

allowed into the hospital, where most of them died.

(Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

Sec 1,3,4(a) & 5(a) (c) Military Prison, Manado: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1813 at p.13923)

Sec 5(a) (d) Kockku Camp, Halmaheiras: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

Sec 1 & 12 (e) Pare-Paro Internment Camp, S.W.Celebes:

Severe beatings of the internees was a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1811 at p. 13921)

Sec 1 & 12 (f) Aermadedi Women's Internment Camp, Manado:

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1812 at p. 13922)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1,3,4(a)5(a)8(a) and 12. (a) Bridge House, Shanghai:

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p, 14165)

Sec 2(a)3,5(a)8(d) & (e) (b) Mukden Prison Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1905, 1906, at pp 14187-8 and Ex. 1912-1913 at pp. 14192-3)

Sec 3,4(a)5(a)8(e) and 12 (c) Haiphong Road Camp: Conditions as previously described. Red Cross letters written by internees were destroyed by the Japanese.

(Ex. 1893,1894 at pp 14165-6 and Ex. 1888 at p. 14158)

1 Sec 3,5(a) (d) Camp "C" Yangchow: Conditions as pre-  
2 viously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

3 Sec 3,5(a) (e) Pootung Internment Camp: Conditions as  
4 described previously. During 1944 the food ration was  
5 cut by 36 percent. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex: 1904 at  
6 p. 14186 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)

7 Sec. 2(a)3,5(a)8(e) (f) Kiang Wan Prison Camp: Con-  
8 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1907 at p. 14188,  
9 Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at p. 14195)

10 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (g) Shanghai Prison Camp: In Jan. or Feb.  
11 1944, 50 American prisoners, as punishment for trading  
12 their personal effects for money, were stripped, taken  
13 out into the snow, and given the water torture many times.  
14 They were also beaten. (Ex. 1895, 1896 at pp. 14169-71)

15  
16 7. Fermosa.

17 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

18 Nil

19 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

20 Sec 1,2(b)(d)&(e),3,4(a)5(a)&(d)6(c) (a) Karenko POW  
21 Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1629 at  
22 p. 13208)

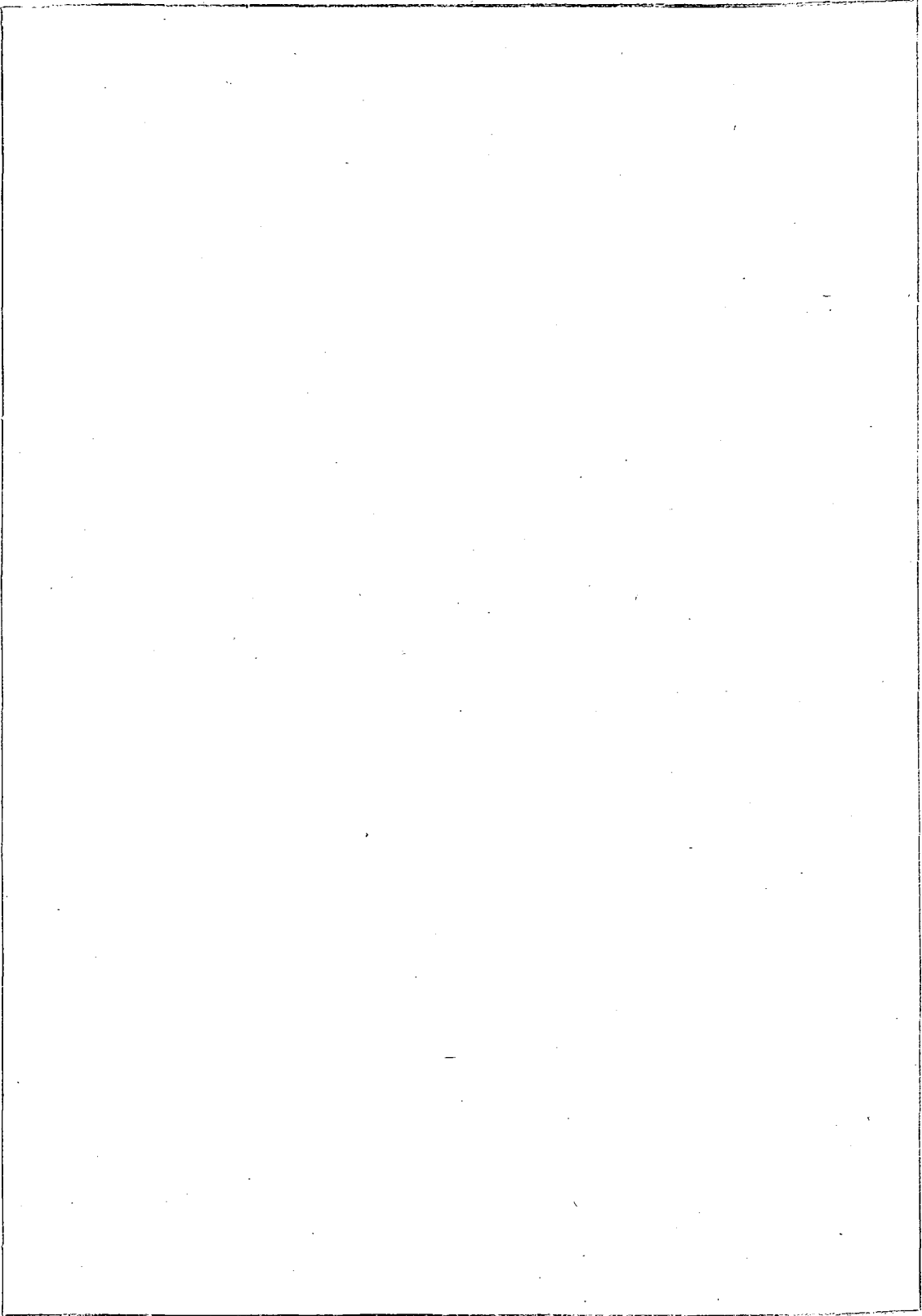
23 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)&(e)3,4(a)5(a) (b) Kinkaseki POW Camp:  
24 Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1640, 1631  
25 at pp 13210-24)

Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e)3,4(a)5(a)8(b)&(d) (c) Shirikawa POW

1 Camp: Conditions as previously described. As a result of  
2 the heavy work one Brig. General who had complained of  
3 feeling sick but was forced to continue working, died in  
4 May 1944. In June 1944 a Red Cross representative visit-  
5 ed the camp. Officers selected by the Japanese were per-  
6 mitted to speak to him, but were told not mention the  
7 working conditions. One however, did inform the re-  
8 presentative that prisoners were compelled to do work  
9 beyond their strength. From then on discipline became  
10 even more severe, and food ration reduced even more. At  
11 this time the prisoners were already alarmingly thin and  
12 in poor health. Not long after this visit, a new rule  
13 was introduced, that POW not allowed to get under their  
14 mosquito nets until 9 pm - this resulted in an increased  
15 malaria rate. The prisoners were informed that the  
16 Geneva Convention would only apply to POW when expedient.  
17 The camp was visited on several occasions by Col. SUZAWA  
18 - the colonel in charge of administration. On two  
19 occasions representatives from the camp were permitted to  
20 put troubles to him, but no alleviation of any conditions  
21 followed. Several Japanese generals visited the camp,  
22 but they spoke only to the Japanese. (Brig. Blackburn at  
23 pp. 11553-60)  
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8. French Indo-China.

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(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1 Sec. 1 & 12 (i) June. As some cases of disloyalty  
 2 appeared amongst the coolies bringing water to the camp,  
 3 the Japanese seized a 19 year old boy who had just left  
 4 work, bound him to a tree and beat him violently. He was  
 5 found dead the next morning from strangulation. (Ex. 2117  
 6 at p. 15307)  
 7

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

8 Nil.  
 9

9. Hainan Island.(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

10 Nil.  
 11

(2) POW and other camps.

12 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)&(e),3,4(a)&5(a) (a) POW Camp - as  
 13 previously described except that rice ration had again  
 14 decreased. (Ex. 1624,1625 at pp 13202-3)  
 15

16 Sec. 1 & 12 (b) Coolie Camp - as previously described.  
 17 (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)  
 18

10. Hong Kong.(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

19 Nil.  
 20

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

21 Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)&(e),3,4(a),5(a)&(d)&8(e) (a) Sham-  
 22 shuipo POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described.  
 23 (Barnett - 13137 and Ex. 1603, at p. 13177 & Ex. 1606  
 24  
 25

at p. 13181)

1 Sec 3 & 5(a) (b) Argyle Street PCW Camp: Same conditions  
2 as previously described. (Ex. 1696 at p. 13181)

3 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b)(c)&5(a) (c) Bowen Road Military Hospital,  
4 Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1608 at  
5 p. 13184)

7 11. Japan

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Sec 1,4(a) (a) 31 May 1944: At Fukuoka No. 17 Camp a  
10 U.S. prisoner was brutally bayoneted for the theft of  
11 food. (Ex. 1917,1918 at pp. 14197-201)

12 Sec 1,2(b)(e)3,5(a) (b) June 1944: At H.Q. Prison Camp,  
13 Osaka, a POW who was suffering from beri beri and was  
14 forced to continue working collapsed at work and died a  
15 few hours later. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

16 Sec 1,2(b)(e)3,5(a) (c) June 1944: At H.Q. Prison  
17 Camp, Osaka, a POW who was suffering from beri beri,  
18 jaundice, skin ulcers, dysentery and pains in the stomach  
19 was forced to continue working for about six weeks, fin-  
20 ally died on the way to hospital. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

22 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

23 Sec 1,2(a)(c)3,4(a)(c)&5(a) (a) HQ Prison Camp, Osaka:  
24 Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at  
25 p. 14236)

Sec 2(a)&(e) (b) Camp D1, Yokohama. Same conditions as

1 previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246 and Ex. 1948  
at p. 14253)

2 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e)3&5(a) (c) Umeda Bunsho POW Camp,  
3 Osaka. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
4 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)

5 Sec 1,2(b)(e)3,4(a)&5(a) (d) Camp 4, Fukuoka. Same con-  
6 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)

7 Sec 1,3,4(a)(c)5(a)(d)8(e) (e) Camp 5D, Kawasaki. Same  
8 conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1926 at p.  
9 14223 and Ex. 1952 at p. 14258)

10 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,4(a)5(a)&(d) (f) Hakodate No. 1.  
11 Camp. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920  
12 at p. 14203 and Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)

13 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e)3,4(a)5(a)&(d) (g) Camp No. 3, Kobe.  
14 Severe beatings continued as previously. One POW had his  
15 jaw broken in two places as the result of a beating. He  
16 was refused medical treatment and was forced to continue  
17 working. (Ex. 1931 at p. 14231, Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)

18 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e)3,4(a) (h) Camp No. 17 Fukuoka. Same con-  
19 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197  
20 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14229)

21 Sec 1 & 4(a) (i) Kamioka POW Camp. Same conditions as  
22 previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

23 Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e),3,4(a)5(a)&8(e) (j) Camp 4 B.Naoetsu.  
24  
25

1 Same conditions as previously described. (Chisholm at  
2 pp 14271-5)

3 12. Java.

4 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

5 Sec 1 & 12 (a) The torture of Dr. H.W.Boissevain, Mayor  
6 or Semarang, by the Kempeitai at Djoernatan jail, con-  
7 tinued as previously described. (Ex. 1747 p. 13676)

8 Sec 1 & 12 (b) March: Between July 1943, and March 1944,  
9 approximately 293 persons were executed in Java without  
10 trial, on suspicion of anti-Japanese activities. This  
11 was done on order of G.O.C. Sumatra. (Ex. 1760 at p.  
12 13701)

13 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

14 Sec 1 & 12 (a) No. 5 Tjimahi Camp. On March 1st. the  
15 Imperial Japanese Army took over the civilian camps. The  
16 food situation gradually improved a little, but wasn't  
17 sufficient to live on. At times additional foodstuffs  
18 were procured from the sale of valuables. Medical sup-  
19 plies received from the Japanese always remained in-  
20 sufficient. Working parties were supplied each day to  
21 work on farms. Corporal punishments were inflicted for  
22 trivial or no offences. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

23 Sec 1 & 12 (b) Camp Moentilan, Central Java. At this  
24 camp there were cases of rape and forced prostitution  
25 arranged by Kempeitai Officials. (Ex. 1725 at p. 13652)



13. New Britain

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1  
2 Sec 1,4(a) (a) May 44: An Indian POW was so brutally  
3 beaten that his leg was broken. He was then executed by  
4 hanging. No trial for any offence. (Ex. 1869 at p.14126)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

5  
6  
7 Sec 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (a) Rabual: Conditions as previously  
8 described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

9 14. New Guinea.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

10  
11 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (a) April: En route from Wewak to Hollan-  
12 dia, and Indian POW complained that he was too weak to  
13 carry his load and asked that it be lightened. He was  
14 bound hand and foot carried into 4 feet of water and  
15 drowned. (Ex. 1838 at p. 14088)

16 Sec 1,4(a)(b)(c)5(a) (b) May: At But, a party of 100  
17 sick Indian POW were machine gunned and killed by the  
18 Japanese as a reprisal for the action of some Gurkha in  
19 signalling Allied Aircraft. When the machine gunning was  
20 over, the Japanese threw grenades into the trenches. (Ex.  
21 1839 at p. 14089)

22 Sec 1, 4(a) .(c) August: At Parom two Indian POWs were  
23 beaten with shovels, taken away and never seen again. The  
24 were shot and killed by the Japanese. (Ex. 1840, 1841  
25 at pp 14090-1)

1 Sec 1,4(a)5(a) (d) May: At But 30 POW patients were to  
2 be sent to the big Jap. hospital. 28 of those were kill-  
3 ed by bayonetting or shooting. Two escaped. On the 10th  
4 of May 35 more were ordered to be sent to the hospital.  
5 34 were killed by bayonetting and buried in a trench. One  
6 escaped. The others escaped from camp but the Japanese  
7 found most of them and they were killed. (Ex. 1837 at  
8 pp 14080-7)

9 15. Singapore and Malaya.

10 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

11 Sec 1 & 12 (a) Early 1944: At Penang Gaol three Chinese  
12 were given the water torture and died as a result. (Ex.  
13 1531 at p. 12958)

14 Sec 1 & 12 (b) 22 March 1944: Accused DOIHARA took over  
15 command of 7th Area Army. (Ex. 104 at p. 690)

16 Sec 1 & 12 (c) March or Apr. 1944: At Outram Road Gaol  
17 a Greek priest was kicked to death by one of the guards.  
18 (Ex. 1511 at p. 12912)

19 Sec. 1 & 12 (d) 26 May 1944: Some of the 56 civil in-  
20 ternees taken from Changi Civilian Camp in October 1943,  
21 were still undergoing torture at old YMCA Building, Singa-  
22 pore. (Ex. 1519 at p. 12935)

23 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

24 Sec 2(a),3,5(a)& (d) (a) Changi Civilian Internment  
25 Camp: In May 1944, the aerodrome upon which Ahangi POW

Camp parties had been working since 1942 was completed.

1 The 3000-4000 civil internees were then moved from Changi  
2 Civilian Internment Camp (Changi Prison) to Sime Road  
3 Camp and 5800 troops from Changi POW Camp and Roberts  
4 Barracks moved in. The area was greatly over-crowded  
5 and accommodation was inaequate. Nine out of every 10  
6 men were without boots and had to wear wooden clogs which  
7 had been made in the camp. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930) 220  
8 patients from Roberts Barracks were housed in leaky huts  
9 made of jungle material. Men had to lie on platform  
10 without bedding or blankets, a span of 6 feet by 3 feet  
11 being available for the purposes for each man. Medical  
12 supplies and dressings were almost exhausted and the Japs  
13 refused to supply any more. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

14 Sec 3 & 5(a)(d) (b) Changi POW Camp: Food was still in-  
15 sufficient and men had by this time lost one third of  
16 their weight. In May 1944 just before camp was closed  
17 approximately 300 men were in a make-shift malnutrition  
18 ward. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)

19  
20 (c) Roberts Barracks: Early in 1944 further parties had  
21 returned to Roberts barracks from Burma-Thailand Railway.  
22 They were in the same condition as those previously de-  
23 scribed. All personnel shifted to Kranji or Changi Prison  
24 in May 1944. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

25 Sec 1,3,4(c)(f) & 5(a)(d) (d) Outram Road Gaol: For all

1 except the sick food and treatment improved for the first  
2 six weeks, then they reverted to former rations, 8 oz of  
3 rice, soup and three-quarters of a pint of water daily  
4 and to former ill treatment. (Ex. 1511 at p. 12912) 25  
5 percent to 33 percent of inmates were sick, they received  
6 no medical treatment but were occasionally visited by a  
7 doctor who decided whether to send them to Changi Hos-  
8 pital or not. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12927)

9 16. Solomon Islands.

10 Nil.

11 17. Sumatra.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

13 Nil.

14 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

15 Sec 1,2(b)(e)3,4(a)&5(a) (a) Men's Civilian Camp -  
16 Palembang (Used for the internment of women): Same as  
17 previously described. In April, 1944, there was a change  
18 in the administration in the camp and the army took over  
19 from the civilian administration. All the POWs were  
20 forced to till the land to plant potatoes. Everyone had  
21 to go out on these working parties, but the sick were  
22 allowed to work shorter hours. There was no water in  
23 the camp other than that obtained from four wells, which  
24 were dry during the dry season. All the water for the  
25 camp and gardens, had to be carried about a quarter of a

1 mile down the road. Sanitary conditions were very bad  
2 and completely inadequate. There were many instances of  
3 face slapping and people being stood in the sun for hours.  
4 One woman had several teeth knocked out. The cause of  
5 deaths in this camp was mainly dysentery and malnutrition.  
6 (Sister Bullwinkel p. 13469)

7 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,4(a)5(a) (b) Palembang City  
8 Camp:- Conditions similar to those previously described  
9 until April 44 when POW were shifted to Palembang Jungle  
10 Camp Group. (Ringer 13562)

11 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,4(a)5(a) (c) Palembang Jungle  
12 Camp Group:- Accommodation leaky attap huts, overcrowded  
13 and vermin infested. Sanitation flooded trench latrines  
14 no bedding or mosquito nets, although area infested with  
15 malarial mosquitoes - attap huts for hospitals - no med-  
16 ical equipment or supplies - Japs refused to allow  
17 patients to be admitted to their own hospitals - malaria,  
18 dysentery and tropical ulcers prevalent - only rags and  
19 paper available for dressing ulcers although Japanese had  
20 plenty of medical supplies, and equipment - rations from  
21 300-500 grammes rice until May 44 and then dropped to  
22 400 gramres for heavy workers, 250 grammes for light  
23 workers and 150 grammes for sick. Sick ranged from 25  
24 percent to 60 percent of camp - all POW including Officers  
25 had to work for 7 hours daily in tropical sun - engaged

1 on military projects - sick compelled to work to fill up  
2 quota - POW beaten at work. (Ringer 13562 - 13582).  
3 General SAITO visited camp in April 44 but did not give  
4 POW the opportunity to complain. (Ringer 13594)  
5 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,4(a)5(a) (d) Pagan Baru -  
6 Central Sumatra. Approximately 2,000 Dutch and British  
7 POWs were confined in this camp. Surroundings were  
8 filthy; accommodation and heavy labour started immediate-  
9 ly. Little and poor food was provided. Labour consisted  
10 of building a railway, under the guard of Japanese sold-  
11 iers from the Burma railway gang, with the same heavy  
12 driving conditions. Dysentery was unavoidable because  
13 the men had been lodged in an overcrowded jail at Padang  
14 in bad sanitary conditions, together with native coolies.  
15 No medicine was supplied and no dressings, although large  
16 stores were available. The number of sick POW rose and  
17 the least sick had to work in the garden. 170 shipwrecked  
18 POWs arrived in a bad condition and many died because of  
19 bad care. The death rate was 80 and more per month but  
20 forced labour was still increased. The Commander showed  
21 no interest and there were several instances of brutality  
22 and cruelty. Repeated appeals were made for improved  
23 conditions, but they were unavailing. (Ex. 1769 at p.  
24 13784)  
25

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

1 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

2 Nil

3 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

4 Sec 1 & 12 (a) Soemba: 30 Europeans interned in prison  
5 and 55 women and children interned in a 5 room house.  
6 All Europeans in prison thrashed from time to time by  
7 Japs. Money, food and other possessions of internees con-  
8 fiscated by Japs. (Ex. 1788 at p. 13834)

9 19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.

10 Nil

11 DIVISION 6. 1 JULY 1944 TO 31 DECEMBER 1944.

12 Indictment Ref.

13 to Appendix 'D'

Subject.

14 1. Ambon Island Group.

15 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

16 Sec 1,4(a)(b)&5(a) (a) - At Tan Toey POW alleged to  
17 have attempted to steal a pair of binoculars. Without  
18 trial he was beaten into unconsciousness 3 times with a  
19 pick handle by the Japs. After this treatment he was  
20 taken to hospital by his fellow prisoners but on the  
21 following day he was beaten out of hospital by the Japs  
22 and compelled to lie on a concrete floor with one blanket.  
23 He subsequently died. (Van Nooten p. 13978, Ex. 1822  
24 at p. 14053)

25 Sec 1 & 4(a) (b) August 44: 3 airmen were beheaded with-  
out trial at Galalla POW Camp. (Ex. 1831 at p. 14065)

1 Sec 2(a)&(b) (c) Nov 44: POW engaged in delousing mine  
2 were compelled to use metal hammer. Mine exploded kill-  
3 ing 3 POW. (Van Nooten, p. 13965)

4 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

5 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(e)3,4(a)5(a) (a) Tan Toey Barracks. Con-  
6 ditions differed from those previously described to the  
7 following extent: This POW Camp being still unmarked  
8 and having Jap gun sites therein was again bombed and de-  
9 stroyed, 3 Australians being killed and other injured.  
10 Sick POW had to rebuild camp from scraps resulting in re-  
11 duced accommodation and greater overcrowding. Food re-  
12 duced to 8 oz. of rice, in November no rice only 9 oz.  
13 tapioca flour, in December 7½ oz. tapioca flour and 1½  
14 oz. rice (van Nooten p. 13945). Men were in an indescrib-  
15 ably low condition, many having lost 50% of their weight.  
16 Many men died of starvation but POW doctors not allowed to  
17 show this on medical certificate (van Nooten p. 13961-3).  
18 Sick were beaten out to work in spite of fact that they  
19 could only hobble along on crutches (van Nooten p. 13968).  
20 Work became more arduous and POW were compelled to carry  
21 huge loads over 8 mile of jungle country. 60% of men en-  
22 gaged on this work died. (van Nooten p. 13968, Ex. 1823,  
23 at p. 14054)

24 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(e)3,5(a) (b) Harochoe Island POW Camp:  
25 Conditions as previously described. Camp evacuated in



1 August 1944 by which time 386 had died of malnutrition,  
2 disease and ill-treatment. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056).

3 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,5(a) (c) Liang POW Camp: Con-  
4 ditions as previously described. Major ANAMI, Commander  
5 of all POW Camps on Ambon Island personally took part in  
6 beating prisoners. (Ex. 1827 at p. 14059)

7 Sec 1,2(a)(e)3,5(a) (d) Lahat POW Camp: Accommodation  
8 provided for POW Cariving in August 1944 consisted of huts  
9 some of which contained rotting corpses of previous oc-  
10 cupants. Remainder of camp already overcrowded, 4000  
11 POW having 12 sq. ft. per man. Daily ration 150 grams  
12 of rice. No medical supplies issued. High sickness and  
13 death rate among POW. Officers and men made to work  
14 principally on loading ships and constructing trenches for  
15 Japs. POW beaten. (Ex. 1826 at p. 14057)

16 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

17 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

18 Sec 1 & 12 (a) Oct. 44. Andaman - Indian beaten and tort-  
19 ured for 16 days in an endeavour to make him confess to a  
20 charge of receiving signal lamps. (Ex. 1615 at p. 13190)

21 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

22 Nil.

23 3. Borneo.

24 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

25 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b) (a) Aug. to Dec. 44. At Sandakan Pte.

1 Betterill spent two periods of 12 and 20 days respective-  
2 ly in the "cage". Given no food at all for the first 7  
3 days of each period; received a drink of water only every  
4 other third day. The remainder of the time he received  
5 half the ordinary ration. He was beaten many times, de-  
6 prived of clothes except for a "G"-string, and was pro-  
7 vided with no blankets. On the second occasion there  
8 were 17 others in the cage with him and there was no  
9 room to lie down. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

10 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (b) Dec. 44. At Sandakan Pte. Tyrell and  
11 4 others were sentenced to the cage for the duration of  
12 the war as punishment for obtaining extra food. All 5  
13 subsequently died. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

14 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (c) Early Dec. 44. At Sandakan Pte. Barber  
15 died as a result after 2 weeks in the "cage" as a result  
16 of ill-treatment and exposure. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

17 Sec 1 & 12 (d) Aug. 44. At Singkawang, 120 Chinese of  
18 whom only 17 were tried, were executed for conspiracy.  
19 The 17 had been tortured and had signed confessions before  
20 the trial. (Ex. 1698 at p. 13520)

21 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

22 Sec 1,3,4(a) & 5(a) (a) Tarakan Camp. Conditions con-  
23 tinued as previously described. Prisoners exposed to  
24 Allied air attacks which began in November 1944. After  
25 the first air attack treatment of prisoners, particularly

of Europeans, became worse. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

1 Sec 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (b) Balikpapan Camp. Conditions as  
2 previously described. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

3 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e)3,4(a)(c)&5(a) (c) Kuching Camp. Con-  
4 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1673,1674 at pp.  
5 13446-8)

6 Sec 1,2(d)3,5(a)&(d) (d) Kuala Belat Camp. Conditions as  
7 previously described. (Ex. 1655,1656 at pp. 13312-3)

8 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a)(c)(f),5(a) (e) Sandakan  
9 Camp. Conditions continued to be bad and by the end of  
10 1944 rations had been greatly reduced to 4 oz. of rice plus  
11 a small quantity of tapioca, sweet potatoes, and occasion-  
12 ally greens. From the end of 1944 men died at the rate  
13 of 7 per day from ulcers, beri beri and dysentery. A  
14 total of 400 had died by Feb. 1945. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

15  
16 4. Burma and Siam.

17 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

18 Sec 12 Aug. 44. Burmese beaten and killed by Japanese at  
19 Naungkko for denying knowledge of British troops in area.  
20 (Ex. 1548 at p. 12974).

