign which preceded its capture.  
2 As a result of the systematic and continued burning of  
3 dwellings, stores, churches, schools and public build-  
4 ings by the soldiers during the first five or six weeks  
5 following the capture of the city, it became a ruined  
6 and despoiled city. Dr. Bates testified:

7 " \*\*\* Practically every building in the city  
8 was entered many, many times by these roving gangs of  
9 soldiers throughout the first six or seven weeks of  
10 the occupation. In some cases the looting was well  
11 organized and systematic, using fleets of army trucks  
12 under the direction of officers. The vaults in the  
13 banks, including the personal safe deposit boxes of  
14 German officials and residents, were cut open with  
15 acetylene torches. \* \* \*

16  
17 "The foreign embassies were broken into and  
18 suffered robbery, including the German Embassy and the  
19 personal property of the Ambassador. Practically all  
20 commercial property of any noticeable value was taken.

21 " \* \* \* With the exception of one or two minor  
22 fires, apparently started by drunken soldiers, there  
23 was no burning until the Japanese troops had been in  
24 the city five or six days. Beginning, I believe, on  
25 the 10th or 20th of December, burning was carried on  
regularly for six weeks. In some cases the burning

1 followed looting of a line of stores, but in most  
2 instances we could not see any reason or pattern in it.  
3 At no time was there a general conflagration, but the  
4 definite firing of certain groups of buildings each  
5 day. Sometimes gasoline was used, but more commonly  
6 chemical strips, of which I secured samples.

7 "\*\*\* they (the Russian Embassy buildings)  
8 were burned at the beginning of 1938. Also, just to  
9 illustrate the range of burning, the V.M.C.A. Building,  
10 two important church buildings, the two chief German  
11 commercial properties with the swastika flying upon  
12 them, were among those burned." (BATES, R 2635, 2636,  
13 2637, 2638).

14 Dr. Hsu testified as follows:

15 "\*\*\* Japanese soldiers do not respect any  
16 property rights or any personal possessions. They  
17 enter every house and take away everything they like.  
18 They burn the houses and they damage the houses. They  
19 destroy the houses.

20 "\*\*\* Japanese soldiers started burning the  
21 Russian Legation Embassy where I saw they poured  
22 kerosene oil on that a started the fire. That was on  
23 January 1, 1938, at twelve o'clock. Other institutions  
24 like Y.M.C.A., educational buildings and prominent  
25 citizens' residences have all been burned.

1 "Q Were these buildings burned after the  
2 occupation of the city by the Japanese?

3 "A Yes, this all wanton destruction all done  
4 after the Japanese been in the city many days. \*\*\* "  
5 (HSU, R 2576-77).

6 Magee testified:

7 " \*\*\* The Japanese soldiers took from the  
8 people anything that struck their fancy; wristwatches,  
9 fountain pens, money, clothing, food. I took to the  
10 hospital in those first few days of occupation a  
11 half-witted woman of forty-one who was stabbed in the  
12 neck because she grabbed at some bedding that a Japanese  
13 soldier was taking away from her. \*\*\*

14 " \*\*\* The burning continued day by day in  
15 different parts of the city. One of our own Episcopal  
16 church missions was partly burned, and later on they  
17 finished the job on January 26. The Christian Disciples  
18 Mission was burned -- one of their school buildings was  
19 burned, the Y.M.C.A., the Russian Embassy, and a great  
20 many homes of the people outside of our Safety Zone.

21 "Every once in a while these soldiers would  
22 leave behind little black sticks of some substance  
23 which may have been termite. It was highly inflammable,  
24 and it was no doubt what they were using to set fire to  
25 the buildings." (Magee, R 3920-21).

1 Fitch noted in his diary on December 20, 1937  
2 that:

3 " \*\*\* vandalism and violence continued  
4 unchecked. All Taiping Road, the most important  
5 shopping street in the city, was in flames. I saw  
6 many Japanese army trucks being loaded with the loot  
7 which they were taking from the shops before setting  
8 fire to them, also witnessed one group of soldiers  
9 actually setting fire to a building. I drove next  
10 to the Y. M. C. A., which was already in flames,  
11 evidently fired only a short time previously. That  
12 night I counted fourteen fires from my window, some  
13 of them covering considerable areas. \*\*\* " (R 4462).

14 McCallum recorded in his diary on 27 December  
15 1937:

16  
17 " \*\*\* Every foreign house is a sight to behold,  
18 untouched until the Japanese army arrived; nothing  
19 untouched since. Every lock has been broken, every  
20 trunk ransacked. Their search for money and valuables  
21 has led them to the flues and inside pianos.

22 "\*\*\* Nanking presents a dismal appearance.  
23 At the time the Japanese Army entered the city little  
24 harm had been done to the buildings. Since then, the  
25 stores have been stripped of their wares and most of  
them burned. Taiping, Chung Hwa, and practically



1 every other main business road in the city is a mass  
2 of ruins. \*\*\* " (R 4469).

3 48. The secret report of a German eye witness  
4 which General von Falkenhausen authorized should be  
5 transmitted as strictly confidential to the German  
6 Foreign Office in Berlin, describing the actions of  
7 the Japanese soldiers in Nankin from 8 December 1937 to  
8 13 January 1938, said:

9 " \*\*\* They took all seizable stores of food  
10 stuffs from the refugees, the woolen sleeping blankets,  
11 the clothes, the watches -- in short, everything which  
12 seemed worth taking with them.

13 " \*\*\* It was no rare picture that a single  
14 Japanese soldier drove four coolies who had to carry  
15 his loot. This organized thieving and plundering  
16 lasted fourteen days and even today one is still unsafe  
17 from some groups. \*\*\* " (R 4599-4600).

18 Then, reciting that by far the greater part of  
19 the city was undamaged at the time of its capture, the  
20 report continues:  
21

22 "The picture of the city has changed completely  
23 under Japanese rule. No day goes by without new cases  
24 of arson. It is now the turn of the Taiping Lou,  
25 the Chung Shen Tung Lou, Go Fu Lou, Kio Kian Lou. The  
entire southern part of the city and Fudse Miave are

1 completely burned and plundered down. Expressed in  
2 percentages, one could say that 30 to 40 per cent of  
3 the city has been burned down. \*\*\* " (R 4601).

4 49. The official report made to the American  
5 Foreign Office stated, "No attempt is known to have been  
6 made to extinguish the flames of any building on fire."  
7 (R 4578).

8 (5) Total Number of Persons Killed  
9 at Nanking after the Capture of  
10 that City.

11 50. It is impossible definitely to determine  
12 the total number of citizens of Nanking killed by the  
13 Japanese soldiers following the fall of that city.  
14 Bodies of civilians killed by the Japanese soldiers  
15 littered the streets for weeks. Corpses were lying in  
16 doorways, yards, gardens, in public buildings and in  
17 private dwellings throughout the city. Huge piles of  
18 charred remains beside the ponds and the river indicated  
19 where massacres had occurred. Two charitable organiza-  
20 tions, the Red Swastika Society and the Tsung-Shan-Tong,  
21 for months, engaged in burying the dead in and around  
22 Nanking, burying only those bodies which the family or  
23 friends of the decedent had not buried.

24 51. The records of the Red Swastika Society,  
25 of which Dr. Hsu was Vice-President, show that this  
society buried 43,071 corpses of civilians -- men, women

1 and children -- in and around Nanking during the period  
2 of several months following the fall of that city  
3 (R 4537-40).

4 52. The records of the Tsung-Shan-Tong  
5 indicate that the total number of victims buried by  
6 that organization in the vicinity from 26 December 1937  
7 to 20 April 1938 was 112,266 (R 4537-39).

8 53. The report of the Chief Prosecutor of  
9 the District Court of Nanking, dated 20 January 1946,  
10 giving the facts which his investigation had disclosed  
11 concerning the conditions in Nanking following the fall  
12 of that city summarized as approximately 260,000 the  
13 number killed by the Japanese troops in and around  
14 Nanking following the fall of that city. (R 4536-37).

15 54. The summary report on the investigations  
16 of Japanese war crimes committed in Nanking prepared by  
17 the Procurator of the District Court of Nanking in  
18 February 1946 determined that at least 300,000 persons  
19 were massacred collectively or murdered individually  
20 by the Japanese troops in Nanking (R 4542-47).

21 (6) The Reign of Terror Continued  
22 for More Than Six Weeks.

23 55. After describing the condition of numerous  
24 civilians brought to the hospital to be treated for  
25 injuries received at the hands of Japanese troops,

1 Dr. Wilson testified: "Cases like this continued to  
2 come in for a matter of some six or seven weeks follow-  
3 ing the fall of the city on 13 December 1937." (R 2538).

4 56. Dr. Hsu said, with regard to the period  
5 of time during which the atrocities continued, "It was  
6 the worst about the first few months, especially three  
7 months, and later on it gradually diminished more or  
8 less." (R 2584). Dr. Bates testified, "The terror was  
9 intense for two and one-half to three weeks. It was  
10 serious to a total of six to seven weeks." (R 2642),

11 57. Mr. Magee testified in reply to a  
12 question as to how long the action of Japanese soldiers  
13 towards civilians as he had described continued follow-  
14 ing the fall of that city, said, "After about six weeks  
15 it began to taper off, although many things happened --  
16 individual things happened after that." (R 3922).

17 (7) Knowledge of the Continuing  
18 Atrocities by Japanese Soldiers.  
19 Was Brought Home to General  
20 MATSUI and to the Japanese  
21 Government in Tokyo.

22 (a) General MATSUI was in Nanking.

23 58. From General MATSUI's own statement, he  
24 was in Nanking on 17 December 1937 and remained there  
25 for one week before returning to Shanghai (R 3459). He  
heard from Japanese diplomats as soon as he entered  
Nanking that the troops had committed many outrages

1 there (R 3454). General MATSUI remained in command  
2 until February 1938, and stated that he was then  
3 relieved of command at his own request (R 3456). The  
4 defendant, General MUTO, then adjutant to the Chief of  
5 Staff, stated that he came to Nanking with General MATSUI  
6 for the taking-over exercises and remained there for  
7 ten days (R 3552-53). During the period that General  
8 MATSUI remained in command, no effective steps were  
9 taken to correct the situation.

10 (b) Reports of the International  
11 Committee for the Nanking Safety  
12 Zone.

13 59. The International Committee for the  
14 Nanking Safety Zone was organized by a group of German,  
15 British, American and Danish citizens who were in  
16 Nanking before and at the time of the fall of that city.  
17 Dr. John H. D. Rabe, a German, was Chairman and Dr. ~~...~~  
18 S. C. Smythe was Secretary of this committee from  
19 14 December 1937 until 10 February 1938. The names and  
20 nationalities of the members of the committee appear on  
21 pages 4508 and 4509 of the transcript of proceedings.  
22 The purpose was to provide a refuge in a small non-  
23 combatant zone where civilians might escape the dangers  
24 of the fighting. (BATES, R 2625). After the fall of  
25 the city, between 200,000 and 300,000 people crowded  
into the safety zones (HSU, R 2561).

1           60.    The International Committee for the  
2 Nanking Safety Zone made daily personal reports to the  
3 Japanese Foreign Office in Nanking, and almost daily  
4 this committee delivered to Japanese consuls and  
5 representatives of the Japanese Foreign Office in  
6 Nanking, written reports setting out in detail specific  
7 atrocities committed by the Japanese soldiers in the  
8 safety zones in Nanking.  These reports covering 425  
9 groups of cases (some groups containing as many as  
10 thirty different cases of rape or other crimes) began  
11 on 16 December 1937 and continued until 2 February 1938  
12 (R 4509-36).  Dr. Smythe in his affidavit states:

13               " \*\*\* We filed nearly two protests every day  
14 for the first six weeks of the Japanese occupation.  
15 Usually one of these was taken to the Japanese Embassy  
16 by Mr. Rabe and myself in person; the other was sent  
17 by messenger.

18               " \*\*\* In the almost daily conferences that  
19 Mr. Rabe and I had with the Japanese Embassy, they at  
20 no time denied the accuracy of these reports.  They  
21 continually promised that they would do something about  
22 it.  But it was February 1938 before any effective action  
23 was taken to correct the situation.  \*\*\* " (R 4457-58).

24               Dr. Bates testified:

25               " \*\*\* Almost daily for the first three weeks

1 I went to the Embassy with a typed report or letter  
2 covering the preceding day, and frequently had also a  
3 conversation with the officials regarding it. These  
4 officials were Mr. T. FUKUI, who had the rank of Consul,  
5 a certain Mr. TANAKA, Vice-Consul, Mr. Toyoyasu FUKUDA.  
6 The latter is now secretary to the Premier YOSHIDA. These  
7 men were honestly trying to do what little they could in  
8 a very bad situation, but they themselves were terrified  
9 by the military and they could do nothing except forward  
10 these communications through Shanghai to Tokyo." (BATES,  
11 R 2638).

12  
13 "In the letter of December 16th I complained  
14 of many cases of abduction of women from the University's  
15 properties and of the rape of thirty women in one  
16 University building the previous night.

17 "In the letter of December 17th, besides  
18 detailing the specific cases by rote, the reign of terror  
19 and brutality continues in the plain view of your build-  
20 ings and among your own neighbors.

21 "In the letter of December 18th I reported  
22 that on the previous night rape had occurred in six dif-  
23 ferent buildings of the University of Nanking \* \* \*

24 "In a letter of December 21st, I complained  
25 that many hundreds of refugees had been taken away for  
forced labor. \* \* \*

1 "On Christmas Day I reported that in one build-  
2 ing of the University about ten cases per day of rape and  
3 abduction were continually occurring.

4 "On the 27th of December, after a long list  
5 of individual cases, I wrote: 'Shameful disorder con-  
6 tinues and we see no serious efforts to stop it. The  
7 soldiers every day injure hundreds of persons most ser-  
8 iously. Does not the Japanese Army care for its  
9 reputation?' (BATES, R 2640-42).

10 61. He testified that the situation did not  
11 substantially improve until the fifth or sixth of  
12 February 1938, and that he knew that the reports made  
13 to the Japanese Consulate in Nanking were sent by it  
14 to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo (R 2643-44;  
15 2661). He said:

16 "I have seen telegrams sent by Mr. Grew, the  
17 Ambassador in Tokyo, to the American Embassy in Nanking,  
18 which referred to these reports in great detail and  
19 referred to conversations in which they had been dis-  
20 cussed between Mr. Grew and officials of the Gaimusho,  
21 including Mr. HIROTA" (one of the defendants). (BATES,  
22 R 2661).

23  
24 62. On December 16, Smythe, the Secretary of  
25 the committee, wrote Mr. FUKUDA of the Japanese Foreign  
Office, in submitting a detailed list of cases of



1 disorders by Japanese in the safety zone, "Yesterday  
2 the continued disorders in the Safety Zone increased the  
3 state of panic among the refugees." (R 4509).

4 63. On December 18, Rabe, the Chairman of the  
5 committee, wrote the Japanese Embassy giving details  
6 of atrocities committed by Japanese troops in the  
7 Safety Zone, his letter beginning:

8 "We are very sorry to trouble you again but  
9 the sufferings and needs of the 200,000 civilians for  
10 whom we are trying to care make it urgent that we try  
11 to secure action from your military authorities to  
12 stop the present disorder among Japanese soldiers  
13 wandering through the Safety Zone." (R 4516).

14 64. On December 19th the Secretary of the  
15 committee wrote the Japanese Embassy in submitting a  
16 further list of disorders by Japanese soldiers in the  
17 Safety Zone: " \*\* I am also very regretful to have to  
18 report that the situation today is as bad as ever."  
19 (R 4524).

20 65. On December 20 the opening paragraph  
21 of the letter from Chairman Rabe to the Japanese  
22 Embassy was:

23 "Herewith is the sad continuation of the  
24 story of disorders by Japanese soldiers in Nanking,  
25 cases Nos. 71 to 96. You will note that of these

1 26 cases reported to us since yesterday, 14 of them  
2 occurred yesterday afternoon, night and today. Conse-  
3 quently there does not seem to be much improvement in the  
4 situation." (R 4528).

5 66. The letter from the Secretary of the  
6 committee to the Japanese Embassy on December 21, sub-  
7 mitting a list of cases which had occurred since the  
8 previous afternoon, stated:

9 " \*\*\* It should be borne in mind that some of  
10 these women who have daily been raped in our Zone are  
11 the wives of pastors, Y.M.C.A. workers, college  
12 instructors, and others who have always lived a self-  
13 respecting life. \*\* " (R 4531).

14 67. On 21 December the twenty-two foreign  
15 residents of Nanking delivered a letter to the Japanese  
16 Embassy asking in the name of humanity and for the welfare  
17 of over 200,000 civilians in Nanking that the burning  
18 throughout the city and the disorderly conduct of the  
19 Japanese troops in the city which was causing so much  
20 suffering to the civilian population be immediately  
21 stopped. (R 4531-32).

22 68. On 2 February 1938 a report was filed by  
23 the committee setting out seventy-seven separate cases  
24 of rape, four cases of murder and thirteen cases of  
25

1 robbery, all reported to have occurred during the last  
2 week of January 1938. (R 4536).

3 69. Magee testified that in addition to the  
4 reports from the committee, he went "many times to the  
5 Japanese Embassy to tell of individual cases of outrage,"  
6 (R 3922), and that:

7 "On December 21st, Vice-Consul TANAKA told me  
8 that the bad division then in Nanking would be changed  
9 for a better one and that he thought by December 24th  
10 everything would be settled; but by December 24th and  
11 after that there was no apparent betterment." (R 3904).

12 c) The Foreign Office in Tokyo  
13 Had Knowledge of the Situation  
14 in Nanking.

15 70. American Ambassador Grew continued  
16 through January 1938 to protest to the Japanese Foreign  
17 Minister (the defendant HIROTA) the reported conduct of  
18 Japanese troops in Nanking, and On January 19 Grew  
19 reported from Tokyo that HIROTA had laid his (Grew's)  
20 protest before the Cabinet and

21 "that a drastic measure to assure compliance  
22 by forces in the field with instructions from Tokyo is  
23 being considered. He said that he would probably be in  
24 a position tomorrow to inform us of the measure to be  
25 taken." (R 4558).

71. NOBUFUMI ITO, Minister-at-large from

Japan to China from September 1937 to February 1938,  
1 testified that he was in charge of negotiations with  
2 the diplomatic corps and members of the press at Shanghai,  
3 as well as in charge of information, and that

4 "I received reports from members of the  
5 diplomatic corps and from press men that the Japanese  
6 Army at Nanking had committed various atrocities at  
7 the time." (R 3505).

8  
9 He further testified that he did not seek to verify these  
10 reports, but sent a general resume of the reports to the  
11 Foreign Office in Tokyo, all of which were addressed to  
12 the Foreign Minister (the defendant HIROTA). (R 3505-6).

13 72. No effective action to correct the situ-  
14 ation at Nanking was taken for a period of more than  
15 six weeks after knowledge of the continuing atrocities  
16 by Japanese soldiers was brought home both to the  
17 Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese high command in  
18 Tokyo. These actions were continued with the knowledge  
19 and assent of both the military and civil authorities  
20 of Japan, and fully justified the statement contained  
21 in the secret report of the German eye witness to the  
22 Happenings in Nanking, sent by Trautmann to the German  
23 Foreign Office in Berlin on 16 February 1938:

24  
25 "The fateful days of Nanking have clearly

1 shown two facts: (1) the failure of the control of  
2 the defense of the fort of Nanking; (2) the lack of  
3 discipline, atrocities, and criminal acts not of an  
4 individual but of an entire army, namely, the Japanese."  
(R 4604).

5 This was the Japanese manner of waging its  
6 undeclared war against China.

7 B. Similar Atrocities were Committed by Japanese  
8 Troops Throughout the Occupied Areas of China.

9 73. The conduct of the Japanese troops at  
10 Nanking was no isolated case. Similar atrocities to  
11 those committed against civilians and others there for  
12 a period of more than six weeks following the fall of  
13 that city took place in every province occupied by  
14 Japanese troops in China. The same types of atrocities  
15 by Japanese troops against the Chinese people were  
16 repeated every year from 1937 to 1945. Typical instances  
17 which the evidence discloses of the actions of Japanese  
18 troops throughout all parts of occupied China are set  
19 out below:

20  
21 1) Kiangsu Province.

22 74. Liu Teh Shan stated that when the  
23 Japanese troops captured Soochow in Kiangsu Province  
24 in November 1937, they killed four merchants, openly  
25 declared they would kill all people seen by them, and

1 killed innumerable civilians (R 4608). Chen Ya Ching  
2 described the massacre with machine guns of more than  
3 two hundred merchants by Japanese troops after they  
4 occupied Nan Hsiang in Kiangsu Province on 10 October  
5 1937 (R 4609).

6 2) Hupei Province (in which is  
7 situated Hankow, Count 47 of  
8 the Indictment).

9 75. Dorrance, who was at the time Manager of  
10 the Standard Oil Company at Hankow, testified that after  
11 the occupation of that city by the Japanese in 1938, he  
12 watched Japanese soldiers kicking captured Chinese soldiers  
13 into the water on the Yangtze River and shooting those  
14 who came to the surface (R 3392). When the Japanese  
15 troops noticed that their actions were being observed  
16 by American citizens, they would put the Chinese soldiers  
17 in a steam launch, take them out in the middle of the  
18 Yangtze River and there throw them overboard and shoot  
19 them when they came up (R 3393). He also testified that  
20 he saw on the streets of Hankow, "Chinese men dressed  
21 in Chinese gowns with their hands wired behind them,  
22 and that they had been shot \*\*\* " (R 3396). This evidence  
23 tends to establish the charge in Count 47 of the Indict-  
24 ment. Ten statements were offered in evidence, of separate  
25 witnesses, showing specific instances of wanton destruc-  
tion of property by the 65th Regiment, 104th Brigade,

13th Division of the Japanese Army, which occurred in  
1 Hupeh Province in 1943 (R 4609).

2  
3 3) Hunan Province (in which are  
4 situated Changsha, Count 48 of  
the Indictment, and Hengyang,  
Count 49 of the Indictment.)

5 76. TAMURA, Nobusada, Lance Corporal of the  
6 Japanese Army, stated:

7 "During the second Changsha Campaign in September  
8 1941, the third company (under command of Captain SASAKI,  
9 Ichi) of the second Battalion (under the command of  
10 Major TAKAHASHI, Sakayoshi) attached to the second  
11 Independent Mountain Artillery Regiment (under the com-  
12 mand of Colonel MARITO, Ryuzo) of the sixth Division of  
13 the Japanese Army, forced more than 200 Chinese prisoners  
14 of war in Chen Tung Shih, Changsha, Hunan, to plunder  
15 large quantities of rice, wheat and other commodities.  
16 After they returned, the Japanese forces, numbering  
17 more than 200, in order to hide these crimes, massacred  
18 these Chinese by artillery." (R 4611-12).

19  
20 77. Hsieh-Chin Hua described how the Japanese  
21 forces after they had occupied Changsha "freely indulged  
22 in murder, rape, incendiarism, and many other atrocities  
23 throughout the district," and how on the evening of  
24 17 June 1944, more than 100 Japanese soldiers went to  
25 To Shih, Shi Shan and machine-gunned and set fire to all

1 houses from both ends of the streets, totally destroying  
2 more than a hundred business places with the stocks of  
3 goods (R 4612-13).

4 4) Hopei Province.

5 78. Liu Yao Hwa testified that 24 civilians  
6 were killed in his village by the Japanese soldiers in  
7 1937, and two-thirds of the houses in the village were  
8 burned. He also testified to instances of rape and  
9 murder committed by Japanese soldiers, including the  
10 rape of a thirteen year old girl, by eight soldiers,  
11 resulting in her death, and that two Chinese men were  
12 tied, blindfolded, and stabbed to death by bayonets upon  
13 order of a Japanese officer (R 4615-16).

14 79. Ti Shu-Tang testified that after the  
15 Japanese occupied his village in 1941 they forced about  
16 sixty men, women and children into a house and then set  
17 the house afire, shooting those who tried to escape;  
18 and that in 1942 Japanese troops required about forty  
19 Chinese women to undress and parade in public view,  
20 shooting those who tried to avoid embarrassment by  
21 jumping into a pool; that although he had never been a  
22 soldier he was taken with other civilians and required  
23 either to join the puppet forces or to go as a captive  
24 to Japan. He refused to join the puppet force and was  
25 brought to Japan and forced to labor until the end of



the war. Of 981 in this group, 418 died (R 4619-20).

1           80. Colonel KIANG, Cheng-Ting, Judge of the  
2 Military Court for Trying War Criminals in the General  
3 Headquarters of the Eleventh War Zone of China, described  
4 the atrocities committed by Japanese troops throughout  
5 North China, detailing numerous instances of torture and  
6 murder of civilians, including two separate massacres  
7 of civilians in Kao-Yang Hsien in 1938, by the Ishimatsu  
8 Unit; the massacre of 200 civilians in September of 1943,  
9 and the killing of over a thousand by starvation or  
10 freezing in Jen-Chiu Hsien; and the massacre "by swords  
11 or burying them alive" of 128 women and children by the  
12 38th Battalion of the 4204 Japanese Army Unit at the  
13 village of Chuan-Twen-Tseng in 1945 (R 4634-35).