21 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

22 Sec 1,3&5(a) (a) Tavoy Internment Camp. Internees beat-  
23 en - food was bad - internees ate dogs, rats and snakes -  
24 90 percent suffered from beri beri, pellagra and other  
25 forms of malnutrition. (Ex. 1555,1557,1558 at pp 12991-4)

1 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)3,5(a) (b) Tamarkan Camp. POW suffering  
2 from fever, dysentery and malnutrition - deaths at rate of  
3 2 per day during one month - sick were compelled to work  
4 on railway maintenance. POW were kicked and beaten at  
5 work - drugs not supplied to cure sick. (Lloyd p. 13037-  
6 8 and Ex. 1563 at p. 13058 and Ex. 1572 at p. 13081)

7 Sec 1,3,4(c)&5(a) (c) Nakompaton. Slight improvement  
8 from July 44 when a large Red Cross consignment arrived  
9 including hospital equipment and drugs, otherwise con-  
10 ditions same as previously described. Sept. 44 an un-  
11 marked POW Camp on railway at Mom Pladuk 17 miles away,  
12 was bombed and 100 POW were killed and over 100 wounded.  
13 Japs refused to allow medical personnel from Nakompaton  
14 to go to assistance. In Dec. 44 POW were mass punished  
15 by being made to parade for 36 hours on account of escape  
16 of one out of 7000 - patients were laid out in the open  
17 for the whole night. (Coates p. 11440-1)

18 5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

19 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

20 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (a) Sept. 44. At Tomohon, near Manado,  
21 two American airmen were executed without trial or court  
22 martial. (Ex. 1798 at p. 13846)

23 Sec 1 & 12 (b) Sept. 44. At Soegi, Morotai, 3 natives  
24 were beheaded without trial. A fourth native whom the  
25 Japs attempted to execute at the same time, lived and

1 escaped. (Ex. 1816 at p. 13927)

2 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (c) Oct. 44. At Toli-Toli, South West  
3 Celebes, 8 American POW airmen were beheaded. (Ex.  
4 1799 at p. 13852)

5 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (d) Nov. 44. At Kendari, South East  
6 Celebes, 9 American POW airmen were executed by order  
7 of Admiral OSUGI. (Ex. 1800 at p. 13852)

8 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

9 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)3,4(a)(c)5(a)(d)&8(e) (a) Macassar  
10 POW Camp. Conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
11 1804,1805 at pp 13866-7)

12 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b)5(a)(d)& 12 (b) Peling Internment Camp.  
13 Same conditions as previously described. Work was heavy  
14 and food insufficient. Many of the men became sick and  
15 died from starvation, malaria, etc. - they received no  
16 treatment. The Japanese doctor gave the internees no  
17 medicines or treatment, and the only times he came  
18 through the camp it was to buy watches from the internees.  
19 The sick were put in the nearby gaol where they died  
20 from starvation and illness. Of 150 internees, 68 died,  
21 5 killed by bombing. (Ex. 1804, 1805 at pp 13866-7 and  
22 Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

23 Sec 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (c) Military Prison, Manado. Con-  
24 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1813 at p. 13923)

25 Sec 1 & 12 (d) Pare-Pare Internment Camp, S.W. Celebes.

1 Same conditions as previously described. In October 1944  
2 the camp was destroyed by an Allied air raid and the  
3 camp was moved to Bodjoe, 4 miles away. (Ex. 1811 at  
4 p. 13921)

5 Sec 1 & 12 (e) Bodjoe Camp, S.W.Celebes. The internees  
6 lived in cowsheds and pigsties. Sanitary conditions were  
7 extremely bad. In November 1944 a dysentery epidemic  
8 broke out and of the 600 internees, 400 were suffering  
9 from dysentery and 25 died from it. Food was insuffic-  
10 ient - no meat, and vegetables had to be smuggled in.  
11 (Ex. 1811 at p. 13921)

12 Sec 5(a) (f) Tjiku POW Camp, Halmaheiras. Medical  
13 supplies and medical treatment withheld. (Ex. 1806 at  
14 p. 13875)

15 Sec 3,5(a)(d) (g) Teragan POW Camp, Halmaheiras. Food  
16 was insufficient. About two-thirds of the POW had no  
17 footwear and had to work bare-footed; as a result they  
18 contracted sores which spread quickly and often resulted  
19 in permanent disability and some deaths. Many con-  
20 tracted beri beri and suffered from general debility-  
21 some died from it. No Indian was permitted to go to  
22 hospital however sick he was. (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

23 Sec 1 & 12 (h) Menado Civil Gaol. 150 internees were  
24 put in this gaol on 10 Sept. 44; they received no water  
25 or food for 3 days, and thereafter only a little food.

1 Some died from dysentery and lack of food. On 24 Oct. 44  
2 all but the very sick were moved out. Most of the 16  
3 sick internees left in the gaol died. (Ex. 1810 at p.  
4 13920)

5 6. China other than Hong Kong.

6 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

7 Sec 1,4(a)(b) At Hankow, 3 captured airmen were marched  
8 through the streets with their hands tied behind their  
9 backs, severely beaten, and then covered with gasoline  
10 and burned to death. (Ex. 1891 at p. 14162)

11 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

12 Sec 1,3,4(a)5(a),8(a)&12 (a) Bridge House, Shanghai.

13 Conditions as previously described continued to exist.  
14 (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165 and Ex. 1900, 1901 at pp 14178-9)

15 Sec 2(a),3,5(a) (b) Mukden Prison Camp. Conditions as  
16 previously described. The camp was still not marked as a  
17 POW camp, and on 7 December 1944 in a B-29 raid, 19 POW  
18 were killed and 30 seriously injured. (Ex. 1905-1906 at  
19 pp 14187-8 and Ex. 1912,1913 at pp 14192-3)

20 Sec 3,4(a),5(a)&12 (c) Haiphong Road Camp. Conditions  
21 as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

22 Sec 3,5(a) (d) Camp "C", Yangchow. Same conditions as  
23 previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

24 Sec 3,5(a) (d) Pootung Internment Camp. Conditions as  
25 previously described. During this winter no heat at all

1 supplied, thought temperature was as low as 20 degrees F.  
2 Food ration continued to decrease until below standard  
3 necessary to maintain health. Prisoners received no  
4 breakfast and the other meals were inadequate. (Ex. 1893  
5 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at p. 14186, and Ex. 1908 at  
6 p. 14189)

7 Sec 2(a),3,5(a),8(e) (f) Kiang Wan Prison Camp. Con-  
8 ditions as previously described. Americans received  
9 smaller ration than other prisoners. POW suffered from  
10 bad skin infections. No medical attention. No clothing.  
11 issued. Sanitary facilities very bad, (Ex. 1900 at  
12 p. 14178, Ex. 1907 at p. 14188, Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and  
13 Ex. 1915 at p. 14195)

14 Sec 4(d) (g) Ward Road Gaol. In October 44 an American  
15 POW escaped, was recaptured and sentenced to life im-  
16 prisonment. (Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)

17 Sec 1,3,4(a) (h) Chungcheateh Camp, Manchuria. Accommod-  
18 ation overcrowded and dirty. Beatings occurred. However,  
19 conditions were not as bad as in other camps. (Brig.  
20 Blackburn p. 11599)

21 DEFENCE EVIDENCE re para. (b) MUKDEN - Red Cross Inspect-  
22 ion 6 Dec. 44 hygiene satisfactory - air raid precautions  
23 taken - same quantity of rations to POW as to Guard -  
24 medical treatment and equipment satisfactory - recrea-  
25 tion facilities available. (Ex. 3136 at p. 27717)



7. Formosa.(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a)(d),6(c) (a) Karenko POW Camp.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)

Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e),3,4(a)&5(a) (b) Kinkaseki POW Camp.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1620 at p. 13196 and Ex. 1631 at p. 13224)

Sec 1,4(a) (c) Camp Haito. The prisoners were illtreated.

Some were thrown into the water trough, their heads held under water by order of the camp commander; they were then stipped and beaten. A number of men in this camp died of brainfever. (Ex. 1632 at p. 13226)

8. French Indo-China.(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12 A radio detection finder of the Kampei Tai detected waves sent out by a secret sending station. After about 45 days all of the members of the net were known and arrests were made. Thirty were arrested and 15 were released and the remaining 15 sent to the Saigon Kempai Tai. By submitting to torture these 15 confessed that the station had been in direct communication with Chungking. The 15 Chinese were condemned to death by a

1 Tribunal of Japanese Kempai Tai and were executed. Three  
2 were women. (Ex. 2140 at p. 15350)

3 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

4 Nil.

5 9. Hainan Island.

6 (1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

7 Nil.

8 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

9 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a),&5(a) (a) POW Camp. Con-  
10 ditions as previously described except that rice ration  
11 had fallen to 200 grams and issue of meat and vegetables  
12 ceased. (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)

13 Sec 1 & 12 (b) Coolie Camp - As previously described.  
14 (Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)

15 10. Hong Kong.

16 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

17 Nil.

18 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

19 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,5(a)(d),8(d)(e) (a) Shamshuipo  
20 Camp. Conditions as previously described, A Red Cross  
21 representative, Mr. ZINDEL, visited the camp in August  
22 1944. The OR's were forced to go out and indulge in  
23 sports during his visit. An officer of the Hong Kong  
24 Naval Volunteers was beaten about the head with a sheathed  
25 sword until he became unconscious, because he complained

1 of the lack of food to the Red Cross representative.  
2 (Barnett p. 13137-13142 Ex. 1603, 1604, 1606 at pp.  
3 13177-81)

4 11. Japan.

5 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

6 Sec 1,4(a) (a) Dec. 44. At Kobe No. 3 Camp, a prisoner  
7 was stripped naked in front of the guard-room and severe-  
8 ly beaten with fists, rifle butts and wooden swords. He  
9 was then put in the guard-room with no clothes and only  
10 one blanket - average temperature at this time was 20  
11 degrees below zero. He was taken out and beaten daily  
12 for 19 days, after which he went mad and died. (Ex. 1931  
13 at p. 14231, and Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)

14 Sec 1,4(a),5(a) (b) About Dec. 44. At Ofuna Naval Pri-  
15 son an American pilot was beaten so brutally that he  
16 became paralysed from the hips down. The Japanese con-  
17 tinued to beat him and he died after about a week of this  
18 treatment. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)

19 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

20  
21 Sec 1,2(a)(c)3,4(a)(c),&5(a) (a) H.Q. Prison Camp, Osaka.  
22 Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p.  
23 14236)

24 Sec 2(a)&(e) (b) Camp D1, Yokohoma. Conditions as pre-  
25 viously described. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)

Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e)3,&5(a) (c) Umeda Bunsho POW Camp,

1 Osaka. Conditions as previously described.\* (Ex. 1946  
2 1947 at pp. 14251-2)

3 Sec 1,2(b)(e),3,4(a)&5(a) (d) Camp 4, Fukuoka. Con-  
4 ditions as previously described. During an epidemic of  
5 mumps in December 1944, the sick had to continue to go to  
6 work. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)

7 Sec 1,3,4(a)(c),5(a)(d),8(a) (e) Camp 5D, Kawasaki. Con-  
8 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1926 at p. 14223)

9 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a)(d) (f) Camp 1, Hako-  
10 date. Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920  
11 at p. 14203)

12 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a)(d) (g) Camp 3, Kobe. Con-  
13 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1931 at p. 14231  
14 and Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)

15 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e),3,&4(a) (h) Camp 17, Fukuoka. Con-  
16 ditions as previously described. The Allied Senior Med-  
17 ical Officer was confined in the guardhouse from Oct. 12  
18 to 18, for writing to the Japanese doctor complaining of  
19 sick men being forced to work in the mine. (Ex. 1917 at  
20 p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14229)

21 Sec 1 & 4(a) (i) Kamioka POW Camp. Conditions as pre-  
22 viously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

23 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a),8(e) (j) Camp 4B, Naoetsu.  
24 Conditions as previously described. Between Dec. 42 and  
25 Aug. 44 there were 60 deaths, caused by ill-treatment and

1 lack of food. Prince TOKUGAWA visited the camp at one  
2 time. (Chisholm p. 14272,14276)

3 Sec 1,3,4(a)(c),5(a)&8(a) (k) Ofuna Naval Prison. Food  
4 insufficient. Beatings a common occurrence; mass beatings  
5 also occurred. No heat during the winter and snow drift-  
6 ed in through cracks in the walls. Red Cross parcels  
7 were stolen by the Japanese. Several airmen died as a  
8 direct result of ill-treatment. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)

9 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b) (l) Yokkaichi POW Camp. Excessive and  
10 illegal punishment for minor infractions. Several POW  
11 were strung up on ladders so that their feet could not  
12 touch the ground, and made to stay in that position for  
13 three or four hours at a time for several days. Some-  
14 times weights were placed on their feet. While in that  
15 position they were beaten and salt was generally thrown  
16 into the open cuts. During this treatment they were  
17 given no food. (Ex. 1938 at p. 14240)

18 Sec 1,2(a)(b),4(a),5(a),6(a) (m) Hirohata Prison Camp.  
19 Beatings were commonplace, many being so severe as to  
20 result in physical disability. About the end of August  
21 1944 a prisoner who failed to salute a Japanese was knock-  
22 ed down, given 40 to 50 strokes, given the water cure for  
23 about an hour, and then beaten into unconsciousness. He  
24 was forced to work the next day. POW were compelled to  
25 work on military operations. At no time during air raids

1 were prisoners given the opportunity to seek shelter.

2 Public exhibition and exposure to ridicule of POW a  
3 common occurrence. (Ex. 1939 at p. 14242)

4 Sec 4(c) (n) Camp 3, Fukuoka. Collective punishment was  
5 often inflicted on groups of POW with the full knowledge  
6 of the Japanese officer in charge of the camp. Protests  
7 were ignored. (Ex. 1940 at p. 14243)

8 Sec 5(a) (o) Sendeyu POW Camp. Japanese medical officer  
9 a S/Sgt. - refused to allow the Allied doctor to give  
10 medical attention to the sick. (Ex. 1949 at p. 14254)

11 12. Java.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

13 Sec 1 12 Dec 44. Capt. Wernick, after being severely  
14 tortured by the Kempei Tai was beheaded with 13 others at  
15 Antjol. They had been sentenced by Court Martial, Bata-  
16 via. (Ex. 1751, at p. 13685)

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

18 Sec 1,8(e)& 12 (a) No. 5 Tjimaki Camp. Conditions same  
19 as previously described. Red Cross parcels were distrib-  
20 uted, after which the Japanese had stolen part and after  
21 ordering all the tins and containers to be emptied im-  
22 mediately. The Kempei Tai would often visit the camp.  
23 When the victims of the Kempei Tai returned to the camp  
24 they would be physical wrecks. Several people did not  
25 return and were later reported to have died. (Ex. 1720)

at p. 13644)

1 Sec 1 & 12 (b) Thihapit - Women Internees Camp. Accom-  
2 modation was reasonably sufficient until Dec. 44. Food  
3 was always insufficient. Women and children were forced  
4 to work - some of which was extra heavy work. After the  
5 command of the camp was changed in Sept./Oct. there were  
6 many beatings administered by the Japanese. On one oc-  
7 casion a Mr. Leeman was kicked in the abdomen by a Jap-  
8 anese guard and died on his way to the hospital. (Ex.  
9 1722 at p. 13646)

10  
11 Sec 1 & 12 (c) Banjoebiroe Camp 10. Continual lack of  
12 food. As a result of this there was a lot of smuggling  
13 between internees and HEIHO Guards. Because of the  
14 smuggling a mass punishment was inflicted on 150 women.  
15 The guards, at the direction of the Camp Commander,  
16 thrashed the women with whips and fists and after this  
17 100 of the 150 were given 50 blows with a leather whip  
18 by the Japanese. (Ex. 1723 at p. 13648)

19 Sec 1 & 12 (d) Karang Panas Internment Camp. Feb. 44 to  
20 Nov. 44 - Camp overcrowded with men, women and children -  
21 40 centimetres width per person - internees compelled to  
22 to work 6 hours a day and then do their own camp fatigues -  
23 work very heavy - internees kicked and beaten - food 270  
24 grams of rice and 180 grams of flour daily. No adequate  
25 medical attention - Japs sought to check infantile para-

1 lysis outbreak by compelling old men to live in the same  
2 quarters with women. (Ex. 1724 at p. 13650)

3 Sec 1 & 12 (e) Lempersarie Camp. Women's Internment

4 Camp. Women and young children transferred here from  
5 Karang Panas in Nov 44 - 8000 crowded into accommodation  
6 intended for 3000 - internees compelled to work long hours  
7 at heavy work - internees were thrashed - collective  
8 punishment such as deprivation of food was inflicted for  
9 individual offences - Kempei Tai visited camp to inflict  
10 punishments. (Ex. 1724 at p. 13650)

11 Sec 1 & 12 (f) Bandoeng - Police Headquarters. Men,

12 women and children held for interrogation - daily ration  
13 120 grams dry rice - cells were grossly overcrowded,  
14 occupants not having space to lie down. Eventually re-  
15 lations of prisoners were able to make payments for food  
16 to the authorities, but the ration was still insufficient.  
17 Sanitation was appalling, resulting in many cases of  
18 dysentery. The prisoners were subjected to cruel punish-  
19 ments which included floggings, electric current being  
20 passed through the body, suffocation by immersion in water,  
21 which often resulted in unconsciousness. Men would be  
22 kept standing for four days and nights without food and  
23 drink, and thrashed every three or four days. Putting  
24 cigarettes and cigars on all parts of the body was also a  
25 very common form of punishment. Prisoners died from ill-



1 treatment received during interrogation. (Ex. 1752 at  
2 p. 13687)

3 Sec 1 & 12 (g) Bantjeng Prison. Cells here were over-  
4 crowded, 35 being accommodated in cell built for 13, and  
5 for a time prisoners had to sleep on the cement floor.  
6 Hygienic conditions were abominable, drinking water came  
7 from a hole in which dysentery cases bathed. Many pri-  
8 soners were infected with bacilliary dysentery. Medical  
9 supplies were totally inadequate and the sick ward was  
10 filthy and new patients brought in were promptly infected  
11 with dysentery. The food situation was so bad that phy-  
12 sically strong and healthy prisoners, soon look emaciated  
13 and finally died of hunger, sometimes in as short a time  
14 as 1½ to 2 months - 750 calories a day. Prisoners com-  
15 pelled to work for 6 hour, daily in the sun. Prisoners  
16 were interrogated and tortured, similar to those des-  
17 cribed at Bandoeng Police Headquarters, inflicted. (Ex.  
18 1752 at p. 13687)

19  
20 13. New Britain.

21 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

22 Sec 1,4(a),5(a) (a) 26 July 44: A Chinese soldier was  
23 clubbed to death at Rabaul because he was too ill to work.  
24 (Ex. 1863 at p. 14120)

25 Sec 1,3,4(a),5(a) (b) July 44. A N.Z. Airman, POW, died  
as the result of malnutrition and dysentery. After being

1 shot down he was cruelly ill-treated. He had been bound  
2 by ropes to which fish hooks had been attached in such a  
3 way that whenever he moved his head, the fish hooks would  
4 pierce his face. (Ex. 1866 at p. 14123)

5 Sec 1,3,4(a) (c) Nov. 44. An Indian work party of 35  
6 were at Nishizakiyama. They were starved and two, for  
7 allegedly stealing rice, were taken away by the Japanese  
8 and executed without trial. (Ex. 1870 at p. 14127)

9 Sec 1,4(a) (d) Nov. 44. A USA plane was forced down in  
10 the Totabil Area. The pilot was captured by the Japanese  
11 and beheaded  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour later. Some flesh was cut from the  
12 body and later eaten by about 150 Japanese, mostly offi-  
13 cers. (Ex. 1873 at p. 14129)

14 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

15 Rabaul.

16 Sec 1,3,4(a),5(a) Conditions similar to those previously  
17 described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

18 14. New Guinea.

19 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

20 Sec 1,4(a) (a) Dec. 44. At Ranimboa an Indian officer  
21 and NCO complained that a Japanese had taken things from  
22 them. The Indians had their hands tied, were taken into  
23 the bush and shot. (Ex. 1842,1843 at pp 14092-3)

24 Sec 1,4(a)(b) (b) Oct. 44. Two American POW were execut-  
25 ed by the Japanese. This was done on the orders of Capt.

1 Ono, because the Americans had bombed his battery. (Ex.  
2 1846 at p. 14096)

3 Sec 1,4(a) (c) July 44. On Noemfoor Island, 17 Indone-  
4 sians were tied and bayoneted by the Japanese. Two es-  
5 caped and at least 14 of the remainder were killed. (Ex.  
6 1849 at p. 14101)

7 15. Singapore and Malaya.

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Nil.

10 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

11 Sec 2(a)(b)(e),3,5(a)(d) (a) Changi Gaol. (Formerly  
12 Civilian Internment Camp) Food ration greatly reduced  
13 finally resulting in gross emaciation and tremendous in-  
14 crease in sickness rate. Failure of Japs to supply cloth-  
15 ing to replace worn out clothing together with lack of  
16 reasonable food gave rise to an outbreak of pellagra.  
17 Sick were placed on half rations. On account of numbers  
18 of men required by Japs for working parties, sick men had  
19 to be employed on camp work. (Ex. 1516, 1517 at pp  
20 12929-30)

21  
22 Sec 1,3,4(a)(c)(f),5(a)(d) (b) Outram Road Gaol. Pre-  
23 viously described conditions continued. (Ex. 1511 at p.  
24 12912)

25 16. Solomons, Gilberts, Nauru and Ocean Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

1 Sec 1,4(a) At Bougainville 9 Ambonese POW were shot with-  
2 out trial because they were alleged to have stolen food  
3 from a food go-down. (Ex. 1876 at p. 14132)

4 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

5 Nil.

6 17. Sumatra.

7 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

8 Sec 1 & 12 July 44. At Tandjong Karong, South Sumatra,  
9 a 60 year old Meester Cornelis, was tortured and beaten  
10 by the Japanese because he was suspected of espionage.  
11 The Kempei Tai officers of the prison condoned the ill-  
12 treatment and tortures. (Ex. 1776 at p. 13813)

13 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

14 Sec 1,3,5(a)(d) (a) Banka Island. In Oct. 44 about 450  
15 weakened people were moved from the Men's Civilian Camp,  
16 Palembang, to this camp. The camp was a new one and was  
17 made up of large bamboo and attap huts. It was situated  
18 in a malarial area and a fever known as Banka Island  
19 fever was very prevalent. From these two diseases there  
20 were over 150 deaths in a period of six months. The work  
21 consisted of looking after the sick and digging graves.  
22 There were always 75 percent of the camp sick. The only  
23 medical supplies issued was an inadequate supply of  
24 quinine bark. Food was a small ration of rice with a  
25 little vegetables, and on some occasions some bad fish.

1 About 200 other women later came into this camp at

2 Bencoll'len. (Sister Bullwinkel p. 13471)

3 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a) (b) Palembang Jungle

4 Camp Group. Conditions same as previously described.

5 (Ringer p. 12579)

6 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e),3,4(a),5(a) (c) Pakan Baru - Central

7 Sumatra. Conditions same as previously described. The  
8 general situation rapidly deteriorated and again repeated  
9 requests were made for improvement but all were refused.

10 In June the Japanese ordered that the Railway be finished  
11 by August 15th and every available men was sent to work.

12 Medical parades were held and the men forced to go out.

13 The health of the men deteriorated and the whole group  
14 was exhausted and depressed. Supervision by the Kempei  
15 Tai was increased and all sorts of disciplinary pressure  
16 was brought to bear. (Ex. 1769 at p. 13784)

17 Sec 1 & 12 (d) Brastagi, North Sumatra. The supply of  
18 food in this camp was extremely bad and for 2½ months they  
19 had neither sugar nor fat. An official ration was laid  
20 down by the Japanese which was 200 grams rice for grown-  
21 ups; children 100. Vegetables 50 grams per head daily.

22 In reality they only received 140 grams for grown-ups, 80  
23 for children and 20 grams of vegetables. Complaints,  
24 were continually addressed to the Japanese. The two fe-  
25 male camp managers made these repeated complaints but with

1 no result. They told the Japanese that they could not pre-  
2 vent the women from breaking out unless the food ration  
3 was increased. 386 women left the camp of 25 Nov. and  
4 this resulted in the manager and some other internees  
5 being taken to the penitentiary at Kaban Djahe. They  
6 were housed in filthy cells with very little food and no  
7 water. They were tortured and beaten for days and fin-  
8 ally taken back to the camp. (Ex. 1772 at p. 13796)  
9 Sec 1 & 12 (e) Si Rengo Internment Camp. Accommodation  
10 overcrowded. Huts badly constructed and after first  
11 heavy rain seven out of the nine had to be propped. Sani-  
12 tation was unsatisfactory - 20 latrines for 2,000 people;  
13 water supply insufficient. No medical instruments were  
14 provided, and medical supplies were scarce. Malaria,  
15 dysentery, tropical ulcers, were prevalent. At one time  
16 only 500 grams of quinine were provided for 600 malaria  
17 patients and this was supposed to last 2 months. No drugs  
18 whatever were provided for dysentery patients. Red Cross  
19 medicine was supplied only once and in insignificant  
20 quantities. Old rags were used for dressings, also a kind  
21 of rag made from banana trees. The death rate was about  
22 6.8 per cent - 123 deaths. (Leenheer p. 13756)

24 18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

25 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12 Maj. General TANAKA ordered punitive action

1 against islanders of Loeang and Sulmata. In course of  
 2 this the Radja was executed without trial because he would  
 3 not reveal the whereabouts of his son Yoos. Later Yoos  
 4 was arrested and executed. 34 natives executed on Moa  
 5 Island. (Ex. 1793,1794 at pp 13838-41)

6 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

7 Nil.

8 19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.

9 Nil.

10 DIVISION 7 - 1st JANUARY TO SURRENDER.

11 1. Ambon Island Group.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

13 Sec 1 (a) April 45: 9 Groups of 10 prisoners each at Tan  
 14 Toey were given experimental injections by Japanese for  
 15 one month. 50 died during experiment. (Van Nooten 13962)

16 Sec 1.4(a)(b) (b) April 45: Two prisoners escaped from  
 17 Tan Toey and were recaptured. One was beheaded, the other  
 18 one died the day after recapture. (Van Nooten 13979)

19 Sec 1.4(a)(b) (c) April 45: 4 POW at Tan Toey beheaded  
 20 upon admitting they had taken food from a Jap ration store.  
 21 (Van Nooten 13980)

22 Sec 1.4(a)(b) (d) July 45: POW broke out of solitary con-  
 23 finement where he had been placed as punishment for offence.  
 24 He was executed for breaking out. (Van Nooten 13984)

25 (2) POW and Internment Camp.

Sec 1,2(a)(b)&(e),3,4(a),5(a) (a) Tan Toey Barracks:

1 Conditions similar to those previously described except  
2 that food fell to 4ozs. rice and 4 ozs. sweet potatoes  
3 daily. 2/3rd of camp reduced to wearing clogs. Beatings  
4 of POW had become a daily occurrence, 42 POW died in May,  
5 72 in June, 94 in July. (Van Nooten 13945-73)

6  
7 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Sec 1 & 12 (a) July 1945: Andaman - 2 coolies beaten  
10 to death for allegedly stealing. (Ex. 1617,1618,1619  
11 at pp 13193-13196)

12 Sec 1 & 12 (b) July 1945: Nicobar - 2 Indians beaten  
13 to death to compel them to confess having fired rockets.  
14 (Ex. 1620, 1621 at pp 13196-8)

15 Sec 1 & 12 (c) July 1945: Nicobar - Rev. J. Richardson  
16 informed by Japanese that if Allies landed all the in-  
17 habitants would be killed as they were pro-English.  
18 Daily a number of sick Nicobarese and Indians were exe-  
19 cuted. (Ex. 1622 at p. 13199)

20 Sec 1 & 12 (d) August 1945: Andaman - Between 700 and  
21 800 Indians taken by sea towards another island. When  
22 400 yards from shore they were forced overboard. All  
23 except 203 drowned. The remainder were left on the is-  
24 land without food for 50 days when Japanese returned. At  
25 that time only one Indian had survived. (Ex. 1614 at



p. 13189)

1                   3. Borneo.

2                   (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

3                   Sec 1.4(a)(b) (a) Early 1945: At Ranau Pte. Marray, an  
4 Australian was bayoneted to death without trial as  
5 punishment for stealing food. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

6                   Sec 1.3,4(a) (b) 23 Jan. to 8 June 1945: 115 European  
7 POW left Labuan for Kuching on 23 January, 7 Indians  
8 being added to the party on the way. By 8 June 1945  
9 only 48 remained alive. The remainder had been executed  
10 without trial or had died of ill treatment, or starva-  
11 tion. (Ex. 1658 at p. 13316)

12                   Sec 1.4(a)(d) (c) March 1945: At Ranau 2 Australian  
13 soldiers attempted to escape, were recaptured and tied up  
14 in the open for weeks, and were beaten and tortured.  
15 One, Cleary, had no clothes and had a chain around his  
16 neck. He died within minutes of his release. ~~Neither~~  
17 was tried. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

18                   Sec 1.3,4(a)(b),5(a)(d)(f) (d) 28 January 1945: The first  
19 Sandakan to Ranau Death March (Approx. 165 miles) start-  
20 ed and lasted 17 days. Food was scarce; those too weak  
21 to carry on were shot. Of 470 POW about 24 reached Ranau,  
22 but only 6 ertr alive by the end of June, the remainder  
23 having died or been killed without trial. (Sticpewich  
24 pp 13361-2,1375 and Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)  
25

1 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b),5(a)(d) & (f) (e) 29 May 1945: The  
2 second Sandakan to Ranau Death March started and lasted  
3 26 days. Of 536 POW the majority of whom were hospital  
4 cases, only 183 survived the march. Those too sick to  
5 walk, numbering 291, were left behind and never seen  
6 again. Those who dropped out en route were murdered by  
7 the Japanese. (Ex. 1668,1670,1671,1672 at pp 13420-45  
8 and Sticpewich 13363-73,13385)

9 Sec 1,4(a) (f) 16 June 1945: 65 Indians at Kuala Belat  
10 were beheaded or bayoneted and their bodies burnt. They  
11 were not charged or tried. (Ex. 1655-6 at pp 13312-3)

12 Sec 1,4(a) (g) June 1945: 5 Indians were tied together,  
13 beheaded and thrown into a stream near Lutong Camp.  
14 (Ex. 1657 at p. 13314)

15 Sec 1,4(a) (h) 10 June 1945: At the 5½ mile Riam Road,  
16 a party of 32 POW were ruthlessly shot and bayoneted by  
17 the guards. (Ex. 1658 at p 13316)

18 Sec 1,4(a),5(a) (i) 10 June 1945: At the 5 Mile Riam  
19 Road, orders were given to shoot the whole of a party of  
20 15 POW. The wounded were shot and bayoneted on the  
21 ground. (Ex. 1658 at p 13316)

22 Sec 1,4(a) (j) 10 June 1945: 8 POW massacred at Ranau  
23 Camp. (Sticpewich p 13385)

24 Sec 1,4(a),5(a) (k) May 1945: At Ranau, 8 sick POW were  
25 carried out and shot. (Ex. 1669 at p. 13426)

1 Sec 1,4(a)5(a) (l) May-June 1945: In the region of the  
2 15½ mile post, Sandakan, 7 POW who were too weak to con-  
3 tinue the march to Ranau were taken off the road and  
4 shot. (Ex. 1670 at p. 13430)

5 Sec 1,4(a)&5(a) (m) 1 August 1945: At Ranau 33 sick POW  
6 were taken out and shot. (Ex. 1672 at p. 13438)

7 Sec 1 & 4(a) (n) February 1945: At Samarinda, 3 Amer-  
8 ican airmen were beheaded without trial. (Ex. 1690 at  
9 p. 13500)

10 Sec 1,3,4(a),5(a) (o) April 1945: After one week in the  
11 woods of Goenoeng Api, only 245 Indonesian prisoners re-  
12 mained of an original 395, the remainder having died  
13 through ill-treatment, sickness and starvation, or been  
14 killed. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

15 Sec 1 & 12 (p) June 1945: At Berau, about 30 Indonesians  
16 including 4 or 5 women, and also a French couple were exe-  
17 cuted. (Ex. 1699 at p. 13524)

18 (2) POW and Internment Camps:

19 Sec 1,2(a)(d)&(e),3 & 5(a) (n) Tarakan Camp: Conditions  
20 as previously described. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

21 Sec 1,3,4(a)&5(a) (b) Balikpapan Camp: Conditions as pre-  
22 viously described. (Ex. 1691 at p. 13504)

23 Sec 1,3,4(a)(c)(e),5(a)&(d) (c) Kuching Camp: Conditions  
24 continued to be extremely bad. From 50 - 75 percent of  
25 the POW were unfit. Between January and August there

1 were 580 deaths - mostly due to deficiency diseases. Up  
2 to 50 per cent had T.B. and all looked like living  
3 skeletons. The death roll in the British Officers' camp  
4 was 15 per cent and in the men's camp, 60 per cent.  
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1 Hospital conditions were still quite inadequate with  
2 practically no medical or surgical supplies, but just  
3 prior to the capitulation, the Japanese issued medical  
4 supplies. Food continued to be insufficient. When Lt-  
5 Col Morgan visited the camp in Sept. after the capitulat-  
6 ion he reported that all the Australian POW and internees  
7 left in the camp were suffering from general malnutrition  
8 and the British had 250 stretcher cases. Approximately  
9 4 were dying each day, and medical stores were in short  
10 supply - surgical dressings and instruments almost none.  
11 No member of the camp was fit and if conditions had con-  
12 tinued, nobody would have survived. Ulcers, beri beri,  
13 T.B. and cancer prevalent. (Ex. 1673,1674,1675 at pp  
14 13446-13449)

15 Sec 1,2(d) 3,4(a) 5(a) & (d) (d) Kuala Belat Camp:

16 Conditions continue as previously described. Altogether  
17 130 Indians died, including 65 killed by the Japanese. In  
18 one month 55 had died of starvation. (Ex. 1655,1656 at  
19 pp 13312-3)

21 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) 3,4(a)(c)(f) 5(a)(d) (e) San-  
22 dakan Camp: Conditions as previously described continued.  
23 After the march to Ranau commenced, there were 291 POW  
24 left behind in this camp. No provision made for their  
25 shelter or comfort. From the beginning of January 1945,  
those left at the camp were 90 per cent unfit; they were

1 forced out to work regardless of their sickness. In  
2 March, 1945, 231 deaths occurred. On 29th May there were  
3 about 740 POW in the camp, 400 of whom were stretcher  
4 cases (Australian) also 100 English stretcher cases. Of  
5 the 291 remaining after the Ranau march, 75 were sent out  
6 on 9 June, supposedly to Ranau, but they were all murder-  
7 ed before the 30 mile post; on 13 July 23 were taken to  
8 the aerodrome and killed; 30 were left without food or  
9 shelter; the remainder had died over a period. (Stic-  
10 pewich, pp 13361-6, 13383-6, Ex. 1668 at p 13420)  
11 Sec 1,2(b)(c)(d)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a) & (d) (f) Ranau Camp:  
12 At this camp there was no shelter and work parties covered  
13 up to 18 miles a day. POW died quickly from exertion,  
14 The food was in-sufficient and in about March, the ration  
15 was reduced considerably to 100 grammes of rice, 100 gram-  
16 mes sweet potatoes and 100 grammes of tapioca daily. By  
17 20 July only 76 prisoners alive, the others having died  
18 mainly from starvation, physical exertion and exposure,  
19 one from violence. By the end of July, most of those  
20 still alive were in such a low condition that only about  
21 12 could walk and there were only 38 alive, 8 of whom  
22 were unconscious. The POW were told that they were all  
23 to be killed. The total number of POW who came to San-  
24 dakan was 2736, of whom 240 were moved to Kuching and  
25 100 to Labuan. On the remaining 2296, only 6 survived.

Beatings were an everyday occurrence. (Sticpewich 13375-83, Ex. 1668 at p 13420)

4. Burma and Siam.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1,3,4(a) 5(a) & 12 (a) 27 Jan. 45: HSIPAW - 621 Indians confined in a room 25 feet square. They received a daily ration of one small rice ball and a very small quantity of water. By 9th March 200 had died. Six of them were taken to Monghai where about one month later the Japs attempted to behead them. One survived. The only reason given was that as Indians they were naturally pro-British. (Ex. 1553 at p 12983)

Sec 1,4(a) (b) 7 Feb. 45: Moksokwin Reserve Forest - 4 RAF personnel who had apparently crashed were executed without trial. (Ex. 1547 at p 12976)

Sec 1 & 12 (c) April or May 45: In vicinity of MENZADA, 2 Burmese were executed on suspicion of having been concerned in the death of a Japanese soldier and two others in connection with possession of a pistol. (Ex. 1543 at p 12973)

Sec 1,4(a) & 12 (d) May 45: Ongun, 7 Burmese and 2 Allied soldiers beheaded at Ongun Cemetery without trial. (Ex. 1544 at p 12974)

Sec 1 & 12 (e) May 45: Tharrawaddy - 7 prisoners, presumably KARENS executed by shooting by the Kempei Tai.

Ex. 1546 at p 12976)

1 Sec 1 & 12 (f) June 45: KAWTIM - Burman tortured to  
2 death by Kempei Tai (Ex. 1537 at p 12965)

3 Sec 1 & 12 (g) June 45: EBAING - 97 Karen men and women  
4 and children masscred by Kempei Tai during search for  
5 allied parachutists. (Ex. 1538, 1539 at pp 12966-8)

6 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

7 Sec 1,3,12 (a) Tavoy Internment Camp: Similar conditions  
8 to those previously described. In addition white women  
9 were beaten and raped by the Japanese. (Ex. 1555, 1557,  
10 1558 at pp 12991-4)

11 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d) 3 & 5(a) (b) Tamarkan Camp: Conditions  
12 similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1563 at p  
13 13059 and Ex. 1572 at p 13081)

14 Sec 1,3,4(a)(b)(c) 5(a)(d) & 8(e) (c) KANBURI CAMP:  
15 Feb. 45 to end July 45 - 3000 officers closely confined in  
16 camp 220 yards by 120 yards - mass punishments and indi-  
17 vidual punishments sadistically inflicted. Mail was with-  
18 held. One officer confined in a water-logged mosquito in-  
19 fested trench for 80 days because he supported objection  
20 of officers to working. (Ex. 1563 at p 13059, Ex. 1572  
21 at p 13081 and Lloyd 13038-9)

22 Sec 1 & 12 (d) KANBURI COOLIE Hospital (Siam). From  
23 Oct. 44 to March 45, one to three patients in dysentery  
24 ward which averaged 40 patients died daily. This was due  
25



to insufficiency of drugs, medical supplies and starvation.

1 (Ex. 1575 at p 13087)

2 Sec 1,4(a) 5(a)(d) & (f) (e) NANKOMNATON Hospital Camp:

3 In February 45, the 500 officer patients from this hos-  
4 pital were removed to working camps irrespective of medical  
5 condition. These included men dying of cancer, brain tumour  
6 and other diseased. From then onwards beating up of prison-  
7 ers became more common. (Coates 11442-3)

8 (f) KINSAYOKE No. 1 JUNGLE CAMP: Coolies accom-  
9 modated in leaky tents - daily ration small quantity of  
10 rice and 3 or 4 chillies. Hygienic conditions bad. Daily  
11 death rate in July 20-30 out of 1500. (Ex. 1574 at p  
12 13083)

13 Sec 5(a) & (d) (g) RANGOON PRISONER OF WAR CAMP: March  
14 1945 - 2 airmen POW seriously ill with acute beri beri and  
15 dysentery - many applications made to medical officer and  
16 orderly for strengthening food and vitamin "B" - all re-  
17 fused on ground that they would die anyway. Finally  
18 application made to Camp Commander who inspected patients  
19 but did nothing - the two patients were in a bare unfurn-  
20 ished concrete cell used as a hospital - no bedding - both  
21 died within three weeks. (Ex. 1583 at p 13101)

22 2. (b) DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re (g) above

23 Rangoon POW was a permanent building, fully equip-  
24 ped for living and sanitation with dispensary, sick rooms,  
25

1 showers, kitchens, exercise yard etc. The equipment of the  
2 internment camp was also in good condition. Never saw these  
3 camps until after Japanese surrender. (Ex. 3085 at p 27540,  
4 Ex. 3089 at p 27585)

5 Commander Rangoon POW Camp - camp poorly equipped.  
6 As regards furniture and fixtures - impossible to have sat-  
7 isfactory hygienic conditions at camp on account of shortage  
8 of medicine and inadequate equipment but by sensible efforts  
9 of camp staff conditions were as good as could be expected.  
10 (Ex. 3087 at p 27565)

11 5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

13 Sec 1,4(a) (a) July 1945: At Singkang, South East Celebes,  
14 five American POW airmen were executed without trial or  
15 court martial. (Ex. 1801 at p 13858)

16 Sec 1 & 4(a) (b) 23 March 1945: At Beo, Taulaud Islands  
17 North of Celebes, 4 Allied airmen were executed without  
18 accusation or trial, by order of General KATSURA. (Ex.  
19 1802 at p 13864)

20 Sec 1 & 4(a) (c) June 1945: At Beo, Taulaud Islands, an  
21 Allied airman was executed. (Ex. 1802 at p 13864)

22 Sec 1 & 4(a) (d) July 1945: At Maros, near Macassar,  
23 South West Celebes, 4 Allied airmen were executed. (Ex.  
24 1803 at p 13865)

25 Sec 1 & 4(a) (e) April 1945: At Teragan Camp, 4 Indian

1 POW accused of theft were brutally beaten and later be-  
2 headed. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)

3 Sec 1 & 4 (a) (f) July 1945: At Teragan Camp, 2 Indian  
4 POW accused of the theft of a phial of medicine, were tied  
5 up from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock the  
6 next morning. They were then stripped naked and beheaded.  
7 (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)

8 Sec 1 & 4(a) (g) August 1945: At Teragan Camp, at Indian  
9 POW accused of stealing was tied to a tree all night and  
10 then beheaded. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)

11 Sec 1, 4(a) 4(d) (h) About July 1945: At Teragan Camp,  
12 2 Indian POW who escaped were recaptured and beheaded.  
13 (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)

14 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e) 3,5(a) (i) March 1945: At Teragan Camp,  
15 3 Indian POW who were suffering from beri beri and general  
16 debility, were accused by the Japs of not working well, and  
17 were beaten and knocked down until they became unconscious.  
18 They were forced to continue working and as a result of  
19 this treatment one died a week or two later. (Ex. 1806  
20 at p 13875)

21 Sec 1, 4(a)(d) (j) March 1945: At Teragan Camp an Indian  
22 F W who escaped while being punished for stealing, was  
23 recaptured and beheaded. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)

24 Sec 1 & 12 (k) January 1945: At tondano, 2 Dutch intern-  
25 ees from Teling Internment Camp were put in gaol and later

1 executed for communicating with outside people. (Ex. 1810  
2 at p 13920)

3 Sec 1 & 4(a) (1) About July 1945: At Menado, 3 Allied  
4 airmen who were shot down and captured were killed by the  
5 Japanese. All other Allied airmen shot down in that area  
6 were also killed, at different times. (Ex. 1810 at p 13920)

7 Sec 1 & 12 (m) 16 February 1945: At Menado, a Dutch  
8 internee died from ill-treatment. (Ex. 1810 at p 13920)

9 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

10 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) 3,4(a)(c) 5(a)(d) & 8(e) (a) Macas-  
11 sar POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. By  
12 1945, the percentage of men suffering from malaria had in-  
13 creased to 96 per cent. In March 1945, all the sick were  
14 made to parade in the rain. Those who could not walk were  
15 supported by their friends. Several deaths resulted from  
16 this treatment. (Ex. 1804, 1805 at pp 13866-7)

17 Sec 1 & 12 (b) Podjoe Camp, S.W. Celebes: Same conditions  
18 as previously described, until May 1945 when the camp was  
19 moved to Bolong. (Ex. 1811 at p 13921)

20 Sec 12 (c) Bolong Internment Camp: The internees slept  
21 in open bamboo barracks; no blankets and practically no  
22 clothes (the camp was 1400 metres above sea level). They  
23 suffered greatly from the cold. The food was insufficient.  
24 (Ex. 1811 at p 13921)

25 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a)(d) (d) Teragan POW Camp,

1 Halmaheiras: In February 1945, the Indian POW were told  
2 that they were no longer prisoners but, by Japanese order,  
3 formed a part of the Japanese Army. Notwithstanding their  
4 protests they were forced to do fatigues and military train-  
5 ing, under severe discipline involving corporal ill-treat-  
6 ment. Medical supplies were withheld, and as a result some  
7 POW died. The sick were forced to work and all had to at-  
8 tend morning parade, where many collapsed each morning and  
9 were left where they fell. When the others had marched off,  
10 the Japs beat and kicked the men on the ground to ascertain  
11 if they were malingering. Dental treatment was also refused.  
12 During the last three months of captivity the men were given  
13 no meal before starting work in the morning. Severe beat-  
14 ings were regular occurrence, and generally about 20 Indians  
15 were beaten each day. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)

16 Sec 1 & 12 (e) Makale Internment Camp, South West Celebes:

17 Food was insufficient, no medicines were provided. (Ex.  
18 813 p 13923)

19 6. China other than Hongkong.

20 Sec 1,4(a) 5(a) (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents:

21 (a) 2 April 1945: At Chin Matan a captured  
22 American airman, whose right leg was injured, had his foot  
23 amputated several inches above the ankle by a Jap civilian  
24 using a crude knife and no anesthesia. A few days later  
25 he was beaten until unconscious on three occasions for not

answering questions. (Ex. 1903 at p 14185)

1 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

2 Sec 1,3,4(a) 5(a) (a) Bridge House, Shanghai: Same con-  
3 ditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)

4 (b) Mukden Prison Camp: Same conditions as pre-  
5 viously described. (Ex. 1905,1906 at pp 14187-8, Ex. 1912,  
6 1913 at pp 14192-3)

7 Sec 2(a)(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a)(f) 5(a) 6 Accommodation crowded,  
8 buildings very dirty and badly infested with lice and fleas.  
9 Food was getting rapidly and progressively shorter in issue,  
10 although there was food in surrounding country and after  
11 the surrender prisoners had no difficulty in getting plenti-  
12 ful supplies. Sickness extremely high, partly due to insanit-  
13 ary condition of latrines, which caused dysentery through-  
14 out the camp. Discipline very severe. Officers subjected  
15 to extreme indignities and annoyances and were assaulted on  
16 several occasions. Of approx. 1400 POW who arrived in 1943,  
17 over 300 had died. At end of hostilities, one POW was re-  
18 leased from cells who had been there for 150 days without  
19 any charge or trial. Another POW released from the cells  
20 had been beaten up at least twice a day for the last 10  
21 days, although he had not been sentenced for anything. A  
22 junior Japanese officer informed a senior British officer  
23 that they disapproved of ill-treating the POW but that it  
24 was the polic<sup>y</sup> laid down. No drugs to combat dysentery  
25

1 over the last 6 months. All officers were forced to do  
2 heavy manual labour. (Brig. Blackburn pp 11560-4, 11614-  
3 5, 11617-8)

4 Sec 3,4(a) 5(a) (c) Haiphong Road Camp: Same conditions  
5 as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)

6 Sec 3, 5(a) (d) Camp "G" Yangchow: Same conditions as  
7 previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)

8 Sec 3, 5(a) (e) Pootung Internment Camp; Same condit-  
9 ions as previously described. All prisoners lost weight.  
10 (Ex. 1893 at p 14165, Ex. 1904 at p 14186, Ex. 1908 at p  
11 14189)

12 Sec 2(a), 3, 4(a)(b), 5(a), 8(e) (f) Kiang Wan Prison  
13 Camp: Same conditions as previously described. Several  
14 POW died as a result of malnutrition, beri beri or dysen-  
15 tery. In January, 1945, 5 American POW were bayoneted  
16 by a Japanese guard during an air raid, because some prison-  
17 ers had cheered during the raid. (Ex. 1898 at p 14173, Ex.  
18 1900 at p 14178, Ex. 1909 at p 14190)

19 Sec 3 (g) Feng Tai Prison Camp: POW slept on the floor  
20 of warehouses. Very little food. No toilets or washing  
21 facilities available. (Ex. 1907 at p 14189, Ex. 1915 at p  
22 14195)

23 Sec 2 (e) 3 (h) Eastern Area Camp, Ninkue Road: Camp  
24 was in the middle of a military area, subject to air at-  
25 tacks. Infested with rats, mice, vermin, fleas and mosqui-

toes. Most of the grounds were covered with water. All  
1 sanitary arrangements out of order. Water lay 2 ft. deep  
2 under each building, roof leaked; food and general con-  
3 ditions were abominable. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)

4 7. Formosa:

5 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

6 Nil.

7 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

8 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a)(d) 6(c) (a) Karenko POW Camp;  
9 Conditions as previously described. Although Lt. Gen. ANDO,  
10 C-in-C Formosa, and Maj. Gen IGUCHI, his Chief of Staff,  
11 and Admiral HASEGAYA, Gov. of Formosa, visited the camp  
12 conditions did not improve. (Ex. 1629 at p 13208)

13 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d) & (e), 3,4(a) 5(a) (b) Kinkaseki POW  
14 Camp: Conditions as previously described. Medicines and  
15 drugs at all times were in very short supply and Red Cross  
16 supplies were received only twice. There were many cases  
17 of T.B. 87 deaths occurred in this camp. (Ex. 1630, 1631  
18 at pp 13210-24)

19 Sec 1, 2(b)(c)(d)(e) 3,4(a)(b) 5(a) & (d) (c) Kokutsu POW  
20 Camp: In May 1945 the mine at Kinkaseki was closed and the  
21 camp moved to Kokutsu. Conditions there were terrible,  
22 food reached the lowest level at 280 grammes of dry rice  
23 plus dried potatoes per day. All food and materials for  
24 the camp was carried by the very sick up an 8 mile jungle  
25



1 track. The POW were pushed to the limit, worked from day-  
 2 break to sunset, harrassed beaten and kicked to get the  
 3 camp finished by a certain date. A huge area had to be  
 4 cleaned and planted with thousands of sweet potatoes, also  
 5 by a certain time. The attitude of the guards became more  
 6 antagonistic each day, and POW were beaten and maltreated  
 7 daily.

8 One man was beaten so hard on the head that he  
 9 went mad, By the time of the surrender the majority of the  
 10 men were mentall deranged, all were sick and had lost  
 11 weight. (Ex. 1631 at p 13224)

12 8. French Indo China.

13 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

14 (a) March - At Langson the following atrocities  
 15 took place:-

16 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (i) 60 troops who surrendered at Fort  
 17 Briere de C'Isle bayoneted to death: (Garbrillagues 15434)

18 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (ii) 200 French Citadelle hacked to  
 19 pieces. (Gabrillagues at p 15434)

20 Sec 1 & 12 (iii) 14 men, women and children ordered into  
 21 a trench and there massacred. (Ex. 2118 at p 15309)

22 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (iv) 13 officers and other ranks stabbed  
 23 to death. (Ex. 2120 at p 15314)

24 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (v) Capt. Linard tortured to death,  
 25 Ex. 2120 at p 15314)

1 Sec 1 & 12 (vi) 2 women raped and then murdered. (Ex.  
2121 at p 15316 and Ex. 2152 at p 15403)

2 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (vii) Massacres of POW, including General  
3 Lemmonier and civilians took place in other parts of town.  
4 (Gabrillagues at p 15434)

5 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (b) March - At Dong Dang 800 Japanese  
6 under command of a General Officer having captured the gar-  
7 rison massacred Captain and 50 troops. (Gabrillagues 15434  
8 and Ex. 2155 at p 15415)

9 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (c) March - At DINH LAP 20 French Officers  
10 and men who had been captured were tied up and massacred.  
11 (Ex. 2154 at p 15412)

12 Sec 1, 4(a) 10 & 12(d) (d) March - At Hanoi French Serg-  
13 eant and wife massacred. (Ex. 2132 at p 15335)

14 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (e) March - At Tien Yen 8 French soldiers  
15 executed within half an hour of capture. (Ex. 2147 at p  
16 15379)

17 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (f) March - DAMHA garrison massacred,  
18 four wounded Annamites and one European burned alive.  
19 (Gabrillagues at p 15435)

20 Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) 10 (g) March - At Hanoi captured French  
21 Military doctor and male nurse executed a few moments after  
22 capture. (Ex. 2145, 2146 at pp 15375-8)

23  
24  
25 (The above mentioned atrocities were the work of  
the 225th Regiment of the 37th Division commanded by Colonel

Shizume)

1 Sec 1 & 12 (h) March - At Hoang Su Pui 2 young French  
2 women were repeatedly raped and then murdered. (Ex. 2154  
3 at p 15412)

4 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (i) March - At HAGIONG, 44 French sold-  
5 iers who had just been captured were murdered. (Ex. 2150  
6 at p 15388)

7 Sec 1, 4(a) 10 & 12 (j) 20th March - At HAGIONG a further  
8 88 people were murdered. (Ex. 2124 at p 15324)

9 Sec 1 & 12 (k) March - At HAGIONG many cases of rape fol-  
10 lowed by murder took place. (Gabrillagues at p 15435)

11 (The above atrocities perpetrated by 226th Regt.  
12 of 37th Division)

13 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (l) March - In Loas at Takhek the whole  
14 male European population including fifty-five French men  
15 were murdered by 21 Division (Gabrillagues - 15436)

16 Sec 1, 4(a) & 10 (m) March - At Helenol, 3 French POW  
17 executed (Ex. 2151 at p 15390)

18 Sec 1 & 12 (n) March - Mr. Goudenant arrested by Kempei  
19 rai and held until 21 July 45, when he was released to hosp-  
20 ital where he died insane. (Ex. 2113 at p 15295)

21 Sec 1 & 12 (o) June - Mr. Gureau arrested and tortured.  
22 Died 22 days later in hospital. (Ex. 2113 at p 15295)

23 Sec 1 & 12(p) June - Mr. Muriet a man of robust physique was ar-  
24 rested and died 15 days after going to Jap. Military Police  
25

H.Q. (Ex. 2113 at p 15295)

1 Sec 1 & 12 (q) June-Aug. 45: Mr. Sureau and Mr. Uriet so  
2 badly beaten and tortured by Kempei Tai that they died. (Ex.  
3 2114 at p 15298)

4 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

5 Sec 1 & 12 (a) Surete - Hanoi: Conditions were extremely  
6 overcrowded. The cells contained a bunk on which only one  
7 person could lie and the others had to squat on the earth  
8 at night. The cell was three meters long and the grating  
9 door was open for five minutes every day. Some prisoners  
10 were put in a cage 20 meters long x 7 or 8 wide. Sanitary  
11 conditions were very bad and vermin swarmed in the cage and  
12 cells. Food consisted of a ball of rice twice a day with a  
13 little salt and a coffee cup of tea. Interrogations of the  
14 prisoners were carried out and they were beaten up with  
15 clubs or tortured by electric current. Certain prisoners  
16 had to be hospitalized and one died as the result of tor-  
17 tures he had undergone. (Ex. 2130 at p 15329)

18 Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(f) 5(a) (b) Kempei Tai HQ at Mytho. Food  
19 was insufficient consisting three times a day of a little  
20 rice ball and a quarter of cucumber or radish. There was  
21 no care for cleanliness. Men were obliged to sit directly  
22 on the floor from the time they got up until 9 pm. They  
23 could not stoop, lean, lie or sleep and were punished by  
24 cudgelling for all infractions of this rule. Electricity  
25

was never turned out. Cells were grossly overcrowded,  
1 being 4' x 4' and had 17 POWs, including many criminals,  
2 many of whom suffered from very serious diseases. Prison-  
3 ers were beaten and kicked daily. (Ex. 2143 at p 15,364)

4 Sec 1,3,4(a)(f) 5(a) (c) Japanese Kempei Tai HQ - Saigon

5  
6 The cells were about 4 meters by 5, with plank floors and  
7 permanently lit by a central lamp. At night bedding was  
8 given out on an average of one piece for three persons.  
9 Painful punishments were inflicted on the prisoners, which  
10 included blows with a stick - often very violent. 6 pris-  
11 oners died from bad treatment and lack of care. (Ex.2144  
12 at p 15,369)

13 Sec 1,2(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a)(d) (d) Dr. Portes Camp - Dr.

14 Flottes Camp - Dr. Mathurins Camp. The Japanese had made  
15 no preparation to receive POWs, who remained exposed to  
16 inclement weather during the days necessary to construct  
17 a roof of latarias. The construction of floorboards was  
18 forbidden, thus obliging the prisoners to sleep in water  
19 every time it rained. Food was inadequate, and owing to  
20 the small quantity of tea allowed to be drunk per day,  
21 the men were forced to drink the dirty water of the rice  
22 paddies. The cases of dysentery were very numerous. Work  
23 consisted of embankments for the construction of mountain  
24 roads and trails; placing of wooden bridges; boring of  
25 numerous tunnel in the mountains and the timbering of

these tunnels. The transfer of blocks and planks necessary for this work was on the backs of men driven by blows from cudgels. The work was stopped on the 16th August. Marsh fever, dysentery, beri-beri and oedema were predominant in the death and disease rate. There was a good deal of systematic ill-treatment and excessive amount of work at all times, even at night. The sick were systematically sent out to work, with blows from sticks. Medicines and medical evacuations were refused. In one camp, dysentery patients were shut up in a cage and a little water and rice was handed in to them from a hole in the partition, (Ex. 2148 at p 15381)

9. Hainan Island.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

Nil.

(2) POW and other camps.

Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e), 3,4(a) & 5(a) (a) POW Camp as previously described - food dropped to a record low of 167 grams per day but from 10 May 1945 onwards began to improve - anti-aircraft guns set up in camp which was not marked as a POW camp. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at pp 13202-3)

Sec 1 & 12 (b) Coolie camp - as previously described. (Ex. 1625 at p 13203)

10. Hongkong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

Nil.

1 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

2 Nil.

3 11. Japan.