14           81. In describing the means of torture, Col-  
15 onel Kiang stated how prisoners were driven into yards  
16 where hungry police dogs tore them to pieces, how water  
17 was poured into the nostrils of prisoners, electric  
18 current was passed through their bodies to force  
19 confessions, and live matches and hot irons applied to  
20 their person. Many women were required to engage in  
21 sexual intercourse or be shot (R 4637-38).

22           82. Cheng Wei-Hsia stated the means of torture  
23 used by Japanese troops against members of the secret  
24 society of young Chinese who sought to carry on under-  
25

1 ground work against the Japanese, which included beating  
2 into insensibility, pouring water into the victim until  
3 he stopped breathing, boring the palms with sharp  
4 instruments, passing electric current through the body  
5 until the victim became unconscious, swinging in the  
6 air by the thumbs, throwing bound victims into pools  
7 of water until suffocated, pulling out finger nails  
8 and stripping women victims and requiring them to sit  
9 over charcoal stoves (R 4640-43.)

10 83. Wong Chung Fu described the torture kill-  
11 ing of over 1000 Chinese high school and college  
12 students by the Japanese soldiers in Peiping in  
13 July 1940 (R 4645).

14 84. KINOSHITA, Masaichi, a Japanese merchant,  
15 stated that seven civilians suspected of having been  
16 guerillas were bound to trees by the Japanese soldiers  
17 and bayoneted to death (R 4646). Wang Chun Fu described  
18 the torture and rape of girl students of Bridgeman  
19 Middle School, Peiping, in 1940 (R 4647).

21 5) Kwantung Province (in which is  
22 situated the city of Canton,  
Count 46 of the Indictment).

23 85. Wang Shi Ziang described the massacre  
24 of over 700 Chinese civilians by Japanese troops at  
25 Liang Doong village, and numerous acts of robbery and  
wanton destruction of property by the Japanese soldiers

1 in this vicinity (R 4648). Liu Chi Yuan stated that  
2 more than 2000 civilians, men women and children, were  
3 massacred by the Japanese troops after they captured the  
4 city of Wei-Yang in 1941 (R 4650.)

5 6) Kwangsi Province (in which are  
6 situated the cities of Kweilin  
7 and Liuchow, Count 50 of the  
8 Indictment).

9 86. An official statement from the President  
10 and City Council at Kweilin described the organization  
11 of an arson corps by the Japanese soldiers in that city,  
12 and the wholesale burning of the city, resulting in the  
13 destruction of more than 10,000 rooms (R 4652). Nine  
14 citizens of the city stated how women were forced into  
15 prostitution with Japanese soldiers; and hundreds of  
16 Chinese troops who had been taken prisoner were killed  
17 and their bodies exposed to view on the Imperial Wall  
18 or thrown into the Lee River (R 4653).

19 87. Twelve additional statements were intro-  
20 duced from citizens of Kwangsi Province, describing twenty-  
21 one murders and instances of looting, rape and abduction  
22 of women by Japanese soldiers which occurred in Kwangsi  
23 Province during 1944 and 1945 (R 4654.)

24 7) Jehol Province.

25 88. Under pretext of searching for members  
of the guerilla forces, the Japanese troops in August

1 of 1941 killed all members of 300 families and burned  
2 the entire village of Si Tu Ti in Ping Chuan District  
3 in Jehol Province. (Statement of Liu Shi-un Ju; R 4656).

4 8) Suiyuan Province.

5 89. Ten statements were introduced, giving  
6 instances of looting, burning and the murdering of  
7 civilians by Japanese troops in Suiyuan Province in  
8 1940. Typical of these is the statement of Hu Tsi Ni:

9 "On February 3, 1940, five Japanese soldiers  
10 of the 13th Regiment of the 26th Division under the  
11 command of KUYODA Jutoku, went to the home of CHIA Jen.  
12 They asked him for pretty women. He failed to find any;  
13 thereupon the Japanese soldiers killed him by beating  
14 him all over with a red-hot spade." (R 4660.)

15 9) Shansi Province.

16 90. Goette testified that he was in Shansi  
17 province several times during 1938, 1939 and 1940, and  
18 that British and American missionaries reported to him  
19 that missionaries were imprisoned by the Japanese for  
20 treating wounded Chinese soldiers in mission hospitals;  
21 they also reported many cases of rape committed by Jap-  
22 anese soldiers there; and that

23 "The formal demand by the Japanese Army on  
24 local Chinese officials to provide women for the use of  
25 the Japanese Army was a commonplace thing; it was commonly

1 accepted by the Chinese officials and by the Japanese  
2 Army. \*\*\* " (R 3775).

3 10) Yunnan Province.

4 91. G. J. Hsu, a Chinese merchant, testified  
5 to the looting by Japanese troops of Chinese civilians  
6 at the Salween River on the Burma highway in May 1942;  
7 and that he was one of two survivors of a group of over  
8 thirty civilians captured there by Japanese soldiers,  
9 seated in a semi-circle and the others killed by machine-  
10 gun fire. He told of instances of rape by Japanese  
11 soldiers and how the road to the river was lined with  
12 the bodies of over 1000 civilians who had been shot  
13 (R 2620-22).

14 C. The Japanese Pattern of Warfare.

15 92. The evidence of atrocities committed by  
16 Japanese troops against the citizens of the Republic of  
17 China is typical of the conduct of Japanese troops in  
18 China. The instances of (1) massacre and murder;  
19 (2) torture; (3) rape; (4) robbery, looting and wanton  
20 destruction of property are shown by the evidence to  
21 have occurred in every Province of occupied China and  
22 covered the period from 1937 until the end of the war.  
23 The commission of these atrocities by Japanese soldiers  
24 in city after city, and province after province throughout  
25 China, and the continuation of this type of conduct on

1 the part of the Japanese soldiers, month after month,  
2 and year after year from 1937 to 1945, establishes  
3 clearly that this method of warfare was approved by  
4 and assented to, not only by the commanding officers  
5 of the Japanese troops in China, but by the Japanese  
6 high command and the Japanese Government in Tokyo.  
7 Their responsibility for these crimes which shocked  
8 the conscience of humanity is inescapable. This was  
9 the Japanese pattern of warfare.  
10  
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## POW SUMMATION - APPENDIX B

1 PART I SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE IN REACTION TO  
2 TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR,  
3 CIVILIAN INTERNEES AND INHABITANTS  
4 OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES IN PLACES  
5 OTHER THAN THE PHILIPPINES BETWEEN  
6 DECEMBER 1941 AND SEPTEMBER 1945.

7 - - -

8  
9 DIVISION 1 UP TO 30 JUNE 1942.

10 Indictment  
11 Ref to App 'D.'

12 1. Ambon Island Group

13 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

14 Sec 1 & 10 (a) 1st Feb 42. 10 Australian  
15 soldiers who had been captured were bayoneted to  
16 death at Sowacoed on orders of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA  
17 because they were likely to become a drag upon the  
18 movement of the Admiral's force in the rear. (Ex 1819,  
19 1819B at pp. 13930-40.)

20 Sec 1 & 10 (b) 5th Feb 42. 50 Australian  
21 soldiers who had surrendered some days previously were  
22 executed with swords and bayonets at Sowacoed on orders  
23 of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA because he had received  
24 a report from Ensign SAKAMOTA that the prisoners had  
25 "either rebelled against him or made desertions because

1 of the misunderstanding due to differences of  
2 language" and he was at loss with small number of guards  
3 for treatment of prisoners. None of these men were  
4 tried. (Ex. 1819 at p. 13930.)

5 Sec 1 & 10 (c) 6th Feb 42. 30 Australian  
6 or Dutch POW were executed near Laha Airfield on the  
7 orders of Rear-Admiral HAWAKEYAMA because of disobedi-  
8 ence caused partly by misunderstanding of language.  
9 None of these men were tried. (Ex 1819 to 13930.)

10 Sec 1 & 10 (d) 20th Feb 42. 220 Australian  
11 or Dutch POW were executed near Laha on orders of  
12 Commanding Officer HAYASHI because it was feared that  
13 some of them would escape and convey information to  
14 the Allies. (Ex. 1819, 1819B at pp. 13930-40)

15 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

16 Sec 5 (a) (a) Tan Toey Barracks.

17 During this period food was reasonably good  
18 and sufficient. Accommodation also was good, as  
19 POW were confined in the barracks they had occupied  
20 prior to invasion. Medical supplies were inadequate.  
21 (van Nooten, p. 13948)

22 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

23 Nil

24 3. Borneo

25 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.



1                   Sec 1, 4(a) (b) & 10 (a) 12 Jan 1942; Near  
2 Tarakan, about 30 Dutch POW, who had been captured on  
3 the previous day, were blindfolded, tied up and  
4 bayoneted to death, for refusing to give information  
5 to Japanese as to direction of Tarakan. (Ex. 1685 at  
6 pp. 13492-5)

7                   Sec 1, 4(a) (b) & 10. (b) 12 Jan 42:  
8 Near Tarakan, 215 Dutch troops, having surrendered,  
9 were machine gunned and buried at sea. Communications  
10 had been cut off with this force, which consequently  
11 was not informed of the surrender, and which had  
12 fired on and sank 2 Japanese destroyers, and the kill-  
13 ing was in retaliation. (Ex. 1685, 1686 at pp.  
14 13492-98)

15                   Sec 1 & 12 (c) 24 Feb 42: At Balikpapan,  
16 80 to 100 Europeans, comprising the total white  
17 population, were brutally murdered, after Japanese  
18 occupation. (Ex. 1341 at pp. 12049-53)

19                   Sec 1, 4(a) (d) 17 June 42: At Pontianak,  
20 3 Dutch POW escapees were recaptured and beheaded  
21 without trial. (Ex. 1694 at p. 13511)

22                   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

23                   Sec 2(a) (e) 5(a) (a) Tarakan Camp

24                   Conditions extremely bad; accommodation  
25 overcrowded; heavy and exhausting work on military

1 projects; unhygienic conditions, causing the number  
2 of sick, especially dysentery patients, to increase  
3 daily. All clothes confiscated except 2 pairs of pants  
4 per man. All books, notes burnt; all money and val-  
5 uables taken away; food and medical supplies insuffi-  
6 cient. Working with the upper part of the body naked  
7 and shaven heads caused the number of sick to increase.  
8 (Ex. 1686 at pp. 13495-7)

9 (b) Balikpapan Camp

10 Sec 3, 4(a) & (b) 5(a) Conditions extremely  
11 bad; food insufficient in quality and quantity; medical  
12 supplies insufficient; constant ill treatment and many  
13 severe beatings. Inadequate clothing. (Ex. 1691 at  
14 pp. 13504-7)

15 (c) Kuching Camp

16 Sec 1, 2(a) (c) (d) (e), 3 213 Indians  
17 confined in one cell, day and night, for one month.  
18 Later forced to work long hours on the airstrip.  
19 Constant beatings; rations insufficient. (Ex. 1655,  
20 1656, at pp. 133112-4)

21 (d) Seria Camp

22 Sec 1, 2(d) (e) 3, 5 (a); Constant beatings.  
23 Sick compelled to work and if too sick to do so, they  
24 were beaten. Some died as a result. Rations inad-  
25 equate. Accommodation overcrowded. (Ex. 1655, 1656

at pp. 13312-4)

1                   4. Burma and Siam

2                   (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

3                   Sec 1 & 12 (a) 13 Dec 41: 22 European  
4 men and women and 8 Indian soldiers were locked up  
5 in a room at Kempong Toh. Japs threw in a grenade and  
6 after explosion rushed in and shot and bayoneted  
7 those in the room. Nearly all were killed. (Ex.  
8 1587 at p. 13107)

9                   Sec 1 & 4(a) (b) 6 June 42: 8 Australian  
10 POW who had escaped from Tavoy Aerodrome were recap-  
11 tured and executed without trial. (Ex. 1581 at p.  
12 13099)

13                   Sec 1 & 4(a) (c) June 42: Pte Goulden  
14 recaptured after escape was executed without trial  
15 at Victoria Point. (Ex. 1580 at p. 13098)

16                   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

17                   Sec 2 (a) (d) (e), 3 & 5 (a) (a) Mergui:  
18 Arrived May 42. 1500 Australian POW confined in a  
19 school meant for classroom accommodation of about  
20 400 children. Accommodation absolutely inadequate  
21 and gave rise to an outbreak of gaol fever. No drugs  
22 available. Japanese MO advised use of charcoal from  
23 kitchen. Coolie huts had to be used to hospitalize  
24 patients. Patients only clothing was what they wore  
25

1 and when this had to be washed patients were left  
2 lying naked on the bare floor. 20 deaths took place.  
3 Deaths could have been avoided had proper medical sup-  
4 plies been available. POW engaged in aerodrome con-  
5 struction. (Coates pp. 11403-10, 11488) Food  
6 consisted of about 400 grammes of rice per day, and  
7 very little vegetable. Later 15 lbs of meat and bone  
8 per day was divided between 1500 men. Prisoners of  
9 war were compelled by corporal punishment to work on  
10 construction of aerodrome. (Lloyd 13016-7)

11 5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

13 Sec 1 & 10 (a) March 42: At Balla, South  
14 West Celebes; 8 Dutch POW were killed by bayonetting.  
15 (Ex. 1797 at p. 13846)

16 Sec 1 & 10 (b) March 42: At Menado, 5  
17 Dutch NCO's who had participated in guerilla activities,  
18 and had been captured, were executed. (Ex. 1808 at  
19 p. 13917)

20 Sec 1 & 10 (c) About March 42: At Menado,  
21 2 Dutch NCO's, who had defended the aerodrome and had  
22 been captured, were brutally maltreated and then  
23 executed. (Ex. 1809 at p. 13918)  
24  
25

1                   Sec 1, 4(a) (d) (d) 9 May 42: Three pris-  
2                   oners being found in the wrong enclosure were so badly  
3                   beaten that two had broken arms and one broken ribs.  
4                   (Ex. 1805 at p. 13867)

5                   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

6                   (a) Macassar POW Camp

7                   Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (c) (d) & (e), 3, 4 (a)  
8                   (c), 5(a) (d), 8 (e): Bad accommodation, no furniture,  
9                   no bedding, no clothing, overcrowded camps; exhausting  
10                  labour on military objects; old and unfit men compelled  
11                  to work; insufficient food in quality and quantity; bad  
12                  sanitary conditions; medical supplies inadequately  
13                  provided even during dysentery and malaria epidemics;  
14                  as a consequence of malnutrition, the prisoners'  
15                  health deteriorated both mentally and physically, and  
16                  the death rate was high; no Red Cross parcels were  
17                  distributed; no recreation was provided, even singing  
18                  was forbidden; no mails; frequent and severe beatings;  
19                  collective reprisals on the innocent and sick. (Ex.  
20                  1804 at p. 13866)

21                  Various sadistic tortures were inflicted  
22                  on the prisoners. (Ex. 1805 at p. 13867)

24                  (b) Toling Internment Camp, Menado

25                  Sec 1, 3, 4 (a) (b) 5(a): The food was bad  
                  and insufficient in quantity; no medicines were supplied

1 discipline was maintained by terrorization, severe  
2 beatings, torture and confinement in cells under  
3 miserable conditions. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

4 6. China other than Hong Kong.

5 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

6 Sec 1 & 12 (a) About 10 March 1942: At  
7 Shanghai Prison Camp, an American internee, who was  
8 standing near the prison fence, was shot and killed  
9 without provocation by a Japanese guard. (Ex. 1890  
10 at p. 14161)

11 Sec 1 & 3 (b) March 1942: At Shanghai  
12 Prison Camp, Woosung, an American civilian died from  
13 malnutrition and starvation. (Ex. 1901 at p. 14179)

14 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

15 (a) Bridge House, Shanghai (Jap Gendarmerie  
16 HQ)

17 Sec 1, 3, 5(a) 8 (a) & 12. Prisoners  
18 confined under appalling conditions for alleged off-  
19 ences. Filthy, verminous and overcrowded cells. Food  
20 entirely inadequate. Sanitation entirely inadequate  
21 and unhygienic. Both sexes confined in the same cell.  
22 Prisoners slept on the floor and received inadequate  
23 bedclothes. The general treatment of the prisoners  
24 was an organized, premeditated and inhuman way of  
25

1 breaking down resistance and morale. During the day they  
2 were forced to sit at attention; sometimes forced to  
3 kneel for 6 or 8 hours. Beating and torture adminis-  
4 tered during interrogation. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165,  
5 Exs. 1900 and 1901 at pp. 14178-9) A prisoner killed  
6 by bayonet thrust; mass punishments for individual  
7 offences. Swiss Consul was refused permission to visit  
8 prisoners. (Powell 3270, 3280)

9 (b) Woosung Prison Camp, Shanghai.

10 Sec 2(a), 3, 4 (d), 5(a) 8 (d): Conditions  
11 deplorable, food inadequate. Sanitary conditions ab-  
12 ominable. Water supply inadequate - sometimes no  
13 water at all be obtainable for 24 hours. No stoves or  
14 fuel for fires furnished. Prisoners slept on bare  
15 boards with insufficient blankets; in winter temperature  
16 fell to 15-20 degrees below zero. Practically no  
17 clothing issued. No soap issued. No medical care  
18 supplied. Prisoners were employed on war work. (Ex.  
19 1901, at p. 14179, Ex. 1911 a t p. 14191, Ex. 1914 at  
20 p. 14194)

21 In March 1942 an American POW who escaped  
22 from Woosung Camp, was recaptured, tried by Court  
23 martial under the provisions of Japanese military law  
24 as a deserter from the Japanese Army, and sentenced to  
25 10 years' confinement. (Ex. 1900 at p. 14178)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - SAWADA, Comd 13 Army

1  
2 Dec. 40-Oct 42, said that POW fairly and justly  
3 treated and Swiss International Red Cross was highly  
4 delighted when he inspected Shanghai POW Camp. (Ex.  
5 3073 at pp. 27444-7)

6 7. Formosa.

7 Nil

8 8. French Indo China.

9 Nil

10 9. Hainan Island.

11 Nil.

12 10. Hong Kong13 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

14 Sec 1, 5(a) (c) & 11. (a) 25/26 December  
15 1941: When the Japanese entered St. Stephens College  
16 Hospital, Hong Kong, 15 to 20 wounded men were bayonetted  
17 in their beds by the Japanese. An inspection  
18 the next day disclosed the hospital in a dreadful  
19 state; two soldiers were found with their bodies badly  
20 mutilated - their ears, tongues, noses and eyes having  
21 been cut away from their faces. About 70 wounded  
22 patients had been killed in their beds; the commanding  
23 officer and his adjutant had been killed and badly  
24 mutilated; several nurses had been raped by the Japanese  
25 during the night and three others had been killed



1 and badly mutilated; the St. John's Ambulance men were  
2 put in a room and systematically butchered by the  
3 Japanese - only one survived. Altogether about 60 to  
4 70 bodies of patients and 25 bodies of members of the  
5 staff were collected and burned by order of the Japanese,  
6 plus about 90 bodies from the battlefield. Large  
7 quantities of food and medical supplies were looted  
8 by the Japs. The Hospital was well-marked with Red  
9 Cross signs. (Ex. 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, at pp. 13162-  
10 6 and witness Parnett 13112-13147)

11 Sec 1, 5(a) and 10. (b) About 19 Dec. 1941.

12 At a first aid post at the Salesian Mission, all the  
13 medical personnel were lined up and bayoneted or  
14 shot; there were two survivors out of 40-50. Any  
15 wounded men found by the roadside were bayoneted or  
16 shot also. (Ex. 1594, 1595, 1596 at pp. 13166-13169)

17 Sec 1, 5(a) and 10. (c) 19 December 1941:

18 At an Advanced Dressing Station at Wongneichong, 10  
19 St. John's Ambulance bearers surrendered and although  
20 they wore Red Cross brassards, they were killed by  
21 the Japanese. (Ex. 1597 at p. 13170)

22 Sec 1 & 10. (d) 17 or 18 December 1941:

23 At Sai Wan A.A. gun position, 25 men of the 5th A.A.  
24 Battery who had surrendered, were bayoneted to death  
25 by the Japanese; one survived. (Ex. 1598 at p. 13172)

Sec 1 & 10. (e) 25 December 1941: 6

1 captured British officers were bayoneted to death by  
2 the Japanese. (Ex. 1599 at p. 13173)

Sec 1 & 10. (f) 19 December 1941: At Mt.

3  
4 Butler, 3 Canadian Grenadiers of a group which had  
5 surrendered were taken out of the ranks and two  
6 bayoneted and one shot. (Ex. 1600 at p. 13174)

Sec 1 & 10. (g) 29 December 1941: After

7  
8 the surrender of Hong Kong, over 50 dead bodies were  
9 found in the Wong Nei Chong area, many with their  
10 hand and feet tied and all with bayonet and sword  
11 wounds in their backs. (Ex. 1601 at p. 13175)

Sec 1 & 10. (h) Early 1941: A Canadian

12  
13 soldier, riddled with machine gun bullets, the wounds  
14 being infected with maggots, was brought into Bowen  
15 Road Hospital. He was one of a number of Canadian  
16 prisoners who had surrendered and who were tied up to-  
17 gether and machine gunned. He was the only survivor.  
18 (Ex. 1608 at pp. 13183-4)

19  
20 (i) In Dec. 41 Japs shelled and/or bombed  
21 4 Russian ships, sinking 2 and badly damaging one.  
22 Some members of crews killed, beaten, starved and  
23 robbed (Ex. 818 thru Ex. 821 at pp. 8041-8)

24  
25 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - No cases of murder or  
looting by 38 Division -re (i) above. Japanese did not.

fire on ships in harbour (Ex. 27520-6)

1 (2) POW Camps and Civilian Internment Camps.

2 (a) Shanshuipo POW Camp

3 Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (e) 3, 5 (a). Conditions  
4 extremely bad; accommodation inadequate; no beds or  
5 bedding supplied prisoners slept on cement floor or on  
6 boards; the latter became infested with bedbugs and  
7 the prisoners received permission from the Japs to dis-  
8 card them. The camp had been stripped of windows and  
9 doors and the men had to use plaster boards, sacking  
10 and tin to prevent the cold coming in in winter and  
11 the rain in summer. Latrine facilities never adequate.  
12 From April 1942 prisoners were employed on repairing  
13 guns at Stanley. Medical facilities and food inadequate.  
14 The sick were forced to go out on working parties. In  
15 Autumn 1942 diphtheria and dysentery broke out, but the  
16 Japs refused medical attention - about 200 died. The  
17 Jap medical officer never visited the sick. At this  
18 time there were only 11 latrines and 4 showers avail-  
19 able for 1700 men. (Ex. 1603, 1604 at pp. 13177-9;  
20 Ex. 1606, 1607 at pp. 13181-2)

22 (b) North Point POW Camp.

23 Sec 2(a), 3, 4(c) 5 (a) (d). Conditions  
24 filthy and appalling. Accommodation inadequate. The  
25 camp was built originally to accommodate 600 or 700

1 but between January and April 1942 it accommodated  
2 approximately 2,200. City refuse had been dumped  
3 at one end of the camp, which previously had been used  
4 as horse lines by the Japanese cavalry. At the other  
5 end of the camp were a number of dead Chinese bodies.  
6 It was a perfect breeding place for disease and the  
7 camp was infested with flies and bedbugs. Sleeping  
8 accommodation was insufficient. About 150 men or more  
9 were placed in each hut, originally built for 60 or  
10 70 persons. Some had beds, some had not; some had one  
11 blanket, others none at all. There was no water in  
12 the camp, no cookhouses; latrine facilities were  
13 damaged and unusable and the men had to use the sea  
14 wall - a dangerous practice and one which helped  
15 spread disease. At first the men had no eating utensils  
16 at all and later only enough for 100 men was supplied.  
17 For the first month the men ate army rations, after  
18 which the Japanese took what was left and from then  
19 on the prisoners' main diet was rice of a very infer-  
20 ior quality. The prisoners were forced to sign a non-  
21 escape document, and to work on a nearby aerodrome.

22  
23           Once when it was thought a prisoner had  
24 escaped, a muster parade of the whole camp, including  
25 the sick and stretcher cases, was called by the Japs.  
It lasted from 11 at night till 5 in the morning, and

1 though it rained practically the whole time, no one  
2 was allowed to wear raincoats and those who had worn  
3 them were forced by the Japs to take them off.

4 The commanding Officer of the Winnipeg Gren-  
5 adiers died of malnutrition, malaria and dysentery -  
6 there was an entire lack of drugs to treat him.

7 At first there was no hospital but later a  
8 tent was allotted for that purpose; it was most inade-  
9 quate. Later a little go-down or garage was allotted,  
10 but it was badly lit and the cement floor was below  
11 ground level and during the rainy season there was  
12 always several inches of water covering the floor.  
13 (Ex. 1604 at p. 13179 and Barnett pp. 13119-13130)

14 (c) Argyle St. POW Camp.

15 Sec 3 & 5 (a). The whole camp was in very  
16 poor repair; no amenities, facilities, medical equip-  
17 ment or attention. Food inadequate-nutritional value  
18 nil. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

19 (d) Bowen Road Hospital.

20 Sec 3 & 5 (a). Medicines provided were  
21 grossly inadequate to cope with diseases caused by  
22 malnutrition, and beri beri, pellagra, and failing  
23 vision. Numerous requests for drugs and increased  
24 food supply met with no response.  
25

In January 1942 all personnel at the hospital

were forced to sign a statement to the effect that  
1 they would not attempt to escape. (Ex. 1608 at pp.  
2 13183-4)

3 11. Japan

4 12. Java

5 (1) Principal atrocities and incidents.

6 (a) March, 1942.

7 Sec 1 & 10. About 70 POW of the Postuma  
8 detachment were tied together in groups and machine  
9 gunned. After the machine gunning, the Japanese went  
10 between the groups with their bayonets. This occurred  
11 at Bandoeng. (Ex. 1704 at p. 13606)

12 Sec 1 & 10. (b) March 6, 1942.

13 About 80 POWs were machine gunned and  
14 bayoneted by the Japanese at Lembang, West Java.  
15 (Ex. 1705 at p. 13612)

16 (c) March, 1942.

17 Sec 1 & 10. Several POWs were murdered at  
18 Kali Djati, West Java. (Ex. 1706 at p. 13620)

19 (d) 12 March 1942.

20 Sec 1, 10 & 12. Approximately 25 people,  
21 including a nurse, chemist's assistant and his wife  
22 and RAF and RAAF personnel were taken from the hos-  
23 pital at Soebang by the Japanese. This number, plus  
24  
25

1 some women and children were killed by shooting or  
2 bayonetting. (Ex. 1707 at p. 13621)

3 (e) 6 March, 1942.

4 Sec 1 & 10. Seven Naval POWs were killed by  
5 bayonetting or beheading, in the vicinity of Kertsone.  
6 (Ex. 1708 at p. 13621)

7 (f) 20 March, 1942.

8 Sec 1. Major-General Sitwell, G.O.C. British  
9 Troops in Java, was kept in a cell for 14 days with  
10 his ends handcuffed except when eating. He was beaten  
11 and kicked and eventually knocked unconscious. (Ex.  
12 1709 at p. 13622)

13 (g) April, 1942.

14 Sec 1, 4 (a). 3 PAF POW made an attempt  
15 to escape from the Boie Glakok camp in Java. They  
16 were caught by the Japanese and executed. The Japanese  
17 stated that they had been shot for some serious offense,  
18 but did not specify it. (Ex. 1711, at p. 13624)

19  
20 Sec 1, 4 (c). (h) 22 April, 1942: At  
21 Bandoeng, 3 Dutch POW were fastened to a barbed wire  
22 fence, in front of a line up of Dutch Unit Commanders.  
23 A Japanese Officer delivered a speech, which translated  
24 amounted to the fact that the Dutch Officers were  
25 being held responsible for the POWs attempt to escape.

1 The prisoners were then blindfolded and bayoneted  
2 several times. One died quickly, but the other two  
3 lived for some time. (Ex. 1713 at p. 13631)

4 Sec 1, 4 (a) (b) and 10. (i) 5th May, 1942:

5 Two Dutch POWs were executed at Tjimahi, West Java,  
6 for leaving the camp during the nights. (Ex. 1714 at  
7 p. 13634)

8 Sec 1, 4(a) and 10. (j) 5th May, 1942: 6

9 men, Menadonese and Ambonese, were executed at Tjimahi,  
10 as a consequence of attempts to escape. (Ex. 1715 at  
11 p. 13634)

12 Sec 1, 4 (a) and 10. (k) May, 1942: Two

13 Indonesian POWs were executed for attempting to escape.  
14 One was beheaded and the other was bayoneted by 5  
15 Japanese soldiers and finally had some salvos from  
16 a Japanese firing squad. This incident took place at  
17 the Agricultural School Camp, Soekaboemi, West Java.  
18 (Ex. 1716 at p. 13635)

19 Sec 1, 4 (a) and 10. (l) 5 May 1942: At

20 Djati Wanggor 5 POWs, Javanese and Eurasians, were  
21 executed for escaping from the camp. (Ex. 1717 at p.  
22 13636)

24 Sec 1, 4 (a) and 10. (m) 26 May: Three

25 Dutch POWs were executed by bayonetting at HBS Camp,  
Djoejoekarta, Central Java, for going out-of the camp



at night. (Ex. 1718 at p. 13637)

Sec 1 & 12. (n) 5 March. About an hour after the arrival of the Japanese at Blora the evacuees were questioned by the Japanese as to their names and where they were born. One man was born in Holland and for this reason he was executed. Four other evacuees were killed by the Japanese and the women were raped. (Ex. 1719 at p. 13638)

(o) June: POW at Cycle Camp compelled by beatings and threats of mass punishments to sign non-escape agreement. (Blackburn 11533)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (d) and (e) 3, 5 (a).

(a) Jaar Markt Camp, Sourabaya.

POWs were accommodated in grass huts with mud floors. Rain came through the roof at all times. Sanitary conditions were very bad. Food was inadequate and the health of prisoners deteriorated. No medical supplies whatever were supplied by the Japanese. Work consisted of building anti-aircraft gun posts, filling in air raid trenches, preparing aerodromes, making petrol dumps and store dumps etc. Men were beaten when they could not lift weights and sick men were forced to work. (Ex. 1710 at p. 13624)

(b) Boie Glodok Camp.

1                   Sec 3 & 5(a) Very overcrowded, sanitary  
2 arrangements quite inadequate and food bad and insuf-  
3 ficient. Although there were plenty of medicines  
4 available in the camp, the Japanese refused to allow  
5 the Doctors to make use of them. As a result of the  
6 lack of medical supplies, the prisoners suffered  
7 considerably and were reduced to a weakened condition.  
8 A Royal Airforce POW had an acute intestinal obstruc-  
9 tion, which required an immediate operation. The  
10 Japanese refused any facilities for him to be moved  
11 to a hospital or for instruments to be provided for  
12 an operation in the camp. As a result, the prisoner  
13 died. (Pr. 1711, at pp. 13624-9)

14                   Sec 1, 3, 4 (a) 5 (a). (c) Cycle Camp,  
15 Batavia. The camp was grossly overcrowded. Food at  
16 all times was completely inadequate and scarcely any  
17 medicines were issued by the Japanese. Frequent  
18 protests over the shortage of food and drugs were  
19 ignored. Sickness was very frequent and there were  
20 at least two severe epidemics of dysentery. Discip-  
21 line was very harsh - physical beatings-up and  
22 brutalities were a very frequent occurrence. Constant  
23 protests were made to the camp commandant and to staff  
24 officers from Japanese Headquarters, but never at any  
25 time was any satisfaction received or any lessening

of the physical brutalities. (Blackburn 11530)

1           13. New Britain.

2           (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

3           Sec 1, 5 (a) and 10. (a) February: At  
4 Tol, 24 Australian POW were massacred by the Japanese.  
5 Their red cross armbands were ripped off them. (Ex.  
6 1852 at p. 14105)

7           Sec 1 & 10. (b) 123 Australians were  
8 captured at Tol. They were broken into parties of 10  
9 or 12 and marched into the bush where they were  
10 bayoneted or shot. (Ex. 1853 at p. 14109)

11           Sec 1 and 10. (c) February 4: 12 Austral-  
12 ians were captured at Waitavallo. 10 were killed and  
13 two wounded. (Ex. 1854 at p. 14110)

14           14. New Guinea.

15           (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

16           Sec 12. (a) April 28th: In the Lae Area,  
17 one native was handed over to the Chief Medical  
18 Officer for medical experiments and five persons were  
19 stabbed to death. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14101)

20           (2) POW and Internment Camps.

21           Nil.

22           15. Singapore and Malaya.

23           (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

24           Sec 1 & 10. (a) 27 Dec 1941: Near Ipoh,  
25

1 Malaya, 75 captured Indian troops were tied up and  
2 bayoneted to death without charge, trial or other  
3 cause. (Ex. 1522 at p. 12946)

4 Sec 1 & 10. (b) 22 Jan. 1942. At Parit  
5 Sulong, Malaya over 150 Australian and Indian troops  
6 were captured. Some of the wounded were bayoneted  
7 to death almost immediately. The remainder, many of  
8 whom were wounded were inspected by a high ranking Jap.  
9 Officer, and then tied up and shot. Petrol was poured  
10 on the bodies of the dead and wounded and they were  
11 set alight. Only two survived. There was no cause of  
12 any kind for this atrocity. (Ex. 1525 at p. 12949)

13 Sec 1. (c) 25 Jan. 1942: In Johore,  
14 Malaya, a properly and clearly marked ambulance  
15 convoy was deliberately bombed, three of the vehicles  
16 being set on fire. (Ex. 1505 at p. 12902)

17 Sec 1 & 10. (d) 2 Feb 1942: At Muar  
18 River, Malaya, 6 Australian troops who had been cap-  
19 tured two days before were tied up and machine gunned.  
20 One survived. (Ex. 1524 at p. 12948)

21 Sec 1 & 10. (e) Early Feb 1942: 10 or  
22 12 Australian prisoners captured after Muar River  
23 fighting were roped together and marched for several  
24 days. One became ill and couldn't walk. The Japs took  
25 him off the rope and executed him. (Ex. 1505 at p.

12902)

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Sec 1, 5 (a) & 10. (f) About 14 Feb. 1942:

Near Katong Hospital, Singapore, a Red Cross truck was machine-gunned and the occupants, 9 Australian personnel, were captured. All were tied up and shot. One survived. (Ex. 1503 at p. 12899)

Sec 1, 5(a) and 10. (g) 14 and 15 Feb. 1942:

323 of patients and staff of Alexandria Hospital, Singapore, massacred by Japanese. (Ex. 1506 and 1507 at pp. 12904-7)

Sec 1 & 10. (h) 18 Feb 1942: 15 Austral-

ian troops who had been captured unarmed were kept prisoner at Japanese HQ at Pasir Panjang, Singapore, for two days and then tied up and shot. One survivor. (Ex. 1501 at p. 12896)

Sec 1, 10 & 12. (i) 20 Feb. 1942: At

Changi Beach 70 ex-members of S.S.V.F. (Chinese) were tied up and machine gunned. (Ex. 1498 at p. 12894)

Sec 1, 10 & 12. (j) 22 Feb. 1942: At

Changi Beach, Australian prisoners were required to bury 140 dead Chinese. Presumably included 70 mentioned in (i). (Ex. 1499 at p. 12895)

Sec 1, 10 & 12. (k) Between 15 Feb. 1942

and 3 Mar. 1942: About 500 Chinese were executed in Singapore without trial. (Ex. 476 diary of Maj-Gen

1 Kawamura p. 5 and Operation Diary of Imperial H.Q.  
2 p. 9. Record pp. 5365-71, 5627-81, 5717-9. Evidence  
3 of Lt.-Col. Wilde, Ex. 476 Japanese apologia at p.  
4 5624)

5 Sec 1. (1) 1 March 1942 in Singapore  
6 Japanese without justification of any kind unsuccessful-  
7 fully endeavored to execute Pte. Brien. He had been  
8 captured on 26 Feb. 1942 and was not accused of any  
9 offence. (BRIEN 12883)

10 Sec 1, 10 & 12. (m) 1 March 1942 over 56  
11 Chinese and 60 civilians were arrested, beaten and  
12 bayoneted or shot at Batu Bahat without any trial.  
13 (Ex. 1530 at p. 12957)

14 Sec 1, 10 & 12. (n) Early March 1942 to  
15 beginning of April 1942, massacres took place at  
16 various places in Malaya. Japanese say they "caught  
17 wicked Chinese....about 1000 in Johore Province, about  
18 1500 in Seremban, Melacca, about 300 in Selangor,  
19 about 100 in Perah, about 50 in Pahang and about 200  
20 in Kedah and Penang and confiscated many weapons, but  
21 after investigation released most of them the same way  
22 everywhere". (Ex. 476 at p. 5624) Lt. Col. Wilde's  
23 comment: "It can safely be stated that many thousands  
24 of Asiatic citizens of Malaya were killed by the  
25 Japanese shortly after the occupation. I should say

1 that these figures are not unreasonable for the first  
2 round up. As regards Johore they include, no doubt  
3 the whole of a peaceful settlement near Johore Bahm  
4 City. All the Eurasians - men, women and children -  
5 were murdered. On the evidence of witnesses we exhumed  
6 bodies shortly before I came up to Tokio. (WILDE, p.  
7 5644)

8 Sec 1, 10. (o) 12 March 1942 four Austral-  
9 ian soldiers captured near Kulai. Two were executed  
10 because they had sores on their legs. (Ex. 1529 at  
11 p. 12956)

12 Sec 1, 4 (a) and 10. (p) 19 March 1942 three  
13 British gunners executed after being apprehended out-  
14 side camp. (Ex. 1504 at p. 12901)

15 Sec 1 & 12. (q) March 1942 Japanese  
16 murdered Chinese Child by throwing him under a moving  
17 vehicle because he had offered bread to prisoners.  
18 (Ex. 1509 at p. 12909)

19 Sec 1. (r) Between 6 and 24 April 1942  
20 Lt. Dean who had been recaptured after escaping was  
21 beaten and tortured by Kempei Tai in order to compel  
22 him to confess that he was a spy. (Ex. 1513 at p.  
23 12914)  
24

25 DEFENSE EVIDENCE - Re para. (k) above. Sugita  
admits massacre of Chinese without trial. Says it

1 was done to punish Chinese who had resisted Japanese  
2 and that Southern Army HQ disapproved of it. (Witness  
3 SUGITA p. 27397-27411)

4 2. POW and Internment Camps.

5 (a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.

6 Sec 3. From 15 Feb. 1942 until April 1944,  
7 3500 civilians including men, women and children  
8 confined in Changi prison which had been built to house  
9 700 prisoners. (Wilde 5359, 5695: Ex. 1521 at p.  
10 12944)

11 (b) Changi POW Camp.

12 Nothing serious in this period.

13 (c) River Valley Camp.

14 Sec 3, 5 (a). Grossly overcrowded - no  
15 sanitation - ground waterlogged - 4500 men confined  
16 in space of 130 by 180 yards by April 1942 - outbreak  
17 of dysentery and a number of deficiency diseases became  
18 prevalent. (Wilde 5374-6)

19 (d) Havelock Road Camp.

20 Sec 3, 5(a). Conditions similar to those  
21 at River Valley Camp. (Wilde, 5377)

22 (e) Great World Camp.

23 Sec 2 (e), 4 (a). Working parties sent to  
24 docks and engaged in unloading ammunition and general  
25 ordnance stores - prisoners severely beaten for alleged



offences. (Ex. 1509 at p. 12909)

1 (f) Selerang Barracks.

2  
3 Sec 3, 5 (a) & (f). 1800 hospital patients  
4 compelled on 20 Feb 1942 to move from hospital to  
5 Selerang Barracks thus seriously militating against  
6 their chances of recovery. This barracks had been  
7 badly damaged by bombs, beds had to be jammed together  
8 on account of lack of space. Water ration consisted  
9 of one quart of infected water per man per day for all  
10 purposes. After two weeks patients were again compelled  
11 to move, this time to Roberts Barracks. (Ex. 1516 at  
12 p. 12929)

13 Sec 3 & 5 (a). (g) Roberts Barracks

14 These barracks were also badly damaged by  
15 bombs and shellfire. Food was most inadequate. In  
16 April 1942 beri beri and other deficiency diseases  
17 broke out. Medical supplies and dressings were with-  
18 held. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

19 (h) Kuala Lumpur Camp.

20 Sec 3 & 5 (a). By April 1942, 700 British  
21 prisoners of war accommodated there in an area 40 yards  
22 square. Food was inadequate in quantity and consisted  
23 only of rice. Between Feb. 1942 and May 1942, 166  
24 men died. Japanese did not provide medical supplies or  
25 dressings. (Ex. 1526 at p. 12952)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - In March 42 German Mil-

1 itary Attache saw Australian POW in Singapore driving  
 2 past in trucks in Singapore. They made a healthy  
 3 impression, more happy then depressed and seemed  
 4 scarcely guarded. (Ex. 3071 at p. 27435)

5  
 6 16. Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice  
 7 Islands Narn and Ocean Island.

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Sec 1 & 10. (a) At Khandok an unwounded  
 10 African POW was tied to a tree. The Japanese Doctor  
 11 and 4 medical students removed the fingernails and  
 12 then the heart. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14101)

13 Sec 1, 4 (a) 4 (d). (b) September.

14 In the Kokumbona Area of Guedacanal two  
 15 prisoners escaped. Pistols were fired at their feet.  
 16 The two prisoners were dissected while still alive  
 17 and their livers taken out. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14101)

18 (c) October.

19 22 Prisoners were killed by the Japanese  
 20 at Belio, Tarawa, after the Japanese had bombed Japan-  
 21 ese shipping on the island. The bodies were burned in  
 22 a pit. (Ex. 1830 at p. 14141)

23 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

24 Nil.

25 17 Sumatra.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1                   Sec 1, 5(a) and 10. (a) On Banke Island  
2 50 men and 22 Army Sisters and 10 patients on stretchers  
3 were shot or bayoneted after giving themselves up to  
4 the Japanese. Only three survivors. (BULLWINKEL, p.  
5 13454; RINGER, p. 13598; and Ex. 1767 at p. 13781)

6                   (b) 13 March.

7                   Sec 1 & 12. Five Chinese were murdered in  
8 Medan. They were beheaded by members of the Kempei Tai,  
9 their heads placed on sticks and shown to the public.  
10 (Leenheer, p. 13756).  
11

12                   Sec 1 & 12. (c) 15 March. At Sinbolon  
13 Estate near Seentar, three British civilians were  
14 murdered by the Japanese. (Leenheer 13756)

15                   Sec 1 & 10. (d) 15 March.

16                   22 Dutch troops were taken prisoner on the  
17 14th March at Tiga Rungu. After being captured, they  
18 were kept over during the night and killed the next  
19 morning. (Leenheer 13757).

20                   (c) March

21                   Sec 1, 4 (a) (f) (d). Three Australian POW  
22 tried to escape and were caught at Palembang. They  
23 were brought back to camp and beheaded. There was no  
24 investigation or Court martial. (Ringer 13562)  
25

(f) February 1942.

1           Sec 1. Mr. Bowden, Australian Trade Com-  
2 missioner from Singapore, claimed diplomatic privileges.  
3 He was beaten and kicked by a Japanese Corporal and  
4 then shot. (Ringer 13597)

5           Sec 1. (g) 3 members of RAF surrendered  
6 to a Japanese patrol. They had their hands up but  
7 were promptly bayoneted and were kicked into the  
8 ditch by the side of the road and again bayoneted.  
9 Corporal McGahan had three bayonet wounds through his  
10 body. (Ringer 13597)

11           Sec 1, 4(a) 4(d). (h) A party of POW were  
12 caught escaping from Padang - 6 British and two Dutch.  
13 They were taken to the island of Siberaeft and ex-  
14 ecuted. (Ringer 13633)

15           Sec 1 & 12. (i) On the Island of Sabang,  
16 22 Dutch, the Governor of the Island and his staff were  
17 all murdered. (Ringer 13603)

18           Sec 1 & 12. (j) 18 March, 1942.  
19           At Kotaradja, North Sumatra, approximately  
20 50 Dutch and Ambonese POW were literally kicked into  
21 three boats, taken to the open sea and shot. (Ex.  
22 1768 at 13783)

23  
24           (2) POW and Internment Camps.  
25

Sec. 3 & 5 (a). (a) Irene Lines Camp -Palembang.

Living conditions were very overcrowded - the camp contained about 500 women and children. There were fourteen houses and each house contained an average of 40 people in the space of a 4-room bungalow. Sanitation was appalling. No medical supplies were issued, in spite of repeated requests to the Japanese. The main illness was dysentery. (Bullwinkel 13465)

(b) Padang Jail.

Sec 3. 2,200 women and children were cramped into this jail which was originally built for 600 criminals. Many had to sleep in the open in the rain and exposed to the mosquitoes for two or three nights. (Leenheer 13756)

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.(a) February.

Sec 1 & 10. At Oesapa Besar, 3 Australian POWs were shot. They had been captured about 30 hours. (Ex. 1730, 1781 at pp. 13821-2)

(b) February.

Sec 1, 5 (a) & 10. At Babaoe, Dutch Timor, an Australian Corporal, Guthrie, in charge of the hospital was hung from a tree and had his throat cut.

1 He was unarmed and was wearing a red cross upon his arm.  
2 (Ex. 1781 at p. 13822)

3 (c) June

4 Sec 1, 4(a) (b) and 10. An Australian  
5 private, Terry, was taken from the Oesapa Besar Prison  
6 Camp to drive a truck for the Japanese. During one  
7 of his trips he suffered a breakdown to his truck.  
8 He was charged by his Guard with sabotage, became angry  
9 and struck him. For this offence he was shot without  
10 trial. (Ex. 1781 at p. 13822)

11 Sec 1 & 12. (d) A native spoke to an  
12 Australian after the capitulation. For this offence  
13 he was taken into a building by the Japanese and shot.  
14 (Ex. 1781 at p. 13822)

15 Sec 1 & 10. (e) February: At Babaoe, three  
16 Australian POW were killed by being tied together and  
17 their throats cut. (Ex. 1782 at p. 13823)

18 Sec 1 & 10. (f) 23 February: 7 Australian  
19 soldiers, who had been captured by the Japanese, were  
20 bound with their hands behind their backs by tele-  
21 phone wire, which had been pierced through their wrists.  
22 They were bayoneted slowly at first a number of times  
23 and after twenty minutes of bayonetting, the Australians  
24 were killed. (Ex. 1783 at p. 13824)  
25

Sec 1 & 10. (g) March: At Dilli,

1 Portuguese Timor, a Dutch Officer was bound to a tree,  
2 bayoneted for about twenty minutes and then stabbed  
3 to death. (Ex. 1783 at p. 13824).

4 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

5 Sec 3 & 5 (a) (a) Oesapa Besar.

6 At first no covering at all was provided,  
7 except a few native huts for the sick in a separate  
8 area. POW built their own camp, in the manner of  
9 native huts. The only food at first was rice. No  
10 cooking utensils were provided. The only water avail-  
11 able for any purpose at all, was from a swamp in the  
12 area. There were no drugs supplied at all at first,  
13 but POW were using their own drugs, which enabled them  
14 to carry on. Sanitary arrangements were most inade-  
15 quate. Work consisted of unloading ships, mostly food.  
16 (Ex. 1782 at p. 13823)

17 (b) Koopang Airfield.

18 Sec 3, 5 (a) & (d). There were more than  
19 1,000 Australians in this camp. The men lived in a  
20 barbed wire and bamboo enclosure in the open air. The  
21 medical officer asked for medical treatment and med-  
22 icine for the sick - this was bluntly refused. After  
23 a fortnight about 50 Australians died and were buried  
24 within the enclosure. The area was about two acres.  
25

1 Food was very poor with only dry rice supplied. Re-  
 2 quests for improved conditions were made but these  
 3 requests were bluntly refused. The Japanese demanded  
 4 a 500 man working party to repair roads, cut trees and  
 5 dig. The wounded personnel had to be operated on,  
 6 in some cases, without anaesthetic and admission to  
 7 the hospital at Koepang was refused. (Ex. 1787 at p.  
 8 13828)

9 19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi

10 Jima:

11 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

12 Sec 1 & 10. (a) Wake Island - May 42.

13 American civilian badly beaten and then  
 14 beheaded in presence of Admiral SAKIWARA for an  
 15 attempt at warehouse breaking. (Ex. 2035 at p. 14938,  
 16 Steward, 14927)

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

18 Sec 1, 2 (a) (b) 4(a), 5 (a) (d). (a)

19 Wake Island. - Japs refused to supply readily available  
 20 instruments or anaesthetics for operating on 40 wounded  
 21 American POW. Scissors had to be used for operations;  
 22 no anaesthetics - POWs and civilians beaten daily, one  
 23 being permanently crippled - they were also compelled  
 24 to work on military projects - on 24 Feb 42 POW had to  
 25 repair airfield whilst it was being shelled by American



1 cruisers. (Ex. 2035 at p. 14968, Steward 14911 -  
2 14937)

3 DIVISION 2. 1 JULY 1942 TO 31 DECEMBER 1942.

4 Indictment Ref.  
5 to Appendix "D"

Subject

6 1. Ambon Island Group.

7 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

8 Sec 1 & 4(a). (a) 12 July 42. 34 Dutch  
9 officers and other ranks having been discovered send-  
10 ing letters to their wives who were interned in another  
11 camp were beaten with pick handles, iron star-pickets,  
12 chains, pieces of wire and sticks for from 2 to 3 hours  
13 in front of Japanese HQ. Three died of injuries,  
14 whilst 13 suffered single or double fractures and two  
15 sustained fractured skulls. (Van Nooten, p. 13972,  
16 Ex. 1821, 1822, 1823 at pp. 14052-4)

17 Sec 1 & 4(a). (b) 19 Nov.42. 25 Australian  
18 POW at Tan Toey Camp were beaten with pick handles and  
19 bowser pipes and tortured for periods of 2 to 11 days on  
20 instructions of Japanese Island Commander, Capt. ANDO,  
21 on account of going out of the camp confines at night.  
22 Eleven were taken away and executed. (Van Nooten p.  
23 13976, Ex. 1822, 1823 at pp. 14053--4)

24 Sec 12. (c) A pregnant native woman was  
25 ~~punched, knocked to the ground and kicked in the stomach~~

1 by a Japanese guard in the presence of other guards.