4 (1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

5 Sec 1, 4(a), 5(a) (a) April 1945: At Camp No. 17, Fukuoka  
6 an American Corporal was confined in the guardhouse for  
7 talking to a Japanese civilian minor. He was given no food  
8 and subjected to severe beatings day and night, as a result  
9 of which he died on 11 April. He had received no medical  
10 attention and his body showed many signs of fractures and  
11 severe beatings. The Japanese listed this man officially  
12 as having died in the hospital from an abscess. (Ex. 1917  
13 at p 14197)

14  
15 Sec 1, 4(a)(f) 5(a)(d) (b) May 1945: At Camp No. 17,  
16 Fukuoka, an American POW was confined in the guardhouse for  
17 stealing a bun in the mess hall. He was subjected to re-  
18 peated beatings and torture and died after about 15 days.  
19 His body was in a state of extreme emaciation. (Ex. 1917  
20 at p 14197)

21 Sec 1, 4(a) (c) About March 1945: At Camp No 17, Fukuoka,  
22 a British POW was put in the guardhouse for having a piece  
23 of zinc in his possession. He died on the first day as a  
24 result of beating. (Ex. 1917 at p 14197)

25 Sec 1, 4(a)(f) 5(a) (d) March 1945: At Camp No. 17,

1 Fukuoka, an Australian and 2 American Privates were put in  
2 the guardhouse and forced to kneel for long periods of time  
3 on bamboo, barefoot on concrete floors, as a result of which  
4 they developed gangrene. It was necessary to amputate both  
5 feet of one, all toes of another and 3 toes of the third.  
6 (Ex. 1917 at p 14197)

7 Sec 1,3,4(a) (e) 4 Feb. 1945: At Sendai Camp 1B, a Brit-  
8 ish POW who was in a very weak condition resulting from  
9 beri-beri and malnutrition, asked to see the M.O., where-  
10 upon he was knocked down by a Japanese guard and kicked  
11 in the stomach while lying on the ground. He died that  
12 evening. (Ex. 1919 at p 14202)

13 (f) 25 May 1945: At the detention house of the  
14 Tokyo Army Prison, 62 Allied airmen interned as suspected  
15 "violators of the military regulations" were burned to  
16 death in the air raids. (Ex. 1921 at p 14204)

17 Sec 1, 4(a), 10 (g) 26 May 1945: At Hujoshi Village,  
18 Chiba Prefecture, a seriously injured pilot was beheaded  
19 by a member of a Japanese patrol, after his plane crashed.  
20 It is possible that bayonetting of the body took place  
21 after death. (Ex. 1921 at p 14204)

22 Sec 1, 4(a), 10 (h) About June 1945: Of 44 Allied air-  
23 men captured in the Tokai or Eastern Sea Region between  
24 11 February 1945 and the surrender, 38 were executed, only  
25 11 of whom received a court martial. (Ex.1921 at p 14204)



1 Sec 1, 4(a), 10 (i) July/Aug. 1945: Of 49 Allied airmen  
2 captured in the Central Military District, 43 were put to  
3 death, only 2 of whom received a court martial. (Ex.1922-  
4 1923 at pp 14209-12)

5 Sec 1, 4(a), 10 (j) June and Aug. 1945: Approximately  
6 30 Allied airmen captured in the Western District of Japan  
7 were put to death by personnel of the Military District  
8 H.Q. (Ex. 1924 at p 14218)

9 Sec 1, 4(a) (k) About March 1945: At Yamani POW Camp,  
10 2 Australian POW had their hands spiked to tables with  
11 ordinary office spike files. The spike was driven through  
12 their hands several times near the knuckle joints. A  
13 paper knife was then used to lift their fingernails.  
14 (Ex. 1928 at p 14225)

15 Sec 1,3,4(a), 5(a) (1) About 20 June 1945: At Norima  
16 Prison Camp, an American POW was driven by hunger to steal  
17 food. Unable to avoid discovery he attempted to commit  
18 suicide. While in a weakened condition he was kicked in  
19 the head several times as he lay on the floor, tied hand  
20 and foot and seated in front of the guardhouse for 72 hours  
21 during which time he was permitted no food or water and  
22 was beaten with clubs by the Japanese. He was then placed  
23 in the guardhouse on reduced rations. On 20 July the Japanese  
24 announced that he had died. No examination was permitted,  
25 but the prisoners who saw him placed in the casket were

1 of the opinion that he was still alive and breathing,  
2 though unconscious. (Ex. 1941 at p 14244)

3 Sec 1, 4(a) & 5(a) (m) May 1945: An American airman who  
4 bailed out over Tokyo metropolitan area and who was suffer-  
5 ing from a broken leg and shrapnel wounds, after being  
6 beaten by a mob of Japanese men and women, was taken to the  
7 Kempei Tai H.Q. for interrogation and beaten. He was given  
8 no medical attention. (Ex. 1953 at p 14259)

9 2. POW and Internment Camps.

10 (a) H.Q. Prison Camp, Osaka.

11 Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
12 1936 at p 14236)

13 Sec 1, 2(a)(c), 3, 4(a)(b)(c) & 5(a) In April 1945 following  
14 B-29 raids in that area, a rollcall was taken of the 500  
15 or 600 prisoners in camp, and every man whose number was  
16 "29" (about 13 of them) was taken out and beaten severely  
17 and forced to kneel on rock piles for about 1½ hours.  
18 This occurred 12 or 14 times, i.e. after each B-29 raid.  
19 (Ex. 1935, 1936 at pp 14236-8)

20 Between October 1942 and June 1945, 120 or more  
21 deaths occurred in the camp of 650 or 700 men, mostly from  
22 pneumonia, beri-beri or dysentery; about 15 were due to  
23 forcing the men to work while sick and without medical at-  
24 tention. The camp was surrounded by military targets and  
25 was not marked as a POW camp; it was wiped out on 1 June

1945 in a B-29 raid. (Ex. 1936 at pp 14236-8)

1 Sec 2(a) & (e) (b) Camp D1, Yokohama: Same conditions as  
2 previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p 14246)

3 Sec 1,2(a)(b)(d)(e), 3, 5(a) & 8(e) (c) Umeda Bunshe POW  
4 Camp, Osaka: Same conditions as previously described.

5 (Ex. 1946, 1947) A great deal of Red Cross supplies was  
6 stolen by the Japanese. Treatment of the POW became more  
7 brutal during the last months of the war. (Ex. 1946 at p  
8 14251)

9 Sec 1,2(b)(e) 3, 4(a) & 5(a) (d) Camp 4, Fukuoka: Same  
10 conditions as previously described. (Ex.1951 at p 14257)

11 Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(c) 5(a)(d) 8(e) (e) Camp 5 D, Kawasaki:  
12 Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1926 at p  
13 14223)

14 Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a)(d) (f) Camp No 1,  
15 Hakodate: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex.  
16 1920 at p 14203)

17 Sec 1, 2(b)(d)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a)(d) (g) Camp No. 3, Kobe:  
18 Same conditions as previously described, Between December  
19 1942 and June 1945, there were about 60 deaths. If the  
20 men had had proper food and proper care, the great majority  
21 of these deaths could have been avoided. (Ex. 1931 at p  
22 14231 and Ex. 1937 at p 14239)

23 Sec 1, 2(b)(d)(e) 3, 4(a) 4(a)(d) (h) Camp No. 17, Fukuoka:  
24 Same conditions as previously described. Beatings and  
25

1 Torture continued as previously. At times men were forced  
2 to have their mouths held open for hours with bamboo splint-  
3 ers wedged between their teeth. Requests for proper mark-  
4 ings on hospital buildings were denied by the Japanese and  
5 in the summer of 1945, during air raids, seriously ill  
6 patients had to remain in these buildings. During the two  
7 years prior to the Japanese surrender, only sufficient Red  
8 Cross supplies to care for 500 men for 3 months were issued,  
9 though the camp reached the total population of 1780. The  
10 Senior Medical Officer (Allied) performed 135 major opera-  
11 tions without gloves and with inadequate instruments. Some  
12 160 fractures were treated but at no time was plaster of  
13 paris available. After the Jap. surrender a Japanese medic-  
14 al officer completely revised the death list by changing  
15 causes of death, eliminating executions, deficiency diseas-  
16 es and injury as the cause of death; all deceased were list-  
17 ed as having died of pneumonia or another common disease.  
18 At the time of the surrender 34 cases of Red Cross medical  
19 supplies including surgical equipment were found; this had  
20 been issued to the Japanese in 1943. (Ex. 1917 at p 14197  
21 and Ex. 1929 at p 14229)

22 Sec 1 & 4 (a) (i) Kamioka POW Camp: Same conditions as  
23 previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

24 Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(c) 5(a) & 8(e) (j) Ofuna Naval Prison:  
25 Same conditions as previously described. ( Ex. 1934 at p

14235)

1 Sec 1, 2(a)(b) 3, 4(a)(c) 5(a) (k) Hirohata Prison Camp:

2 Same conditions as previously described. Beatings continued  
3 to be a regular occurrence. In May 1945 as punishment for  
4 a theft of food, all POW had to kneel in the open for 6  
5 hours. At the end of that time 9 confessed and were beaten  
6 for 4½ hours by the entire camp staff. If any POW became  
7 unconscious he was revived and beaten again. They were  
8 carried into the barracks in a semi-conscious, hysterical  
9 and delirious condition but all but one had to go to work  
10 the next day. (Ex. 1939 at p. 14242)

12 Sec 1, 3, 4(a) 5(a) 8(e) (1) Sendeyu POW Camp: Same con-

13 ditions as previously described. Food ration became less:  
14 the sick received less food than those working. Beatings  
15 were frequent. Red Cross parcels were used by the Japanese  
16 guards. It was the Japanese policy to keep POW in a low  
17 state of health and morale by keeping them short of food  
18 and by severe treatment and humiliation. (Ex. 1949 at p.

19 14254)

20 Sec 1, 4(a) (m) Camp 1B, Sendai: Beatings a regular  
21 occurrence. (Ex 1919 at p. 14202)

22 Sec 1, 4(a)(c) (n) Nisi Asibetu POW Camp: All prisoners  
23 subjected to collective punishment, which consisted of mak-  
24 ing the entire camp go without a meal and stand on parade  
25 during the period allowed for the meal. On several occas-

1 ions the prisoners were made to stand all night and then  
2 made to go to work at daylight the next morning. (Ex.1928  
3 at p. 14203)

4 Sec 1, 2(b),3, 4(a) (o) Yamani POW Camp: Sever and fre-  
5 quent beatings. Food very bad. POW so starved they bought  
6 and ate horseflesh and the entrails of dogs. Working con-  
7 ditions very bad. POW forced to work in mines previously  
8 closed because of dangerous shafts. There were several  
9 deaths through accident in the mines, (Ex.1928 at p 14225)

10 Sec 1, 2(b)(c)(d)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(b)6(b)(c).8(e) (p) Miyata  
11 POW Camp: Conditions generally were bad. Much ill-treatment  
12 of POW - a reign of terror prevailed. Both men and officers  
13 worked 13 hours a day, the men in the mines and the officers  
14 in the fields, unloading sacks of rice and coal and emptying  
15 latrines. Food utterly insufficient to maintain health.  
16 Medical arrangements very bad and very limited. A limited  
17 quantity of Red Cross supplies were obtained but a good deal  
18 was stolen by the Japanese. The sick received a lower ration  
19 than other prisoners. Brutal beatings a regular occurrence.  
20 The sick were forced to work. On 7 August 1945, 90 or 100  
21 British officers were beaten with bamboo poles and sticks,  
22 because the senior officer had attempted to see the camp  
23 commandant to make a complaint concerning a ten percent  
24 reduction in the rice ration. (Ex. 1932 at p. 14232)

25 Sec 1, 2(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a)(d) (q) Camp No. 27 Ita:

1 Beatings frequent and severe. Discipline very harsh.  
2 Quarters inadequate. Food insufficient. Although there  
3 was a great deal of sickness among the prisoners, only a  
4 few ever went to hospital. The sick were forced to work.  
5 (Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)  
6 Sec. 1, 2(a) 3, 4(a) (r) Norima Prison Camp: Between  
7 March and June 1945, the food decreased drastically in qual-  
8 ity and quantity. Prisoners worked on military installa-  
9 tions. Severe beatings a commonplace. (Ex. 1941 at p 14244  
10 Sec 1, 2(b)(c)(d)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) 8(e) (s) Hosakura POW  
11 Camp: 230 Americans and 50 British arrived at this camp in  
12 January 1945, the entire draft suffering from previous ill-  
13 treatment at the hands of the Japanese. They had only tat-  
14 tered tropical clothing; no footwear and no warm clothing  
15 were issued by the Japanese, despite repeat protests and  
16 despite the fact that the temperature was well below zero  
17 from January to April. There was plenty of Red Cross warm  
18 clothing and footwear in the camp store and the Japanese  
19 laborers were issued with warm clothing. Prisoners forced  
20 to do heavy manual labor 12 hours a day. Food totally in-  
21 adequate and as a result all prisoners suffered from malnu-  
22 trition and all forms of skin diseases; beri beri, pella-gra,  
23 blood disorders and dysentery also prevalent. In February,  
24 1945, 2 prisoners died each week of pneumonia. Men forced  
25 to work despite sickness. No medicines or medical equipment

1 or dental treatment provided and repeated requests for same  
2 were ignored. About 60 POW died from January onwards, the  
3 majority due to starvation and inhumane treatment. Three  
4 prisoners died as a result of beatings. After the surrender  
5 ample supplies of food and other necessaries were found.

6 (Ex. 1945 at p. 14250)

7 Sec 1, 2(a)(b), 4(a) (t) Tsuruga POW Camp: POW worked on  
8 military objectives, subject to bombing and were ordered to  
9 keep working during raids. They were bombed out of their  
10 barracks twice. Beatings were frequent. (Ex. 1946, 1947  
11 at pp 14251-2)

12 Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(f), 5(a) (u) Kempeitai H.Q. Tokyo: Prison-  
13 ers were cramped into 12 ft by 10 ft cells, 18 to a cell,  
14 not allowed to leave the cell or talk to each other. They  
15 were required to sit at attention from 5a.m. to 9 p.m. daily  
16 and if any prisoner relaxed he was beaten. Cells were vermi-  
17 nous and latrine facilities totally inadequate. Most of  
18 the prisoners had dysentery. Medical attention was refused.  
19 (Ex. 1953 at p. 14259)

20 Prisoners were subjected to beatings and torture under inter-  
21 rogation. One American airman was brought in with torture  
22 marks on his hands and in a semi-delirious condition; he was  
23 given no medical treatment and died that night. (Ex. 1954  
24 at p 14260)

25 Sec i. (v) Hoincho Camp, Osaka: During April and May



1 there were persistent rumours that if America won the war  
 2 POW would all be killed. POW were given rougher treatment  
 3 after each American air raid. (Ex. 1955 at p. 14261)

4 Defence Evidence - Re Hanowa Camp, Akita Prefec-  
 5 ture (Note: Prosecution gave no evidence as to this camp)  
 6 Sick compelled to work. POW treated well by Oriental stand-  
 7 ards. No brutal beatings. (Ex. 3137, p 27927-27937) Re  
 8 unspecified camp in Tokyo area - Red Cross report August  
 9 1945 - Conditions as good as can be expected. (Ex. 3138  
 10 at p. 27938)

11 12. Java.

12 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

13 Sec 1 & 12 (a) August: 19 civilians were executed at  
 14 Sourabaya more than a week after the Japanese surrender,  
 15 for political activities against the Japanese. (Ex. 1758,  
 16 1759 at pp 13700-1)

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps:

18 (a) LOG Landsop Camp, Bandoeng, Java:

19 Sec 1,3,4(a)(c) 5(a) This camp was still very overcrowded,  
 20 4000 being confined in camp designed to accommodate 250.  
 21 Sanitary conditions still totally inadequate and the water  
 22 supply also inadequate. Food too was insufficient and less  
 23 and less was supplied as time went on, Medical supplies  
 24 were also insufficient, although it was clear that supplies  
 25 were available. Only a small quantity of Red Cross medical

1 stores were issued by the Japanese. After the capitulation  
2 of Japan large supplies of medical stores and Red Cross Stores  
3 were brought into the camp. Prisoners in this camp were fre-  
4 quently beaten up by the Japanese Guards. On one occasion  
5 when the Japanese called for the names of prisoners who had  
6 expert knowledge of marine engines, the British prisoners  
7 refused to supply any names. As a result all the prisoners  
8 were paraded and all officers of the rank of Major and above  
9 were paraded before a Sgt/Major, who proceeded to hit them  
10 with his fist. Many of the officers were knocked unconscious.  
11 (Ex. 1712 at p. 13629)

12 Sec 1, 8(e) 12 (b) No. 5 Tjimeki Camp: Conditions same as  
13 previously described. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644) About 1500 or  
14 1600 deaths occurred due to malnutrition, stomach complaints  
15 and lack of medicines during period of camp's existence.  
16 The medicines were kept by the Japanese who refused to issue  
17 them until after the Japanese surrender. (Ex. 1721 at p  
18 13646)

19 Sec 1 & 12 (c) Thihapit - Women Internees Camp: Previous  
20 conditions continued. The state of health in the camp stead-  
21 ily decreased, owing to the heavy work and the numbers being  
22 supplied for the working parties. (Ex. 1722 at p. 13646)

24 Sec 1 & 12 (d) Tjideng Camp - Women Internees: The whole  
25 camp was excessively overcrowded - aprox. 10,200 inhabitants  
in an area 3/4 of a mile square. In one house, with floor

1 space of approximately 40 ft. x 20 ft. there were 84 persons  
2 living. There were no amenities whatsoever and insufficient  
3 space for children to play. The sanitation system was hope-  
4 lessly over-loaded and the water supply totally inadequate.  
5 As a result every child had at some time been infected with  
6 dysentery. The main diseases were malnutrition, odema from  
7 beri beri, dysentery, Practically every woman bore the marks  
8 tropical ulcers. Every woman and child had had malaria -  
9 some ten, fifteen and twenty times during their internment.  
10 The principal items of food were rice, small amount of meat  
11 and some black bread. The rations had been doubled since  
12 the Japanese surrender. From a general survey of food stocks  
13 in Java, there had been no shortage of food in the previous  
14 six months and there were no signs of malnutrition among the  
15 local people. The Japanese had stored food in considerable  
16 quantity in Batavia. There were approximately 1200 in the  
17 hospital at Tjideng. This number was increased to 2000 and  
18 every available building was converted into a convalescent  
19 home. The hospitals were very much overcrowded and in a  
20 number of instances patients had no beds and were lying on  
21 the floor. There was no bedding, insufficient dressings,  
22 insufficient surgical equipment and a general lack of drugs.  
23 The Japanese controlled very considerable stocks of medical  
24 supplies in the city of Batavia. There was a room in which  
25 the Camp Commander imprisoned women in total darkness, from

1 periods of 3 to 14 days, as the punishment for asking for  
2 extra food. A number of women had been questioned by the  
3 Kempei Tai at various times and had been subject to beat-  
4 ings and the water torture. Some internees were beaten  
5 by the Japanese guards periodically. (Read-Collins p.  
6 13537)

7 13. New Britain.

8 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

9 Sec 1, 2(e), 4(a) (a) Feb. 45. At Takaya Bithai, an  
10 exhausted Indian POW was so badly beaten to compel him  
11 to carry on with his work that he died 2 days later.  
12 (Ex. 1872 at p 14128)

13 Sec 1, 4(a) (b) Between Dec. 44 and Mar. 45. Japanese  
14 executed 3 Indian POW because they had complained about  
15 Japs. taking their personal property. (Ex 1871 at p.  
16 14128)

17 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

18 Sec 1, 3, 4(a) 5(a) Rabaul. Conditions similar to those  
19 previously described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

20 14. New Guinea.

21 (i) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

22 Sec 1, 4(a)(b) 5(a) (a) Feb. 45. Kitial Singh, an  
23 Indian, was beaten to insensibility by a Japanese private  
24 because his boots had not been cleaned properly. After  
25 3 days he was made to work and after 3 weeks became very

1 ill - he had not recovered from the beating. He rec-  
2 eived no medical treatment and died. (Ex. 1844 at p  
3 14094)

4 Sec 1, 4(a) (b) Feb. 45. At Yawa, 4 Indian officer POW  
5 were shot and killed by the Japanese. (Ex. 1845 at p.  
6 14095)

7 Sec. 1, 4(a) (c) March 45. At Kaparapoka an Australian  
8 POW was executed as a result of orders of the Chief of  
9 Staff, Divisional Headquarters. (Ex. 1847 at p. 14097)

10 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

11 Nil.

12 15. Singapore and Malaya.

13 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

14 Sec 1, 5(a) (a) Jan. 45. Two members of crew of a  
15 B-29 which had been shot down were brought into Outram  
16 Road Gaol. They were a mass of burns and black from  
17 head to foot. They were given no treatment. (Ex. 1514  
18 at p. 12927)  
19  
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1 Sec. 1, 4(a) (b) June 45. 9 Allied airmen taken from  
2 Outram Road Gaol and executed. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12927)

3 Sec. 1, 4(a), 12 (c) May 45 - July 45. 17 Allied air-  
4 men and 15 Chinese civilians taken from Outram Road Gaol  
5 and executed. Airmen were not tried. (Ex. 1514 at  
6 p. 12927)

7 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

8 Sec. 3, 5(a) (a) Changi Gaol. Prisoners still grossly  
9 over-crowded - boots, hats and clothing not supplied to  
10 replace unserviceable articles. Owing to debility pri-  
11 soners contracted diptheria, T.B., pneumonia, dysentery,  
12 beri beri and pellagra. Japs failed to provide food and  
13 medical supplies with which these diseases could have  
14 been prevented. Daily ration 6 oz. of rice, 2 oz. of  
15 maize and small amount of vegetables. In July 45 accused  
16 ITAGAKI looked at hospital but didn't speak to POW.  
17 (Ex. 1516, 1517 at pp 12929-30, Wilde p. 5420)

18 Sec. 1,3,4,(a)(f), 5(a) (b) Outram Road Gaol. All  
19 prisoners extremely weak and sick from malnutrition.  
20 Food at most five or six ounces of rice per day. Prison-  
21 ers engaged on work were deprived of half their rations  
22 if guard considered they had not done sufficient work.  
23 Prisoners were still kicked, beaten and generally ill-  
24 treated. Practically no medical supplies were provided  
25 and only treatment for sick was that provided occasionally

1 by a medical orderly. American B-29 crew shot down in  
2 April 45 were imprisoned underground, given half rations.  
3 They were very weak when released. (Wilde p. 5491 and  
4 Ex. 1512 at p. 12914)

5 Sec. 3,5(a)(d) (c) Kranji No. 2 Camp. Opened in  
6 April 1945. Accommodation grossly inadequate 20 sq. ft.  
7 per man. Camp hospital accommodation also grossly in-  
8 adequate. Mattresses available for only the most ser-  
9 iously ill patients. T.B., diptheria and dysentery  
10 patients on account of accommodation compelled to  
11 occupy 4 ft. high space between ground and floor of hut.  
12 Sick increased from 4 on 1 April 1945 to 94 on 1 July  
13 1945. Deficiency diseases prevalent. Rations were  
14 insufficient and caused men to suffer from undernour-  
15 ishment. Medical supplies and drugs most inadequate.  
16 Sick increased from 94 on 1 July to 147 on 15 Aug.  
17 (Ex. 1515 at p. 12928)

18 Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e), 3, 4(a) 5(a)(d) (d) Bukit  
19 Panjang: 379 POW officers and men engaged in digging  
20 for Japanese fortifications. Work parties were away  
21 from 8 am to 6.30 pm. Most of them had no boots. In  
22 June, 1945, hours were longer and parties did not re-  
23 turn until 10 p.m. Prisoners were brutally treated by  
24 guards. Daily ration for working men 10 oz. rice and  
25 3 oz. of vegetables and occasionally some tinned food.

1 Sick men received two-thirds of the ration. 50 percent  
 2 of camp were sick. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)  
 3 Defence Evidence: Re all camps - food rations to POW  
 4 and Jap troops reduced on account of difficulties of  
 5 sea and road transportation but POW engaged in work re-  
 6 ceived as much as Jap troops. (HAZEYAMA pp 30198-30210,  
 7 Ex. 3312 at pp 30215-28, SAITO at pp 30228-38)  
 8 16. Solomon Islands  
 9 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.  
 10 Sec 1 & 12 At the conclusion of the war there were  
 11 only 100 natives left on Ocean Island. The Japanese  
 12 marched them away in two sections. They were shot and  
 13 the dead bodies towed out to sea. (Exs. 1884, 1885 at  
 14 pp 14151-2)  
 15 17. Sumatra.  
 16 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents  
 17 Sec 1 & 12 (a) June, 1945: 2,000 Japanese coolies  
 18 had been brought in Oct., 1943 to Sumatra to build an  
 19 airstrip. In June, 1945, when this was completed, the  
 20 Japanese took no responsibility for these coolies and  
 21 gave them no pay or food. At the Japanese surrender  
 22 there were only 700 left alive. (Ringer, 13589)  
 23 Sec 1, 4(a) (b) January 25th: 2 airmen had bailed  
 24 out of an aircraft over a landing strip. One, who land-  
 25 ed on the strip was promptly beheaded; the second man



was hung up in a tree and was bayoneted. Palembang.

1 (Ringer, 13601).

2 Sec 1, 4(a) (c) January 29th: A burning aircraft tried  
3 to make a forced landing on a strip. Two airmen got out  
4 of the plane, but were thrown back into the flames by the  
5 Japanese at Palembang. (Ringer, 13601)

6 Sec 1, 4 (a) & 6 (d) June: 7 airmen were executed in  
7 Singapore. These airmen had been exhibited in the city  
8 of Palembang blindfolded. They were then sent to Singa-  
9 pore. (Ringer, 13602)

10  
11 (2) POW and Internment Camps

12 Sec 1 & 12 (a) Si Rengo Internment Camp: In July,  
13 1945, the camp was visited by Gen. Hajagi, Chief of Staff  
14 of the 25th Army. For 10 days before his visit the in-  
15 ternees were put to work cleaning up the camp. He did  
16 not make a thorough inspection and the camp leaders were  
17 not allowed to address him. All requests for Red Cross  
18 inspections were refused. After the surrender the in-  
19 ternees were either very thin or very swollen from pel-  
20 lagra. No medical officer ever inspected the camp. The  
21 food situation continued to be bad. (Leenheer - 13756)

22 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a)(d) & 12 (b) Banka Island: Same as  
23 previously described. (Sister Bullwinkel - 13471)

24 Sec 1, 3, 5(a)(f) & 12 (c) Lubukling'au - Sumatra:  
25 In April, 1945, about 500 of the people from Banka Island

1 were moved to this camp. Very little food was provided  
2 on the journey and 12 women died during the train trip  
3 in Sumatra. The camp consisted of old attap buildings  
4 which leaked very badly. As it was the rainy season  
5 everything got wet everytime it rained. The hospital  
6 accommodation was in the same condition as the huts of  
7 the camp - sick patients just lay in the rain. The  
8 only medical supplies issued was quinine bark. Approx-  
9 imately 50 people died in this camp. The main diseases  
10 were malaria and beri beri. Food consisted of a small  
11 amount of rice and a few vegetables.

12 After the Japanese surrender, they were given dozens of  
13 bottles of quinine tablets; disinfectants; ointments  
14 and local anaesthetics. Previously there had been no  
15 anaesthetics. They were also given loads of fresh  
16 vegetables, fresh fruit and tins and tins of butter per  
17 person. (Sister Bullwinkel - 13474).

18 Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) (d) Palembang  
19 Jungle Camp Group: Conditions same as previously de-  
20 scribed. Of camp strength of 1050, 42 died in June,  
21 99 in July and 135 in August. Deaths due to malnu-  
22 trition. Japanese well fed throughout period and plenty  
23 of clothes and food available at surrender. (Ringer,  
24 13573-9)  
25

Sec 1, 3, 4 (f) 5 (a)(d) (e) Pematang Siantar ( )

1 Northwest Sumatra: In this gaol more than 300 of the  
 2 550 POWs died in two years from dysentery and malnu-  
 3 trition. POWs expected to die were put into a special  
 4 cell and dying was speeded up by leaving the patient  
 5 outside in the sun. (Ex. 1778 at p. 13820)

6 Sec 1, 2 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e), 3, 4(a) 5(a) (f) Pakan

7 Baru Group - Central Sumatra: Conditions similar to  
 8 those previously described - all including sick com-  
 9 pelled to work long hours on railway - death rate  
 10 80 per month due to lack of food and heavy work.  
 11 From 15 June 45 every man who could walk had to work.  
 12 (Ex. 1769 at p. 13784)

14 18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

15 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

16 Sec 1, 4 (a) (a) 7th June: A POW Borgman, was shot  
 17 at Flores Island, whilst "trying to escape". Some  
 18 weeks later the POW doctor was forced to sign a death  
 19 certificate which stated that dysentery was the cause  
 20 of death. (Ex. 1785 at p. 13826)

21 (2) POW and Internment Camps.

22 Nil.

23 19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima:

24 (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents:

25 Sec 1, 4 (a) (a) Chichi Jima - February 45 - At

Conference Maj-Gen TACHIBANA said that POW were to be

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killed and eaten from time to time - 8 to 10 POW thus  
treated. In one case TACHIBANA and Colonel KATO took  
part in banquet. (Ex. 2056A, 2056B at pp 15032-41)

1           PART II. -   Summary of evidence in relation to  
2                           Treatment of Prisoners-of-war, Civi-  
3                           lian Internees and Inhabitants of the  
4                           Philippine Islands between December  
5                           1941 and September 1945.

6           Japanese atrocities in the Philippines were  
7           petrated from December 1941 on through the end of the  
8           war in September 1945 on the civilian population and  
9           on allied prisoners-of-war.