2 (Van Nooten p. 13988)

3 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

4 Sec 2 (a) (e), 3 & 5 (a). (a) Tan Toey

5 Barracks.

6 Food sufficient to keep men fit, but not to  
7 enable him to work hard. Accommodation depleted by 6 to  
8 3 huts being taken over in July for storage of ammunit-  
9 ion etc. and further depleted by storage of bombs in  
10 camp in November. POW employed on road work, tunnelling,  
11 stevedoring and delousing bombs, all work connected  
12 with a military objective. Medical supplies inadequate.

13 (Van Nooten pp. 13945-62)

14 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Nil.

15 3. Borneo.

16 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

17 Sec 1 & 4 (a). (a) August 42. At

18 Bandjermasin, 3 Dutch POW escapees were recaptured  
19 and executed without trial. (Ex. 1692 at p. 13508)

20 Sec 1, 10 & 12. (b) 26 Aug. 42. At Longnawan,

21 the Japanese, on orders from higher command at Tarakan,  
22 murdered 35 Dutch troops who had surrendered. About  
23 the same time 25 British and American civilians, includ-  
24 ings 4 women and 4 babies, were massacred. (Ex. 1688,  
25 1689 at pp. 13498-9)

(c) 12 Sept. 42. At Sandakan Camp, Col.

1 Welsh was threatened by a firing party unless all POW  
2 signed a statement to the effect that they would not  
3 attempt to escape. It was signed under duress. (Ex.  
4 1667, 1668, at pp. 13410-25, Ex. 1674 at pp. 13447-8)

5 Sec. 1. (d) About Dec. 42. At Kuching,

6 an English Officer was beaten with a hoe handle and  
7 knocked down a number of times, kicked in the stomach,  
8 then put in the cell for 5 days. This was punishment  
9 for greeting an Indian prisoner. (Ex. 1673 at p. 13446)

10 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

11 Sec. 1, 2(a) (d) & (e), 3, 5, (a). (a)

12 Tarakan Camp.

13 Same conditions as previously described, but  
14 the work became heavier from September 1942 and POW  
15 received even rougher and more bestial treatment. The  
16 majority had no shoes and the sick were forced to  
17 make up work party numbers. Actually from 50% to 75%  
18 of the men were unfit for work. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

19 Sec. 3 & 5(a). (b) Balikpapan Camp.

20 Same conditions as previously described.  
21 (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

22 Sec. 1, 2(a) (b) (d) & (e), 3, 4 (a) (d),

23 5(a). (c) Kuching Camp.  
24  
25

1 The food position was very bad, and medical  
2 supplies practically non-existent. There was no doc-  
3 tor in the British officers' camp until a month before  
4 the Japanese surrender. Red Cross supplies were  
5 traded to POW for watches, etc. by the Japanese. Col.  
6 SUGA visited the camp regularly until last 18 months,  
7 but he never visited the hospital. There was no proper  
8 **issue of clothing or footwear** and many worked barefoot.  
9 Prisoners compelled to work on military projects, and  
10 numerous prisoners, including the sick, were beaten,  
11 knocked down and jumped on. Collective punishment  
12 consisted of standing for 2 or 3 hours in the sun with  
13 their hands above their heads - anyone who moved was  
14 beaten. Tropical ulcers were prevalent. (Ex. 1673,  
15 1674 at pp. 13446-8)

16 Sec. 1, 2(a) (b) (d) & (e), 3, 5(a). (d)

17 Sandakan Camp.

18 Accommodation quite inadequate; sanitation  
19 shocking - frequent requests for improvement refused.  
20 The water supply was infected and most unsatisfactory -  
21 the same water supply originally used for 250-300  
22 natives had to be used for 1500 men. The food ration  
23 was inadequate consisting of 11 Oz. rice and spoonful  
24 of vegetables, and the sick received only half the  
25 normal ration. There was only one small cookhouse for

1 1500 men. Prisoners were forced to work on military  
2 projects; after Nov. 1942, 25%-30% had to work barefoot,  
3 others in clogs made by themselves. Prisoners on  
4 working parties were beaten into unconsciousness to  
5 compel them to speed up work. Mass punishments con-  
6 sisted of a decrease in the food ration. There were  
7 practically no medical or surgical supplies except for  
8 a small quantity of quinine. The sick were made to  
9 work. No footwear or clothing was issued. Hospital  
10 accommodation crowded. Deaths due to dysentery, mal-  
11 aria and malnutrition increased as time went on. (Ex.  
12 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp. 13404-13425, Ex. 1674 at p.  
13 13448 and STICPEWICH at pp. 13345-13355)

14 (e) Lutong Camp.

15 Sec 1, 3, 4 (a) (b) & 5 (a). Food was in-  
16 sufficient; no clothing was issued, and prisoners were  
17 beaten regularly because they had taken part in war  
18 against Japanese. A number of Indians died from disease;  
19 41 were taken away by the Japanese and never seen again.  
20 (Ex. 1657 at p. 13314)

21 4. Burma and Siam.

22 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

23 Sec 12. (a) July 42. Victoria Point Camp -  
24 in order to compel an ex-Burmese policeman to give in-  
25

1 formation about the British, he was shut up in a cage  
2 for 14 days, then beaten, tortured and burnt and fin-  
3 ally executed. (Ex. 1535 at p. 12963)

4 Sec 12. (b) July-Nov. 42. Prome Court -  
5 5 Chinese executed by Kempei Tai without trial as a  
6 result of orders from HQ. (Ex. 1556 at p. 12992)

7 Sec 4 (a) & (b). (c) Sept. 42. Tavoy -  
8 3 Australians were beaten and tortured by Kempei Tai  
9 because they were suspected of stealing from Japanese  
10 stores. (Ex. 1582 at p. 13100)

11 (d) 5 Oct. 42. Thambuyzat - Maj. Green con-  
12 fined in small wooden cell until he signed non-escape  
13 agreement. (Ex. 1530 at p. 13098)

14 Sec. 1 & 4(a). (c) 13 Dec. 42. Thambuyzat  
15 - 3 Dutch officers who had been recaptured after escap-  
16 ing from Wegalie Camp were executed. (Ex. 1560 at  
17 13050)

18 Sec. 1 & 4(a). (f) 14 Dec. 42. Thambuyzat -  
19 Pte. Whitfield who had been recaptured after escaping  
20 from KANDAW CAMP was executed without trial. (Ex.  
21 1560 at p. 13050 at Ex. 1580 at p. 13098)

22 Sec. 1 & 4(a). (g) 27 Dec. 42. Thambuyzat -  
23 A Dutch Sergt. and 2 privates who had escaped from  
24 Wegalie Camp were executed. Thambuyzal Camp was com-  
25 manded by Lt. Col. NAGATOMO now dead. (Ex. 1560 at p.

13050)

1                   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

2                   Sec. 3, 5 (a) (d). (a) Mergui Camp.

3                   Previously described conditions continued.

4                   (Coates p. 11403-10, 11488, and Lloyd p. 13013-7)

5                   Sec. 2(a) (c) & (d). (b) Tavoy Camp.

6                   Aug. 42. - Dec. 42. - POW were engaged on  
7 enlarging a military aerodrome worked 6 days a week and  
8 10 hours a day in the rain. POW were often beaten to  
9 compel them to work harder.

10                   Sec. 4 (c). As a result of certain thefts  
11 which were alleged to have occurred some hundreds of  
12 POW were compelled to stand in the sun for hours (Lloyd  
13 p. 13018-9 and Ex. 1582 at p. 13100)

14                   Sec. 3, 5(a). (c) 40 Kilo Camp.

15                   Oct. 42 - camp previously occupied by  
16 Burmese - camp in bad condition - insufficient food  
17 and water - out of 675 personnel, 130 men in hospital  
18 and 90-100 had bad diarrhoea - 2 men died from dysentery.  
19 Jap. L/Cpl. in charge of camp. No medical supplies.  
20 Beri beri and pellagra began to show up. (Ex. 1561  
21 at p. 13054)

22                   5. The Celebes and surrounding Islands.

23                   (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1                   Sec 1 & 12. (a) 3 July 42. At Teling  
 2 Internment Camp, Manado, two Dutch civilians were ex-  
 3 ecuted. On the same date 4 other Europeans were also  
 4 executed. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

5                   Sec. 1, 4(a) & (d). (b) 14 Sept. 42. At  
 6 Macassar POW Camp, 3 POW who attempted to escape and  
 7 were recaptured, were beheaded, and another three were  
 8 beheaded about the same time after severe ill-treatment  
 9 which lasted about a week. (Ex. 1805 at p. 13867)

10                   Sec. 1 & 4(a). (c) 28 Oct. 42. At Macassar,  
 11 a POW who was accused of "aggressiveness" while on a  
 12 working party, was given 37 strokes and, on his return  
 13 to camp another 50 strokes. During the second beating  
 14 other POW had to hold him upright as he was unable to  
 15 stand after the first beating. He spent a considerable  
 16 time in hospital before he was able to walk again. (Ex.  
 17 1805 at p. 13867)

18                   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

19                   Sec. 1, 2(a) (b) (c) (d) (e), 3, 4(a) (c),  
 20 5(a) (d), 8(e). (a) Macassar POW Camp.

21                   Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
 22 1804, 1805 at pp 13866-7)

23                   Sec. 1, 3, 4(a) (b), 5 (a). (b) Teling  
 24 Internment Camp. Manado.

25                   Same conditions as previously described.



(Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

1                   6. China other than Hong Kong.

2                   (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

3                   Nil.

4                   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

5                   (a) Bridge House, Shanghai.

6                   Sec. 3, 4(a) (f). Conditions continued as  
7                   previously described. Washing facilities wholly  
8                   inadequate and unhygienic. All the prisoners were  
9                   filthy and covered with lice, open sores and wounds,  
10                  the latter being the result of third degree methods and  
11                  long incarcerations. (Ex. 1893-4 at pp 14165-8)

12                  (b) Woosung Prison Camp, Shanghai.

13                  Sec. 2(a), 3, 4(c), 5(a), 8(d). Conditions  
14                  as previously described continued. In about Sept.  
15                  1942, 100 American POW suffered mass punishment for  
16                  the escape of 4 Marines. They were confined in a room  
17                  in crowded conditions for from 6 to 20 days without  
18                  heat or bed clothing at a time when the temperature  
19                  was very low, and without adequate rations. (Ex. 1897  
20                  at p 14172, Ex. 1911 at p. 14191, Ex. 1914 at p. 14194)

21                  (c) Mukden Prison Camp.

22                  Sec. 2(a), 3, 5(a). Prisoners not provided  
23                  with proper medical care, clothing, food or quarters.  
24                  Food was available but not issued to prisoners, and  
25

1 what was issued was sometimes so contaminated that  
2 prisoners could not eat it. All requests for more food,  
3 fuel and medical supplies refused. Over 200 POW died  
4 as a result of lack of food, medical care and fuel.  
5 Prisoners employed on war work. Camp was situated  
6 about 600 yards from ammunition factory and both cam-  
7 ouflaged in the same way. No POW markings on camp.  
8 (Ex. 1915, 1906 at pp 14187-8, Ex. 1912, 1913 at pp  
9 14192-3)

10 (d) Haiphong Road Camp.

11 Sec. 3, 4(a). Between 300 and 400 civilians  
12 were interned here in November 1942 without cooking  
13 arrangements, rations or toilet facilities. Food in-  
14 sufficient, heating during winter months insufficient.  
15 Beatings frequent. (Ex. 1888 at p. 14158, Ex. 1893  
16 at p. 14165)

17 7. Formosa.

18 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

19 Nil.

20 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

21 (a) Karenko POW Camp.

22 Sec. 1, 2(b)(d) & (e), 3, 5(a) & (d). Star-  
23 vation rations, general conditions extremely bad. Dis-  
24 graceful treatment meted out to senior Allied Officers,  
25 and prisoners were repeatedly beaten, and forced to do

1 heavy manual labour. From September onwards general  
2 orgies of brutal mass beatings took place from time  
3 to time, and no prisoner was safe. The accommodation  
4 was bad. By October 1942 owing to continuous starva-  
5 tion, hunger oedema was prevalent. No hospital accom-  
6 modation was provided - one room was allotted for med-  
7 ical inspection purposes and hospital ward purposes. No  
8 equipment was provided and no beds - patients brought  
9 their own prison bedding. Drugs and medicines supplied  
10 by the Japs were practically negligible, and those used  
11 were mainly smuggled in. In November 1942 Major-Gen-  
12 eral Beckworth died, after attempts to get advice and  
13 assistance of the Jap doctor and to get supplies of  
14 anti-diphtheria serum failed. (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)

15 (b) Kinkascki POW Camp.

16 Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (d) & (e), 3,5(a). At least  
17 10 men died as a result of hardships experienced be-  
18 tween the ship and the camp. Each POW was left with  
19 a shirt or a pair of pants and given clogs in place of  
20 boots or shoes. The food was insufficient, consisting  
21 of about 400 grammes of rice and a little vegetable  
22 per day. The Japanese medical staff consisted of one  
23 Sergeant and two privates. The POW doctor and his  
24 assistants were severely beaten every morning by the  
25 Jap sergoant. Those who reported at sick parades were

1 nearly always knocked down. Many of the sick were  
2 forced to work and almost every day a few patients in  
3 the hospital were beaten up; many of them died within  
4 a few hours of the beatings. The sick received half  
5 rations and some were ordered none at all. In December  
6 the men commenced work on the copper mines. At first  
7 equipment for working in the mines was good but after  
8 about a month many worked barcheaded, barefooted or  
9 with rags tied round their feet, and working conditions  
10 became atrocious. In some places there was an incess-  
11 ant flow of hot acid water from the roof, and in other  
12 places the heat was so terrific that the men became  
13 unconscious after a few minutes' work. The whole mine  
14 was a death-trap, unshored and dangerous, and there  
15 were many accidents. All articles of First Aid were  
16 confiscated by the Japs and requests for first aid  
17 articles in the mine were refused until Feb. 1944.  
18 Medicines and drugs were at all times in short supply.  
19 (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp 13210-25)

20 8. French Indo China.

21 Nil.

22 9. Hainan Island.

23 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

24 Nil.

25 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) POW Camp.

Sec. 1, 2(a) (b) (c) & (e), 3, 4(a), 5(a) &

(d). Coolie huts vermin infested and filthy for accommodation of 263 POW - no sanitation - no separate provision for sick - food 480 grams of rice daily and some rotten meat or fish - POW engaged from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on military projects - POW suffering from beri beri, dysentery, malaria and Malnutrition - even sick were compelled to work - men were flogged and kicked at work, some of them sustaining fractured limbs as a result. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at p. 13201-3)

(b) Coolie Camp.

Sec. 1 & 12. Consisted of 100 barracks filled with Hong Kong and Canton coolies who worked at iron mine and at the port of HAISHO - they looked starved and emaciated and were dying at the rate of 10-12 a day. Coolies were taken to POW Camp by the Japanese to be flogged or given the water torture for breaches of discipline. (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 4(a) (b) & (d). (a) July or August

42. 4 Canadians who escaped from North Point Camp were recaptured and later stabbed with swords and bayonets and then shot. (Ex. 1602 at p. 13176, Ex. 1604

at p. 13178 and Barnett pp. 13129-31)

1                   Sec. 1, 4(a). (b) July 1942. At Shomshuipo  
2 Camp when an escape tunnel was discovered by the  
3 Japanese, 8 British OR's were arrested, 4 of whom were  
4 never seen again, and it was later ascertained from  
5 a Japanese list that they had been shot (Ex. 1603 at p.  
6 13177)  
7

8                   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

9                   Sec. 1,2(a) (b) (c), 3, 5(a) & (d). (a)  
10 Shomshuipo POW Camp. Same conditions as previously  
11 described. No dishes or utensils of any kind were  
12 provided, nor could they be purchased until about Dec-  
13 ember 42 when the officers received their first pay.  
14 No stoves for cooking were supplied by the Japs.  
15 Working parties were employed on enlarging the aerodrome.  
16 When an officer protested about the prisoners working  
17 on military projects he was severely beaten. There were  
18 hardly any fit men in the camp and on many occasions  
19 a number of sick men were carried out to the job on  
20 stretchers, in order to meet the exact number demanded  
21 by the Japanese, although it was impossible for them  
22 to work. In October 1942 a diphtheria epidemic broke  
23 out and lasted till February 1943. Three or four men  
24 died each day. In October 1942 the Rev. Green was so  
25 severely beaten that he had to be sent to hospital.

1 There were many beatings. (Ex. 1603, 1604, 1605 at  
2 pp. 13177-13180 Ex. 1607 at p. 13182)

3 Sec. 2(a), 3, 5(a) & (d). (b) North Point  
4 POW Camp.

5 Same conditions as previously described.  
6 (Ex. 1604 at p. 13178 Barnett at pp 13119-30)

7 Sec. 3, 5(a). (c) Argyle Street POW Camp.

8 Same conditions as previously described.  
9 (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

10 (d) Bowen Road Military Hospital.

11 Sec 1, 3, 4 (a) (b) (c), 5(a). Same condi-  
12 tions as previously described. The food supplied was  
13 the same as in the camp - insufficient and inferior.  
14 Medical supplies became very scarce because of the  
15 large numbers of patients coming in at all times and  
16 because the Japs took supplies from the hospital when-  
17 ever they wanted them. They also took away most of  
18 the X-ray equipment, and stole many Red Cross parcels.  
19 In November 1942 a special muster parade was called for  
20 all patients who could walk, and hospital staff. Dr.  
21 SAITO, head of medical affairs in Hong Kong, called  
22 this parade because he accused some of the patients  
23 of cheering when the first American air raid took  
24 place on Hong Kong on 25 October. He called out the  
25 C.O. of the hospital (Col BOWIE) and Major BOXER (a

1 patient), and beat them about the head and face. He  
2 then went in and beat about the face all the patients  
3 in Ward 5.

4 Because of the lack of drugs men died from  
5 diphtheria and dysentery. (Ex. 1608 at p. 13183,  
6 Barnett at p. 13134-7)

7 11. Japan.

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Nil.

10 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

11 (a) Moji Hospital.

12 Sec. 3 & 5 (a). Food poor and unsuitable for  
13 sick Europeans. Hospital accommodation very poor -  
14 patients slept on wooden floors in small cubicles on  
15 loose straw. There were several Japanese doctors but  
16 all medical attention was left to some American pri-  
17 soners attached to Army Medical Corps. Approximately  
18 180 European prisoners in this hospital and during the  
19 two months from about December 1942, approximately 50  
20 died, mostly from lack of medical attention. (Ex. 1920  
21 at p. 14203)

22 (b) Ofuna Naval Prison.

23 Sec. 1 & 4(a). Many severe beatings were  
24 administered with two-handed clubs issued to the  
25 Japanese for the purpose. Prisoners not allowed to



talk to each other unless given special permission.

1 (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)

2 (c) H.Q. Prison Camp. Osaka (Honcho).

3 Sec. 1, 2(a) (c), 3, 4(a) (c), 5(a). Food

4 insufficient and unsuitable. Prisoners lost weight.

5 Continued and severe beatings and torture. A fav-

6 ourite torture was to put a hose up the rectum of a

7 prisoner and pump water in until he was unconscious.

8 Short rations or none at all also a form of punishment,

9 either for individual prisoners or for the whole camp.

10 Prisoners compelled to work on weapons of war for 16

11 hours daily; protests ignored. Practically no med-

12 icines or medical supplies provided for treatment of

13 sick. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

14 (d) Motoyama POW Camp.

15 Sec. 2(c) & (d). Prisoners forced to do

16 arduous work and long hours in the mines - 12 hours a

17 day - which resulted in serious detriment to the health

18 of the prisoners. Safety precautions wholly inadequate

19 causing a number of injuries. Protests ignored. (Ex.

20 1943 at p. 14247)

21 (e) Camp D1 Yokohama.

22 Sec. 2(a) & (e). Prisoners forced to work in

23 the shipyard on cruisers, aircraft carriers and tenders.

24 No shelter from air raids other than open ditches were

provided, and these were  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from place of work.

1 (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)

2 (f) Umeda Bunsho POW Camp. Osaka.

3 Sec. 1, 2(a) (b) (d) (e), 3, 5(a). Brutal  
4 treatment handed out to all POW. Prisoners performed  
5 heavy work as stevedores, despite the fact that many  
6 were suffering from malnutrition and pneumonia and were  
7 generally in a weakened condition. They were beaten  
8 and kicked regularly and there was a lack of medical  
9 supplies, and food was insufficient. The sick received  
10 less rations than those working. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp  
11 14251-2)

12 (g) Camp 4 Fukuoka.

13 Sec. 2(b) (e), 3, & 5(a). Latrines inadequate  
14 and unhygienic. Plenty of medical supplies in camp,  
15 but POW never allowed them in sufficient quantities for  
16 their needs. Men with severe dysentery compelled to go  
17 out to work. If they stayed in camp, they were for-  
18 bidden food for 2 days. Men injured at work and re-  
19 quiring blood transfusions were not allowed to have the  
20 plasma. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)

21 (h) Camp 5D, Kawasaki.

22 Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), 5(a) (d), 8(e). Food entirely  
23 inadequate. Clothing issued only once. Ample Red Cross  
24 clothing and blankets in the camp, but the Japanese  
25

1 used them. Also ample Red Cross medical supplies and  
2 surgical instruments, but the Japanese refused to  
3 issue them. Sanitation inadequate and unhygienic.  
4 Punishments included beatings, standing to attention  
5 for long periods and holding weights above the head.  
6 These occurred daily. Sick men were refused medical  
7 treatment, resulting in several deaths. (Ex. 1952 at  
8 p. 14258)

9 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - Tokyo, KAWASAKI, Yokohama,  
10 NAOETSU and MIZUSHIMA Camps-- POW given more food than  
11 quantity given to Jap labours - sick given better  
12 quality food - officers worked voluntarily - knew of  
13 many cases where Japs had beaten prisoners - in March  
14 43 he ordered that rations of sick be reduced to 2/3rds  
15 of normal ration - this was done pursuant to instruc-  
16 tions of Eastern District Army - witness complained  
17 to POW Information Bureau at POW's being sent to such  
18 cold places - he authorized members of staff to steal  
19 Red Cross supplies (Witness SUZUKI p. 272-1-27227)

20  
21 12. Java.

22 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

23 (a) July 42. Mrs. Van Mook was tortured by  
24 the Japanese, in the Kempei Tai, Batavia. She was  
25 made to sit on 5 sharp little beams, with her shins  
on the sharp edge, for 5 hours without food or drink.

1 This torture was **repeated** and then she received the  
2 water torture twice in succession and again the day  
3 after. (Ex. 1754 at p. 13695)

4 (b) 16 July 42. Mrs. Idenburg van de Poll  
5 was taken to the Kempei Tai building, Koningsplein  
6 and interrogated. She was made to kneel on a foot-  
7 scraper of rounded beams and tied fast. She was then  
8 beaten with articles such as a plaited bamboo stick,  
9 rope and a cudgel. As a result of severe punishments,  
10 her feet was completely dislocated. She also had  
11 matches knocked under her nails, was kicked on her  
12 wounded legs, cigarettes extinguished on her arms and  
13 legs, etc. She was beaten to the ground with the flat  
14 of a sword, dragged through the cell by her hair and  
15 kicked several times, resulting in a broken rib. (Ex.  
16 1755 at p. 13696).

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

18 Sec. 1, 2(a) (b) (d), 3, 4(a) (b) & 5(a).

19 (a) Lyceum Camp. This camp was grossly overcrowded,  
20 2400 POW being crowded into a camp designed for 600  
21 students. The work was on military projects and very  
22 heavy. Sanitary conditions very bad. Because of this  
23 there was a dysentery outbreak and 15 deaths occurred  
24 in a very short period. Corporal punishment was inflicted  
25 frequently for conduct such as whistling in the bath-

room. (Ex. 1710 at p. 13624)

1 (b) L.O.G. Camp, Bandoeng.

2 Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5(a). Food was always in-  
3 sufficient, although at that time proper food was  
4 easily available. Sanitary conditions were appalling  
5 and at times the water supply was purposely cut off.  
6 Proper medical aid was made impossible owing to lack  
7 of medical supplies and the refusal to allow more doo-  
8 tors to visit the camp. The internees were beaten and  
9 kicked. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

11 (c) Cycle Camp. Batavia.

12 Sec. 1,3,4(a) (b), & 5(a). Conditions the  
13 same as previously described. (Blackburn p. 11530)

14 13. Now Britain.

15 Mil.

16 14. New Guinea.