10                           General

11           1.   Aside from those who were maimed, injured and  
12           went through the ordeal of indescribable sufferings  
13           and humiliations, a grand total of 142,076 American and  
14           Philippine civilian and military persons died as a re-  
15           sult of those atrocities (Ex 1358, R 12,384).

16           2.   A chart prepared by the U.S. War Department  
17           showed American Armed Forces victims killed were 23,039;  
18           Philippine Armed Forces, 27,258; U.S. civilian victims,  
19           595 and Philippine civilian victims, 91,184 (Ex 1358,  
20           R 12,384).

21           3.   In another report the U.S. War Department  
22           found that the number of U.S. Army personnel including  
23           Filipinos murdered was 2,253. Recipients of cruelty  
24           and torture was 1,646; starved and neglected, 35,092;  
25           other sorts of mistreatments, 267 (Ex 1357, R 12,383);

1 and as to American civilians murdered 317, cruelty and  
2 torture, 25; starved and neglected, 244 (Ex 1357,  
3 R 12,383); and as to Philippine civilians, murdered  
4 89,818; cruelty, 1,258; starved, 7; other sorts of mis-  
5 treatments, 101 (Ex 1357, R 12,383).

6 4. Immediately after the liberation of the Phil-  
7 lipines, roving teams comprising of military personnel  
8 from the Judge Advocate's Service of the United States  
9 Army were sent out to conduct investigations through-  
10 out the Philippines on reported and know cases of atro-  
11 cities committed by Japanese Army and Navy personnel  
12 (Carpenter's Certificate, Ex 1355, R 12,378; 12,381).

13 5. Many of those cases were thoroughly investi-  
14 gated in the immediate vicinity of their occurrence.  
15 Witnesses who had first hand knowledge of the atroci-  
16 ties were interrogated and their affidavits taken and  
17 ocular inspection of the places where crimes were com-  
18 mitted were invariably made and reports submitted  
19 (ex 1355, R 12,378-79).

20 6. At that time there were 317 reports contain-  
21 ing in all 14,618 pages; only seven of those reports  
22 related to atrocities committed in other Pacific areas  
23 (R 12,378). As Exhibit 1355 will give the Tribunal a  
24 broad and sweeping picture of the atrocities then in-  
25 vestigated as of 13 May 1946 in the Philippines, we are

1 attaching herewith as Appendix "A" where those atro-  
2 cities reported in Exhibit 1355 appeared upon a map of  
3 the Philippines as shown on Exhibit 1536 (R 12,381).

4 I. Civilian Population.

5 7. Atrocities on the civilian population in the  
6 Philippines may be classified into wholesale murder,  
7 torture and starvation, rape, looting and wanton de-  
8 struction of properties.

9 A. Wholesale Murder.

10 8. From December 10, 1941 to April 3, 1945,  
11 Japanese soldiers at Vigan in Northern Luzon, following  
12 the usual pattern of operation against innocent civi-  
13 lians, raided and looted private homes and killed and  
14 mistreated people.

15 9. About the middle of June 1942, a young woman  
16 was ordered by the puppet governor to go to the home of  
17 Col. MINI in Tagbilaran. When she refused they threat-  
18 ened to kill her and burn her home and forced her into  
19 a car and drove her to Col. MINI. Col. MINI tore off  
20 her clothes and threatened her. When she refused to  
21 submit to him, he tied her hands, fastened the rope to  
22 the head of the bed and raped her. The following night  
23 she jumped out of the window and succeeded in escaping  
24 to a nearby island (Ex 1399, R 12,485).

25 10. Nena Alban at the trial of General KOMMA

1 testified that she was a nurse in 1941 working as a  
2 social worker through the American and Philippine Red  
3 Cross (Ex 1364, R 12,415). She further testified that  
4 during July 1942, the Japanese Army was occupying the  
5 grounds of San Beda College. On the first afternoon  
6 she saw four Filipinos beheaded by Japanese soldiers.  
7 She later saw two more and thereafter seven more who  
8 were made to kneel across a hold in the ground and were  
9 beheaded. She later saw ten more beheaded and she saw  
10 four Filipinos killed by judo by being thrown head  
11 first on the concrete pavement. She saw other atro-  
12 cities. She saw Filipinos tortured, boxed, kicked,  
13 beaten with heavy wooden sticks. She saw twenty Fili-  
14 pinos tied up and then tortured in many ways. When they  
15 screamed or cried they were placed under the very hot  
16 sun. Another group of Filipinos were placed under the  
17 sun and hit in the stomach and beaten in many ways and  
18 when they were sleeping water was thrown on them.  
19 Four Filipinos were bayoneted right near San Beda  
20 College (R 12,415-18). Filipinos were hung by a chain  
21 to a tree and were beaten by Japanese soldiers who  
22 passed. She saw at least eight other Filipinos receiv-  
23 ing barbarous treatment. She saw other groups held in  
24 the stock by the Leg, in two groups. Their hands were  
25 also held in the stock. They were pushed back against



the barbed wire fence and were burned with burning  
1 cigarettes, and some were burned by pieces of flaming  
2 wood put under their armpits. Two more Filipinos were  
3 beaten to death. She saw nine or more Filipinos bayonet-  
4 etted through the eyes by Japanese soldiers. She saw  
5 at least seven Filipinos have their tongues pulled out  
6 by pliers (Ex 1364, R 12,418-20).

7  
8 11. One early dawn in August 1942 some Japanese  
9 soldiers from Dansalan City, under the command of four  
10 officers, raided the witness's barrio, which had a  
11 population of about 2,500. They immediately began  
12 bayonetting the people. They burned down the whole  
13 barrio. It was only when the houses were afire that the  
14 people knew what was happening. In the commotion four  
15 Japanese soldiers were killed. The Japanese kept firing  
16 and bayonetting until they had completely gained con-  
17 trol of the barrio (Ex 1404, R 12,490-1).

18 12. In August 1943, after an investigation of an  
19 hour, twenty-four men and three women were all tied with  
20 hands behind their backs and strung on a piece of rope  
21 and pulled to a thicket where they were beheaded. A  
22 three-month old baby was thrown into the air by a Japan-  
23 ese and impaled on a bayonet (Ex 1400, R 12,486).

24  
25 13. From time to time a group under Colonel  
WATANABE made punitive expeditions through Panay Island.

1 In Barrio Lungao many Filipino civilians were question-  
2 ed, killed and their bodies burned. The whole barrio  
3 was burned. Children were killed (R 12,476).

4 14. On October 17, 1943 another punitive expedi-  
5 tion arrived at Bataan. All civilians were investiga-  
6 ted and beaten with clubs and made to walk through fire.  
7 In the morning the Japanese received orders to proceed  
8 and 140 civilians including two priests were beheaded  
9 by Japanese soldiers. In Altavas thirty to forty old  
10 people and children, and in Balete thirty men were  
11 killed. A blind woman unable to flee had her clothes  
12 stripped and was manhandled. Hundreds of people were  
13 killed by the same expedition in Bataan, Altavas,  
14 Balete, Libacao and other places (Ex 1394, R 12,477-78).

15 15. On December 18, 1943 Japanese officers and  
16 enlisted men left Libacao for Iloilo City. The next  
17 morning they entered Camp Hopevale which they surround-  
18 ed and entered. Sixteen Americans and three others  
19 were placed under guard without food or water. On the  
20 afternoon of December 20, 1943 one American woman was  
21 seen kneeling with hands tied and asking for mercy.  
22 This was refused. An hour later a house was found in  
23 flames with twelve bodies in it, some of the victims  
24 having been bayoneted and others beheaded (Ex 1393,  
25 R 12,474-75).

16. In February 1944 at Malaiba, thirty-five  
1 Filipinos were questioned, beaten and taken to a corn  
2 field where they were bayoneted. The following day  
3 fourteen dead bodies were found with bayonet wounds  
4 (Ex 1396, R 12,482).

5 17. In March 1944 on the second day of the patrol,  
6 prisoners reached Canangay early in the afternoon. A  
7 young woman was caught hiding in the grass. The officer  
8 in charge tore off her clothes while she was held by  
9 two soldiers. He took her to a small hut and the  
10 officer in charge cut her breasts and womb with his  
11 saber. She was left lying in the hut which was set  
12 afire (Ex 1403, R 12,489-90).

13 18. On April 10, 1944, six Japanese bayoneted  
14 one woman. On August 27, 1944, soldiers fired on people  
15 in the cockpit in Santa Cantalina, wounding one and  
16 killing several. On October 20, 1944, thirty were  
17 arrested and tortured. On November 15, 1944, three  
18 prisoners were beheaded. On December 27, 1944,  
19 several persons, after their homes were looted, were  
20 tortured and on January 7, 1945, nine of the prisoners  
21 were beheaded (Ex 1412, R 12,501-02).

22 19. On June 6, 1944, about 300 Japanese together  
23 with Filipino Constabulary and Moro troops entered  
24 Ranao-Pilayan and gathered the civilians. On June 7,  
25

twenty prisoners were put in one house where they were  
1 bayoneted and the house set on fire (Ex 1411, R 12,500-  
2 61).

3       20. At about 9 o'clock in the evening of August  
4 19, 1944 the witness and others left Cebu and were  
5 taken to Cordova. When they arrived there the Japan-  
6 ese soldiers gathered all civilians in a central school  
7 house. The women were compelled to disrobe completely.  
8 Many of the men were beaten with clubs, baseball bats,  
9 and rifle butts. All money and valuables were taken.  
10 The next morning three men were beheaded (Ex 1388,  
11 R 12, 469-70).

12       21. During August to November 1944 the Japanese  
13 military had a garrison near Bogo. During these four  
14 months civilians were beaten, shot, bayoneted and  
15 raped. On October 12, 1944, two women were bayoneted  
16 and a third severely beaten, two girls raped, one of  
17 them by several soldiers. One victim had to live  
18 with a Japanese corporal as his mistress for three weeks.  
19 On October 17, the soldiers burned houses and ware-  
20 houses and on the same day twenty-five were bayoneted  
21 to death (Ex 1389, R 12,471-72).

22       22. On October 1, 1944, about fifty Japanese  
23 soldiers entered the hospital area at Barrio Umagos and  
24 bayoneted two Filipino guards and one civilian. Two  
25

bedridden patients were bayoneted to death. Three  
1 days later, the Japanese burned the buildings and about  
2 thirty-two houses and left. The bodies of the victims  
3 were later identified and buried (Ex 1409, R 12,497-8).

4 23. About 9 o'clock on December 29, 1944 a patrol  
5 of about fifty entered the barrio of Dapdap. Shortly  
6 after arriving at the plaza about 400 to 500 people were  
7 ordered to group in families and assemble in the church  
8 so that they would be unobserved from a strafing plane.  
9 The people followed instructions. Some people were  
10 taken out. When the church was about half empty, the  
11 remaining became apprehensive. Some saw blood running  
12 from a nearby shack and a few saw the Japanese soldiers  
13 cleaning their bloody bayonets. Others saw that when  
14 people were taken outside they were shackled with ropes.  
15 The remainder were urged by one of the survivors to  
16 fight and attempt to escape and he threw a rock at the  
17 door guard. Many made a break for the door and were  
18 machine-gunned or stabbed with bayonets. No mercy was  
19 shown. A very few escaped unscathed and found safety  
20 in the sea and swamps (R 12,463-4).

21  
22 24. On January 16, 1945, certain American offi-  
23 cers went to Dapdap, made an investigation, and dis-  
24 posed of the dead bodies. Before arriving they met  
25 three survivors with numerous wounds. The foul odor of

1 dead bodies filled the air. They saw many bodies in  
2 a bad state of decomposition and dogs and other ani-  
3 mals had eaten away large portions of the bodies.  
4 Evidence shows that there were many women and chil-  
5 dren in the groups. They found similar conditions  
6 elsewhere. They found 100 bodies in the church grounds.  
7 Dogs, pigs and chickens were eating the remains. They  
8 counted 230 dead and estimated there were about 500  
9 bodies in the barrio. Pictures were taken (Ex 1386,  
10 R 12,466-67).

11 25. The wave of Japanese massacres reached its  
12 crest during the liberation of Manila, Batangas and  
13 Laguna.

14 26. In February 1945 when the Japanese knew that  
15 Manila was lost the Japanese engaged in an orgy of mass  
16 murder by shooting, bayonetting and burning alive all  
17 prisoners in Fort Santiago (Ex 1413, R' 12,502). The  
18 cells were packed, doors barricaded and gasoline poured  
19 and set afire. Hundreds were burned to death. Others  
20 were executed. Hundreds of bodies were discovered by  
21 American troops when Fort Santiago was taken. Many of  
22 the civilians were able to escape the burning building  
23 only to be shot by Japanese guards when they were  
24 attempting to cross the Pasig River (Ex 1413, R 12,506).  
25

27. Rosalinda Andoy stated in the YAMASHITA

trial that in February 1945 she went to the Manila  
1 Cathedral as ordered by the Japanese and stayed there  
2 one day and was taken to the Santa Rosa Church. She  
3 was there with her whole family except her father who  
4 had been killed by the Japanese at Fort Santiago  
5 having been taken from the cathedral. They were then  
6 ordered to go to Santo Domingo where immediately some  
7 grenades were thrown by the Japanese. Her mother is  
8 now dead, having been killed by the Japanese inside  
9 the church at Santo Domingo. The witness saw her killed  
10 (R 12,426-29). The witness was wounded with bayonets  
11 and received thirty-eight wounds. She, her mother  
12 and a person by the name of Salin were together.  
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1 The witness' wounds were in different parts of her body.  
2 She had ten on the left arm four on the right arm an un-  
3 known number on her chest, certain wounds on her abdomen,  
4 As a result of the wounds on her abdomen her intestines  
5 came out. She had one wound on her back and five wounds  
6 on her legs. That night the witness slept at Santo  
7 Domingo beside the dead body of her mother. She left  
8 Santo Domingo in the morning. When she left she saw a  
9 boy child tossed up in the air and caught with a bayonet.  
10 The baby was about three months' old and the bayonetting  
11 was done by a Japanese (Ex. 1367, R 12,427-34).

12 28. About 200 civilians were massacred at St. Paul'  
13 College, Manila in 1945. About 250 people were placed  
14 in the premises of the College and the doors and windows  
15 shut and barred. The three hanging chandeliers were wrap-  
16 ped in black-out paper with strings running from inside  
17 outside the transom. Five Japanese brought in some food  
18 and liquor and the people were told that they could eat  
19 and drink when the Japanese left. The people rushed for  
20 the candy and biscuits and in a moment there were three  
21 explosions, there being grenade traps in the chandeliers.  
22 The Japanese began machine-gunning and throwing grenades  
23 into the rooms and corridors. Holes were blown into the  
24 walls and people tried to escape. Many were killed by  
25 machine gun and rifle fire while trying to escape (Ex



1368, R 12,434-46).

1           29. During the latter part of February 1945, the  
2 Japanese engaged in a program of murder, looting and des-  
3 truction in Lipa. One civilian woman was bayoneted to  
4 death. Two groups of civilians, each having from 200 to  
5 300 persons were pushed into wells where they died by  
6 drowning, by crushing, or by gun fire. A group of over  
7 500 civilians were bayoneted. Another group of 600  
8 were assembled at the Cathedral and bayoneted. Other  
9 bayonettings and murder took place. In March 1945 the  
10 Japanese burned Lipa and destroyed its utilities, in-  
11 cluding the water system (Ex 1370, R 12,437-39).

13           30. JAG report No. 90 on the massacre of Filipino  
14 civilians on the island of Taal in February 1945 stated  
15 that by 10 o'clock on February 16, 1945 the Japanese  
16 had begun to burn all barrios near Taal. Sixty Filipinos  
17 tried to take refuge in a ravine. Six or seven Japanese  
18 threw hand grenades into the ravine killing ten to fif-  
19 teen and machine-gunning the survivors. Women and child-  
20 ren were blown to pieces by grenades (Ex 1375, R 12,447-  
21 48).

22           31. The affidavit of Nonito Tubungbanwa stated that  
23 at the barrio Salngan the first groups of Japanese sol-  
24 diers had caught a large number of civilians. When they  
25 left they killed all civilians and threw their bodies

into the fire burning the whole barrio (Ex 1401, R 12,48

1           32. Mariano Bayaras stated that he, as Mayor of  
2 Basco, Batangas had been given a list by the Japanese of  
3 persons killed there. There were seventy-four. He had  
4 seen those who suffered from bad treatment. He had seen  
5 them with their hands tied behind eating food without  
6 using their hands. Some had broken hands, some had  
7 bruised faces and one was missing an eye (Ex 1384, R  
8 12,462).

9           33. During the latter part of February 1945, in  
10 Butuan, an aged couple and their son were harvesting  
11 when they saw four Japanese soldiers. The couple was  
12 tied and taken while the son hid. Several days later  
13 the bayoneted and beheaded bodies of the couple and  
14 another Filipino were found (Ex 1410, R 12,499-500).

15           34. While the Japanese were occupying Calauang in  
16 February 1945, the following are examples of the atroci-  
17 ties committed. People were taken from their homes or  
18 who were found in the vicinity were bayoneted to death  
19 or killed with sabers. One man was shot and killed as  
20 he was running away. A man, his wife and one day old  
21 twins took refuge in a shelter they had built. They  
22 were discovered and the man was struck with a saber and  
23 killed and the baby he had been holding was killed  
24 (Ex 1380, R 12,453).  
25

1 35. JAG Report No. 11 stated that in February  
2 1945, about 6 o'clock in the evening when seventy per-  
3 sons, including patients, staff members and refugees  
4 were in the building, shots were heard at the back gate,  
5 and a woman came in screaming, that her child had been  
6 shot. Four Japanese marines, including an officer, came  
7 in and began to fire a revolver at the children. Every-  
8 one lay flat on the floor except one child who was shot.  
9 Through an interpreter the Japanese were advised that  
10 they were in a Red Cross building. This did not stop  
11 them. Dr. Venecia was shot and killed, and a volunteer  
12 attendant was bayoneted when she attempted to protect  
13 him, as were six other patients. This same marine went  
14 through other parts of the building, killing and bayonet-  
15 ting the victims. Patrocinio Abad, a movie actress and  
16 refugee at the headquarters, was shot and bayoneted  
17 nine times and her child killed. The carnage lasted  
18 for twenty to thirty minutes, after which the Japanese  
19 left. The building was burned on February 13 with the  
20 bodies still in it. Records, files and safes were des-  
21 troyed before they could be examined. The number killed  
22 was variously estimated from twenty to fifty (Ex 1359,  
23 R 12,384-89).

24 36. The Japanese entered the Pons residence in  
25 Manila in February 1945 and began shooting the occupants

1 of the house. The first one shot was Mr. Pons; second,  
2 Isaac; third, Mrs. Pons; fourth, Eva; fifth, Pacita;  
3 sixth, Candida; eighth, Delfin; ninth, Virginia; and the  
4 last was the baby. The baby was shot last because the  
5 Japanese were about to leave the house when they heard  
6 the cry of the baby. The Japanese returned and shot the  
7 baby (Ex 1363, R 12,410).

8 37. Due to war conditions, De La Salle College was  
9 not in active operation and was temporarily used by the  
10 Japanese as a hospital until January 1945 when certain  
11 eminent Filipinos, seventeen lay Christian brothers,  
12 seven servants and a refugee priest took residence there.  
13 Shortly thereafter an unidentified number of Japanese  
14 marines or navy men occupied a portion of the first  
15 floor (R 12,411-12). On February 10 the officer in-  
16 structed the soldiers to murder all the people in the  
17 college and they began shooting and bayonetting. Many  
18 took refuge in an improvised air raid shelter, but were  
19 ordered to leave and struck down by guns, lined up and  
20 killed. There was evidence that attempts had been made  
21 to rape some of the victims. On February 13 the Japan-  
22 ese returned and there is evidence that some had inter-  
23 course with a corpse. That evening the Japanese came  
24 back and kicked the bodies to find out if they were  
25 still alive. Attempts were made to burn the south wing

of the building and a Christian brother trying to extinguish  
1 the flames, was seen and killed (Ex 1363, R 12,412-13).

2 38. Bernardino Calub, house boy of the surviving  
3 eye witness was tied to a pillar. The Japanese then pro-  
4 ceeded to cut off his genitals and thrust his severed penis  
5 in his mouth (Ex 1366, R 12,422-24).

6 39. On February 6, 1945 all houses in the vicinity  
7 of the German Club, then managed by a group of German citi-  
8 zens, were surrounded by Japanese Naval Ground Forces. The  
9 district was then being bombarded and shelled. From Feb-  
10 ruary 7 to 10, there were at least 500 civilians who took  
11 shelter underneath the Club in a 4-foot space between the  
12 concrete floor of the Club and the ground. They stayed  
13 there until February 10 leaving only on secret trips for  
14 food and to go to the latrine. About 10 o'clock on Feb-  
15 ruary 10 the Japanese surrounded the Club and forbade any-  
16 one to leave the shelter. While guarding the victims with  
17 aimed rifles, the Japanese built an inflammable barricade  
18 completely surrounding the Club and hemming in the victims.  
19 Gasoline was poured over this and ignited. As the heat  
20 from the flames mounted many ran out and tried to leap  
21 over the barricade. Most were bayonetted and shot. Some  
22 women were raped. After they were raped, their hair was  
23 ignited with gasoline and the breasts of some of them were  
24 cut off (Ex 1365, R 12,422-25).  
25

1           40. On February.11, 1945 the Japanese came to Santo  
2 Tomas, Batangas, and went from place to place stealing,  
3 killing many inhabitants and burning the dead and wounded.  
4 Three of the victims were subjected to attempted or actual  
5 rape, and 194 residents were murdered. (R 12,443). At  
6 one home there were between sixty-five and seventy people.  
7 About twenty-five were taken to a cemetery. Three of the  
8 men were taken to a latrine, bayoneted and thrown in.  
9 Another group of fifty were taken from their hiding place,  
10 bayoneted, stabbed, doused with gasoline and set afire.  
11 Another group of fifty, after being shown the bodies of  
12 twenty killed, were stabbed and burned by gasoline fire.  
13 In one instance, the Japanese were chattering and laughing  
14 while the bodies burned (Ex 1373, R 12,444-45).

15           41. On 12 February 1945 witness was among 2,000 who  
16 were forced to gather in the Catholic Church. They were  
17 blindfolded and their hands were tied. After witness  
18 was able to uncover his eyes he saw bodies stuck five feet  
19 high in the room. There were about 500 of them. None of  
20 the 2,000 civilians in the Church was armed (Ex 1381, R  
21 12,454-56).

22           42. On February 16, 1945 about 175 civilians were  
23 assembled in one house in the barrio of Mambug, Municipi-  
24 pality of Cuenca, Batangas. The Japanese took the men out  
25 in groups of five and none were seen again. On February

1 13, 1945 fifty-two civilians, including two women, were  
2 put into a house and each victim was held by Japanese  
3 while three others bayoneted them. The bodies were thrown  
4 into a well. Only two escaped (R 12,448-49).

5 43. On March 11, 1945 ninety civilians were taken  
6 from a shelter and imprisoned in a tunnel. On March 19  
7 they were ordered to come out. As they left they were  
8 bayoneted and shot. Six escaped (Ex 1376, R 12,448-50).

9 44. On February 17, 1945, sixty-three civilians had  
10 taken refuge at the home of Dr. Moreta in Manila. At  
11 noon about twenty Japanese marines entered and separated  
12 the men from the women. Grenades were thrown into the  
13 rooms where the people were segregated. Many women were  
14 bayoneted, stabbed or shot. No one witnessed any rape,  
15 but the bodies of several of the women showed indication  
16 of violation (Ex 1360, R 12,404-06).

17 45. On the morning of February 28, 1945 Japanese  
18 army men stationed at Bauan, Batangas notified all resi-  
19 dents of a mass meeting at the Catholic Church and that  
20 all must assemble. Guards were placed on all roads lead-  
21 ing from the town. By 10 o'clock everyone in the village  
22 had congregated at the church, where men and women were  
23 separated and the women taken to the elementary school.  
24 The men had to remain in the church, were searched, and  
25 their property taken. They were made to sit in the pews

1 and were counted, there being a total of 328 men. About  
2 1 o'clock the men were marched in groups of 100 to the  
3 basement of the house of one. The doors were closed.  
4 There was an explosion which either killed or wounded  
5 most in the basement. Those not killed by the explosion  
6 were shot and bayoneted as they attempted to escape. A  
7 few did escape (Ex 1374, R 12,445-47).

8 46. Throughout January, February and March 1945, the  
9 Japanese carried out a program of burning and killing in  
10 San Jose. At least 107 Filipinos were killed; many were  
11 tied and bayoneted. Some of the bodies were mutilated;  
12 the hands and feet of one victim were cut off and the right  
13 hand of another was severed. The burned and bound body  
14 of one man was found tied to a post (Ex 1377, R 12,450-51).

15 47. On March 1, 1945, Luis Saban and a companion  
16 were taken by sixty Japanese to the bank of the Tagburos  
17 where they joined approximately thirty-five Filipino  
18 prisoners, among whom were women and children. These  
19 prisoners were divided into three groups. In one group  
20 of twenty, Saban was struck by a saber and bayoneted.  
21 When he regained consciousness the Japanese were gone and  
22 all other POWs were dead (R 12,403).

23 48. About the same date approximately 100 Japanese  
24 soldiers were seen with approximately seventy Filipino  
25 civilians, including women and children, near the Tagburos



1 River. The victims were all tied and bayoneted to death  
2 (Ex 1397, R 12,483).

3 49. About 500 residents of Suloc with a few men were  
4 taken to a schoolhouse. About 200 people were selected  
5 and placed in different places. There were 300 people re-  
6 maining. The Japanese bayoneted the two children of the  
7 witness, a boy age 10 and a girl age 6. The witness was  
8 bayoneted by five Japanese in the back. Because of the  
9 force of the bayonets she automatically fell to the side  
10 of the river on top of many dead bodies (Ex 1372, R 12,441-  
11 3).

12 50. Early in the morning of March 13, 1945, about  
13 15 Japanese came to Rosario Batangas and without reason,  
14 began shooting and bayonetting all they could find with-  
15 out distinguishing between men, women and children. Since  
16 the men could run away, most of the victims were women and  
17 children (Ex 1378, R 12,452).

18 51. On March 23, 1945, the Japanese rounded up civi-  
19 lians at Sitio Bitute and confiscated all bolos. The  
20 prisoners were tied and some were taken to a nearby  
21 stream where they were slashed with sabers and picks.  
22 One victim was bayoneted and one woman was raped (Ex  
23 1408, R 12,496-7).

24 52. Also in Lippa in March 1945, about 1,000  
25 Filipinos were required to assemble in the Barrio of

1 Bulihan. Men were separated from women and children and  
2 led to the edge of a cliff where they were blindfolded,  
3 bayoneted to death, and their bodies pushed into the  
4 stream. The women and children were disposed of in the  
5 same way, the slaughter lasting for five hours. Five  
6 hundred to 600 corpses were later seen on the edge of the  
7 river (Ex 1371, R 12,439-41).

8 53. Early in the morning of April 15, 1945, six male  
9 Filipinos and one woman were captured on the road by  
10 about 1,000 members of the Tiger Unit under Major SAITO.  
11 After being questioned on the location of guerrillas, they  
12 were forced to go to Cabali Mountain with the Japanese.  
13 Early the next morning the Japanese entered Nanipil and  
14 burned the village and shot some of its civilians (R.  
15 12,457). After burning Nanipil the Japanese took the  
16 seven prisoners to Titig Mountain, forced the men to  
17 take off their clothes and made all seven kneel at the  
18 edge of a precipice, with their hands tied. Two Japanese  
19 attempted to behead them one by one, one striking the vic-  
20 tim with the saber, while the other pushed the decapitated  
21 bodies over the cliff. All were killed but two. There  
22 was no definite proof that the woman was killed, but a  
23 survivor heard her scream with pain. She has not been  
24 heard of since (Ex 1382, R. 12,458).  
25

54. In May 1945, at Tugbek, 89 bodies of people

massacred were counted (Ex 1406, R 12,493).

1           55. In July 1945, at Tapal Japanese troops sur-  
2 rounded the Nip huts scattered along the beach and when  
3 Filipino civilians began to run away, they machine-  
4 gunned and bayoneted them (Ex 1379, R 12,452).

5           (B) Torture.