17 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

18 Sec. 1, 10,12. (a) August 42. At Milne Bay  
19 in territory occupied by Japanes a native was found  
20 tied with signal wire. He had been shot and bayonnetted.  
21 Also the body of a native women was found tied down with  
22 wire by the wrists and legs to stakes. She had been  
23 killed by a bayonet. The bodies of six Australians  
24 were found - their hands tied behind their backs and  
25 bayonctted through the stomach. (Ex. 1833 at p. 14067)

Sec. 1, 10, 12. (b) September 42. About 50

1 yards from a captured Jap HQ at Waga Waga, Milne Bay,  
2 the bodies of 2 Australian soldiers were found - one  
3 terribly mutilated and the other tied to a tree. The  
4 body of another Australian was found - the top of his  
5 head was cut off and he was badly lacerated. The  
6 mutilated body of a native woman was found pegged to the  
7 ground. According to a captured Japanese soldier, these  
8 tortures were carried out by the order of their officers  
9 so that the Jap soldiers would fight and not surrender.  
10 (Ex. 1834 at p. 14069)

11 Sec 1, 10, 12. (c) August 42. At Milne Bay

12 the bodies of eight native men and women were found  
13 shot or bayoneted. An Australian soldier was found tied  
14 to a tree and also a number of natives were found tied  
15 to trees. (Ex. 1835 at p. 14072)

16 Sec. 1, 4(a), 10, 12. (d) August 42. 7 to 9

17 Australians, of whom 3 or 4 were women were captured by  
18 the Japanese and executed without trial, in the vicinity  
19 of Buna. (Ex. 1836A at p. 14074)

20 Sec. 1, 4(a), 10. (e) September 42. An

21 Australian 2nd Lt. was captured and questioned. He was  
22 executed by beheading. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14102)

23 Sec. 1, 4(a), 10. (f) Two American soldiers

24 were captured. They were blindfolded whilst being  
25

questioned and afterwards were both beheaded. (Ex.  
1 1850 at p. 14102)

2 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

3 Nil.

4 15. Singapore and Malaya.

5 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

6 Sec. 1,4(a) (c). (c) 29 July 42. All  
7 personnel from River Valley Camp and Hevelock Road  
8 Camp including sick and many who were barefooted, were  
9 compelled to double around a car park surfaced with  
10 broken bricks and broken glass for 35 minutes. They  
11 were beaten to keep them going. This was a mass punish-  
12 ment for alleged laziness. (Wilde p. 5380-1)

13 Sec. 1,4(b). (b) July 42. 56 year old Lt.  
14 Gen. L. HEATH refused to disclose conditions of defences  
15 in India and as a consequence was struck on the jaw  
16 and imprisoned in a dark unventilated mosquito infested  
17 cell for 48 hours without food or water. (Wilde p.  
18 5384-5)

19 Sec. 1,4(a) (d) & 10. (c) 2 Sept. 42.  
20 4 POW (Brevington, **Gale** and 2 others) publicly executed  
21 without trial for attempting to escape. Japanese  
22 Colonel OKANE present (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930 Wilde p.  
23 5412)  
24  
25

Sec. 1,4(b). (d) 2 Sept. - 6 Sept. 42.

1 On account of refusal of Senior Officers to order POW  
2 to sign a promise not to attempt to escape 16000 POW  
3 from Changi Camp were assembled in Selorang Barrack  
4 Square which normally accommodated 450. They were  
5 kept there for four days without food. Owing to large  
6 increase in diphtheria and dysentery among POW, the  
7 Senior Officers were compelled to instruct the POW to  
8 sign agreement. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930 - Wilde p.  
9 5409-13)

10 (c) Sept. 42. POW in River Valley and  
11 Havelock Road Camps compelled to sign non-escape agree-  
12 ments. (Wilde P. 5413)

13 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

14 (a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.

15 Sec.3. Although no one died from starvation,  
16 malnutrition illnesses had broken out. (Ex. 1521 at  
17 p. 12945)

18 (b) Changi POW Camp.

19 Sec. 1,2(a) (c) (d) (e), 3 & 5(a). From  
20 middle of 1942 onwards food decreased and became pract-  
21 ically a starvation diet. Beri beri and other mal-  
22 nutrition diseases broke out. Medical supplies rarely  
23 issued and then in inadequate quantities. Work parties  
24 were engaged on aerodrome construction. The men worked  
25



nine hours a day and were brutally treated by Japanese  
1 guards. Permission to purchase drugs through the Swiss  
2 International Red Cross Delegate in Singapore was  
3 withdrawn. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)

4 (c) River Valley Camp.

5 Sec. 1,2(a) (d) (e), 3 & 5(a). Accommodation  
6 remained inadequate - no adequate hospital facilities,  
7 no beds provided for patients - medical supplies in-  
8 adequate - boots and clothing wore out and not replaced  
9 - prisoners treated brutally on working parties. (Ex.  
10 1510 at p. 12911) Up to Dec 42, 15000 personnel passed  
11 through this camp and Havelock Road Camp which were  
12 adjacent to each other and run in conjunction. 3000  
13 of such personnel had to be hospitalized. Food de-  
14 ficient in vitamin content although sufficient in bulk.  
15 (Wilde p. 5378-9) Working parties engaged on drome  
16 construction. (Wilde p. 5390, 5418) and handling of  
17 incoming ammunition (Wilde p. 5382)

18 (d) Havelock Road Camp.

19 Sec. 1,2(a) (d) (e), 3 & 5(a). Conditions  
20 similar to River Valley Camp. Both of these camps were  
21 closed on 24 Dec, 42. (Ex. 1510 at p. 12911)

22 (e) Great World Camp.

23 Sec. 2(a) & 4 (a). Conditions similar to  
24 those in previous period. Camp apparently closed on  
25

~~23 Dec 42. (Ex. 1508 at p. 12909)~~

1 (f) Roberts Barracks.

2 Sec. 3 &5(a). Up to Sept. 42 main trouble was  
3 due to malnutrition and lack of medical supplies. Then  
4 a Red Cross ship arrived and supplies were adequate for  
5 three months. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

6 (g) Kuala Lumpur Camp.

7 Sec. 3 &5(a). Conditions remained the same  
8 as in previous period. Camp closed in October 1942 when  
9 150 prisoners were transferred to Roberts Barracks.  
10 They were covered with scabies and were suffering from  
11 deficiency diseases. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929, Ex. 1526  
12 at p. 12952)

13 (h) Outram Road Gaol.

14 Sec. 1, 3, 4(c), 5(a) & (d). Prisoners  
15 confined in small cells. Daily ration food 6 oz. of  
16 rice and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints watery soup. No medical attention.  
17 Prisoners could be heard throughout the day screaming  
18 with pain from beatings. Davies, an Englishman, died in  
19 Oct. from untreated beri beri and the effects of beat-  
20 ings. In August 1942 prisoners were mass punished by  
21 having their ration cut to 3 oz. a day and being com-  
22 pelled to sit cross-legged at attention from 7 a. m.  
23 till 9.30 p.m. About the end of 1942 gaol visited by  
24 a member of Japanese Royal Family but conditions did  
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not improve. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

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16. Solomons, Gilberts, Nauru and Ocean Islands.

1 NIL.

2 17. Sumatra.

3 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

4 Sec. 4(b)&5(a) (a) Sept. 42. POW in Palembang were  
5 forced to sign a parole form. 650 British POW were  
6 locked into one small school. The hospital patients  
7 were thrown out of the hospital and brought into the  
8 camp. The senior commanders were put into solitary  
9 confinement. After five days dysentery developed and  
10 one man died. The parole form was signed on 8th day.

11 (Ringer p. 13562)

12 (2) PCW and Internment Camps.

13 Sec. 3&5(a) (a) Irene Lines Camp, Palembang. Same  
14 conditions as previously described. (Bullwinkel p. 13465)

15 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a) (b) Palembang Camp

16 Accommodated in schools in slum area - inadequate sani-

17 tation - 6 seats to 600 POW - no bedding or mosquito

18 nets - malaria infested area - hospital consisted of

19 attap huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and

20 dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25% to 60% -

21 food inadequate - 500 - 700 grams of rice - all pris-

22 oners including officers had to work - non-workers and

23 sick on half rations. POW engaged on military projects

24 such as construction of airstrips, anti-aircraft battery  
25

1 and searchlight sites - heavy manual labour 7 hours a  
2 day in tropical sun - half a day holiday er week, but  
3 it had to be utilized for digging graves etc. Sick had  
4 to work to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work  
5 harder - complaints by officers about treatment of men  
6 resulted in their being beaten. POW beaten into uncon-  
7 ciousness - punishment administered without trial and  
8 consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small  
9 cages. Miss punishment for individual offences.

10 (Ringer p. 13557-13586)

11 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a) (c) Padang Camp &  
12 Madan Camp. Except for accommodation conditions similar  
13 to Palembang (Ringer p. 13557-13586)

14 18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

15 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

16 Sec. 1. (a) - At Soeway, the Japanese beheaded a  
17 Dutch Lieutenant. He had been found hiding himself in  
18 the bush, (Ex. 1784 at p. 13824)

19 Sec. 1 & 10 (b) July 42. A Timorese had cut a telephone  
20 wire. He and his two brothers were sentenced to death.  
21 The public were instructed to watch the execution. The  
22 three were shot and the graves were ordered to be filled  
23 up by bystanders. (Ex.1787 at p. 13828)

24 Sec. 12 (c) Sept. 42. At Aileu, the Japanese made an  
25 attack on Portuguese guards and killed most of them.

(Ex. 1790 at p. 13835)

1 Sec. 1 & 12 (d) Oct. 42. At Ainaro two Priests were  
2 murdered by the Japanese for refusing to disclose the  
3 whereabouts of some Australians. Their ankles had been  
4 tied together, their heads tied down to their ankles and  
5 they were bayoneted to death. (Ex. 1791 at p. 13836)

6 Sec. 1 & 12 (e) Dec. 42. At Atsabe, a Japanese, when  
7 attacking Australian Forces, used 50 to 60 natives as  
8 a screen. They also burned the native huts at Mt.  
9 Katrai and shot the women and children. This was a  
10 regular practice. (Ex. 1791 at p. 13836)

11  
12 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

13 Nil.

14 19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.

15 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

16 Sec. 1,4(a) Oct. 42. Kwajalein - by orders of Central  
17 H.Q. Tokyo, Vice Admiral ABE caused 9 POW to be exec-  
18 uted. (Ex. 2055A, 2055B, 2055C at pp. 15018-28)

19 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

20 Wake Island.

21 Sec. 1,2(a)(b),4(a),5(a)(d) Conditions similar to those  
22 previously described. (Stewart p.14911-14937 and Ex.  
23 2035 at p. 14968)

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25

DIVISION 3 - 1st. JANUARY to 30 JUNE 1943.

1 Indictment Ref.  
2 to App. "D".

Subject.

3 1. Ambon

4 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

5 Nil.  
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(2) POW and Internment Camps.

1 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a) and 12. (a) Tautoey Camp.  
2  
3 Position as regards food work and medical supplies  
4 the same, but lack of medical supplies serious due to  
5 incidence of beri beri and tropical ulcers. No med-  
6 ical instruments. Bomb dump blown up by Allied Air-  
7 craft resulted in death of 10 Australian POW and 27  
8 Dutch women and children, the latter being interned  
9 in a camp adjacent to Australian Camp. 90 Australian  
10 POW and a large number of Dutch women and children  
11 injured. Camp was almost burnt to ground. Whilst  
12 camp was still burning Japs authorized a Red Cross sign  
13 being placed on hospital but after Jap recce plane  
14 had flown over, presumably for the purpose of taking  
15 photos of the Red Cross sign amid the burning build-  
16 ings the Japs compelled the removal of Red Cross sign.  
17 Many times before the bombing representations had been  
18 unsuccessfully made to have the POW Camp marked as  
19 such and 200,000 lbs of high explosive bombs removed  
20 from camp; the dump was within 15 feet of Australian  
21 sleeping quarters and 75 feet of compound in which  
22 200-250 Dutch women were interned. Camp had to be  
23 rebuilt without Jap assistance or materials. This re-  
24 sulted in accommodation being inadequate and men being  
25



1 overcrowded. POW and natives were kicked, beaten and  
2 tortured without any trial and frequently without any  
3 offence being alleged against them. (van Nooten 13951  
4 et seq).

5 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(e),3 and 5(a) (b) Haroekoe Island  
6 POW Camp. 2050 POW arrived on Island in May. Camp only  
7 partly built consisted of bamboo huts with coconut  
8 leaves for roofs. Nothing to drink was provided for  
9 first four days and first meal consisting of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.  
10 of rice after 26 hours thereafter once every 24 hours  
11 for a week. Only 50 per cent POW not sick and then had  
12 to build camp in tropical rainstorms. After third  
13 day working parties sent out to build aerodrome work-  
14 ing daylight to dark. Sick in camp were beaten up. By  
15 8th day dysentery rate so high that all airfield work  
16 had to stop and POWs were put on to camp construction.  
17 Inadequate latrines gave rise to disease. Food was in-  
18 adequate. At this time daily ration  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. rice. Al-  
19 most whole camp suffered from beri beri, malaria.  
20 Medical supplies were almost nonexistent. Death rate  
21 14 to 15 a day. In spite of this POW were forced to  
22 resume work on airfield. POW on sick parade were beaten  
23 to compel them to go out to work. One POW so beaten  
24 died a few days later. Rations of sick were cut and  
25 they had to eat snails, rats, mice, dogs and cats to  
keep alive. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) 3 and 5(a) (c) Liang POW Camp,

.1 1000 POW arrived in May 43. Camp consisted of one bar-  
 2 racks accommodating 60 men and leaky tents for the  
 3 rest. Work consisted of aerodrome construction and  
 4 members of working parties and sick light duty parties  
 5 were brutally beaten with pick shafts, rifle butts  
 6 and bamboos. Work was very heavy, such as dragging  
 7 heavy logs and clearing virgin jungle. POW were suf-  
 8 fering from malnutrition as food was inadequate and  
 9 medical supplies were very short. (Ex. 1827 at p. 1405)

11 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

13 Sec. 12 (a) January 1943: Andaman - 7 Indians inclu-  
 14 ding one woman were beaten and/or tortured to compel  
 15 them to confess transmitting messages to the British.  
 16 Torture consisted of burning and the water cure. At  
 17 least two of them were executed without trial. (Ex.  
 18 1610, 1611, 1612 and 1613 at pp. 13185-8)

19 Sec. 12 (b) March 1943: Andaman - 56 Indian men and  
 20 women were accused of espionage by the Japanese. They  
 21 were tried by judges sent from Singapore. During the  
 22 course of the trial they were beaten and tortured by  
 23 Japanese including the judges to force them to confess.  
 24 Tortures including burning of private parts, inser-  
 25 tion of heated pins under fingernails, and the water

cure. Eventually 43 were executed, 12 died in gaol and

committed suicide. (Ex. 1616 at p. 13192)

1                   3. Borneo

2                   (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

3 Sec 1, 4(a) (a) 1943: At Sandakan, Pte Hinchcliffe  
4 for being away from his working party gathering coconuts,  
5 was made to stand for an hour, subjected to beatings  
6 with a stick and a board and to kickings, and then  
7 placed in a cage where he was beaten daily and given  
8 no food for 7 days. He was forced to sit at attention  
9 during the day and if he relaxed he was taken out and  
10 beaten. He was not tried for any offence. (Witness  
11 Sticpewich 13356)  
12

13 Sec 1, 4(a) (b) March 1943: At Sandakan Camp, an  
14 Australian whilst a member of a working party was tied  
15 up by his wrists to a tree and beaten about the head  
16 and body with wooden swords, sword scabbards, rifle  
17 butts and pieces of wood for 16 hours. Both arms were  
18 broken and he died 4 days later as a result of the  
19 beatings. He was not charged or tried for any offence.  
20 (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)

21 Sec. 1 & 10 (c) March 1943: At Balikpapan, 3 Dutch  
22 and 1 Indian POW were murdered on account of being  
23 mentally deranged. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

24 Sec. 1,4(a) (d) 4 May 1943: An Aust. Officer at  
25 Sandakan spent 14 days in the cage with 5 others and

1 was later subjected to beatings and torture for 4½ days  
2 while being interrogated. He was burnt with cigarette  
3 butts, tacks were put under his finger nails and ham-  
4 mered in and he suffered other tortures. (Ex. 1667 at  
5 p. 13410)

6 Sec. 12 (e) Early 1943: Throughout Western Borneo,  
7 from early 1943 onwards, Indonesian and Chinese wo-  
8 men were arrested and forced into brothels. (Ex 1701,  
9 1702 at p. 13527) (f) June 43: Commandant Naval Police  
10 said if Allies landed prisoners would be beheaded. (Ex.  
11 1686 at p. 13495)

12 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

13 Sec. 1,2(a)(d)(e)3,5(a) (a) Tarakan Camp: Same con-  
14 ditions as previously described. Officers forced to  
15 work. Beri beri patients increased from 20 to 100.  
16 (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

17 Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5(a) (b) Balikpapan Camp: POW re-  
18 ceived inadequate food, clothing and medical supplies  
19 and were maltreated. Many natives died from maltreat-  
20 ment and malnutrition. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

21 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)&(e)3,4(a)(c)5(a) (c) Kuching Camp:  
22 Conditions as previously described. Hospital accom-  
23 modation most inadequate - dysentery patients lay on  
24 the ground covered with a piece of sacking. Sanita-  
25 tion was shocking. Practically no medical or surgi-

1 cal supplies. Brutal beatings at an average of 10 a  
2 day took place. Propaganda photographs, falsifying  
3 actual conditions were taken in the camp. Rations  
4 consisted of 8 oz rice and 2 spoonsful of vegetables  
5 daily. A number of deaths were due to deficiency dis-  
6 eases. POW engaged on construction of military aero-  
7 drome. Collective punishment administered for indivi-  
8 dual offences. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446-8)

9 Sec 1, 2(d) 3, 5(a)&(d) (d) Kuala Belat Camp: POW  
10 were starved causing malaria and beri beri. Members  
11 of working parties and others were brutally beaten.  
12 Rations reduced because Indians refused to fight Bri-  
13 tish. In one month over 55 Indians died of starvation.  
14 (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

15 Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e), 3, 4(a)(c)(f) 5(a) (e) Sandakan  
16 Camp: Conditions even worse than previously described.  
17 The new "POW Guards Unit" visited work parties regu-  
18 larly and administered constant mass beatings. Each  
19 night POW were carried back on stretchers, unconscious  
20 or with broken limbs. Rations were reduced to about  
21 half the previous ration at the end of April 1943.  
22 "Cages" were used for punishment. These cages were  
23 wooden barred structures, open to the weather, in which  
24 men could not stand up and owing to overcrowding could  
25 only sit cross-legged throughout the day and night.

(Ex. 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp. 13404-20 STICPEWITCH p.  
1 13355-7)

2 Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b)&5(a) (f) Lutong Camp: Conditions as  
3 previously described. (Ex. 1657 at p. 13315)

4 Sec. 1,3. (g) Miri Camp: Indians at this camp received  
5 insufficient food and were beaten constantly. The Japa-  
6 nese unsuccessfully endeavoured to make them join the  
7 Indian National Army and fight the British. The rations  
8 consisted of 8 oz of rice a day and vegetables only oc-  
9 casionally. (Ex. 1657at p. 13315)

10 Sec 1,2(c)(d)(e)3,5(a) (h) Seria Camp: Accommodation  
11 was inadequate resulting in gross overcrowding. Pris-  
12 oners were brutally beaten in camp and on working par-  
13 ties and were compelled to work 10-11 hours a day.  
14 Food was insufficient. There were no medical supplies.  
15 POW suffered from beri beri and other malnutrition  
16 diseases. 27 POW died of diseases and starvation. (Ex.  
17 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

18  
19 4. Burma and Siam.

20 (1) Atrocities and Principal Events.

21 Sec 1 & 4(a)(d) (a) 16 Mar 43: Thambuyzayat Camp - Pte  
22 Bell having been recaptured after escaping was executed  
23 without trial. (Ex. 1560 at p. 13051)

24 Sec. 1. (b) May-June 43: Tonbo Camp - 40 British POW  
25 starved for three days before interrogation and beaten.

1 Three died as a result one of whom was kicked to death  
2 by Jap. medical officer. (Ex. 1557, 1558 at pp 12993-4)

3 Sec 4 (d) (c) June 43: Sonkurai - 4 British Officers  
4 who escaped and had been at liberty for 52 days were re-  
5 captured and sent to Singapore where they were sentenced  
6 to 9 and 10 years penal servitude. (Wilde pp 5490)

7 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

8 Sec 3 & 12 (a) Rangoon Gaol. Prisoners of war and  
9 civil internees were hopelessly overcrowded in cells and  
10 inadequate sanitary accommodation. Beatings took place  
11 daily for failure to understand what the Japs wanted and  
12 for failing to bow to them.

13 Sec 5(a) Between 22nd. Nov. 42 and 16 Apr 43 many deaths  
14 occurred as a result of malnutrition and lack of medi-  
15 cal facilities. (Ex. 1555 at p. 12991)

16 Sec 2(a)(b)(c) and 5(a) (b) 26 Kilo Camp POW went out  
17 to work at 0800 hours and returned to camp at 2200 or  
18 2300 hours - work of a very heavy nature - even sick  
19 compelled to work to keep up quota. (Ex. 1561, 1563 at  
20 pp 13054 and 13059)

21 Sec 3,5(a) and (d) (c) 60 Kilo Camp Williams Force  
22 arrived in May 43 - previously a native camp. Natives  
23 dead of cholera still being carried away. Shortly  
24 after arrival POWs began to contract cholera and many  
25 died. (Williams 13006)

40,241

1  
2  
3 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d) and 5(a) (d) 75 Kilo Camp - POW

4 compelled to work on railway leaving camp at 8 a.m. and  
5 returning at about 2 or 3 a.m. the following day. Sick  
6 compelled to work. Prisoners beaten by the guards to  
7 compel them to work harder. POW working in mud up to  
8 their knees and had no change of clothing. Ten deaths  
9 took place in three months. 3000 in this camp in April -  
10 all in an enfeebled condition but all except 300 sent  
11 to 105 Kilo, a number subsequently died and balance  
12 transferred to 55 Kilo Camp. Natives at 75 Kilo Camp  
13 dying at rate of 15 per day but given no medical atten-  
14 tion. (Coates 11412-4 and Ex. 1563 at p. 13058, Ex. 1580  
15 at p. 13098)

17 Sec 1, 5(a) (e) 105 Kilo Camp - April or May 43 - POW

18 suffering from dysentery, malaria and huge tropical  
19 ulcers - only medical supplies were those obtained from  
20 Japs in exchange for valuables - POWs brutally kicked  
21 and beaten by guards. (Ex. 1563 at p. 13058)

23 Sec 2(a)(b)(c)3and5(a) (f) Hintok Camp \* Siam - 27 Jan

24 43 - 18 Mar 43 - POW compelled to hew a camp out of  
25 jungle and then repair work on jungle roads - hours of  
work 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. - sick compelled to work - many

POWs had to work barefooted and clothes of all were

practically worn out - POWs, Dutch and Australian, suf- PURL: <https://www.legaltools.org/doc/1c9dfe/>



and general malnutrition. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

1 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3and5(a) (g) Kinsiok - 18 Mar 43 -  
2 1 Apr 43. POW underfed and compelled to work on railway  
3 line for long hours. Sick compelled to work. Prisoners  
4 beaten and stoned by guards if they as much as straight-  
5 ened their backs when working. Food, medical supplies  
6 and clothing were insufficient. Beri beri and malnu-  
7 trition was prevalent. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

8 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)&(e)3and5 (h) Kinsiok No. 1 Camp. -  
9 1 Apr 43 - 30 Jun 43. Accommodation - 20 to 22 men per  
10 leaky tent. POW including sick were compelled to work  
11 on railway from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m. and were beaten if  
12 they could not work. Food was insufficient and POW were  
13 suffering from beri beri and malnutrition. (Ex. 1565 at  
14 p. 13060)

15 Sec 3 (l) Koncoita - POW housed in a camp evacuated the  
16 previous day on account of cholera deaths - huts indes-  
17 cribably filthy and Japs refused to make tools available  
18 to clean them. (Ex. 1567 at p. 13071)

19 Sec 3(a)(b)(c)(e)5(a) (j) Camps between Koncoita and  
20 Taimonta - Accommodation in huts without roofs - food  
21 consisted of rice with a few pieces of fish in it and  
22 onion water -- POW boots falling to pieces and clothes  
23 worn out, no replacements - POW had to work in mud and  
24 water from 12 to 20 hours per day, seven days a week on  
25

1 railway. Sick were compelled to work and when unable to  
2 do so rations cut to 1/3. (Ex. 1567 at p. 13071)

3 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d) and (e) 5(a)(d) (k) Sungkrai Camp

4 No. 2 Camp, Death Valley) 23 May 43 onwards. Accommoda-  
5 tion - bamboo structures without roofs - 1680 POW confined  
6 in 2 huts 200 metres long and 24 feet broad - rainy sea-  
7 son POW had no protection from rain. Camp was a sea of  
8 mud in two days - men had to sleep in mud. Working par-  
9 ties on railway from 0530 hours to 1830 hours - food 1 $\frac{1}{4}$   
10 pints of rice and some vegetable broth daily ration -  
11 sick were compelled to work - prisoners beaten whilst  
12 working. Cholera broke out on 24 May 43 - no provision  
13 for segregation of patients - a week later a partly  
14 roofed hut was provided - some patients had to lie in  
15 water - 38 men died on first day but could not be buried  
16 as POW were not allowed to use tools - no medical sup-  
17 plies - dysentery also broke out - many convalescents died  
18 on account of being compelled to work. (Ex. 1569 at p.  
19 13074)

20  
21 Sec 1,2(a) and (b),5(a) (1) 30 Kilo Camp - Feb, Mar 43  
22 was used to accommodate 2000 sick suffering from avita-  
23 minosis, dysentery and malaria - no medical supplies  
24 available and medical orderlies were sent by the Japs  
25 to work on railways. General Sassa went through hospi-  
tal and ordered it to be closed and patients sent out to

work, as a result many died in the next two months.

1 (Coates 11411 - 2)

2 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - At end of 1942 Jap medical  
3 team dispatched from Singapore to Burma Thailand to im-  
4 prove sanitation and check malaria, cholera, dysentery  
5 and black plague - early rains in April 43 prevented  
6 transport of food supplies, drugs and medical supplies -  
7 malnutrition, dysentery, etc., increased in proportion  
8 to progress of line - deaths occurring as early as Oct-  
9 ober 42 pointed out death rate to Southern Army H.Q. -  
10 food and medical supplies could have reduced death rate.  
11 (Witness YASUDA p. 27743-27750)

12 The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

13 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

14 Nil.

15 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

16 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,4(a)(c)5(a)(d)&8(e) (a) Macassar  
17 POW Camp - Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
18 1804, 1805 at pp 13866-7)

19 By April 1943 more than 70 per cent of the men  
20 were suffering from recurrent malaria, because of the lack  
21 of mosquito nets, boots, clothing, etc. The Japanese  
22 seriously restricted the supplies of quinine. There were  
23 also widespread malnutritional diseases. (Ex. 1804 at  
24 p. 13866)  
25

1 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b)5(a)&12. (b) Teling Internment Camp,

2 Menado - Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
3 1810 at p. 13920)

4 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b)5(a)&12. (c) Tokeitai Headquarters,

5 Menado: Suspects were confined under appalling conditions  
6 - overcrowded cells; forced to sit up all day; no speak-  
7 ing allowed; food was bad and insufficient in quantity;  
8 severe and repeated beatings, in one case for 14 days all  
9 day long and sometimes also at night; hanging by the feet,  
10 head down, burning; rape. (Ex.1813 at p. 13923)

11 6. China other than Hong Kong.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

13 Sec 1, 4(a) (c)(d) (a) April 1943: At Mukden Camp, 3  
14 American POW, recaptured after escaping, were brutally  
15 beaten and then beheaded. In addition the men from 3  
16 barracks were forced to sit at attention each day for two  
17 weeks as punishment for the escape of their fellow pris-  
18 oners. (Ex. 1899 at p. 14174)

19 Sec 1 & 12 (b) August 1943: At Haiphong Road Camp, a  
20 civilian internee taken to the Headquarters of the Japa-  
21 nese Gendarmerie for questioning, was returned to the  
22 camp in an unconscious condition as the result of torture.  
23 He died several days later. (Ex. 1888, 1889, at p.p.  
24 14157-60 and Ex. 1894 at p. 14166)

25 (2) POW and Internment Camps

1 Sec 1,3,5(a)8(a)&12. (a) Bridge House, Shanghai. Same  
2 conditions as previously described.. (Ex. 1893, 1894 at pp.  
3 14165-6)

4 Sec 2(a),3,5(a),8(d)8(e) (b) Woosung Prison Camp, Shang-  
5 hai. Same conditions as previously described. Food still  
6 inadequate and medical care still not provided. From  
7 early 1942 to March 1943 between 30 and 40 POW died due  
8 to malnutrition, beri beri and dysentery. POW received  
9 no Red Cross parcels whatever.. (Ex. 1911 at p. 14911)

10 Sec 2(a),3,5(a)(c). (c) Mukden Prison Camp. Same con-  
11 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at  
12 pp. 14187-8, Ex. 1912, 1913 at pp. 14192-3)

13 Sec 3,4(a)5(a)&12. (d) Hainhong Road Camp. Same condi-  
14 tions as previously described. In January 1943 there  
15 were approx. 370 civilians interned in this camp and  
16 classified as POW by the Japs. Food totally insuffic-  
17 ient. Accommodation overcrowded. No beds, bedding and  
18 practically no equipment provided by the Japs.. Many  
19 men developed beri beri and other ailments due to malnu-  
20 trition. (Ex. 1888 at p. 14157 and Ex. 1893-4 at pp.  
21 14165-6)

22 Sec 3,5(a) (e) Camp "C" Yangchow. All interneees, old  
23 and young, men and women, were transported to this camp  
24 in Spring of 1943 under extremely severe circumstances.  
25 Food was short, medical supplies almost non-existent.

(Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

1 Sec 3,5(a) (f) Pootung Internment Camp. The camp was in  
2 a military zone. Sanitary and toilet arrangements un-  
3 satisfactory and primitive. Roofs leaked, bugs and  
4 vermin abounded. Accommodation in old warehouse unsat-  
5 isfactory, and inadequate. No clothing provided. Food,  
6 at first sufficient, began to decrease. Medicines and  
7 equipment difficult to get - the Japanese supplied none  
8 at all. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at p. 14186  
9 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)

11 Sec 2(a),3,5(a),8(e) (g) Kiang Wan Prison Camp. Food  
12 insufficient and the work very hard with the result that  
13 several POW died from malnutrition. A great deal of  
14 food was stolen from the POW kitchen by the Japs. No  
15 stoves, no fuel for fires. Latrine facilities and water  
16 supply inadequate. Only a small amount of clothing is-  
17 sued by Japs. No attempt made to provide medical care.  
18 Red Cross packages were withheld from the POW until  
19 about May 1945. Prisoners forced to do war work. (Ex.  
20 1907 at p. 14189, Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at  
21 p. 14195.

22  
23 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re para. (c) above. In-  
24 structions of accused UMEZU to Kwantung Army to send  
25 medical and hygiene personnel to Mukden to restore phy-  
sique of P.O.W. - date Feb.43. General health of P.O.W.

1 bad. (Ex. 3113 & 3114 at pp. 27815-7)

2 7. Formosa

3 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

4 Sec 1,4(a)&(b) (a) 23 Jan. 1943: At Kinkaseki, because  
5 they had not had identification photos taken, 15 sick  
6 POW were lined up in the pouring rain, made to do PT  
7 and beaten. Two died as a result. (Ex. 1630 at p. 13210)

8 Sec 1,4(a)&(b) (b) 28 Jan. 1943: At Kinkaseki, 7 men in  
9 the dysentery ward were caught playing cards and sent-  
10 enced to be handcuffed together for 3 days. One who was  
11 seriously ill died 3 weeks later. (Ex. 1630 at p. 13210)

12 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

13 Sec 1,2(b)(d)&(e),3,4,(a)5(a)&(d),6(c) (a) Karenko POW  
14 Camp. Conditions as previously described. Orgies of  
15 beatings continued, some of them continuing up to 10 days  
16 and nights. Latrines were in a disgusting condition in  
17 spite of repeated protests. Protests against beatings  
18 only resulted to an epidemic of extreme brutality through-  
19 out the camp. Beatings were given by officers as well  
20 as guards. High ranking military, judicial, and diplo-  
21 matic personnel were severely ill-treated by Japanese  
22 soldiers for alleged offences or none at all, and were  
23 all forced to salute Japanese soldiers and civilians;  
24 officers compelled to do heavy manual work. No clothing  
25 whatever issued. Food continued to be inadequate and

1 prisoners lost weight steadily; they were not allowed  
 2 to buy extra food. In February 1943 POW were forced,  
 3 under duress, to sign a non-escape and good-behaviour  
 4 form. Several Red Cross representatives were impris-  
 5 oned in this camp and treated as ordinary prisoners.

6 (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208, Blackburn pp. 11542-53)

7 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)&(e)3,4(a)5(a) (b) Kinkaseki POW Camp  
 8 Conditions continued as before but from January 1943  
 9 the treatment of the POW became more brutal and savage,  
 10 as a result of 3 men complaining of beatings. At the end  
 11 of the day those whom the Jap and Formosan foreman con-  
 12 sidered had not done enough work were beaten with ham-  
 13 mers until unconscious. Many deaths were caused through  
 14 the brutal and inhuman treatment. By May 1943, less  
 15 than 50 per cent were fit to walk to the mine and on one  
 16 occasion 90 per cent of the sick were forced to work  
 17 because of an inspection by the C-in-C. In March 1943,  
 18 the General from the Prisoner of War Information Bureau  
 19 visited Kinaseki Camp, but no prisoner allowed to speak  
 20 to him. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp. 13210-25)

22 8. Indo-China

23 Nil.

24 9. Hainan Island.

25 (1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

Nil.



(2) POW and other camps.

1 See 1,2(a)(b)(e)(d)&(e),3,4(a),5(a) (a) POW Camp:-

2 Conditions generally the same as those previously des-  
 3 cribed except that coolie huts were made available as  
 4 a hospital - no medical supplies or drugs were provided,  
 5 Only one rest day for working party every five weeks.  
 6 (Ex. 1624, 1625 at pp. 13202-3)  
 7

8 Sec 1 & 2 (b) Coolie Camp:- Conditions as previously  
 9 described. (Ex. 1625 at pp. 13203)

10 10. Hong Kong.

11 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

12 Nil.

13 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

14 See 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)&(e)3,5(a)&(d)&8(e) (a) Shamshuipo

15 POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described.

16 A certain number of huts in very bad repair were set  
 17 aside as a hospital. There were no beds, no windows  
 18 or doors, but later the Red Cross supplied the money  
 19 to put in windows and doors. The food was very bad and  
 20 it went from bad to worse. The Japanese medical auth-  
 21 orities supplied no serum, but a Japanese interpreter  
 22 brought some into camp thereby saving many lives. Conse-  
 23 quently the interpreter was removed from the camp to  
 24 the Bowen Road Hospital as the Japs considered he was  
 25 treating the prisoners too humanely. He was later im-

1     prisoned for helping the prisoners at the hospital  
2     and not released until the British forces came. The  
3     prisoners on working parties were called at 4 in the  
4     morning though they did not start work until 9 a.m.; the  
5     intervening hours were spent in counting them out and  
6     getting them transported to the place of work. They  
7     returned at about 7 at night. The Japanese pilfered  
8     Red Cross supplies. (Barnett at pp. 13137-43, Ex. 1603  
9     at p. 13177 and Ex 1605 at p. 13180)

10    Sec 3&5(a) (b) Argyle Street POW Camp Same conditions  
11    as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

12    Sec 1,3,4(a)(b)(c)&5(a) (c) Bowen Road Military Hospital  
13    Same conditions as previously described. (Barnett at p.  
14    13134-7 and Ex. 1608 at p. 13183)

15            II. Japan.

16                (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

17    Sec 1,4(a) (a) 7 May 1943: At Hakodate No. 1 Camp,  
18    a Dutch POW died after being confined in the guard-  
19    house for several days, accused of theft. He was taken  
20    out and beaten with fists, sticks and belts every few  
21    hours and was not allowed food or medical attention.  
22    Eventually he died as a result of this ill-treatment.  
23    (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

24                (2) POW and Internment Camps.  
25

1 Sec 3&5(a) (a) Moji Hospital: Same conditions as pre-  
viously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

2 Sec 1&4(a) (b) Ofuna Naval Prison: Same conditions as  
3 previously described. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)

4 Sec 1,2(a)(c),3,4(a)(c)5(a)&8(e) (c) HQ Prison Camp,  
5 Osaka: Same conditions as previously described. Pract-  
6 ically no medicine, medical or surgical facilities pro-  
7 vided by the Japanese. In March 1943, 40 cases of medi-  
8 cine and medical supplies were received and were supposed  
9 to serve the 20 camps in the area. The Japanese allowed  
10 nothing more than a small trickle to go out to other  
11 camps. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

12 Sec 2(c)(d)&5(a) (d) Motoyama POW Camp: Same conditions  
13 as previously described. In the spring of 1943 pro-  
14 tests were made to a Red Cross representative on working  
15 conditions, and he promised to make a report to Geneva,  
16 but no improvement resulted. The rate of sickness at  
17 this time was increasing due to long hours, arduous work  
18 and bad conditions. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)

19 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e)3,4(a)5(a)&(d) (e) Camp D1, Yokohama:  
20 Conditions as previously described. In January 1943  
21 more than 50 per cent of the 500 POW there had dysentery  
22 and malaria. Food was at all times inadequate and in the  
23 summer of 1943 the already meagre rations were reduced  
24 by about half; as a result beri beri became prevalent and  
25

1 practically everyone suffered from malnutrition. Pris-  
2 oners continued to be employed at shipyards; sick men  
3 forced to work and in the first three or four months  
4 of the year 45 men died of pneumonia and malnutrition.  
5 With adequate medical supplies, proper food, clothing  
6 and medical treatment, these deaths could have been  
7 avoided. Beatings, frequently administered to pris-  
8 oners, including the sick who were sometimes dragged  
9 from their bunks for the purpose. One American who  
10 was ill and had been beaten by the guards, died about  
11 two days later. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246 and Ex. 1948 at  
12 p. 14253)

13 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e),3,5(a)&(d) (f) Umeda Bunsho POW  
14 Camp, Osaka: Same conditions as previously described.  
15 (Ex. 1946) Brutal treatment together with lack of medi-  
16 cal supplies increased the death rate of prisoners.  
17 Within four months about 25 per cent of the original 458  
18 prisoners had died due to starvation, exposure and  
19 diseases resulting from malnutrition and brutal treat-  
20 ment. (Ex. 1947. at p. 14252)

21 Sec 2(b)(e)3&5(a) (g) Camp 4, Fukuoka: Same conditions  
22 as previously described. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)

23 Sec 1,3,4(a)(c)5(a)&8(e) (h) Camp 5D, Kawasaki: Same  
24 conditions as previously described. Numerous beatings  
25 with sticks, clubs and steel rods, mostly without cause

1 and many until the victim became unconscious. Prisoners  
2 were often burned on different parts of the body with  
3 small pieces of burning punk under the guise of giving  
4 medical care. Collective punishment. (Ex. 1926 at p.  
5 14223 and Ex.1952 at p. 14258)

6 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)&(e)3,4(a)5(a)&(d) (i) Hakodate No.

7 1 POW Camp: Conditions very severe. Food very short  
8 and unsuitable. All prisoners suffered from beri beri  
9 and other forms of malnutrition. No medical supplies.  
10 The Japanese in charge of hospital and sick parades,  
11 though not a medical man, compelled sick to work in  
12 winter weather on heavy outside work at the Muroran  
13 Steel Works, which produced steel for war purposes  
14 and which was exposed to air attack. Working hours were  
15 from daylight to dark with only one day off in 14.

16 Brutal beatings a common occurrence. The Japanese  
17 kitchen guard took much of the prisoners' food and sold  
18 it to Japanese civilians. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

19 Sec 1,2(b)(d)&(e)3,4,(a)&5(a)&(d) (j) Kobe Camp No. 3:

20 During the winter at one time 157 out of 500 prisoners  
21 were sick. The sick were forced to work and men often  
22 collapsed on the job. There were about 35 deaths from  
23 pneumonia and malnutrition. Medical supplies were very  
24 poor. Beatings numerous and severe. Diarrhoea and dy-  
25 sentery were not considered reasons for not working.

(Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)

1 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)&(e)3,4(a) (k) Orio POW Camp: Most  
 2 of the 300 or 400 British and Australians sent to this  
 3 camp in May 1943 were suffering from dysentery and beri  
 4 beri. Food inadequate and diseases due to malnutrition  
 5 were prevalent. On arrival prisoners were forced to  
 6 run around a nearby village in front of the Japanese  
 7 people. Those who collapsed were beaten. Prisoners  
 8 worked in the coal mines where conditions were very  
 9 bad and dangerous. Many of the sick were forced to work  
 10 in the mines. Beatings numerous. (Ex. 1944 at p. 14248)

12 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re (e) and (h) above -  
 13 from Feb. 43 medical research carried out on P.O.W.  
 14 in Tokyo Area Camps - generally speaking P.O.W. under-  
 15 nourished and many suffering from diseases - as a result  
 16 efforts made to cure and check spread of diseases.  
 17 (Ex. 3110-2 at pp. 27809-14)

18 12. Java.

19 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

20 Sec 1,4(a)and 12. (a) March, 1943: A prisoner was  
 21 mercilessly flogged and kicked for denying that he had  
 22 spoken, at the Japanese military Court of Justice,  
 23 Batavia. He was carried out of the cell and died an  
 24 hour later. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)

25 Sec 1,4(a) (b) March, 1943: Kuipers died in hospital

1 after undergoing tortures by the Kempeitai at Soura-  
2 baya. His tortures included constant flogging with a  
3 rubber rod and the water torture, which lasted for three  
4 days at a stretch. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)

5 Sec 1,4(e) and 12. (c) April, 1943: Three Dutchmen were  
6 tried but given no opportunity to give their defence  
7 and were condemned to death by the Court of Justice,  
8 Batavia and were executed at Antjol by beheading.  
9 (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)

10 Sec 1 & 12 (d) February, 1943: The Kempeitai at Buiten-  
11 zorg arrested and tortured leading members of the under-  
12 ground organisation. The tortures included hanging,  
13 kidney beating, the water test and electricity. The  
14 tortures of the various people were continued for some  
15 time. There were 16 executions by beheading. (Exs.  
16 1749, 1750 at pp. 13682-4)

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

18 Sec 1,2(a) 3,4(a)5(a) & 14. (a) Jaar Markt Camp: Accom-  
19 modation leaky grass huts with mud floors. Sanitation  
20 system merely holes in ground. Food inadequate. Dis-  
21 ease prevalent. No medical supplies. POW were brutal-  
22 ly beaten and the practice of making prisoners beat  
23 each other was adopted. In March, 1943, prisoners  
24 were forced to load bombs, petrol and light armoured  
25 vehicles on to ships marked with the Red Cross. (Ex.

1710 at p. 13624)

1 Sec 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (b) LOG Camp Bandoeng: Conditions  
2 previously described continued. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

3 Sec. 1 (c) Court of Justice, Batavia: Prisoners await-  
4 ing trial were confined in cells in which they had to  
5 sit upright except for one hour a day when they were  
6 taken out and made to run 6 kilometres. Those who  
7 didn't keep up were flogged. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)

9 13. New Britain.

10 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

11 Sec 1,4(a),(b)5(a)and 10. (a) January 25th: Two Chinese  
12 were killed by the Japanese at Rabaul because they  
13 were too sick to work. (Ex. 1855 at p. 14112)

14 Sec 1,4(a)(b)5(a) & 10. (b) January 29th: At Rabaul  
15 10 Chinese were killed by the Japanese because they  
16 had no strength to work. (Ex. 1856 at p. 14112)

17 Sec 1,4(a)(b)5(a) & 10. (c) February 4: Six Chinese  
18 were shot and killed by the Japanese because they were  
19 too ill to work. This happened at Rabaul. (Ex. 1857  
20 at p. 14113)

21 Sec 1, 4(a) (b) 5(a) & 10. (d) March 3: At Rabaul, 24  
22 sick Chinese POW were taken from their quarters, forced  
23 into a grave and shot. On March 11th, the other batch  
24 of sick Chinese were killed in the same way. (Ex. 1858  
25 at p. 14114)



1 Sec 1,4(a)(b)5(a) & 10. (e) April 3: 11 Sick Chinese  
 2 POW were executed with sabre at Kokopo because they  
 3 were too ill to work. (Exs. 1859, 1860 at pp. 14116-7)

4 Sec 1 and 12. (f) April: Because they were suspected  
 5 of having a radio set in the house, a Mrs. Lei Gitsai  
 6 Kunyang aged 59, was severely beaten by the Japs. Her  
 7 six sons were be ten, and one was beheaded. This  
 8 occurred at Rabaul. (Ex. 1864 at p. 14120)

9 14. New Guinea.

10 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

11 Sec 1, 4 (a) (a) At Salamaua a Flight Lieutenant, was  
 12 executed by decapitation, after being interrogated for  
 13 some days. (Ex. 1836B at p. 14075)

14 (2) POW and Inter<sup>18</sup>ent Camps.

15 Sec 1, 3, 4(a) 5(a) & (d) (a) Wewak: For two days  
 16 following the arrival of the POWs from Singapore there  
 17 was no shelter, clothing or food of any kind. When the  
 18 officers reported the lack of food, they were beaten.  
 19 The men had to build their own huts out of jungle plants.  
 20 After a week men began dying of fever, dysentery, beri  
 21 beri and several other diseases. The Camp was split  
 22 up and those who remained in this camp were sick, with  
 23 no arrangement for rations or medicine. (Ex. 1837 at  
 24 p. 14080)

25 Sec 1, 2(c), 3,4(a), 5(a) and (d) (b) But: POWs re-

1 received rations but no food was given to the sick POWs.  
2 The POWs had to work continuously for eight days with-  
3 out any relief. Five or six men died every day. POWs  
4 were only relieved of fatigues when they could not walk  
5 and this would be one or two days before they died. If  
6 the officers complained they would be brutally beaten.  
7 (Ex. 1837 at p. 14080)

8 15. Singapore and Malaya.

9 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

10 Sec 1, 4(f) (a) 13 Feb. 1943: Barter, a prisoner at  
11 Outran Road Gaol who was suffering from beri beri and  
12 dysentery died as a result of beatings. (Ex. 1513 at  
13 p. 12914)

14 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

15 Sec 3. (a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp. Former  
16 conditions - overcrowding and underfeeding - continued.  
17 (Wilde 5359, 5695. Ex. 1521 at p. 12945)

18 Sec 1,2(a)(c)(d)&(e),3,4(a)&5(a) (b) Changi POW Camp:  
19 Food insufficient. Men continued to lose weight. Defi-  
20 ciency diseases prevalent. Greater part of the food  
21 grown by prisoners was seized by Japanese. Medical  
22 supplies totally inadequate. Neither boots nor facili-  
23 ties to repair worn out boots provided. No clothing  
24 nor hats issued. Working parties engaged in aerodrome  
25 construction worked long hours and were brutally treated.

(Ex. 1517 at p. 12929)

1 Sec 5 (a) (c) Roberts Barracks: Food improved during  
 2 this period for the purpose of building up men who  
 3 left for Burma, Thailand, Borneo and Japan from Jan.  
 4 1943 to May 1943. Medical supplies still inadequate.

5 (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

6 Sec 1,3,4(c)(f)&5(a) (d) Outram Road Gaol. Conditions  
 7 continued as previously described. (Ex. 1513 at p.12914)

8 16. Solomon Islands.

9 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

10 Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) (a) May: At Buin whilst engaged in  
 11 road making, a POW became sick. He was tied with his  
 12 thumbs behind his back and pulled up with a block and  
 13 tackle attached to his thumbs until he was off the  
 14 ground. He died in 20 mins. (Ex. 1877 at p. 14133)

15  
 16 Soon after another Chinese, sick with fever,  
 17 made a noise when Allied planes came over. The Japanese  
 18 ordered the Chinese to dig a hole and the sick man was  
 19 buried alive. (Ex 1877 at p.14133)

20 Sec 1,&4(a) (b) May: Near Buin a white man dressed in  
 21 overalls like a pilot would wear, was sitting on the  
 22 ground with a drum of boiling water alongside him.  
 23 Each Japanese emptied a tin of boiling water over him.  
 24

25 (Ex. 1877 at p. 14133)

Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) (c) May: A Chinese had been sick for

1 four or five days and unable to work. The Japanese  
2 tried to force him to work. He was given the water  
3 treatment and died within a few minutes. This occurred  
4 near Kahili. (Ex. 1877 at p. 14133)

5 Sec 1, 2(a)(b) 3, 5(a) & 10. (d) Jan to June 43 -  
6 Ballale Island - 527 white POWs mostly sick and in poor  
7 physical condition were brought to the island - one  
8 tried to escape but was recaptured and executed without  
9 trial - remainder were put to work on aerodrome construc-  
10 tion - a large number of deaths occurred from  
11 sickness - plans were drawn up for slaughter of POW in  
12 the event of an allied landing - in April or June 43  
13 an Allied landing was expected and in accordance with  
14 plan the 90 or 100 surviving POW were bayoneted to  
15 death. (Ex. 1878, 1879 at pp. 14137-40)

16 Sec 1 & 12. (e) March 43 - NARU ISLAND - As a reprisal  
17 for 1st. Allied bombing raid 5 white civilians were  
18 executed. (Ex. 1881, 1882 at pp. 14147-9)

19 Sec 1 & 12 (f) On Ocean Island 3 natives were beheaded  
20 without trial for stealing. Three others were made to  
21 race to an electrified fence and were electrocuted  
22 on touching it. (Ex. 1883 at p. 14150)

24 17. Sumatra

25 (1) Principa: Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10. (a) May: At Lawe Segala Camp, Indonesian  
POWs were told by the Japanese Commander that they

would soon have to enlist in the Japanese Army. On May  
 1 29, a Japanese Officer and a Kempei Tai officer arrived  
 2 at the camp. The POWs were told that they had five  
 3 minutes to decide whether they would enlist in the Japa-  
 4 nese Army. Those who refused to enlist were taken to  
 5 Kota Tiano. The men were bound hand and foot and publi-  
 6 cally shown to the population. They were executed on  
 7 May 29th, with the population watching. (Ex. 1771 at p.  
 8 13791)

9  
 10 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - Members of Imperial guard  
 11 Division and 4th Division instructed to behave benevol-  
 12 ently to enemy who submitted. (Witness ICHINOBE p. 27431-  
 13 27433; Ex. 3069 p. 27429-30)

14 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

15 Sec 3 & 5(a) (a) Irene Lines Camp - Palembang. Same as  
 16 previously described. (Bullwinkel 13465)

17 Sec 1, 2(a) (b) (c)(d) (e), 3, 4 (a) 5(a) (b) Palembang  
 18 Camp: Accommodated in schools in Slum area - inadequate  
 19 sanitation - 6 seats to 600 POW - no bedding or mosquito  
 20 nets - malaria infested area - hospital consisted of  
 21 attap huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and  
 22 dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25 percent to 60  
 23 percent - food inadequate 500-700 grams of rice - all  
 24 prisoners including officers had to work - nonworkers  
 25 and sick on half rations - POW engaged on military pro-

jects such as construction of airstrips and anti-aircraft  
1 battery and searchlight sites - heavy manual labour 7  
2 hours a day in tropical sun - half day holiday per week  
3 but it had to be utilized for digging graves etc - men  
4 had to work to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work  
5 harder - complaints by officers about treatment of men  
6 resulted in their being beaten - POW beaten into uncon-  
7sciousness - punishment administered without trial and  
8 consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small  
9 cages - mass punishment for individual offences. (Ringer  
10 13557, 13586)

11  
12 (c) Padang Camp & Medan Camp: Except for accom-  
13modation conditions similar to Palembang. (Ringer 13557-  
14 13586)

15 Sec 1 & 12 (d) TANDJONG BALAI CAMP - Women internees  
16 compelled to sweep village streets - subjected to beat-  
17 ings and corporal punishment - most punished by being  
18 deprived of food (Witness LEENHEWR - p. 13751-2)

19 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re para (d) above - TANDJONG  
20 BALAI Camp was the only one under administration of wit-  
21 ness - visited camp frequently - never heard of matters  
22 complained of in para. (d) - food greater in quantity  
23 than that supplied to local inhabitants - European  
24 style barracks - internees allowed recreation. (Witness  
25 KOSHI p. 27655-27679)

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1  
2  
3 Sec 1 & 12 (a) At Ossiv Japanese beat and tortured  
4 natives and half castes and killed native chief to compel  
5 them to disclose information about Australian forces.