6           56. Persons held for questioning at Fort Santiago  
7 were subjected to most inhuman, brutal and barbaric  
8 treatment. Fort Santiago is situated in the heart of the  
9 city of Manila under the very nose of the Japanese High  
10 Command. According to JAG Report No. 109, it was impossi-  
11 ble to detail the treatment received by each prisoner, but  
12 only generally the forms of torture imposed in while or in  
13 part upon them (Ibid). Upon arrival at Fort Santiago for  
14 investigation a person was placed in a small cell with  
15 many other people, not enough room to lie down. Talking  
16 was prohibited. The diet was inadequate and consisted of  
17 a small amount of rice and occasionally some vegetables.  
18 Practically all witnesses lost 25 to 75 pounds during the  
19 time they were held. Sanitary conditions were unbearable,  
20 the toilet being an opening in the floor at one end, which  
21 was not cleaned more than once a day and the receptacles  
22 were inadequate. There was insufficient water though  
23 each cell had a faucet. No soap was issued and bathing  
24 was infrequent and sometimes less than once a week. The  
25

1 men had to bathe in view of the women. The only venti-  
2 lation was small windows high at one end and the stench  
3 was overpowering. The cells were infested with lice and  
4 vermin. Persons who were tortured were returned to the  
5 cell and some died there. Only one was raped. Some  
6 prisoners were kicked and slapped in the face, beaten  
7 with the flat of the sword across the back, shoulders and  
8 kidneys, others were beaten with iron rods, baseball bats,  
9 clubs, poles, ropes and telephone wires and some were  
10 thrown by Jiu Jitsu methods. The water treatment whereby  
11 a victim was tied to a bench and a water hose put into his  
12 mouth and nostrils and water was forced into his stomach  
13 until he became unconscious. Prisoners were suspended  
14 for hours from the floor by poles inserted through their  
15 arms. Others were hung by their arms (R 12,502-4).

16 57. Sticks were inserted in the openings of the  
17 genital organs and others were burned with lighted ciga-  
18 rettes. Fingers were broken by being squeezed against  
19 ammunition. Bamboo slits were placed under toe and  
20 fingernails and often the latter were pulled out by pliers.  
21 Electric shock and burning were used. A man was forced  
22 to eat his own skin. Skin was twisted with wooden pliers.  
23 Toes were ground under hobnailed boots. Three American  
24 pilots received sword thrusts through their shoulders  
25 and were burned by lighted cigarettes. Holes were made

1 in the fingers and wires inserted and men suspended.  
2 Many prisoners were executed. To intimidate prisoners  
3 they were shown headless men and beaten men. Intestines  
4 were removed from living people. One prisoner was  
5 forced to behead another. Dead bodies were thrown into  
6 the river (Ex 1413, R 12,505-6).

7 58. In her affidavit, Exhibit 1417 Leonora Palacio  
8 stated that in the middle of February 1942, she, her two  
9 brothers and others were taken to the municipal building  
10 in Palo. At their home there had been a number of  
11 guerrillas and friends of the family. One of the guerril-  
12 las was discovered and the Japanese, believing there were  
13 others, took these people to the jail. These people were  
14 not questioned during the night. The next day one of her  
15 brothers had his hands tied behind his back and he was  
16 suspended by his hands from a tree where he hung stark  
17 naked. A Japanese soldier beat him, drawing blood from  
18 all over. He was whipped with a thorn branch for a period  
19 of three hours. The Japanese poured gasoline under his  
20 arms and around his privates and set it afire. The same  
21 was done to her other brother. On Tuesday she was taken  
22 by Japanese soldiers to the municipal building where they  
23 removed her clothes and beat her with a whip. She was  
24 allowed to redress, was given a little water and spent  
25 three days in jail without any medical treatment (Ex 1417,

R 12,509-13).

1           59. In May 1942, in Iloilo City, an American by  
2 the name Dr. Gilbert Isham Cullen was questioned for  
3 several hours during which he was struck in the abdomen  
4 with a club, kicked while lying on the floor, slapped  
5 repeatedly with the heel of the hands of the inquisitor.  
6 Then they pulled slowly with a pair of pliers the toe  
7 nail from his great toe on his left foot. He was clubbed  
8 about the body, head and face and then suspended from  
9 a cross-beam by his thumbs with his feet off the floor  
10 and later was hung by his ankles until his legs were  
11 badly cut by the ropes. The fingers of his left hand  
12 were bent and twisted until some of them were broken and  
13 dislocated. As a result of the treatment Dr. Cullen had  
14 a broken nose, several cracked ribs, a broken right leg,  
15 loss of his big toe nail, broken and dislocated fingers  
16 and an injured jaw. This was all done to him to make  
17 him reveal the names of local citizens who were sending  
18 radio messages and to force him to reveal military in-  
19 formation. The torture lasted from morning until late  
20 in the afternoon (Ex 1419, R 12,517-9).

22           60. In his affidavit, Exhibit 1418 Tayambong Chagsa,  
23 60 year old Filipino Igorot living in the Mountain Pro-  
24 vince described how one morning on March 13, 1943, the  
25 Japanese tortured him. The Japanese asked for American

1 and Filipino soldiers. When the witness answered that  
2 he had not seen any, he was tied up in his house with  
3 his hands behind his back. They again asked for the  
4 Americans. When he stated he did not know, they laid,  
5 him down on the floor and gave him a lot of water, then  
6 they tied him up, burned his buttocks and legs and  
7 knocked out two teeth with a big piece of wood. He was  
8 hung by his hands which were tied behind his back about  
9 four feet from the floor. While he was hanging there  
10 the Japanese lit a candle and held it close to the G-  
11 string he was wearing. The G-string caught fire and  
12 burned until only two feet were left. Then the G-string  
13 was put around his head and burned. The Japanese laid  
14 him down on the floor and made him drink a petroleum can  
15 of water. They then asked him the questions and beat him.  
16 Another stepped up and down on his chest so that the water  
17 would come out of his mouth. One soldier sat on his  
18 stomach and another held a rope tied around his neck.  
19 After a while they stood up and one began to hit him with  
20 wood repeating the same questions. After that they un-  
21 tied him, put the rope on his hands and took him to the  
22 forest where one of the Japanese picked up a stone, hit  
23 him and tied him there. After being untied by friends he  
24 went home and the Japanese did not bother him again.  
25 There were about 70 Japanese in the group, including

1 two officers (Ex 1418, R 12,513-6).

2 61. At Tanauan in February 1945, the stomach of  
3 the pregnant sister of Justina Manlisik was slashed  
4 wide open by the Japanese and when the baby came out they  
5 cut its head off (Ex 1414, R 12,507).

6 62. In Bacolod, Negros Occidental in February and  
7 March 1945, persons held for questioning were tortured.  
8 One could hardly stand or lie down as his entire body  
9 was swollen. Another was mangled and black and blue.  
10 Still another was beaten severely with a police club,  
11 thrown across the floor and the next night was forced to  
12 jump from a window eighteen or twenty feet above asphalt  
13 pavement, which dislocated his hip, causing him to lose  
14 his power of locomotion for about four months. Another  
15 man was thrown from a staircase about twelve feet high.  
16 While confined by the Japanese, the following method of  
17 torture was observed, though it is not known who these  
18 victims were. One man was beaten until he was a mass of  
19 blood. Another man was strapped to a table and his wrists  
20 burned with an alcohol flame until the odor of burning  
21 flesh filled the room. A third man had a bayonet thrust  
22 through his arm at the wrist, and as he was being quest-  
23 ioned, the bayonet was gradually forced down his arm  
24 (Ex 1416, R 12,508-9).

25 63. From June 1944, to March 1945, apprehended



1 persons at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental were tortured and  
2 mistreated during their confinement in jail. While  
3 being "investigated", they were beaten, kicked, burned  
4 with cigarette butts, given the water cure, choked,  
5 judoed and hung by the wrists. Food was inadequate,  
6 sanitary facilities were hardly provided, and they  
7 were deprived of drinking water for which salty water  
8 was substituted. During air raids the prisoners were  
9 not allowed to take shelter (Ex 1415, R 12,507-8)

10 (C) Rape.

11 64. From the early period of Japanese occupation  
12 up to the end of the war there were many cases of rape  
13 committed by Japanese troops throughout the islands.  
14 Japanese depravity reached a new high with the liberation  
15 of Manila in 1945. The most revolting, wholesale rapes  
16 were those at the Bay View Hotel, Manila Hotel, Boulevard,  
17 Alhambra, Miramar Apartments (Ex 1421, R 12,520).

18 65. In the words of JAG Report No. 61:

19 "On 9 February 1945, American troops were  
20 closing in on Manila and the bombing and shelling were  
21 continuous. Fires had broken out, water and food had  
22 become extremely difficult to obtain, and safe shelter  
23 was sought by countless numbers of refugees throughout  
24 the city. During the afternoon of 9 February and into  
25 the evening Japanese patrols scoured the Ermita District,

1 routing from their homes and places of business every-  
2 one in that area and bringing them to Plaza Ferguson.  
3 These people were told that because of the bombs and  
4 shellfire it was the desire of the Japanese to assemble  
5 them in protected areas and since the statement seemed  
6 reasonable under the circumstances, most of the civil-  
7 ians went voluntarily. (R 12,520-1).

8 "By approximately 1700 hours some 2,000 men,  
9 women and children, all civilians and of mixed nation-  
10 alities, had been brought to the Plaza and at that time  
11 a Japanese officer who appeared to be in charge came and  
12 ordered that the men and elder male children be separa-  
13 ted from the women and children. The men were taken to  
14 the Manila Hotel and the women and children to the Bay  
15 View Hotel, with the exception of a small group of ap-  
16 proximately twenty girls who were taken to a nearby  
17 restaurant called 'The Coffee Pot', a lounge or club  
18 for Japanese officers and enlisted men. These in this  
19 group were given food and liquor and from there they went  
20 to the Bay View Hotel where they were put on one of the  
21 upper floors. The remainder of the captives appear to  
22 have been kept on the lower floors of the hotel (R 12,521).

23 "Between the hours of 1800 and 0430 the fol-  
24 lowing morning the Japanese removed any doubt they might  
25 have had as to the 'protection' which they were to

1 receive. In twos and threes, enlisted men and officers  
2 came to the various rooms in which these women had been  
3 quartered, selected those they wished by the light of  
4 candles and flashlights, took them to other rooms and  
5 raped them (R 12,521-2).

6 "Similar scenes were enacted at the nearby  
7 Boulevard, Alhambra and Miramar Apartments where the  
8 Filipino women in the group were taken during the fol-  
9 lowing day. Throughout the nights of confinement in  
10 all three places young girls were forced, some at bayo-  
11 net point, to go with these Japanese for their pleasure  
12 (R 12,522).

13 "The reason for this segregation was given  
14 early in the afternoon of 10 February when one of the  
15 women inquired of an officer as to the reason the  
16 Filipinos were leaving the hotel. Believing her to  
17 be white, he answered 'We hate white women . . . .  
18 There are orders that we are to kill all of you, but  
19 we are waiting because we may decide to use all of the  
20 white women as our frontline to keep the Americans from  
21 coming in on us.' (R 12,522)

22 "Only seven of the victims would admit having  
23 been raped, although the proof is clear that at least  
24 forty were violated, the same being indicated by their  
25 return to their rooms in nervous condition with hair

1 and dress disarranged and frequently with blood showing  
2 upon their garments. Thirty-six state that attempts  
3 were made to rape them and the evidence indicates that,  
4 notwithstanding their denial of the accomplishment of  
5 the act, these attacks came suspiciously close to  
6 fruition (R 12,522-3).

7 "This treatment continued for varying periods,  
8 the persons confined at the Bay View Hotel being re-  
9 leased or escaping on 12 February 1945 and those at the  
10 Boulevard, Alhambra and Miramar Apartments being re-  
11 leased or escaping on 13 February, all of which releases,  
12 with some exceptions to be commented upon later, were  
13 necessitated by bombing and shelling and resultant fire  
14 (R 12,521-3).

15 "During these three days, the following inci-  
16 dents exemplify the terroristic debauchery that took  
17 place:

18 "In one night, a twenty-four year old Filipino  
19 woman was raped between twelve and fifteen times. Not-  
20 withstanding that she became so dazed and weak after the  
21 first few attacks that she fell to the floor half-  
22 conscious, Japanese continued until 0400 to enter the  
23 room and drag her away for further ravishment (R 12,523).

24 "One Japanese, in a spirit of drunken bragg-  
25 docio, showed the sharpness of his bayonet by ripping

1 a girl's skirt open from its bottom to her hips with a  
2 slask (R 12,524).

3 "Kicking girls as they lay prostrate on the  
4 floor was a common occurrence and there were instances  
5 where a girl was dragged away, her attacker grasping  
6 her leg and pulling her along on her back (R 12,524).

7 "A few were able to escape the common fate by  
8 slaiming they were menstruating, although demonstrative  
9 proof was usually required and was sometimes followed  
10 by a blow with a rifle butt. (R 12,525)

11 "One girl accompanied a particular Japanese  
12 quite willingly, saying that he was her sweetheart and  
13 she 'had already promised him that' while some others  
14 acquiesced without resistance solely because of fear  
15 and their captors' promises of freedom if they would  
16 submit quietly (R 12,525).

17 "A fourteen year old British girl was taken  
18 with her sister, pushed and kicked along the corridor to  
19 another room and raped at least four times, was allowed  
20 finally to return to her room, bleeding and torn. Having  
21 a light complexion she was favored and, in fact, the  
22 white girls were searched out and segregated (R 12,525).

23 "A Turkish woman, forty years of age, success-  
24 fully and resourcefully dissuaded a would-be attacker  
25 by claiming that she was too old and removing and

1 showing her false teeth to prove it. She then kept  
2 her daughter safe by hiding her underneath her skirt  
3 (R 12,525).

4 "In the face of pointed weapons, the sheer  
5 determination of an elderly friend protected a young  
6 mother with a child in her arms from being taken  
7 (R 12,525).

8 "Three prostitutes told their fellow captives  
9 that they would submit to the Japanese and thus attempt  
10 to protect the younger girls and married women. Some  
11 of the victims clearly felt grateful for the protection  
12 thus afforded (R 12,526).

13 "At the Miramar, an officer took a fifteen  
14 year old Filipino girl to his room, asked her to go to  
15 bed and when she refused he proposed that she marry him.  
16 This she also refused, whereupon he told her she was no  
17 good and sent her back to the Bay View Hotel (R 12,526).

18 "No such incidents seem to have occurred  
19 during the daytime, although thirst and hunger kept these  
20 victims in acute discomfort. On the second day one  
21 group was brought a pail of dirty water which was parti-  
22 ally spilled on the floor in their haste to drink. Such  
23 spilled drops were eagerly licked off the floor. The  
24 drinking water supply was also supplemented by water  
25 from the toilets, and for food they received a few

biscuits (which were thrown on the floor), a small can  
1 of fish and some vitamin pills. This was to serve fifty  
2 people. Another group, twelve in number, received a  
3 pail of water, a box of crackers, a kettle of hot tea,  
4 some sugar and some vitamin pills. Also given to them  
5 were some tennis shoes. Except for the molestations,  
6 these women felt they had been comparatively well treated  
7 and apparently it was because one of the Japanese had  
8 previously fallen in love with a girl in that room.  
9 Old biscuits and salty water were the lot of a less  
10 fortunate part of twenty (R 12,526-7).

11  
12 "In the main dining room on the first floor of  
13 the hotel two or three ladies of the Red Cross set up  
14 an aid station for the sick and wounded on 10 February  
15 and during the afternoon of that day from two hundred  
16 to two hundred and fifty women and children were brought  
17 there from the rooms upstairs. This refuge was but tem-  
18 porary, however, and during the following nights of cap-  
19 tivity girls were not only taken from the dining room  
20 but some were raped there among their fellow captives  
21 (R 12,527).

22 "As if apace with the steadily mounting battle  
23 outside, the attacks and terrorism in the hotel rose to  
24 a crescendo during the third night and fourth morning  
25 of captivity. A Japanese officer known as TERAMOTO

1 told one lady, early in the morning of 13 February,  
2 that he was going away to fight the Americans and to  
3 die, and that before he left he wished to have inter-  
4 course with her daughter as his last worldly pleasure;  
5 others stated that they constituted a 'suicide detail'  
6 and behaved even more brutally than before." (R 12,527)

7 66. In the early days of Japanese occupation in  
8 Manila, according to the testimony of Nena Alban in the  
9 Homma trial, while she was walking on one of the princi-  
10 pal thoroughfares of that city, she saw naked Japanese  
11 soldiers standing on the corner. She saw two of them  
12 rolling in the street (Ex 1423, R 12,537). When she  
13 came near she saw two Filipino women pause, and she  
14 saw they were abused by the Japanese. The Japanese  
15 took hold of the women's legs. Nena Alban tried to get  
16 away from the place as she was afraid the Japanese would  
17 see her. When she looked back later the Japanese were  
18 still using the girl (R 12,537).

19 67. In January 1942 in Manila two daughters of  
20 a Mrs. Webb had been forced by a Japanese after a  
21 beating. The girls were told that they would be killed  
22 if they did not give in. An examination at the hospi-  
23 tal showed that the girls were really raped (Ex 1426,  
24 R 12,553-4)  
25

68. In January 1942, at Bansic, Hermosa, Bataan,



1 Celestina de la Rosa tried to struggle when she was  
2 threatened with a fixed bayonet. The Japanese then  
3 used her. A number of Japanese did the same thing.  
4 The Japanese took her jewels. She later became preg-  
5 nant and was delivered of her child (Ex 1424, R 12,541-  
6 3).

7 69. On 10 January 1942 in the barrio of Sampaloc,  
8 Talaver, Nueva Ecija, Francisca Bernardo de Luna, a  
9 pregnant woman about to deliver was assaulted with the  
10 aid of the bayonet. They boxed her in the face, on the  
11 arms, on the thighs and when she was laid prostrate on  
12 the ground she was raped. The assailant was a Japanese  
13 Captain with a very long sword (Ex 1429, R 12,547-8).  
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1                   70. In February 1945, at Obando, Katan-  
2                   gagan, the niece of Juan Etuijera was raped by the  
3                   Japanese then was bayoneted in the abdomen, and  
4                   then thrown into the fish pond. She was one of  
5                   nine who were all raped, two women were married.  
6                   The niece of Etuijera died later. The victim was  
7                   bayoneted in the abdomen and her intestines came  
8                   out (Ex 1427, R 12,545-6).

9                   71. Rosa Kalalong described how in Feb-  
10                  ruary 1945, she saw Japanese soldiers inside the  
11                  Manila Cathedral dragging girls outside of the  
12                  church which was filled with between 4,000 to  
13                  5,000 people (Ex 1434, R 12,556-7), and also saw  
14                  two Japanese raping those women right there in  
15                  the Cathedral. One woman became pregnant  
16                  (R 12,557).

17                  (D) Wanton Destruction of Property.

18                  72. During the liberation of Manila,  
19                  Japanese set fire and destroyed buildings beyond  
20                  military demand. In February 1945, Vicente Arias  
21                  saw a group of soldiers set fire to the North  
22                  Carriedo Street burning a large number of buildings  
23                  (Ex 1430, R 12,548-50).

24                  73. Dominador Santos heard an explosion  
25                  twenty minutes after the Japanese went into the

1 building. The explosion was followed by fire  
2 (Ex 1432, R 12,552-5).

3 74. Amende Alvarez saw the Japanese  
4 trying to break down the door of the bank of the  
5 Philippine Islands Building but could not break  
6 it. He heard a command given and he saw a  
7 soldier bring back rags on which gasoline was  
8 poured. The rags were thrown into the building.  
9 One soldier carried a long pole with gasoline  
10 on the rags on it, lit the end of the pole and  
11 threw it inside the building. The whole building  
12 was burning when the witness left (Ex 1433,  
13 R 12,554-6).

14 75. Rose Kalalong saw Japanese enter  
15 into the Manila Cathedral where 4,000 to 5,000  
16 people were crowded in the Cathedral (Ex 1434,  
17 R 12556-8). When she left the Cathedral she saw  
18 it burning. There had been an explosion from  
19 inside the Church. There was no American bombing  
20 or shelling yet. She saw drums of explosives  
21 placed around the Cathedral (R 12,558).

22 76. Juan P. Juan saw the Red Cross  
23 Building burst into flame after Japanese soldiers  
24 were seen around the immediate vicinity thereof.  
25 The building had not been hit by shell fire

1 before it burned (Ex 1435, R 12,559-60).

2 77. Estimate of property losses in the  
3 Philippines due to Japanese aggression on Dec-  
4 ember 8, 1941, to June 4, 1945, was placed as  
5 2,744,000,000 pesos, which included 270,000  
6 private structures throwing 1,500,000 people  
7 homeless, about 1,200 government buildings,  
8 about 15,000 school buildings or a total des-  
9 truction of 295,000 or 390,000 buildings  
10 (R 12,561-2).

11 II. Japanese Knowledge or Order of Atrocities.

12 The following evidence consisting  
13 of documents captured from Japanese troops in the  
14 field were introduced to show the Japanese Com-  
15 mand either ordered or knew of the atrocities.

16 78. Exhibit 1438A, a bound mimeographed  
17 and handwritten file of the Manila Navy Defense  
18 Force and the Southwestern Area Fleet Operation  
19 orders from 23 December 1944 to 14 February 1945  
20 which directed, among others, that:

21 "4. Be careful to make no mistakes  
22 in the time of exploding and burning  
23 when the enemy invades.  
24

25 "6. When killing Filipinos,  
assemble them together in one place as

1 far as possible, thereby saving ammuni-  
2 tion and labour.

3 "Disposal of the dead bodies will  
4 be troublesome, so either assemble them  
5 in houses scheduled to be burned or  
6 blown up or push them into the river."

7 (Ex 1438A, R 12,566-7)

8 79. Exhibit 1438B, extracts from a diary  
9 dated 24 October 1944 to 31 December 1944 of  
10 Warrant Officer YAMAGUCHI, Yoshimi assigned to  
11 10th Tank Regiment under the command of Lt. Colonel  
12 HARADA, Kazuo which revealed that:

13 "We are ordered to kill all the males  
14 that we find. Mopping up the bandits  
15 from now on will be a sight indeed."

16 (R 12,567)

17 "Our aim is to kill or wound all the  
18 men and collect information. Women who  
19 attempt to escape are to be killed. All  
20 in all, our aim is extinction of per-  
21 sonnel." (R 12,567-8)

22 80. Exhibit 1439, extracts from a cap-  
23 tured diary of Private First Class MATSUOKA,  
24 Itqji, 64th Infantry Regiment, 23rd Division,  
25 dated 19 December, presumably 1944 to 27 March

1 1945 where on the 27th March 1945 entry of that  
2 diary revealed that:

3 "Taking advantage of darkness, we  
4 went out to kill the natives. It was  
5 hard for me to kill them because they  
6 seemed to be good people. Frightful  
7 cries of the women and children were  
8 horrible. I myself stabbed and killed  
9 several persons." (R 12,569)

10 81. Exhibit 1440, extract from the cap-  
11 tured diary kept by a Japanese soldier dated 24  
12 April 1944 to 23 January 1945 where in the Nov-  
13 ember 1944 entry it was revealed that:

14 "I cannot remember the date, but we  
15 received information from Lipa MP Squad  
16 that approximately 30 guerillas attacked  
17 Lipa Air Depot with hand grenades and  
18 other explosives, and 11 of them were  
19 captured. The MP squad requested that  
20 the GIGO Force dispose of the captured  
21 guerillas. During the night we dug holes  
22 here and there in the coconut grave near  
23 the graveyard and bayoneted and killed  
24 them. I noticed that some of them were  
25 small like children. They had no strength

1 at all since they had not eaten for the  
2 last three days since their capture by  
3 the MP unit. Their hands were tied be-  
4 hind their backs, and they stood in front  
5 of the holes with their heads bent  
6 slightly downward. It seemed that their  
7 minds were already made up that they  
8 would be killed, and they said nothing.  
9 Their hair was very bushy. I was irri-  
10 tated. Later, one by one the members  
11 of the section bayoneted the guerrillas.  
12 The first one was bayoneted by SUZUKI,  
13 Yukimatsu. My turn was the second one.  
14 The moment I bayoneted the victim he  
15 cried 'Ah' and fell into the hole behind  
16 him. He was suffering but I had no  
17 emotion at all. That may be because I  
18 was so excited. After bayonetting them,  
19 we covered them with soil and laid  
20 coconut leaves on top. We returned to  
21 the company singing a military song at  
22 2200 hours." (R 12,570-1)

23  
24 82. Exhibit 1441, extract from a cap-  
25 tured notebook diary belonging to a member of  
Akatsuki 16709 Force dated 31 July 1944 to 21

February 1945, revealed that:

1 "7 Feb 45 - 150 guerrillas were disposed  
2 of tonight. I stabbed 10.

3 "9 Feb - Burned 1,000 guerrillas tonight.

4 "10 Feb - Guarded approx. 1,000 guerrillas.

5 "13 Feb - Enemy tanks are lurking in the  
6 vicinity of Banzai Bridge. Our attack  
7 preparation has been completed. I am now  
8 on guard duty at Guerrilla Internment  
9 Camp. While I was on duty, approx. 10  
10 guerrillas tried to escape. They were  
11 stabbed to death. At 1600 all guerrillas  
12 were burned to death.

13 "8 Feb - Guarded over 1,164 guerrillas  
14 which were newly brought in today."

15 (R 12,571-2)

16 83. Exhibit 1442, excerpt taken from a  
17 loose, handwritten sheet containing battle reports,  
18 dated 13 April, presumably 1945, issued by the  
19 Commanding Officer of the IJICHI Unit, where it  
20 was stated that:  
21

22 "4. Number of rounds of ammunition  
23 expended - 28 rounds (for killing natives).  
24

25 "5. At 1200 hours today, 22 natives  
passed in the vicinity of company



1 positions. All were either stabbed or  
2 shot to death by the remaining personnel  
3 (those who returned from suicide assault  
4 mission, led by Superior Pvt. HAYASHI of  
5 headquarters)." (R 12,572-3)

6 84. Exhibit 1443, extract from a bound,  
7 printed and mimeographed file containing censored  
8 matters entitled "Police Affairs B.No. 2 (Incoming  
9 Reports on Public Order )" dated 1 July 1943 to  
10 12 January 1944, issued by 14th Army Military  
11 Police Unit, owned by Tacloban MP Section, classi-  
12 fied "Military Most Secret," marked "To be kept  
13 for 5 years;" seals read NAKANO (\*1) and HIGASHI  
14 HIRA (\*2). 978 pages, where it was revealed that:

15 "On 10 July, the Japanese troops  
16 gathered all the men and boys at the  
17 church and questioned those connected  
18 with the guerrilla unit. They had them  
19 drink water and hit them on the cheeks.  
20 It was pitiful, and I couldn't watch.  
21 They also shot them and speared them  
22 and speared them to death with bamboo  
23 lances. Indeed the Japanese Army does  
24 extreme things." (R 12,573-4)

25 85. Exhibit 1444, excerpt from the bound

1 handwritten notebook diary dated 14 November 1943  
2 to 17 April 1945 belonging to a member of the  
3 FUJITA (\*1) Unit 3330 Force (T.N. - 116 Fishing  
4 Bn) 123 pp. where it was revealed that:

5 "13 Feb - For security reasons, all  
6 inhabitants of the town were killed and  
7 all their possessions were confiscated.

8 "17 Feb - Because 90% of the Fili-  
9 pinos are not pro-Japanese Army  
10 Headquarters issued orders on the 10th  
11 to punish them. In various sectors we  
12 have killed several thousands (including  
13 young and old, men and women, and  
14 Chinese). Their homes have been burned  
15 and valuables confiscated." (R 12,574-5)  
16 86. Exhibit 1445, extract from the cap-  
17 tured, bound diary notebook dated July 1944- 22  
18 May 1945, of an unidentified Japanese soldier  
19 where it was revealed that:

20 "Feb 45 - Every day is spent in hunting  
21 guerrillas and natives. I have already  
22 killed well over 100. The naivete I  
23 possessed at the time of leaving the  
24 homeland has long since disappeared. Now  
25 I am a hardened killer and my sword is

1 always stained with blood. Although it  
2 is for my country's sake, it is sheer  
3 brutality. May God forgive me! May my  
4 mother forgive me!" (R 12,575-6)

5 87. Exhibit 1446, a captured Japanese  
6 "Memorandum concerning the training of all officers  
7 and men for the prevention" dated 18 November 1944  
8 where the practice of cannibalism was admitted  
9 and confirmed:

10 "2. Although it is not prescribed in  
11 the criminal code, those who eat human  
12 flesh (except that of the enemy) knowing  
13 it to be so, shall be sentenced to  
14 death as the worst kind of criminal  
15 against mankind." (R 12,576)

16 88. Exhibit 1447, extract from statement  
17 made by a prisoner-of-war YANAGIZAWA, Eiji who was  
18 captured by Australian troops at Maresupe where  
19 the following was revealed:

20 "Cannibalism. On 1 Nov 44 in a speech  
21 to his troops, Maj Gen AOTU, 41 Division  
22 Infantry Group commander, stated that  
23 troops must fight the Allies even to the  
24 extent of eating them.

25 "On 10 Dec 44 an order was issued from 18

1 Army Headquarters that troops were per-  
2 mitted to eat the flesh of Allied dead  
3 but must not eat their own dead. At  
4 the time rumours were prevalent that  
5 troops were eating their own dead. 15  
6 Dec 44 four men were executed by order  
7 of Maj MORIMOTO, commanding officer of  
8 2 Battalion for disobeying this order."  
9 (R 12,577)

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III. Prisoners-of-war.

1           89. From the time of the surrender up to  
2 the liberation, allied prisoners-of-war in the  
3 Philippines were subjected to all kinds of indigni-  
4 ties, torture, barbarities; were starved and not  
5 afforded proper medical attention.

6           (A) The Bataan Death March.

7           90. The most infamous of the countless  
8 atrocities perpetrated on them was the Death March  
9 on Bataan. About 11,000 American (R 12,741) and  
10 53,000 (R 12,596) Filipino troops under Major  
11 General Edward B. King (R 12,592) surrendered at  
12 Bataan in April 1942 on the promise that they would  
13 be accorded humane and honorable treatment (R 12,739).  
14 Notwithstanding the fact that sufficient motor  
15 transportation and gasoline had been reserved by  
16 Major General King to transport all the American  
17 and Filipino troops out of Bataan, the Japanese com-  
18 pelled the gaunt, tired survivors of Bataan to march  
19 about nine days under the scorching sun, without  
20 food or water, a distance of 120 kilometers  
21 (R 12,579).  
22

23           91. Moody testified that they were not pro-  
24 vided with food or water. They had to drink out  
25 of caribou wallows and ditches along side the highway

1 and what food they got was thrown to them by  
2 Filipinos (R 12,579). Sometimes they would break  
3 out and run into the fields and gardens and get  
4 sugar cane stalks and some Philippine vegetable  
5 called "sinkama". He related how very badly they  
6 were treated throughout the march by the Japanese.  
7 They were beaten, bayoneted, starved or kicked  
8 with hob-nail boots (R 12,579-80). Men lagging  
9 behind in the march were immediately bayoneted  
10 and beaten (R 12,580). He mentioned the case of  
11 Sgt. Jones who from drinking the muddy caribou  
12 water had severe dysentery and was compelled to  
13 stay behind on the roadside. Jones was bayoneted  
14 several times and beaten and he died (R 12,580).  
15 The roadside was littered with dead bodies, said  
16 Moody, and of the many dead men he recognized many  
17 of his friends. He also saw dead women, one of  
18 whom was pregnant, including a couple of priests.  
19 Moody further described how Japanese troops would  
20 come towards them and give them a terrific beating,  
21 stabbing and bayonetting. Many times he could see  
22 ahead his friends being stabbed and beaten and hear  
23 groans from some of his comrades being beaten in the  
24 rear.  
25

92. Colonel Stubbs, member on the staff of

1 General King, also took part in the Death March  
2 and among the many incidents he saw were men shot  
3 and bayoneted when they were too tired to walk.  
4 He saw five Japanese guards start to bury five  
5 Filipino soldiers in uniform alive after throwing  
6 them in a latrine (R 12,741). He saw a Filipino  
7 in uniform come dashing out of the work-house and  
8 he had to defecate badly. A Japanese guard made  
9 him eat everything he had eliminated (R 12,742).  
10 He saw a Filipino spread-eagled staked on the  
11 ground and was sure that the Filipino's hip joints  
12 were dislocated. Stubbs stated that the prisoners  
13 did not offer any resistance or provoke their  
14 guards in any manner whatsoever. "They were  
15 simply so weak that they could not keep up on the  
16 terribly long march. Most of them knew what was  
17 awaiting them if they fell, and they continued  
18 until they fell unconscious." (R 12,743)

19 93. Ingle testified that he was ill of  
20 bronchial pneumonia and malaria and had a tempera-  
21 ture of 105.6, lying on his cot when they  
22 surrendered at Bataan. Nevertheless the Japanese  
23 took his watch, ring and everything in his bill-  
24 fold except a couple of pictures and ordered him  
25 to join the Death March for nine days. For the

1 first five days they did not receive a drop of  
2 food or water or rest from the Japanese. Many did  
3 not get any water at all. The only available water  
4 was from an occasional artesian well or a caribou  
5 well. Water in ponds and ditches was so polluted  
6 it was dangerous to drink, and that from the  
7 artesian wells was so small that when a number of  
8 men tried to get it the troops would fire into the  
9 group (R 12,610-3).

10 94. The Filipino civilians tried on many  
11 occasions to give food to the men that were mar-  
12 ching. They did so at the risk of their lives,  
13 and many of the civilians did lose their lives  
14 trying. Otherwise there was only an occasional  
15 sugar patch. They continued marching and sitting  
16 for hours in the hot sun, and continuous searching  
17 and harassing, the shooting of friends and buddies  
18 out of the column for no reason was a continual  
19 strain (R 12,613-4).

20 95. Ingle stated that there was an Episcopa-  
21 lien chaplain, Captain Day, on the march. Chaplain  
22 Day was in the same group of one hundred as the  
23 witness. He had drunk some water from a pond or  
24 stream and had contracted dysentery, and it was  
25 necessary for him to drop out every few minutes.



1 His usual procedure was to go out of the line, take  
2 care of his needs, and come back into the column.  
3 On one occasion as he did this, a Japanese guard  
4 spotted him and charged up and wounded him with a  
5 bayonet. The witness and several others helped him.  
6 The witness personally helped carry him until the  
7 next rest period, and in the following days took  
8 turns helping the chaplain. In one day 16 Americans  
9 out of his group were taken from the ranks, bayo-  
10 netted and killed. Chaplain Day was given no  
11 medical treatment, and if they had been unable to  
12 assist him he would have been left by the roadside  
13 because the Japanese did not tolerate anyone not  
14 being able to walk (R 12,615-6).

15 96. Ingle further testified that he could not  
16 accurately say how many shootings he saw during the  
17 march; it became so commonplace that they lost  
18 track. Usually those killed were rolled to the  
19 roadside. On some occasions some were buried, but  
20 most were left where they were killed. On the sixth  
21 day they were told that if they turned in their  
22 watches, rings, and valuables they would be given  
23 food. A few of them still had valuables, but those  
24 that did were glad to give them up for food. They  
25 received a teacupful of boiled rice only. No salt

1 was used. On the ninth day they were informed that  
2 they did not have to walk any more, but would ride.  
3 The relief was short-lived. They were crowded into  
4 small Filipino railroad cars, 100 men to a car.  
5 Some of the men never touched the floor throughout  
6 the trip. Several fainted from lack of air, and  
7 could not be treated because of close quarters.  
8 There were four guards in the car, and they kept  
9 the space directly in front of the door. Whenever  
10 the train stopped, the Filipinos tried to give  
11 them food and water, but the guards ran them away.  
12 (R 12,617-8).

13 (B) Bataan General Hospitals Nos. 1 & 2

14 97. On April 9, 1942, American and Filipino  
15 forces in Bataan surrendered, those at Corregidor  
16 and Fort Drum did not surrender until six weeks  
17 later (Ex 1451, R 12,601). During this time  
18 Japanese artillery continually fought with the  
19 American guns on the other points. The Japanese  
20 placed field pieces and tanks close to the hospital  
21 where there were 7,500 Americans and 7,000 Filipino  
22 patients. They were so close that it was obvious  
23 that the Japanese intended to use the hospital as a  
24 shield against American guns, particularly since  
25 the patients could have been evacuated. One patient

1 saw 23 guns from his place in the hospital. When  
2 complaints were made to the Japanese, the officers  
3 replied that they would not be moved until Corregi-  
4 dor surrendered. As a result at least five  
5 American patients were killed and many others  
6 wounded by American gunfire. After the surrender  
7 the Japanese confiscated medical supplies and almost  
8 all food, leaving only some fruit juices, canned  
9 milk and bad rice. Japanese soldiers were eating  
10 meals which included vegetables and meat. An  
11 American nurse was raped by Japanese without disci-  
12 plinary action. American prisoners were forced to  
13 haul Japanese field pieces for use against Americans  
14 on Corregidor. Filipinos unable to work were  
15 forced to join the death march and personal effects  
16 were looted (R 12,602-3).

17 (C) Camp O'Donnell

18 98. Camp O'Donnell was the end of the Bataan  
19 Death March but it was also the beginning of  
20 another series of indignities, tortures, starvations  
21 and neglects which cost the lives of 1,500 American  
22 and 26,000 Filipino prisoners of war between the  
23 period of April, 1942 and December, 1942 (Ex 1450,  
24 R 12,597). As described in Exhibit 1450, which is  
25 JAG Report 75, "Upon arrival they were searched and

1 some were killed. Other groups of POW's were  
2 executed. Most deaths in O'Donnell were due to  
3 dysentery and malaria, coupled with malnutrition  
4 and many could have been prevented by adequate food,  
5 shelter, clothing, water, sanitation and medication.  
6 Quarters were overcrowded and inadequate. Straddle  
7 trench latrines only were available and many POW's  
8 were too weak to use them. No screens were provided  
9 for the kitchen and food was contaminated and in-  
10 adequate. It consisted only of a bowl of rice  
11 sprinkled with salt, camotes, with an occasional  
12 watery soup. This was later increased. The death  
13 rate mounted to 60 per day during the first two  
14 months. At first the POW's were not allowed to use  
15 water for bathing and hospital conditions were most  
16 unsanitary. There were no beds or bedding and  
17 patients were crowded with no protection from in-  
18 sects and heat. Requests for medicine and equipment  
19 were refused. More than 1,500 Americans died be-  
20 tween April 10, 1942 and December 1942, and about  
21 2,000 Filipinos died in that period (R 12,500,000).

22 99. POW's were forced to stand in the hot  
23 sun without hats for hours for minor violations.  
24 Others were beaten when they were exhausted while  
25

Destined of all kinds were common

1 occurrences. Many POW's had to bury the dead,  
2 build fences and dig latrines, though physically  
3 unfit to work. On arrival they were forced to  
4 place all personal matters on blankets and the  
5 Japanese took everything of value. The POW's were  
6 forced to bury their own dead in mass graves with-  
7 out proper means of identification. Sixty-five  
8 dead were listed as unknown. On some occasions  
9 they were forced to bury live men and on some  
10 occasions they were not given permission to bury  
11 the dead for several days. On several occasions  
12 the Red Cross and other charities tried to bring  
13 medicines and supplies but they were turned away.  
14 When supplies were brought in they were confiscated  
15 (R 12,598-601).

16 100. Colonel Stubbs testified that he became  
17 group commander at Camp O'Donnell (R 12,745). He  
18 said that almost 16 percent of the Americans in the  
19 camp died the first five or six weeks and there were  
20 approximately 9,000 Americans at the time (R 12,746).  
21 Between the time he had left O'Donnell he had buried  
22 over 1,500 in the cemetery (R 12,746). Stubbs also  
23 stated that they received approximately 300 grams of  
24 rice per man per day, and throughout his stay there  
25 men stood in line for hours for a drink of water  
(R 12,746).

(D) Iloilo Camp

1           101. Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Fliniaux  
2 testified he was Chief of Staff of the 61st Division  
3 on Panay Island when they surrendered on May 27,  
4 1942 (R 12,640). There were 32 U. S. officers and  
5 enlisted men and approximately 700 Filipino officers  
6 and enlisted men. On the day following the surrender  
7 he was forced to take three other U. S. officers and  
8 a group of Filipino officers and enlisted men into  
9 the hills of Panay and show where they had hidden  
10 or stored ammunition and gasoline. He led a party  
11 of Japanese of about 33. He took them in the hills  
12 but decided that he was not going to lead them to the  
13 dumps. He led them in circles, and throughout the  
14 trip the Japanese officer told him continually that  
15 they would not eat or drink until he was shown where  
16 U. S. food was stored. It took six days for the  
17 round trip. During the six days they were given no  
18 food or water as a ration from the Japanese in  
19 charge. The food they received was that left in  
20 the mess kits of the Japanese soldiers. The food  
21 was approximately 150 grams of rice per day. The  
22 water was found in puddles on the way or in caribou  
23 wallows. They averaged about 25 miles per day  
24 walking. There were about 30 Japanese guards, who  
25

1 ate well from their field ration, and in addition had  
2 bulk rice, dried fish, pickled plums, and other  
3 things (R 12,643).

4 102. After the trip was completed they returned  
5 to the Calinog Provincial Building, where they had  
6 started and found that the officers had been trans-  
7 ferred to the Iloilo Provincial Jail. They were  
8 immediately taken by truck to the jail, where they  
9 stayed for about 44 days. Treatment was very severe.  
10 The ration consisted of rice and worms, and once a  
11 week an eggplant was issued. They were quartered in  
12 the cells of the jail, sleeping on double-deck wooden  
13 beds full of vermin. There was no latrine available  
14 for night use. All requests were refused. Due to  
15 past living conditions and general state of health,  
16 many of the prisoners had beri-beri and dysentery,  
17 and the stench was terrible. They had no mats or  
18 pillows. The guards were from the military police  
19 unit of Iloilo City. The main job in Iloilo was clean-  
20 ing up the city. They also loaded manganese ore from  
21 the dock, carrying two baskets like coolies  
22 (R 12,644-5).

23 103. Prisoner treatment, both American and  
24 Filipino, was very severe, particularly the beatings.  
25 The treatment was probably more damaging to the

1 Filipinos taken to the Americans. Among the Fili-  
2 pinos, he saw the Japanese extract fingernails,  
3 place hot coals under the chin of a prisoner, or  
4 under their feet. Officers and enlisted men,  
5 regardless of rank, were treated the same. The  
6 witness himself was beaten on many occasions with  
7 ordinary steel knuckles, bamboo poles, and two by  
8 fours (R 12,647-8). He was beaten all over his  
9 body. On many occasions it seemed they did not  
10 need a reason to beat. Other times they were  
11 trying to gain information about the whereabouts  
12 of Filipino soldiers who had not turned in or had  
13 deserted prior to the turn-in order. On one  
14 occasion Filinau was taken to the torture chamber,  
15 which was empty of furniture. A captain and a  
16 warrant officer both asked how Iloilo City was  
17 destroyed. It had happened that at the time of  
18 the invasion of Panay the invading force had to go  
19 through the city of Iloilo. The city was defended  
20 and was destroyed by the use of artillery and air  
21 bombing. These men blamed the witness personally  
22 for lighting the match which burned the city.  
23 They forced him to stand at attention, and one with  
24 a bamboo and the other with a two by four beat him,  
25 across the chest, the ribs and back, and finally



1 hit him in the head with the two by four, render-  
2 ing him unconscious. He was carried out by  
3 American officers, and water was thrown on him to  
4 revive him. While he was on the ground, both  
5 Japanese were kicking him (R 12,648-9).

6 (E) Corregidor Fortress.

7 104. The island fortress of Corregidor  
8 finally surrendered on 6 May 1942. The appalling  
9 living conditions of between 8,000 to 10,000  
10 American and Filipino troops that surrendered there  
11 was described by Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery.  
12 Since his surrender he had been in six temporary  
13 camps, seven permanent ones, and seven prison  
14 ships, two of which were bombed. On the island  
15 there was an area called the 92nd Garage. The  
16 place was terribly crowded, and they had to sleep  
17 in shifts. There was no protection from the sun  
18 during the day nor from the rain, with the ex-  
19 ception of an improvised tar paper shack that some  
20 of the men had managed to put up (R 12,678). The  
21 sanitary conditions were very poor and in conse-  
22 quence the place was swarming with flies. From  
23 early morning until evening the men were kept busy  
24 fighting them. There was one water tap which gave  
25 a small trickle of salty, unpalatable water.

1 (R 12,678). Montgomery continued to relate that  
2 food was definitely inadequate and practically no  
3 medicine was available. Since Corregidor was  
4 prepared for a long siege, there were vast supplies  
5 of medicine and food on the island. The Japanese  
6 transported them out on their vessels which sailed  
7 for the China Sea, using American and Filipino  
8 prisoners, as many as 2,000 a day, to load them  
9 (R 12,673-9).

10 7. Conditions at Corregidor Island were  
11 described in JAG Report No. 189 (Ex 1452, R 12,604)  
12 as follows:

13 "Shortly after the capitulation of  
14 Corregidor, approximately ten thousand  
15 American and Filipino prisoners-of-war were  
16 crowded into a small area, formerly the 92nd  
17 Coast Artillery Corps Garage area. Condi-  
18 tions were so crowded that the prisoners were  
19 unable to move during the night without  
20 disturbing sleeping companions who were  
21 packed side by side. No shelter whatsoever  
22 was furnished to protect the prisoners from  
23 the rain or from the heat of the sun. Sani-  
24 tary facilities consisted only of an open  
25 slit trench, and no chemicals or disinfectants

1 were made available to improve the sanitary  
2 conditions. Water was obtained from two  
3 wells which were sunk below sea level, and  
4 the water was salty and unpalatable. The  
5 prisoners were given inadequate food, al-  
6 though ample supplies were available and  
7 stored in the tunnels of Corregidor. The  
8 men were forced to load captured American  
9 supplies on Japanese ships. Many of the  
10 prisoners were suffering from illness, some  
11 had been wounded in combat, and all were  
12 suffering from the privations endured in the  
13 days preceding the surrender. Yet, in spite  
14 of the great need for medicine and medical  
15 care, none was furnished. The Japanese guards  
16 brutally beat the American prisoners at the  
17 slightest provocation or for minor infractions  
18 of the rules. As a result of the above  
19 conditions and treatment, many of the pri-  
20 soners died." (R 12,604-5)

21  
22 106. On May 24, 1942, Montgomery continued,  
23 they were moved out of Corregidor and loaded aboard  
24 three transports. Conditions aboard the vessels  
25 were very crowded and they were given no food nor  
water. Instead of unloading them at the pier which

1 is only one mile from Bilibid Prison, which was  
2 their final destination, they were disembarked in  
3 invasion barges and dumped into the water shoulder  
4 high on the shore of Parnaque which is seven miles  
5 from Bilibid and not a port of debarkation  
6 (R. 12,680-1; 12,701-2). Why they were taken on a  
7 much longer and difficult route was explained later  
8 when they were marched through the main thorough-  
9 fares of Manila, lined with thousands of Filipinos  
10 out to witness the procession. Many of the  
11 Filipinos tried to give them food, fruit and  
12 water, but they were beaten up by the Japanese  
13 guards for attempting to help them. There were  
14 also many Japanese Army personnel and civilians  
15 lining the streets to witness the march (R 12,680).

16 (F) Iligan Death March.

17 106A. A milder counterpart of the Bataan  
18 Death March happened on July 4, 1942, in Lanao.  
19 On that day American and Filipino forces were  
20 forced to march from Keithley to Iligan, Lanao,  
21 a distance of about thirty-six kilometers with  
22 Malay-balay as their destination. During the  
23 march a prisoner was sick and unable to keep pace  
24 with the rest and was shot. No food or water was  
25 given the prisoners. One died during the march.

1 (Ex 1454, R 12,668).

2 (G) Cabanatuan Camp.

3 107. Exhibit 1459, which is JAG Report No.  
4 99 describes the appalling conditions at Cabanatuan  
5 Camp during September 1942, to May 1943. The roofs  
6 were wooden frames covered with nipa grass with a  
7 strip of tin along the peak. Storms blew holes in  
8 the roof and the nipa rotted, but no supplies were  
9 provided for making repairs. Seven men were crowded  
10 into compartments 7 x 10 feet, in which they slept  
11 in tiers of bamboo platforms, some without any blan-  
12 kets. No clothing was provided, and any extra clothes  
13 the prisoners had were taken away by the Japanese.  
14 The latrines consisted of slit trenches not more than  
15 twenty or thirty feet from the buildings. Flies  
16 swarmed around these latrines and into the living  
17 quarters and mess hall as there were no screens what-  
18 soever (R 12,734-5).

19 108: Medical supplies were lacking entirely  
20 or provided in such small amounts as to be of no  
21 value. There was enough quinine to treat only about  
22 ten percent of the patients needing it. Supplies of  
23 antiseptics were inadequate and there were very  
24 little sulphur drugs. While the prisoner hospital  
25 patients were forced to sleep on shelves of bamboo

1 poles, the Japanese hospital patients had hospital  
2 beds with inner-spring mattresses, linen, blankets,  
3 and mosquito bars. While prisoners were dying be-  
4 cause of lack of medicine, the Japanese refused to  
5 release adequate supplies of adrenalin, although  
6 there was sufficient to meet both their needs and  
7 those of the prisoners. Medical supplies from the  
8 Gripsholm were unloaded by prisoners and taken to  
9 the Japanese warehouse where large supplies of as-  
10 pirin, sulpha drugs, organic iodine, emetine,  
11 bandages, cotton, and adhesive tape were seen by the  
12 prisoners. But despite this vast supply, the Jap-  
13 anese refused to release adequate amounts for the  
14 treatment of the prisoners. Though the prisoners  
15 were so weakened by malnutrition and inadequate  
16 medical treatment that they were physically unable  
17 to perform ordinary labor, they were forced to do  
18 heavy work and beaten if they collapsed. Prisoners  
19 of war were forced to work on military installations  
20 such as building runways and digging foxholes. The  
21 prisoners were also forced to submit to medical ex-  
22 periments at the hands of Dr. NCGI (R 12,736).

24 109. In order to prevent attempted escape by  
25 the prisoners, the Japanese forced them to sign  
pledges not to escape. The squad system of

1 punishment was employed. Under this system the  
2 prisoners were divided into squads of ten. The  
3 Japanese announced that if any prisoner escaped  
4 and was not apprehended, the remaining men in his  
5 squad would be executed. If he were apprehended,  
6 he would be executed. There were innumerable  
7 beatings and tortures for minor mistakes or in-  
8 fractions of the rules. A prisoner who joined  
9 the wrong group at the noon bell was slapped on  
10 the face with a bamboo stick and then twenty-six  
11 American prisoners were forced to pass by the  
12 prisoner and slap him in the face. Many of the  
13 blows were not sufficiently hard to satisfy the  
14 Japanese guard who was supervising the procedure,  
15 and he required the slapping to be repeated after  
16 first having demonstrated how it should be done.  
17 At other times the prisoners were paired off and  
18 forced to slap each other. Filipinos threw food  
19 to the prisoners, and when one of the Americans  
20 reached over to get the food, he and three others  
21 with whom he shared it were shot (R 12,736-7).

22 110. Colonel Stubbs testified that as camp  
23 commander in Cabanatuan No. 1 he frequently lodged  
24 protests with the Japanese command against the  
25 inadequate food (R 12,748). He said the Japanese

1 made excuses that food was unavailable. Yet Stubbs  
2 knew that Filipinos would be glad to exchange their  
3 food for an order on the United States for payment  
4 later (R 12,749). According to him, the camp was  
5 located in Central Luzon, which is known as the  
6 granary of the Philippines. There were large herds  
7 of cattle north of the camp. The owner of those  
8 cattle contacted him about selling them for an  
9 order on the United States Government. He said  
10 that as camp commander he was an errand boy for  
11 every Japanese civilian and soldier on duty in the  
12 camp. He not infrequently got slapped and beaten  
13 for protesting (R 12,748-9). Stubbs also stated  
14 that while he and his comrades were starving, the  
15 Japanese commander of the camp, his staff and his  
16 guards had all the fresh meat, chicken, eggs, beer,  
17 rice, whiskey, and practically everything else  
18 (R 12,750). POW's could see the Japanese eat and  
19 the trucks that came in to camp almost daily hauling  
20 rice, pigs, chickens, eggs, caribou meat, whiskey,  
21 beer, some Japanese dried fish, bean paste, soya  
22 sauce for the Japanese mess (R 12,750). American  
23 kitchen police would frequently sneak in leftovers  
24 consisting of rice, eggs, and meat from the Japanese  
25 mess. (R 12,751).



1           111. Colonel Stubbs recalled an incident in  
2           Cabanatuan involving six American prisoners of war.  
3           It was the only time that prisoners were given any  
4           semblance of trial before they were punished. In  
5           many other cases they were beaten, tortured or  
6           executed without even a hearing (R 12,772). The  
7           six prisoners had been caught inside the fence with  
8           a quantity of food which had previously been brought  
9           from outside. They admitted that they had gone  
10          through the fence at night and returned with the  
11          food (R 12,772). They were at first brutally beaten  
12          and tied to a fence along the road through the night  
13          and about half the next day. They were then marched  
14          up the road with their hands tied behind them and  
15          brought into a room at guard headquarters. There  
16          appeared to be a court consisting of a few officers  
17          and several non-coms. The prisoners were stood up  
18          against the wall of the room and could not say a  
19          word. They were not represented by any counsel.  
20          The prisoners were held by their guards like dogs  
21          on a leash. The court joked, smoked, drank beer and  
22          conversed for about half an hour (R 12,772-3). Half  
23          an hour after the court adjourned all six men were  
24          shot (R 12,773).  
25

(H) Gapan Camp.

1           112. Sergeant Moody described conditions at  
2 this camp; 200 enlisted men and three officers were  
3 very badly treated. If the men failed to count out  
4 in Japanese they were immediately beaten, slapped,  
5 kicked or hit over the head with sticks (R 12,582).  
6 They were forced to work which involved the carry-  
7 ing of heavy sand, lumber and other construction  
8 material. The work was so heavy and strenuous  
9 that many of the men ruptured themselves (R 12,582).  
10 The small amount of food they got consisted of  
11 skins of pigs, rotten onions and squash left over  
12 from the Japanese kitchen (R 12,582-3). Japanese  
13 guards were eating meat, eggs, lots of rice, sweet  
14 cakes, candied peanuts. They had quite a bit of  
15 tobacco, and lots of beer (R 12,583). Thirty-  
16 seven men died and caskets for them were prepared  
17 in advance as so many men were dying (R 12,583).

18  
19           (I) Bilibid Prison.

20           113. Mistreatments and improper conditions  
21 existed at Bilibid Prison, Manila, from May 1942,  
22 to February 1945. They are described in Exhibit  
23 1458, JAG Report No. 76. In the words of the  
24 report:

25           "a. The cells were grossly overcrowded

1 and sanitation facilities were non-existent  
2 or extremely crude (Exs 1-11). The regular  
3 diet consisted of a maximum of seven hundred  
4 to eight hundred calories a day and during  
5 the worst periods, the prisoners received  
6 only two meals a day consisting of one-half  
7 and three-fourths of a canteen cup of rice  
8 respectively.

9 "b. The little food actually issued to  
10 the prisoners was often contaminated, result-  
11 ing in many cases of dysentery and diarrhea.  
12 Beri-beri was also prevalent. On one occasion  
13 eight persons died from dysentery, no hospi-  
14 talization having been provided (R 12,732).

15 "c. American prisoners-of-war frequently  
16 resorted to eating garbage from the scrap cans  
17 and pig troughs. Captain NOGI, Medical  
18 Director, was apparently responsible for those  
19 conditions (R 12,733).

20 "d. American prisoners were beaten with  
21 sticks and baseball bats, often to insensi-  
22 bility. A Major R. B. Prager, 26th Cavalry,  
23 was hanged by the wrists for sixty hours and  
24 a Major Thomas S. Jones of the same unit for  
25 eighteen hours in September and October 1943

(R 12,733).

"e. About three thousand prisoners slept on concrete floors without bedding or mosquito nets. There were three showers for their use (R 12,733).

"g. In 1942 a prisoner escaped from Old Bilibid. Fifteen hundred prisoners were placed on a diet of straight rice for three months as punishment (R 12,733).

"h. On 11 or 12 October 1944 twelve hundred prisoners were evacuated from Bilibid Prison to the dock area in Manila Bay which was then subjected to an Allied bombing raid (R 12,733).

"i. On about 19 June 1942, Japanese army personnel at Old Bilibid Prison confiscated all quinine and medical supplies brought by prisoners-of-war from the hospital at 'Little Baguio' (R 12,733).

"j. Confiscated Red Cross supplies originally destined for Allied prisoners-of-war were stored in General YAMASHITA's Headquarters in Manila. The number of these boxes was estimated to be more than a thousand.

"The above mentioned incidents are merely

1 representative examples of the uniformly  
2 brutal treatment accorded to prisoners-of-  
3 war at Bilibid by the Japanese." (R 12,734).

4 ((J) Davao Penal Colony.