6 (Ex. 1788 at p. 13834) (2) POW and Internment Camps.

7 Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(d)(e), 3, 4(a) 5(a) & (d) (a) Blom Camp  
8 and Flores Island. No dwellings were provided in the  
9 first month and the sick had to stay out in the open air.  
10 Sanitary conditions were appalling. Food was insufficient  
11 and the health of the prisoners deteriorated. Medical  
12 supplies were totally inadequate and during many serious  
13 malaria epidemics the lack of quinine invariably caused  
14 death. Food was totally inadequate - the Japanese only  
15 supplied rice and maloe. The supply of milk by the Roman  
16 Catholic Mission for the seriously ill patients was for-  
17 bidden and the purchase of special food for the sick was  
18 very much thwarted by the Korean Guards who themselves  
19 bought and stole these articles. Of 2,079 POWs (Dutch)  
20 211 died within a year. Discipline was harsh, with  
21 corporal punishments which on occasions caused death.  
22 POWs who were sick with malaria and dysentery were sent  
23 out to the aerodrome to work. Sick POWs returning from  
24 their duty, and some beri beri patients, were beaten with  
25 a rifle butt. In the seriously ill patients hut, one

1 patient was kicked on the head, because he did not "lay  
2 at attention." (Ex. 1785 at p. 13826)

3 19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.

4 Nil.

5 DIVISION 4 - 1 JULY 1943 TO 31 DECEMBER 1943.

6 Indictment Ref.  
7 to Appendix "D"

8 Subject.

9 1. Ambon Island Group.

10 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

11 Sec. 1 & 12 (a) July 43. 5 Australian POW and 19 Ambon  
12 ese men and women were executed. (Ex. 1824 at p. 14054)

13 Sec. 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (b) 21 Sept 43 When an American  
14 B-24 was shot down over KAI Islands the Japs took off  
15 all the crew except the navigator who was pinned down  
16 on the flight deck. He was dead the next day. Remains  
17 were taken to Ambon where they were confined in two tiny  
18 mosquito infested, non-ventilated cells without bedding  
19 or blankets. Although some of the crew were suffering  
20 broken limbs and ribs they received no medical treatment  
21 Some of the crew were consistently interrogated and  
22 beaten. Daily ration consisted of an inadequate quantity  
23 of rice and very little water. Some of the crew con-  
24 fined under these conditions for 68 days. (Ex. 1830 at  
25 p. 14063)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.



1 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(e)3,4(a),5(a),8(e)&14. (a) Tan Toey Bar-  
2 racks. Accommodation, discipline and work were as des-  
3 cribed in the previous period except that POW were be-  
4 coming physically weaker and less able to do their work.  
5 Certain POW had to swim 200-250 yards out to a small ship  
6 and float timber ashore. One on account of physical con-  
7 dition was drowned. Food had dropped to 10 oz. rice  
8 daily with a little fish or meat. Beri beri, tropical  
9 ulcers and malnutrition increasing but only most inade-  
10 quate medical supplies available. POW engaged on un-  
11 loading ships found that bombs and ammunition were being  
12 unloaded from a hospital ship. Mail for prisoners re-  
13 ceived in Dec. 43 was withheld. (VAN NOOTEN pp. 13945-  
14 90 & 14023)

15 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re (a) - Ship referred to  
16 RIO DE JANEIRO MARU called at Ambon but never had Red  
17 Cross sign. (Ex. 3061 at pp. 27317-27323)

18 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(e),3 & 5(a) (b) Harockoc Island POW  
19 Camp. Conditions similar to those previously described  
20 except that buildings started to collapse and as a re-  
21 sult POW were allowed to use sick parties to build more  
22 suitable accommodation than before and to put in gardens.  
23 Malaria was increasing but POW were refused permission  
24 to carry out anti-malaria precautions. Clothing and food  
25 wear were worn out but only a small and inadequate

1 replacement of clothing was received. Very few of the  
2 prisoners had army footwear but they had to work on  
3 coral surfaces. POW rose at 6 a.m. and carried on work  
4 until dark. Many POW died. 600 very sick returned to  
5 Java in Nov. 43. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)

6 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e), 3&5(a) (c) Liang POW Camp.

7 Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex.  
8 1827 at p. 14059)

9 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

10 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

11 Sec. 12, August 43. Nicobar - coolie working for Japanese  
12 on road maintenance died as a result of being beaten.  
13 (Ex. 1622 at p. 13200)

14 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

15 Nil.

16 3. Borneo.

17 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

18 Sec. 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (a) 24 July 43. At Sandakan M.P. H.Q.,  
19 an Australian officer over a period of 3 months was fre-  
20 quently flogged with a whip and tortured; medical aid  
21 was refused him. His ration was 5 oz. of rice and a small  
22 piece of rock salt or a dried fish head a day. This was  
23 done to make him disclose information about a wireless  
24 set. (Ex. 1660 at p. 13332)

25 Sec. 1,3,4(a)(f) (b) About Aug. 43. At Sandakan, after

1 being tied up and interrogated for 8½ hours, W/O Sticpe-  
2 wick was put in a cage with 4 others for 4 nights and  
3 3 days and received no blankets or mosquito curtains.

4 (Sticpewich p. 13359)

5 Sec. 1 & 12 (c) Oct. 43 At Bondiermasin, 5 women were  
6 executed. Other civilians were taken away and disappeared  
7 (Ex. 1695 at p. 13512)

8 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

9 Sec. 1,2(a)(d)(e),3,5(a) (a) Tarakan Camp. Conditions  
10 as previously described. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

11 Sec. 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (b) Balikpapan Camp Conditions as  
12 previously described. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

13 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e),3,4(a)(c)&5(a) (c) Kuching Camp.  
14 Conditions as previously described. In Kuching Gaol  
15 prisoners awaiting trial were forced to sit at attention  
16 from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and were not allowed to talk to  
17 one another. The food was insufficient, consisting of  
18 8 oz. of rice and 2 spoonful of vegetables daily. The  
19 cells were alive with bugs and lice. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410  
20 Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446-7)

21 Sec. 1,2(d),3,5(a) & (d) (d) Kuala Belat Camp. Conditions  
22 as previously described. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

23 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a)(c)(f), & 5(a) (e) Sanda-  
24 kan Camp. Conditions as previously described. From July  
25 1942 to July 1943, about 30 men died from malnutrition

diseases and dysentery. (Ex. 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp.  
1 13404-24 and STICPEWICH pp. 13355-7)

2 4. Burma and Siam.

3 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

4 Sec. 1 & 4(a) (a) Sept. 43. 7 British officers and one  
5 W/O brought into Kanburi Camp and beaten into unrecog-  
6 nizable masses, two of them being beaten to death.  
7 (Ex. 1570 at p. 13078)

8 Sec. 12 (b) Sept. 43. 30 Kilo Camp - Burmese beaten  
9 almost to death and then executed by shooting. (Ex.  
10 1536 at p. 12965)

11  
12 (c) Dec. 43. Wilde at request of Kempei Tai at  
13 KANOPAWBUPI gave a written account of sufferings of "F"  
14 Force - K.T. said it would be sent to Bangkok and then  
15 to Tokyo. (Wilde p.5485)

16 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

17 Sec. 3 & 5(a) (a) 80 Kilo Camp. Between 30 July 43 and  
18 30 Aug. 43, 300 sick Australian, American and Dutch POW  
19 in filthy leaky attap huts. These sick men were continu-  
20 ally drenched by the rain. They received only a small  
21 quantity of rice as their only ration on the basis that  
22 as they couldn't work they were sent to the camp to die.  
23 Only medical supplies were those procured by barter. From  
24 2 to 6 died daily. (Ex. 1562 at p. 13057)  
25

1 Sec. 1 & 5 (a) (b) 105 Kilo Camp. Between July and Dec,  
2 43 same conditions as previously described. 158 deaths  
3 took place in a camp strength of 2000-2500. (Ex. 1563  
4 at p. 13058)

5 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3 & 5(a) (c) Kinsioka No. 1  
6 Jungle Camp. Up to 20 July 43 similar conditions to those  
7 previously described continued - POW suffered from malaria  
8 dysentery, cholera and malnutrition. There were practi-  
9 cally no medical supplies. Of 730 POW 48 died and 400  
10 were evacuated on account of sickness. POW on work par-  
11 ties were beaten by railway engineers. Many suffered  
12 from foot rot and had to crawl back to camp at night but  
13 were not allowed to stop working. Clothes of POW were  
14 in rags and they had no footwear. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

15 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) (d) Kinsiok Camp. 20-23rd July 43 -  
16 POW worked from daylight to dark to get railway line  
17 finished - sick were driven out of hospital by punching  
18 and beatings and compelled to work - dysentery and cholera  
19 raging - 7 deaths from latter in 3 days - camp was a sea  
20 of mud. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

21 Sec. 2(a)(b)&5(a) (e) Kluanklai Camp. 24 July 43 -  
22 malaria, beri beri and malnutrition but food improved -  
23 had to construct own camp but after some weeks in rain  
24 succeeded in doing this - sick men were forced to work -  
25 work was of an unnecessarily dangerous nature and 6 POW

1 were killed in a landslide. Had 1000 men in July but  
2 only 98 left in December, majority having had to be  
3 evacuated owing to sickness. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)  
4 Sec. 3 & 5 (a) (f) Chungkai Sick Camp. 18 May 1943 to  
5 Jan. 1944 - Average strength 8000 POW who had been sent  
6 down from railways through sickness - 1400 died from  
7 injuries received at work, ill-treatment by guards,  
8 tropical ulcer, beri beri and pellagra. Medical supplies  
9 nil. Bandages - six 2" bandages per month to dress  
10 2000 tropical ulcers. No medical instruments - surgery  
11 done with a carving knife and a hacksaw. (Ex. 1566  
12 at p. 13070)

13 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c) & (e),5(a) &(d) (g) Sungkrai Camp -  
14 Conditions similar to those previously described pre-  
15 vailed up to 12 Sept. 1943. (Ex. 1569 at p.13074)

16 Sec. 12. (h) Upper Koncuita Camp. Coolie camp - Oct.  
17 1943 - strength 2500-2750, sick 1200 daily, deaths 382.  
18 (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

19 Sec. 12. (i) Niki Bridge Building Camp. 1500-2000  
20 coolies died in 6 months. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

21 Sec. 12. (j) Wanyei Hospital Camp. Average coolie  
22 patients 1500, maximum 3000 in Sept. 1943 - camp grossly  
23 overcrowded, patients had to lie in open. Patients fre-  
24 quently ill-treated. 600-700 died in Sept. 1943. 4000  
25 died here in a year. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

1 Sec. 12 (k) Kinsayoke Hospital - Consisted of tents  
 2 with bare ground as floor. When it was thought patients  
 3 would not recover they were put in attap lean-tos with-  
 4 out food or water or medical supplies. Hospital in  
 5 charge of 2nd class Jap. private. 2000 deaths in 15  
 6 months. Coolie patients. (Ex. 1575 at p. 13087)

7 Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5(a) (1) Kilo 55. Hospital was an aban-  
 8 doned working camp and consisted of eight leaky bamboo  
 9 attap huts - no latrine facilities so they had to be dug  
 10 alongside huts - patients suffering from ulcers, dysentery,  
 11 malaria and malnutrition diseases - drugs, food and medi-  
 12 cal equipment grossly inadequate - surgery had to be per-  
 13 formed with knife, 2 pairs of artery forceps and a carpen-  
 14 ter's saw. 120 leg amputations had to be performed in a  
 15 6 ft. x 8 ft. bamboo lean-to - daily beatings administered  
 16 to patients by Japanese - 330 died out of 1600 in six  
 17 months - deaths could have been avoided by adequate  
 18 feeding and drugs - protests made unavailingly to Jap  
 19 HQ at Thambuyzat - Jap. guards were strong and healthy.  
 20 (Coates p.11414-11433)

21 Sec. 1,3&5(a) (m) Kilo 50 Camp. Conditions worse than at  
 22 Kilo 55 - as a result of cholera on march from Siam 700  
 23 out of 1800 members of H and F Forces died within 2 or 3  
 24 months. (Coates p.11429) Japs were much better fed.  
 25 (Coates p. 11,478)

1 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3&5(a) (i) Kilo 60 Camp. By  
2 Dec 43 of 800 odd men in William's Force over 200 had  
3 died of cholera and other diseases. Grossly inadequate  
4 medical supplies. POW had little clothing and were al-  
5 ways wet - hours of work were long - 6 a.m. to midnight  
6 seven days a week. POW were dying of exhaustion; several  
7 were found dead in their huts each morning until Oct. 43.  
8 POW were beaten with bamboos, rifle butts and hammers  
9 to make them work faster. (Williams p. 13003)

10 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - Witness was told by HAMADA,  
11 Chief P.O.W. Admin. Dept. in July 43 that he had given  
12 instructions that treatment of POW be improved on Burma  
13 Thailand Ry. which he had just inspected. (Witness INADA  
14 p. 27439-41)

15 5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

16 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

17 Sec. 1 & 12 (a) Sept. 43. At Foelic, Halmaheira, one  
18 native was beheaded and another bayoneted to death by  
19 the Japanese, both without trial. (Ex. 1815 at p. 13926)

20 Sec. 1 & 5(a) (b) 1 Oct. 43. At Pomala, Celebes, a  
21 seriously wounded Australian flier was operated on and  
22 his leg amputated without anaesthetic; he was then placed  
23 on a stretcher in the middle of the road in the rain for  
24 the night; he died within a few hours. (Ex. 1807 at p.  
25 13916)



(2) POW and Internment Camp.

1 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a)(c),5(a)(d)&8(e) (a) Mac-  
2 assar POW Camp. Same conditions as previously described.  
3 (Ex. 1804, 1805 at pp.13866-7)

4 Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b)5(a) & 12. (b) Teling Internment Camp,  
5 Menado. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex,  
6 1810 at p. 13920)

7 Sec. 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (c) Military Prison, Menado. Over-  
8 crowded conditions. Sick man not given food for 2 or 3  
9 days. Prisoners died from dysentery, beri beri and star-  
10 vation. Beatings a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1813 at p.  
11 13923)

12 Sec. 1 & 12 (d) Aermadedi Women's Internment Camp, Men-  
13 ado. Food insufficient, beri beri rampant - 28 of  
14 approximately 340 died of it. The sick were not allowed  
15 to go to hospital except in the case of 2 women who both  
16 died there. Medical supplies very poor. Malaria was  
17 prevalent. There were no visits from Red Cross represen-  
18 tatives. The water supply was very poor - no running  
19 water and water had to be carried in buckets by the women  
20 They also buried the dead after digging the graves and  
21 also dug the latrines. Medical supplies insufficient.  
22 Severe beatings occurred regularly. When internees were  
23 found outside the compound, looking for food, they were  
24 whipped or beaten up, and quite often forced to stand in  
25

the sun for long hours. (Ex. 1812 at p. 13922)

1 Sec. 5(a) (e) Kockku Camp, Halmaheiras. Medical supplies  
2 and treatment withheld, even during dysentery epidemics.  
3 (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

4 6. China other than Hong Kong.

5 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

6 Sec. 1,4(a)&6 12 Nov. 43. At Yochow, a captured American  
7 airman upon refusing to give any information was  
8 beaten, given the water treatment, handcuffed and paraded  
9 through the village for public ridicule. (Ex. 1902  
10 at p. 14184)

11 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

12 Sec. 1,3,5(a)8(a)&12 (a) Bridge House, Shanghai. Same  
13 conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p.14165)

14 Sec. 2(a),3,5(a),8(d) & (e) (b) Mukden Prison Camp.

15 Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1905, 1906  
16 at pp. 14187-8 and Ex. 1912, 1913 at pp. 14192-3)

17 Sec. 3,4(a),5(a), & 12. (c) Haiphong Road Camp.

18 Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1888 at  
19 p. 14158 and Ex. 1893, 1894 at pp. 14165-6)

20 Sec. 3 & 5(a) (d) Camp "C" Yangchow. Same conditions as  
21 previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

22 Sec. 3,5(a) (e) Pootung Internment Camp. Same condi-  
23 tions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165,  
24 Ex. 1904 at p. 14186 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)  
25

1 Sec. 2(a),3,5(a)&8(e) (f) Kiang Wan Prison Camp.

2 Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1907 at  
3 p. 14188, Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at p. 14195)

4 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re para. (b) MUKDEN - Red

5 Cross inspection 11 Nov. 43 hygiene & sanitation good -  
6 154 deaths in 1 year - food & clothing adequate - general  
7 conditions satisfactory. (Ex. 3096 & 3136 at p. 27679  
8 & 27917)

9 7. FORMOSA.

10 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

11 Nil.

12 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

13 Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a)(d),&6(c) (a) Karenko POW  
14 Camp. Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1629 at  
15 p. 13208)

16 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e),3,4(a)&5(a) (b) Kinkaseki POW Camp.  
17 Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at  
18 pp. 13210-24) Until April 1944 no medical orderlies were  
19 allowed in the mine and the injured men remained in the  
20 mine, their broken limbs and wounds unattended, until  
21 the work party returned to the camp. (Ex. 1631 at pp.  
22 13224)

23 Sec. 1,3,4(a),6(b) (c) Shirikawa POW Camp. En route to  
24 this camp in June 1943 prisoners were in open trucks and  
25 at every level crossing and station the train slowed down

1 and proceeded amidst the laughs and jeers of the civilian  
 2 population including schoolchildren. Food inadequate  
 3 and insufficient. Beatings a common occurrence - high  
 4 ranking officers beaten. Sanitation particularly poor  
 5 and unhygienic - frequent complaints about the sanitation  
 6 resulted in American and British colonels having to empty  
 7 latrines with open buckets. Officers compelled to do  
 8 heavy work. Officers frequently placed in solitary  
 9 confinement for trivial offences without trial. (Brig. Black  
 10 burn p. 11555-7)

11 8. French Indo-China.

12 Nil.

13 9. Hainan Island.

14 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

15 Sec. 1 & 12 17 July 43. 120 Chinese from coolie camp  
 16 were bayoneted to death without trial. As the Japanese  
 17 had been unable to find out who was running "dope" in the  
 18 coolie camp they had picked their victims at random. (Ex  
 19 1625, 1626 at pp. 13203-5)

20 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

21 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a) & 5(a) (c) POW Camps.

22 Conditions similar to those previously described except  
 23 that daily ration of rice had dropped to 350 grams. The  
 24 men without boots had to work in bare feet. (Ex 1624,  
 25 1625 at pp. 13201-3)

1 Sec. 1 & 12 (b) Coolie Camp. Conditions as previously  
2 described. (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)

3 10. Hong Kong.

4 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

5 Sec. 1,4(a) (a) About June 43. At Argyle Camp, an officer  
6 POW who had been trying to contact outside agents, was  
7 detected and taken to Stanley Prison. He was badly  
8 beaten up and in due course shot. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

9 Sec. 1,4(a) (b) 29 Nov. 43: An Indian officer who had  
10 opposed the Japanese in trying to undermine the loyalty  
11 of Indian troops, was taken to Stanley Gaol where he was  
12 treated with great brutality and then beheaded. (Ex. 1606  
13 at p. 13181)

14 Sec. 1. (c) 18 Dec. 43. At Shamshuipo Camp, 2 British  
15 officers who tried to effect a wholesale escape, were dis-  
16 covered, tortured, tried and shot. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

18 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,5(a)(d)&8(e) (a) Shamshuipo  
19 POW Camp. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
20 1603 at p. 13177, EX.1605 at p. 13180 and BARNETT at  
21 13137)

22 Sec. 3 & 5(a) (b) Argyle Street POW Camp. Same condi-  
23 tions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

24 Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b)(c)&5(a) (c) Bowen Road Military Hospi-  
25 tal. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1608

at p. 13183)

1                    11. Japan.

2                    (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

3 Sec. 1,3 & 4(a) (a) About 23 Dec. 43. At Fukuoka No. 1  
4 17 Camp, a U.S. Corporal was confined in the guardhouse,  
5 on a charge of theft, without food or water for approx-  
6 imately 35 days, at the end of which period he died of  
7 starvation. His weight at death was estimated at 55  
8 pounds; his normal weight was about 170 pounds. (Ex. 191  
9 at p. 14197)

10 Sec. 1,4(a) & 5(a) (b) Nov. 43. At H.Q. Prison Camp,  
11 Osaka, a POW suffering from pneumonia with a temperature  
12 of 104° was forced to get out of his bunk and stand at  
13 attention, whereupon he was knocked down for not salut-  
14 ing properly. Although it was very cold outside he was  
15 then put in the back of a truck and driven to the hospi-  
16 tal where he died about 3 hours later. (Ex. 1936 at p.  
17 14236)

18 Sec. 1,2(b)&5(a) (c) Winter 43. At HQ Prison Camp,  
19 Osaka, a POW who was ill with influenza was forced to  
20 work and died 24 hours later due to exposure. (Ex. 1936  
21 at p.14236)

22 Sec. 5(a) &(d) (d) 31 Dec 43: At Hakodate No. 1  
23 a POW who had acute osteomyelitis, required an immediate  
24 operation. The Allied medical officer asked that he be  
25

1 taken to a local hospital but the Japanese refused per-  
2 mission. He was also refused the necessary surgical  
3 instruments to perform the operation himself, and the  
4 POW died 3 days later. (Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)

5 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

6 Sec. 1 & 4(a) (a) Ofuna Naval Prison. Same conditions  
7 as previously described. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)

8 Sec. 1,2(a)(c),3,4(a)(c),&5(a) (b) H.Q. Prison Camp,  
9 Osaka. Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936  
10 at p. 14236)

11 Sec. 2(c) & (d) (c) Motoyama POW Camp. Conditions as  
12 previously described. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)

13 Sec. 2(a) & (e) (d) Camp D1, Yokoyama. Conditions as  
14 previously described. (Ex. 1942, at p. 14246 and Ex.  
15 1948 at p. 14253)

16 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e),3,&5(a) (e) Umeda Bunsho POW Camp,  
17 Osaka. Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946,1947  
18 at pp. 14251-2)

19 Sec. 1,2(b)(e),3,4(a) & 5(a) (f) Camp 4, Fukuoka. Condi-  
20 tions as previously described. Severe beatings continued  
21 to be regular occurrences, and the Japanese C.O. of the  
22 camp made no attempt to correct the bad conditions. (Ex.  
23 1951 at p. 14257)

24 Sec. 1,3,4(a),5(a)(d),8(e) (g) Camp 5D, Kawasaki. Con-  
25 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1926 at p. 14223)

and Ex. 1952 at p. 14258)

1 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a) & (d) (h) Hakodate  
2 No. 1 Camp Conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
3 1920 at p. 14203) Food continued to be inadequate and  
4 medical supplies practically nil. Clothing poor, sani-  
5 tation bad. Prisoners were compelled to sign hundreds  
6 of chits for medicines which had not been issued and  
7 which the Japanese sold or gave away. (Ex. 1950 at p.  
8 14255)

9 Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a) & (d) (i) Kobe Camp No. 3.  
10 Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1937 at p.  
11 14239) Severe beatings continued to be a regular occur-  
12 rence. One prisoner was beaten across the face with a  
13 rubber-soled boot for three-quarters of an hour. (Ex.  
14 1931 at p. 14231)

15 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a)5(a)(d),8(e) (j) Orio  
16 POW Camp. Conditions as previously described. In win-  
17 ter the cold was intense and the blankets supplied were  
18 insufficient; there were a number of cases of pneumonia  
19 and 5 or 6 Australians died from it. American Red Cross  
20 parcels were sent to the camp, but most of the contents  
21 were stolen by Japanese guards. Because of the contin-  
22 ued shortage of medical supplies there were a number  
23 of deaths. (Ex. 1944 at p. 14248)  
24  
25



Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e),3 & 4(a) (k) Camp 17, Fukuoka.

1 Beatings and torture a daily occurrence. The sick were  
2 forced to do heavy work at the mines. Regardless of  
3 efforts to promote sanitation in the prisoners' area,  
4 the Jap guard detachment permitted uncovered latrines  
5 and garbage to exist in their own area, making it impos-  
6 sible to control sanitation. During the winter there  
7 was no way of heating the barracks or hospital building.  
8 One prisoner had to have both feet amputated as a result  
9 of torture. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p.  
10 14229)  
11

12 Sec. 1 & 4(a) (l) Kamioka POW Camp. Severe beatings  
13 and torture, consisting of burning punk placed on vari-  
14 ous parts of the body, inflicted on the prisoners. (Ex.  
15 1927 at p. 14224)

16 Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e)3,4(a),5(a)&8(e) (m) Naoetsu POW Camp.

17 Food and clothing insufficient. Frequent beatings.  
18 In the winter when snow was sometimes 5 feet deep some  
19 prisoners had to work in bare feet, though there were  
20 300 or 400 pairs of Red Cross boots in the camp which  
21 the Japanese refused to issue. In about September or  
22 October 1943 the camp was visited by the accused Gen.  
23 DOHIHARA, Kenji. Conditions at that time were bad, the  
24 men had lost weight and were in a pitiable condition,  
25 the camp was infested with lice, bugs and other vermin,

1 the latrines were crawling with maggots, and men were  
2 dying of malnutrition. DOHIHARA made a routine inspec-  
3 tion of camp quarters, and the sick men and officers  
4 who were in camp; the camp had been cleaned thoroughly  
5 10 or 15 times before his visit. No change in condi-  
6 tions resulted from his visit. (Chisholm p. 14271-5)

7 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re para. (e) above, Comd.  
8 Osaka P.O.W. Camp in Sept. 43 instructed that private  
9 punishment be not inflicted on POW and that they be  
10 given as much food as possible. (EX. 3117 at p. 27826-7)  
11 re para. (m) above - See Witness SUZUKI (p. 27201-27)

12 12. Java.

13 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

14 Sec. 1 & 12. (a) Oct. 1, 1943. Dr. H.E. Boissevain,  
15 Mayor of Semarang, was arrested by the Kempei Tai and  
16 taken to the jail at Djornatan. He denied the charges  
17 of having served as a spy and was beaten with a bamboo,  
18 a dog whip and constantly pummeled. After three hours  
19 of torture he was placed in a separate cell and endured  
20 solitary confinement from 9 Oct. 43 until Jan. 31, 1945.  
21 He was tortured and beaten day after day, even whilst  
22 in hospital. (Ex. 1747 at p. 13676)

23 (b) July 43. The torture of members of the  
24 underground organization by the Kempei Tai at Buitenzorg  
25 continued as previously described. (Ex. 1749, 1750 at

pp 13682-3)

1 Sec. 1 & 12 (c) Nov. 43: Mrs. van Waveren was severely  
2 tortured at the Kempei Tai, Tandjong Prock. She was  
3 beaten with a bamboo; prodded on all parts of the body.  
4 This torture was continued again and again in an endeavour  
5 to make her admit knowledge of some revolvers. She died  
6 under the most miserable conditions. (Ex. 1756 at p. 13697  
7

8 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

9 Sec. 1.3,4(a)&5(a) (a) L.O.G. Camp, Bandoeng. Conditions  
10 as previously described. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

11 Sec. 3 (b) Camp No. 5, Tjimahi. This camp was under the  
12 same authorities as the Bandoeng Camps and the food was  
13 still very poor. Japanese inspected the camp and received  
14 complaints but nothing was done to relieve the situation.  
15 (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

16 13. New Britain.

17 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

18 Sec. 1,4(a),5(a) (a) 9 Oct. 43. At Kerevat a Chinese POW  
19 was shot because he was too ill to work. (Ex. 1861 at p.  
20 14118)

21 Sec. 1,4(a),5(a) (b) 2 Nov 43. A Chinese was shot because  
22 he was too ill to work at Karaveat Aerodrome. (Ex. 1862  
23 at p. 14119)

24 Sec. 1 & 12. (c) August 43. At Tobera Airfield, a Japan-  
25 ese hit a native on the head with a plank. The native

1 retaliated and punched the Japanese. The native and  
2 four others were tied up and struck on the head with  
3 a mallet. All five, including two still alive, were  
4 buried. (Ex. 1867, 1868 at pp. 14124-5)

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(?) POW and Internment Camps.

Rabaul.

1  
2 Sec. 1,3,4(a) &5(a) Conditions were very overcrowded.  
3 POW were quartered in a small wood building and they  
4 slept on the floor. Food consisted of about a coffee  
5 cup three-quarters full of rice and half a cup of soup,  
6 three times a day. Beating of prisoners was common for  
7 the slightest infraction of the rules and many times  
8 for no reason at all. The beatings were often rather  
9 severe and Japanese used bamboo clubs, bayonet cases,  
10 belts, their fists and ramrods from their rifles.  
11 There was no American medical officer at the camp and  
12 the Japanese furnished practically no medical attention.  
13 There were 64 Allied prisoners at the camp; 40 of these  
14 were reported by the Japanese as having been killed by  
15 bombing while being transported to another camp, 17  
16 died of starvation, beri beri and dystentery, there were  
17 only 6 Allied prisoners alive on liberation. (Ex. 1865  
18 at p. 14121)

20 14. New Guinea.

21 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

22 Sec. 1,4(a) & 12 (a) Oct. 43. At Aitape an Australian  
23 POW and two Ambonese natives were executed by beheading.  
24 (Ex. 1848 at p. 14098)

25 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

But.

1 Sec. 1,2(a) (b) (e); 4(a),5(a) (d). In December, Ameri-  
 2 can aircraft began to bomb the locality daily. Japane-  
 3 ese refused to allow the POW to mark the camp. While  
 4 air raids were on the men were put to work on the air-  
 5 field. POW officers complained about this, but it was  
 6 of no use. The Japanese would run for cover, but the  
 7 POW were not permitted to move. If any O/R or officer  
 8 fled for cover, they were severely beaten. During an air  
 9 attack five men were killed and 10 wounded and they were  
 10 given no treatment or food and were taken to a Jap  
 11 hospital where several of them were killed by some in-  
 12 jection of poison. Food was totally inadequate and 4  
 13 biscuits and 5 ounces boiled rice per day was the ration.  
 14 At this camp 160 men died out of 350. (Ex. 1837 at  
 15 p. 14080)

17 15. Singapore and Malaya.

18 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

19 Sec. 1 & 12 (a) June 43 4 Chinese who had arrived in  
 20 good condition at Outram Road Gaol on May 10, 43 and were  
 21 kept chained down in their cells, died as a result of  
 22 beatings and malnutrition. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

23 Sec. 1,3,4(f),5(a) (b) 10 July 43. Australian prisoner  
 24 Allen died of starvation in Outram Road Gaol. For last  
 25 fortnight before his death he could not move; guards

1 would leave his food in a corner of cell where he could  
2 not reach it. His corpse weighed 56 lbs. (Ex. 1513 .  
3 p. 12914)

4 Sec. 1 & 12 (c) 1 Aug. 43. Mrs. Kathigasu taken to  
5 Ipoh Police Station on charges of supplying food, medicine  
6 and treatment to anti-Japanese. Tortured for 3½ months  
7 including water cure, burning with hot irons, beatings,  
8 etc.. (Ex. 1533 at p. 12961)

9 Sec. 1 & 12 (d) Oct. 43. Chinese middle-aged woman  
10 (OOI KEH HONG) tortured, burnt and dragged behind a  
11 motor bike by Japanese M.P's at Penang. (Ex. 1531, 1532  
12 at pp 12958-60)

13 Sec. 1 & 12 (e) Oct. 43. 56 civil internees taken from  
14 Changi Civilian Internment Camp to Japanese Military  
15 Police centres at Singapore for interrogation for alleged  
16 espionage. There they were caged and tortured over a  
17 period of months. Tortures included water, electric  
18 torture, burning and flogging. 12 died of sickness on  
19 account of appalling treatment and conditions of detentior  
20 one was executed and one died from torture and a fall  
21 caused in an attempt to commit suicide. (Ex. 1519,1520,  
22 1521 at pp 12935-45)

23 Sec. 1 & 12 (f) 26 Nov 43. 7 Eurasians were beheaded  
24 at Outram Road Gaol for giving news to people interned  
25 in Changi Camp. (Ex. 1511 at p. 12912)

1 Sec. 1,4(a) (g) Australian Hatfield executed at Outram  
2 Road Gaol for alleged espionage. (Ex. 1511 at p 12912  
3 and Ex. 1513 at p 12914)

4 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

5 (a) Changi Civilian Internment Camps.

6 Sec. 3. Former conditions of overcrowding and underfeed-  
7 ing continued. (Wilde p. 5359, 5695. Ex. 1521 at  
8 p 12945)

9 (b) Changi POW Camp.

10 Sec. 1,2(a)(c)(d)(e),3 & 5(a) Previously described con-  
11 ditions continued. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)

12 (c) Roberts Barracks.

13 Sec. 3 & 5(a) A large portion of "F" Force returned from  
14 Burma-Thailand Railway in Dec. 1943 suffering from gross  
15 attacks of beri beri, malaria, tropical ulcers and gross  
16 debility. Average loss of weight 70 to 80 lbs. a man.  
17 80 per cent of men had to be admitted immediately to  
18 hospital. On account of lack of beds many of the men  
19 had to lie on bare boards or concrete floors. Food and  
20 medical supplies inadequate. Men lacked clothing but  
21 Japs refused to supply it. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

22 (d) Outram Road Gaol.

23 Sec. 1,3,4(f), 5(a) & (d) Prisoners covered with septic  
24 scabies and suffering from beri beri and dysentery.

25 Daily ration 8 oz. rice, a little soup and an occasional



1 fishhead. All hopelessly undernourished. Medicine and  
 2 medical treatment refused. Prisoners went insane and  
 3 received no treatment but were merely locked in the same  
 4 cell as sane prisoners. (Ex. 1511 at p. 12921)

5 DEFENSE EVIDENCE - re (a) and (b) above - POW  
 6 housed in clean wooden barracks - compound comfortable.  
 7 POW contented with treatment but discontented with food.  
 8 (EX 3312 at p. 30217 & EX 1513 at p. 12914)

9 16. Solomons, Gilberts, Nauru and Ocean Islands

10 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

11 Sec. 1 & 4(a) Dec. 43. 2 American airmen who had come  
 12 down in the sea near Bougainville were beheaded. (Ex,  
 13 1875 at p. 14131)

14 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

15 Nil.

16 17. Sumatra.

17 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

18 Sec. 1,4(a) & 12 (a) July 43. Palembang - Many POW and  
 19 civilians arrested and tortured by Kempai Tai to induce  
 20 them to confess that they had taken part in a plot to stir  
 21 up Ambonese. Three confessed under torture and were sent  
 22 to prison. 80 Ambonese were executed without trial.  
 23 (Ringer, p. 13601)

24 Sec. 1,4(a) & 12 (b) August 43. At Shibolga, North  
 25 West Sumatra, the prisoners were beaten, tortured so that

1 injuries resulted, the water test applied and exposure  
2 of a naked victim to the local population. (Ex. 1774  
3 at p. 13811)

4 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

5 (a) Men's Civilian Camp - Palembang.

6 Sec. 3 & 5(a) Accommodation consisted of bamboo huts,  
7 which accommodated 50 to 60 people. No medical supplies  
8 were issued. The rice ration was gradually cut down  
9 over a period of several months until in the end it was  
10 one cup of uncooked rice per person per day. Work con-  
11 sisted of camp duties only at this time. There were  
12 about 500 to 600 people in this camp. (Sister Bullwinkel  
13 p. 13467)

14 (b) Kertopati - Kempai Tai - Palembang.

15 Sec. 1,3,4(a)(f) The cells were no larger than 2 x 4  
16 metres and prisoners were packed in one next to the  
17 other. Hygienic conditions were extremely bad. Food  
18 was inadequate and consisted of white rice and a few  
19 slices of cucumber three times a day. Daily each prison-  
20 er was beaten with a stick, a horsewhip or a rope. There  
21 were several special torture chambers and the lightest  
22 treatment was standing in the sun for the whole day. Men  
23 so punished received food only in the morning. (Ex. 1777  
24 at p. 12814)

25 (c) Palembang Camp.

1 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a) Accommodations in  
2 schools in slum area - inadequate sanitation - 6 seats  
3 to 100 POW - no bedding or mosquito nets - malaria in-  
4 fested area - hospital consisted of attap huts - no  
5 medical equipment or drugs - malaria and dysentery pre-  
6 valent - sick ranged from 25 per cent to 60 per cent -  
7 food inadequate, 500-700 grams of rice - all prisoners  
8 including officers had to work - non-workers and sick on  
9 half rations - POW engaged on military projects such as  
10 construction of airstrips and anti-aircraft battery and  
11 searchlight sites - heavy manual labour 7 hours a day in  
12 **tropical** sun - half day holiday per week but it had to  
13 be utilized for digging graves etc. - sick had to work  
14 to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work harder -  
15 complaints by officers about treatment of men resulted  
16 in their being beaten - POW beaten into unconsciousness  
17 punishment administered without trial and consisted of  
18 beatings, torture and confinement in small cages - mass  
19 punishment for individual offences. (Ringer p. 13557-  
20 13586)  
21

22 (d) Padang Camp & Medan Camp.

23 Except for accommodation conditions similar to Palenbang  
24 (Ringer p. 13557-13586)

25 18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1 Sec. 12 Portuguese civilians interned received in-  
 2 sufficient food resulting in many deaths. No medical  
 3 supplies. (Ex. 1789 at p. 13834)

4 (b) Dilli Gaol.

5 Sec. 4(a) Prisoners beaten and tortured during interro-  
 6 gation. (Ex. 1795 at p. 13844)

7 19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Sec. 1,4(a) (a) 7 Oct. 43. Wake Island - 96 POW exe-  
 10 cuted by machine gun fire on orders of Admiral SAKIBARA  
 11 because Japanese feared that American forces would invade  
 12 island. (Stewart p. 14926-31, Ex. 2036A,B,C at pp.  
 13 14973.)

14 Sec. 1,4(a) (b) 13 Oct. 43 Wake Island - Sole remain-  
 15 ing POW executed personally by Admiral SAKIBARA. (Stewart  
 16 p. 14930, Ex. 2036 A.B.C at pp. 14973)

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

18 Nil

19 DIVISION 5 - 1st. January 44 to 30 June 44

20 Indictment Ref.      Subject  
 21 to App "D"

22 1. Ambon Island Group.

23 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

24 Nil.

25 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

1 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)&(e),3,4(a)&5(a) (a) Tantoy Barracks:

2 Conditions similar to those last previously described  
3 except that during this period rice ration fell to 8  
4 ozs. a day, (van Nooten 13945-7)

5 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(e)3&5(a) (b) Haroekoe POW Camp:

6 Conditions as previously described except that in May  
7 1944, Japs, permitted POW's to construct effective sani-  
8 tary latrines. By this time 300 POW had died. (Ex. 1825  
9 at p. 14056)

10 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3&5(a) (c) Liang POW Camp:

11 Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1827 at  
12 p. 14059)

13 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

14 Nil.

15 3. Borneo.

16 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

17 Sec. 1 & 12 (a) 13 Feb. 1944: In retaliation for a re-  
18 volt against the Japanese, 58 male Suluks from Mantanani  
19 (near Jesselton) were arrested and killed by torture or  
20 starvation in Jesselton Prison. (Ex. 1659, 1660, 1661  
21 at pp. 13322-37)

22 Sec. 1 & 12 (b) 15 Feb. 1944: At Mantanani, the Jap-  
23 anese machine-gunned the Suluks, including women, and  
24 subsequently killed the wounded. Following this 25 women  
25 and 4 children were massacred. The Japanese then burned

the village and destroyed the boats. (Ex. 1659,1660,1661  
1 at pp 13322-37)

2 Sec. 1 & 12 (c) March 1944: 8 or 9 Suluks, two of  
3 whom were men, the remainder women and children, the  
4 youngest a baby-in-arms were captured on the mainland  
5 near Jesselton, kept in prison for 6 weeks and then exe-  
6 cuted. Only 125 of 430 Suluks survived, as a result of  
7 the various killings. (Ex. 1659 at p. 13322)

8 Sec. 1 & 12 (d) Feb. or March 1944: All males over 12  
9 years of age, numbering 37, on the island of Dinawan  
10 were arrested and taken to Jesselton Prison. None of  
11 these 37 survived. The women and children were removed  
12 to another island where 30 percent of them died as a re-  
13 sult of the conditions. Of an original population of 120  
14 ,nly 54 remained, all of them women and children.  
15 (Ex. 1663, 1664 at pp 13340-1)

16 Sec. 1 & 12 (e) About March 1944: All males who could  
17 be found on the island of Sulug, were arrested, taken to  
18 Jesselton, and all 29 perished. About 40 women and  
19 children were removed to North Boreno where 25 died from  
20 hunger and disease during forced labour. Only 59 sur-  
21 vived out of the original population of 114 on the island  
22 (Ex. 1659 at p. 13322)

23 Sec. 1 & 12 (f) About March 1944: On the 2 islands of  
24 Udar all male adults were arrested and put to death. 45  
25

1 women and children were removed to North Borneo where 11  
2 died. Only 35 out of an original population of 64 on  
3 the islands, survived, including only 2 adult males.  
4 (Ex. 1659 at p. 13322)

5 Sec. 1 & 12 (g) Jan or Feb 1944: About 170 Chinese  
6 and other prisoners were taken from Jesselton Gaol and  
7 executed. (Ex. 1660 at p. 13322)

8 Sec. 1 & 12 (h) Early 1944: At Kota Belud Gaol, 8  
9 Binadens - 2 men, 5 women and 1 child, were beaten over  
10 a period of about 4 weeks and then shot by machine-gun.  
11 (Ex. 1662 at p. 13338)

12 Sec. 1.4(a)(d) (i) Feb. 1944: At Marakan 4 Dutch men  
13 who attempted to escape, were recaptured about 10 days  
14 later beheaded. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

15 Sec. 1 & 12 (j) June 1944: At Bandjermasin, Martinus  
16 Brahim was arrested because of suspected anti-Japanese  
17 feelings. Before and during the interrogation he was  
18 brutally tortured in various ways. (Ex. 1695 at  
19 p. 13512)

20 Sec. 1 & 12 (k) June 1944: At Pontianak, some 1340  
21 Chinese, Indonesian and Dutch people who had been arrest-  
22 ed in October 1943 and January 1944 for conspiracy again-  
23 st the Japanese, were murdered, only 63 having been  
24 given a court marial. (Ex. 1696, 1697 at pp. 13514-20)

25 Sec. 1 & 12 (l) June 1944: At Kota Baru, 7 Malay

1 citizens, accused of murder but not tried, were bay-  
2 onetted to death. (Ex. 1700 at p. 13525)

3 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

4 Sec. 1,2(a)(d)&(e)3,5(a) (a) Tarakan Camp: Conditions  
5 as previously described. Conditions under which the men  
6 worked caused the death rate to rise during May, June and  
7 July. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

8 Sec. 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (b) Balikpapan Camp: Conditions as  
9 previously described. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

10 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(d)&(e)3,4(a)(c)(e)&5(a) (c) Kuching Camp:  
11 Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at  
12 pp 13,446-8) At Kuching Gaol conditions continued as  
13 before. No Defending officer was allowed at trials,  
14 and no charge was made before trial and sentence.  
15 (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)

16 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,4(a)(c)(f)&5(a) (d) Sandakan  
17 Camp Conditions as previously described. Rations were  
18 reduced to 5 oz of weevily rice and a small quantity of  
19 tapioca daily in early 1944. Tropical ulcers, beri beri  
20 and dysentery became prevalent. (Sticpewich 13,355-7  
21 and Ex. 1668 at p. 13,420)

22 Sec. 1,2(d)3,5(a)&(d) (e) Kuala Belat: Conditions con-  
23 tinued as before. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13,312-3)

24 Sec. 1 & 12 (f) Jesselton Gaol: Numerous beatings  
25 tortures and hangings of Suluks took place. In May and



1 June 1944, there were 258 men and women in the gaol, all  
2 of whom died from beatings, disease, dehydration and  
3 shooting, Chinese and other local people received the  
4 same treatment as meted out to the Suluks. None of the  
5 Chinese had been given a trial or been allowed to defend  
6 themselves. No medical treatment was made available.  
7 Many died each day as result of floggings and torture.  
8 The only food received was sago. (Ex. 1659,1660 at  
9 pp. 13322-32 and Ex. 1665 at p. 13342)

10 (4) Burma and Siam

11 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

12 Sec. 12 (a) Feb. 44: Chaymonga Coolie Camp: A number  
13 of sick coolies were inoculated by Japanese and died  
14 within a few minutes. In dysentery but coolies were  
15 given brown sugar mixed with deadly poison and died the  
16 next day. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

17 Sec. 12 (b) June 44: Bum Rai - Japs arrested 6 Kachins  
18 and executed them without trial as the Japs alleged that  
19 they were purchasing food for allied troops. (Ex. 1549  
20 at p. 12977)

21 Sec. 1,4(a) (c) June 44: Hopin - Three allied para-  
22 chutists who had been captured by Japanese were executed  
23 w/out trial. Another who had been badly wounded was  
24 given no medical treatment and died. (Ex. 1554 at p.  
25 12986)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

1 Sec 1,3 (a) Tavoy Camp: Internees male and female were  
2 beaten and starved. (Ex. 1555, 1557 at p. 12991 and Ex.  
3 1558 at pp. 12993-4)

4 Sec 1,2(a)(b)&(e)3,5(a) (b) Tamarkan Camp: Sited with-  
5 in 150 yards of 2 bridges and within 200 yards of an  
6 Ack Ack battery. POW Camp was not marked as such in  
7 spite of repeated requests - bombs and ack ack shrapnel  
8 frequently fell in the camp resulting in numerous pri-  
9 soners being killed and injured. On one occasion 18  
10 POW were thus killed. POW were beaten and ill treated.  
11 Sick compelled to work on railway maintenance. (Lloyd  
12 13037) Ex. 1572 at p. 13081 and Ex. 1580 at p. 13098)

13 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3 and 5(a) (c) 105 Kilo Camp:  
14 Part of Williams Force retained until May 44 to maintain  
15 railway and provide fuel. Conditions similar to those  
16 in other camps of Williams Force (E.g. 60 Kilo Camp)  
17 but food was worse - rice and peddy melons. (Williams  
18 13011)

19 Sec 1,3,5(a) (d) Nakompaton: The residual serious sick  
20 from Burma-Siam Railway other than F and H Force were  
21 hospitalised here from Jan 44 onwards. 8000 in camp by  
22 March - ten medical orderlies and 3 POW doctors for 1000  
23 patients - hospital consisted of bamboo huts with wooden  
24 floors - food ration was cut to 1/2 to 1/3rd. of that  
25

1 given a healthy POW - no beds, bedding or other hospital  
 2 appurtenances until May 44 when a small quantity was  
 3 received - no drugs were supplied - transfusion of blood  
 4 and secretions from convalescing prisoners to sick  
 5 prisoners had to take place of drugs - patients medical  
 6 orderlies and doctors were beaten. (Coates 11434 -11440)

7 5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Sec 1 & 12 (a) January 1944: At Paro-Pare Internment  
 10 camp, South West Celebes, an R.C. Priest was thrashed to  
 11 death by the Japanese who considered his action of tramp-  
 12 ing down the ground around plants with bare feet, an in-  
 13 sult to the Japanese Army. (Ex. 1811 at p. 13921)

14 Sec 1 & 12 (b) March 1944: At Lolohata, Halmeheira a  
 15 native was beheaded without trial because he tried to save  
 16 a young female relative from the Japanese. (Ex. 1814  
 17 at p. 13926)

18 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

19 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a)(c) 5(a)(d) & 8(e)

20 Macassar POW Camp: Same conditions as previously de-  
 21 scribed. (Ex. 1804,1805 at pp. 13866-7)

22 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b),5(a)(d) and 12 (b) Teling Internment

23 Camp, Menade: Same conditions as previously described  
 24 in February 1944 dysentery broke out and 10 men died but  
 25 no medicines were supplied by the Japs. 12 men only were