5 114. Lt. Col. Montgomery described the awful  
6 condition obtaining at the concentration camp at  
7 Davao, extreme south in the Philippines (R 12,682).  
8 The camp was formerly the Davao Penal Colony, a  
9 place of confinement for Filipino convicts before  
10 the war (R 12,682). Sanitation facilities were  
11 rather poor and food was inadequate (R 12,682).  
12 Many men were beaten by Japanese guards and one of  
13 the men was executed. Mass punishment of the pri-  
14 soners was imposed. Six hundred prisoners were  
15 forced to sleep in individual cages having the  
16 dimensions 5' 10" in length, about three feet in  
17 width and three feet high (R 12,682-3). Those cages  
18 were regular bed bug incubators. A tall man could  
19 not stretch out to his full length. He would have  
20 to double his feet, draw up his legs (R 12,684).  
21 They were punished for two months because on one  
22 occasion someone escaped (R 12,784-5).

23  
24 115. In April, 1943, continued Col. Montgomery,  
25 all of the 600 men in the camp were handed a  
questionnaire and asked if they would volunteer to

1 work or not (R 12,685). When the 600 answers were  
2 negative, the camp commander got mad for he wanted  
3 them to work at the military airfield at Lasang  
4 (R 12,686). Colonel Olsen, the Allied Camp  
5 Commander, sent a letter of protest that work on  
6 military installations was against the rules of land  
7 warfare and requested consideration. The letter was  
8 returned with the explanation that the Japanese  
9 Government would live up to only such parts of inter-  
10 national law that were not in conflict with their  
11 rules and regulations (R 12,687).

12 116. In June of 1944 they were moved out of  
13 the camp, loaded aboard trucks, roped together and  
14 blindfolded. They were so crowded that the men who  
15 were sick passed out. They had great difficulty in  
16 sinking to the floor of the trucks. This lasted  
17 between three and four hours (R 12,687). The wharf  
18 was the end of the trip and there they saw a large  
19 limousine flying a gold-colored flag, which is indi-  
20 cative of the General grade in the Japanese Army.  
21 The Japanese General in the limousine appeared to  
22 be quite amused at the method of transporting the  
23 prisoners. Major TAKASAKI, commanding officer of  
24 the camp, approached Colonel Olsen and the witness  
25 and apologized for the drastic methods used to

transport the prisoners and assured them that he was merely following orders from higher authority (R 12,688).

(K) Nichols Field.

117. The Nichols Field Camp was one of the worst in the Islands. Ingle, who was confined in the camp from June 8, 1943, to July 15, 1944, narrated how they were beaten unmercifully with pick handles, rifle butts, strips of bamboo lashed together. He doubted if any prisoners-of-war escaped a beating. They were forced to work on a military airfield. They had to fill twenty-three cars with rocks, dirt and sand and push them across the airfield daily. Failure to reach a quota meant beating. He recalled what happened to himself when he got late when relieving himself. He was given the workout by knocking him down and kicking him. His face was badly cut. Ingle continued that out of a group of 300 men only 16 were allowed to stay in camp because of illness. If the number exceeded 16 some of the sick had to go to work anyway. One of them, Red Savage, became so weak and sick that he could hardly walk to the field. When he was absent from lunch he was missed and when found was tortured and killed. When Ingle

1 entered the Japanese camp he weighed 150-155 pounds,  
2 but when he left the field he went down as low as  
3 88 pounds (R 12,620-4).

4 118. James E. Strawhorn in his affidavit  
5 (Ex 1453, R 12,605), gave a vivid description of  
6 the barbarities committed at Nichols Field. He  
7 stated that while he was there between 8 September  
8 1942 and 14 July 1944 the men were allotted a  
9 certain amount of work each day and it was impossi-  
10 ble to perform this in the time allotted due to  
11 physical conditions and weather. If the tasks were  
12 not complete, the men would be lined up and flogged  
13 by the Japanese with heavy metal. Arms, legs and  
14 backs were broken and if a man fell, he was beaten  
15 over his head until unconscious. This was common.  
16 The witness had personally been beaten unconscious.  
17 Another form of torture was to have a person stand  
18 at attention in the hot sun with a bucket of water  
19 on his head. If the water spilled, the man was  
20 beaten. Another practice was to tie a man to a  
21 board with his head lower than his feet and then  
22 pour salty water into him. This would cause his  
23 stomach to swell. The Japanese would then jump on  
24 his stomach. The Japanese often forced a water hose  
25 down a prisoner's throat and fill his stomach and



1 then jump on him. Another punishment was to tie a  
2 man's hands behind his back and draw them up be-  
3 tween his shoulders with a rope hung over the limb  
4 of a tree and let him hang with his feet off the  
5 ground. This pulled both arms out of sockets  
6 (R 12,607).

7 119. The witness had hung as long as 24  
8 hours in that position, receiving no food or water  
9 and exposed to the sun and rain. He was beaten  
10 with plaited rope and hit about the face and head  
11 with a pistol butt. Once his hands were tied  
12 behind him and he was forced to kneel. A piece of  
13 timber was placed behind his knee and he had to  
14 squat. This dislocated the knee joints and cut off  
15 all circulation. He was in this position for about  
16 three hours. Beatings occurred for all minor  
17 offenses. These torture methods were committed  
18 and witnessed by higher authority, including the  
19 Admiral in charge of Pasay Camps with any inter-  
20 ference (R 12,607-9).

21  
22 (L) Tayabas Road Detail.

23 120. Life at Hell Island was nothing com-  
24 pared with what 300 American prisoners-of-war  
25 lived through in the summer of 1942 when they were  
sent out into the malarial jungle of Tayabas to

1 build in the wilderness a railroad track. The  
2 horrible details of their sufferings was told by  
3 Major Charles Thomas Brown (Ex 1456, R 12,725)  
4 from Dallas, Texas, who joined the United States  
5 Army Medical Corps in 1944 after a year of private  
6 practice (R 12,725). In his affidavit (Ex 1456)  
7 Major Brown related that on June 19, 1942, the  
8 Japanese ordered the senior medical officer at  
9 Bilibid Prison to furnish two medical officers  
10 and four corpsmen. The witness volunteered for  
11 the detail. Thirty dying Americans had been  
12 brought to the hospital and the witness was told  
13 that other men were dying and that they needed  
14 medical help. On the morning of June 20 the  
15 witness, another doctor and the corpsmen were taken  
16 to Calauag, south of Luzon, arriving at night.  
17 They found about 300 American troops in the most  
18 pitiful condition, three already dead and the  
19 living suffering from malaria, dysentery and mal-  
20 nutrition (R 12,726).

21 121. The Japanese furnished no medical  
22 supplies and the only medicine they had was a small  
23 field pouch they brought. The Japanese promised  
24 medicine later. These men had been there for about  
25 three weeks, picked at random from the survivors of

1 the death march. They were in bad condition when  
2 they were taken from Camp O'Donnell. They had  
3 been removed to build a road through an impene-  
4 trable jungle. Already thirty had died and the  
5 survivors were drinking filthy water and living in  
6 the open. They were forced to work from daylight  
7 to dark with disease, without clothing, covering  
8 or shoes, with only a wheel barrow, pick and shovel.  
9 Men were frequently beaten and those too weak to  
10 work were beaten and prodded. This had been going  
11 on for three weeks (R 12,727).

12 122. The other doctor asked to be allowed  
13 to have a free hand and the dying men be allowed  
14 to rest and asked for supplies. The witness  
15 also interceded. The food might be considered  
16 sufficient but due to disease, men were unable to  
17 eat. The food was captured American canned goods.  
18 Later the food began to run out and at the end there  
19 was only rice. There were no cooking facilities  
20 and all food was prepared in a wheel barrow.  
21 During the next three weeks the death rate was  
22 three to four per day. The men were buried with  
23 their bodies stripped of clothing for benefit of  
24 the living. An accurate list of dead was kept.  
25 Conditions became worse and it was impossible to

1 maintain sanitary conditions. The Japanese guards  
2 had tents or barracks. At the end of June, Jap-  
3 anese medics inspected the work camp, but did  
4 nothing except promise aid. During the witness'  
5 period fifty men died. Many could have been saved  
6 with medical supplies and improved conditions  
7 (R 12,729).

8 (M) Puerto Princesa

9 123. American prisoners-of-war at Puerto  
10 Princesa were mistreated badly from August 1942,  
11 up to the day of their liberation. All prisoners  
12 were put to work on an airfield in a scorching sun  
13 with inadequate food, water and clothing (Ex 1455,  
14 p. 1). Two prisoners sustained broken arms for  
15 picking a papaya from a tree within the compound  
16 (Ex 1455, p. 1). Mass punishment was inflicted on  
17 all prisoners when anyone escaped (Ex 1455, p. 1).  
18 For possessing a small portion of corned beef and  
19 talking to a Filipino, six prisoners were tied to  
20 a coconut tree in the center of the compound and  
21 were beaten with a small wire whip and a pole 3"  
22 or 4" in diameter until loss of consciousness,  
23 whereupon they were revived with water and the  
24 torture continued (Ex 1455, p. 1). This incident  
25 was confirmed on the witness stand for the Tribunal

by Marine Sergeant Douglas William Bogue (R 15,218).

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124. Robert Prior escaped and was recaptured.  
He was decapitated and his head placed on exhibit  
(Ex 1455, p. 1). Two other men escaped on June 28,  
1943, were recaptured, were severally beaten and  
were shot later (Ex 1455, p. 2). Jack Ward was  
beaten with a section of an iron pipe (Ex 1455,  
p. 2). More were required to work on the air strip  
during raids (Ex 1455, p. 2). The rule imposed  
providing for the execution of ten prisoners for  
each one who escaped (Ex 1455, p. 2).

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125. On December 14, 1944, 141 American  
prisoners-of-war were murdered by about 70 to 80  
Japanese soldiers and sailors (R 15,222, Ex 1455;  
R 12,669). The murder was one of the most hideous  
recorded in history and is described in Exhibit  
1455 as follows: about 0200 December 14, 1944,  
two Japanese officers informed the men at the POW  
camp at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, that they were  
going to work early the next day. They began at  
dawn but were called back at noon, which seemed  
strange. There were two air raids and extra guards  
were placed around the compound. During the early  
afternoon another air raid warning was sounded and  
the men were forced into shelters and required to

1 remain under cover, the Japanese stating that  
2 hundreds of planes were approaching (R 12,669-70).

3 126. While underground, Japanese soldiers  
4 armed with machine guns and rifles and carrying  
5 buckets of gasoline, attacked the POWs in the first  
6 shelter, where there were about 40 of them. They  
7 threw a lighted torch in and followed it with a  
8 bucket of gasoline. As the men ran from the  
9 shelter they were mowed down by machine guns and  
10 rifles. Men were allowed to suffer until they  
11 died. A captain, commander of the garrison, split  
12 one man's head open with his saber. The Japanese  
13 started shooting everything in sight, while the  
14 captain was laughing and shouting, urging the men  
15 on. Men were thrown into holes while alive and  
16 covered with coconut husks. Some escaped through  
17 a hole in their dugout, while 30 or 40 others tore  
18 barehanded through barbed wire fences and ran to  
19 the water's edge. Two attempted to swim, but were  
20 shot in the water. Others were hunted down and  
21 dynamited. About four men swam the bay to safety.  
22 One man tramped without food and water for five  
23 days and nights through the jungle until rescued by  
24 the Filipinos.  
25

127. Following the landing by Americans at

1 Puerto Princesa, on February 28, 1945, a search of  
2 the enclosure was made and certain identification  
3 tags and personal items were found. Between March  
4 15 and 23, 1945, 79 skeletons were buried. 26 were  
5 found piled four and five high in one excavation.  
6 Bullets had pierced the skulls and they had been  
7 crushed. The smallest number of bodies were found  
8 in the large dugouts, closest to the cliff and  
9 furthest from the prison buildings. In two dugouts  
10 bodies were in prone position, arms extended, with  
11 conical holes in the fingertips, showing that these  
12 men were trying to dig their way to freedom. On  
13 the witness stand the above description was con-  
14 firmed by one of the survivors, Sergeant Bogue, who  
15 related his odyssey from the burning of the air  
16 raid shelter up to the time he swam the bay, stayed  
17 a few days in the jungle and joined up with the  
18 Filipino guerrillas (R 12,671-2)

19 (N) Bombing of Oryoku Maru.

20 128. The bombing of the Oryoku Maru off  
21 Subic Bay in December of 1944 when it had within  
22 its steaming holds about 700 starving almost  
23 suffocated American prisoners-of-war was recounted  
24 by Lt. Col. Montgomery, one of the survivors  
25 (R 12,689). He stated that at the time the Oryoku

1 Maru was bombed, it was absolutely unmarked, and  
2 was heavily gunned with adequate gun crews. When  
3 they boarded the boat there were approximately  
4 1,650 POWs, but when the planes started to bomb  
5 about 30 or 40 had already died. The planes picked  
6 up the ship at 8 a.m. and bombed and strafed until  
7 4:30. It was obvious that the boat could not  
8 continue its voyage, and the Japanese had already  
9 evacuated some civilians. In the hold, the POWs  
10 were informed that they would have to swim for  
11 shore. They were ordered not to take their shoes  
12 and to strip down as much as possible. They  
13 ascended the ladders, and some were permitted to  
14 go to one of the lower levels and jump overboard.  
15 Others were forced to jump right where they were,  
16 a distance of 18 feet. The Japanese guards on  
17 board were trigger-happy, and several people were  
18 shot while on board. Machine guns were lined up  
19 on the shore, which opened up on men on improvised  
20 rafts. As he swam in, he passed several men whom  
21 he knew. Japanese machine guns opened fire on  
22 these men, killing three of them. The other two  
23 managed to swim ashore, but subsequently died  
24 (R 12,689-91).  
25

129. This voyage was the worst experience



1 that he ever had as a prisoner. The men were  
2 jammed into the hold of the ship and were so  
3 crowded that sitting down was absolutely impossible.  
4 Men had to be beaten down into the hold. They had  
5 allocated so many men, about 700, and they had to  
6 get down if they had to walk down on someone else's  
7 back. It was terribly hot, and the heat was in-  
8 creased when they closed the hatches on several  
9 occasions. It got as high as 120 degrees in the  
10 hold. From December 13 to 15, they received only  
11 one issue of rice, and one small issue of water.  
12 There were only four buckets for latrine purposes  
13 for 700 men, and permission to empty these buckets  
14 was refused. The odor was terrific. Due to the  
15 terrific heat, men dehydrated very quickly and had  
16 to drink the water in quantities. Many intended  
17 to conserve it but were forced to drink it, so  
18 that by the first evening few men had any water  
19 left. The water consisted of a canteen cup per bay.  
20 The ship was divided into bays, so many men to a  
21 bay. In the witness' bay they had 37 men. The  
22 combination of heat, dehydration, and the terrible  
23 conditions, drove many of the men out of their  
24 minds. Some of them drank urine, and others  
25 slashed their wrists and others drank the blood.

1 It was quite a clamor in the hold, and the Jap-  
2 anese closed the hatches as a disciplinary measure,  
3 shutting off all air (R 12,694).

4 130. When they started out they had 1,650  
5 men, and at roll call when they arrived there were  
6 a little over 1,300 men. The death of the others  
7 was caused by suffocation, indiscriminate shooting,  
8 and the bombing. More deaths were attributable to  
9 conditions aboard the boat than for any other  
10 reason. At least 70 were wounded or injured. The  
11 Japanese gave no hospital treatment. A certain  
12 marine corporal got a machine gun slug in his arm.  
13 Gangrene set in and it swelled up. The American  
14 doctors repeatedly asked for permission to send  
15 this man and other injured men to some point where  
16 they could receive hospitalization. A medical  
17 officer, seeing that permission would not be  
18 granted, had to amputate the man's arm without  
19 anesthetics and with the crudest surgical instru-  
20 ments, the man dying about three days later  
21 (R 12,695).

22 131. After the men got ashore they were  
23 rounded up into a tennis court, all 1,300, and  
24 placed in this area and told to do the best they  
25 could. This was an outdoor court with backboard

1 and netting, and no roofing. They stayed there  
2 six days. They divided themselves into squads of  
3 70 men, in files, for space purposes, about two  
4 feet apart. There were no overhanging trees, and  
5 no beds or nets. The first two days there was  
6 nothing issued in the way of food. On the third  
7 day and each thereafter they received one mess kit  
8 spoonful of uncooked rice. On the third day, an  
9 officer who had been assigned at the penal colony,  
10 came up to Olangapo. He was in General KUO's  
11 office. This officer sent for Colonel Oisen and  
12 the witness, who told him about the conditions  
13 aboard the ship. He saw that they had no clothing  
14 and no protection and had had no cooked food since  
15 December 13. They asked him to bring this to the  
16 attention of the higher authorities. He promised  
17 to do this, but conditions did not change in the  
18 slightest (R 12,698-9).

19 132. There were 1,300 survivors of the  
20 bombing of the Enoura Maru. About 300 men were  
21 killed outright on the bombing at Takao Harbor. At  
22 the time of the air bombing, this boat was unmarked  
23 and armed. On no Japanese ship that he had been on  
24 were boats marked to show that it was carrying  
25 POWs. This boat had several anti-aircraft guns,

~~and they were used in connection with the bombing.~~

1 Montgomery further stated that out of the 1,650  
2 who started on the trip to Japan on the Oryoku  
3 Maru, 450 arrived in Moji on January 13, 1945. Of  
4 this 450, approximately 200 died within two months  
5 after arriving in Japan (R 12,700-2).

6 (Q) Execution of Two American Fliers.

7 133. In March, 1945, two American captured  
8 fliers were confined in the Cebu Normal School, at  
9 Cebu. On March 26 they were taken outside to a  
10 place where a foxhole had been dug and forced to  
11 kneel at the edge with heads bent forward while a  
12 Japanese sergeant hit them across the back of the  
13 neck. When they fell into the foxhole an officer  
14 fired a number of shots into their bodies (Ex 1461,  
15 R 12,778).

16 (P) Los Banos.

17 134. The unbearable conditions at the ci-  
18 vilian concentration camp in Los Banos was  
19 described before the Tribunal by the Prosecution  
20 witness Wanda O. Werff, secretary to the Judge  
21 Advocate Headquarters, Pacific Air Command, who  
22 was arrested and interned by the Japanese on Jan-  
23 uary 3, 1942 (R 12,393-4). From 1942 to December  
24 1944, she was interned at Santo Tomas. After  
25

1 December 1944, she was transferred with 150 inter-  
2 nees to Los Banos (R 12,394). At 2:00 in the  
3 morning of December 10 they were put on trucks and  
4 taken to the railroad station (R 12,394-5) and were  
5 loaded in box cars made of steel without windows.  
6 Their group of 150 consisted of 120 persons over  
7 the age of 50 and 30 under the age of 30. They  
8 were crowded in with most of them standing up with  
9 a few older people sitting down. By the time they  
10 arrived at Los Banos station at 11:00 o'clock in  
11 the morning some of the older people had already  
12 passed out from suffocation (R 12,395). They got  
13 up from the car in an exhausted and weakened condi-  
14 tion and had to stand at attention on the road  
15 under the hot sun up to 4:00 o'clock in the after-  
16 noon. From there they were forced to march two  
17 miles south of the station arriving at Los Banos  
18 Camp at 8:00 o'clock that night. Only half the  
19 group arrived as the rest had fallen out during the  
20 march (R 12,395). Some they saw again, others they  
21 never laid eyes on (R 12,395).

22 135. They were not given any food until  
23  
24 10:00 o'clock the next morning (R 12,396). Ac-  
25 cording to Miss Werff there were 1,950 internees

1 in the camp. Living conditions were pretty poor  
2 with 96 to one barrack. Water supply was very  
3 poor, at times they had to go on for four or five  
4 days without any water at all. Latrines were the  
5 regular open type and no disinfectant issued to  
6 prevent disease. Their drinking water had to be  
7 boiled and it was too dirty even to wash their  
8 clothes. No medical supplies were issued and what  
9 little was sometimes issued had no effect at all.  
10 They were getting exactly 200 grams of rice, corn  
11 and water, one meal a day (R 12,397). The camp  
12 was located in what is considered one of the most  
13 fertile regions in the Philippines abundantly  
14 planted with corn, coconuts, rice, sugar, bananas,  
15 sweet potatoes, mangoes and chicos (R 12,398).  
16 Prisoners complained to the Japanese authorities  
17 about the lack of food they were getting, but they  
18 were always told that they themselves did not have  
19 enough food to eat. Miss Werff said that the  
20 excuse was untrue because at night they could hear  
21 the pigs squealing and the chickens cackling as  
22 the Japanese were killing them for their next  
23 morning meal. Also on one occasion she saw a  
24 truckload of rice brought into camp and never did  
25 she see any grain of that rice. Filipinos would

1 try to bring them some food from the mountains,  
2 but they were always driven away by the guards  
3 (R 12,398). She stated that about twenty feet  
4 away from the camp you could see thousands of  
5 banana trees loaded with bananas and that the  
6 Filipinos used bamboo poles to keep the trees up.  
7 On another side of the camp there were coconut  
8 trees loaded with coconut fruits. Internees were  
9 never allowed to pick any of this fruit despite  
10 the fact that they repeatedly made the request to  
11 pick it (R 12,399). Coconut milk is very nutri-  
12 tious and would have been good for the 400  
13 children in the camp. The prisoners were never  
14 granted permission to pick some of these fruits  
15 (R 12,399).

16 136. Miss Werff related that the Japanese  
17 at one time allocated an area of land to the  
18 prisoners. The men plowed the earth, one man  
19 acting as a draft animal and the other man led the  
20 plow. The women would plant the seedlings. Once  
21 they were planted with corn, lettuce, cabbage,  
22 radishes, garlic, onions, sinkamas and pichay.  
23 When the harvesting season came, the Japanese  
24 declared the area "off limits" and threatened any  
25 internee near the area would be "shot on sight"

1 (R 12,399-400). At that time, they were getting  
2 one meal a day consisting of rice and water and  
3 to supplement that most of the internees had to eat  
4 dogs, cats, cockroaches, snails, slugs, and some  
5 even ate rats and weeds (R 12,400). Miss Werff  
6 told what happened to George Lewis, a Pan-American  
7 Airways employee, 28 years old. On 28 January  
8 1945 Lewis was digging some weeds in the gutter,  
9 Japanese guards shot him but the bullet just glazed  
10 his shoulder. That afternoon at around 2:00  
11 o'clock without any trial of any sort, George Lewis  
12 was executed for attempting to escape (R 12,400).  
13 When she entered Santo Tomas she weighed 152  
14 pounds, but at the time of her liberation in Feb-  
15 ruary 1945, she weighed only 88 pounds (R 12,400-1).

16 (Q) Japanese High Command.

17 137. When Major Maida read the notification  
18 of punishment to the POWs at Davao, he stated that  
19 it came from the Japanese High Command, according  
20 to the witness Lt. Col. Montgomery (R 12,707).  
21 Col. Montgomery also recalled that there were four  
22 inspections by members of the Japanese High Command.  
23 The first one was by General Morimoto, whose ins-  
24 pection consisted of riding through the camp on a  
25 horse. It took him ten minutes. At that time



1 there were dead bodies lying under the barracks and  
2 in the latrine area (R 12,722). He was a Major  
3 General and in charge of all the prison installations  
4 in the Philippines.

5 138. Col. Stubbs, the Bataan Death March  
6 survivor gave as his impression that the death  
7 march was ordered by the Japanese Imperial High  
8 Command (R 12,754). He also stated that the Jap-  
9 anese Imperial High Command, by leaflets dropped by  
10 plane, by Japanese controlled newspapers and by the  
11 Japanese controlled radio in Manila, promised  
12 humane and honorable treatment for those who would  
13 surrender at Bataan (R 12,739-40). Col. Stubbs  
14 stated that he saw on three occasions Japanese  
15 General officers, none of whom ever consented to  
16 speak to him (R 12,759). There was only one instance  
17 where they every spoke to any prisoner (R 12,759-60).  
18 At Cabanatuan No. 1, General Morimoto asked Colonel  
19 Atkinson, who commanded the group, "How are your  
20 men?" Colonel Atkinson replied, "They are very weak,"  
21 (R 12,760). General Morimoto, looking at the row of  
22 skeletons stated, "They need exercise, we will run  
23 them on the road." (R 12,760).

24 139. Col. Stubbs further stated what  
25 happened to the condition of the camp after the

visit by a General officer. He said that before  
1 General Morimoto came to Cabanatuan Camp No. 1,  
2 the prisoners were told to clean up the camp.  
3 They were all lined up for inspections and were  
4 given an issue of meat. That evening after Gen-  
5 eral Morimoto's visit a Japanese sergeant in  
6 headquarters told Stubbs that the Japanese staff  
7 at the camp had been severely criticized for  
8 giving the prisoners meat on the day of the Gen-  
9 eral's inspection and that he didn't want to see  
10 any such thing happen again. Thereafter the camp  
11 detail, properly indoctrinated, did not bother  
12 with the food before or after inspections by Jap-  
13 anese Generals (R 12,760). Col. Stubbs continued  
14 to relate that General Morimoto inspected Cabana-  
15 tuan No. 1 by riding on horseback. On his second  
16 visit he rode in a car (R 12,761). The third  
17 inspection by a general, it was at Davao; they  
18 rode into the camp in a car but did get out of the  
19 car for about ten minutes and stood under a shelter  
20 to get out of the rain, and then left. On each  
21 occasion, the inspecting officer spent consider-  
22 able time with the camp commander in his quarters  
23 and on two occasions Stubbs could see that they  
24 were drinking very considerable sake and eating  
25

1 some very good looking food (R 12,761);

2 (R) Captured Japanese Documents on POWs

3 The following captured documents consist-  
4 ing of orders or diaries were introduced in evidence:

5 140. Exhibit 1462A, extracts from a captured  
6 booklet entitled "Japanese Instructions On How to  
7 Interrogate" (R 12,779). Among the instructions was:

8 "(2) Measures to be normally adopted.--

9 'Torture (COMMON) (embraces beating, kicking,  
10 and all conduct involving physical suffering).

11 It is the most clumsy method and only to be  
12 used when all else fails. (Specially marked  
13 in text.) When violent torture is used change  
14 interrogation officers and it is beneficial if  
15 one new officer questions in a sympathetic  
16 fashion.

17  
18 "Threats. As a hint of physical discom-  
19 forts to come, e.g. murder, torture, starving,  
20 deprivation of sleep, solitary confinement, etc.  
21 Mental discomforts to come, e.g. will not  
22 receive same treatment as other prisoners of  
23 war; in event of exchange of prisoners he will  
24 be kept till last; he will be forbidden to  
25 send letters; will be forbidden to inform his  
home he is prisoner of war, etc." (R 12,779-80)

1 141. Exhibit 1463, extract from a mimeographed  
2 manual entitled "Reference on Detection and Disposal  
3 of Land Mines" issued September 1943, by the Jap-  
4 anese Army Engineer School (R 12,780). Among the  
5 instructions was:

6 "It would be advantageous if prisoners-  
7 of-war, natives or animals could be sent ahead  
8 as a precautionary measure, along the route  
9 of advance." (R 12,780)

10 142. Exhibit 1464, extract from instructions  
11 issued in February, year not stated, by the Command-  
12 ing General of the 16th Division (R 12,781). The  
13 first three paragraphs of that document stated that:

14 "1. Prisoners-of-war will be \_\_\_\_\_ed  
15 on the battlefield; those who surrender,  
16 who are of bad character, will be resolutely  
17 \_\_\_\_\_ed in secret and counted as  
18 abandoned corpses. By 'Prisoners-of-War'  
19 we mean soldiers and bandits captured on  
20 the battlefield; by 'Surrenders' we mean those  
21 who surrender or submit prior to the battle.  
22 Prisoners-of-war will be interrogated on the  
23 battlefield and should be immediately  
24 \_\_\_\_\_ed excepting those who require  
25 further detailed interrogation for

intelligence purposes.

1            "In the event of \_\_\_\_\_, it must  
2            be carried out cautiously and circumspectly,  
3            with no policemen or civilians to witness  
4            the scene, and care must be taken to do it  
5            in a remote place and leave no evidence.

6            "Malicious surrenderers will be taken  
7            into custody for the time being and after  
8            observance of public sentiments will be  
9            \_\_\_\_\_ed secretly when the inhabitants  
10           have forgotten about them, or secretly under  
11           pretext of removal to some distant locality,  
12           thus avoiding methods likely to excite  
13           public feeling." (R 12,781-2)

14           143. Exhibit 1465, extract from instructions  
15           dated 3-21 April 1944 for treatment of prisoners,  
16           taken from a file of miscellaneous orders, be-  
17           longing to the TOHIRA Military Police Section,  
18           33rd Infantry Regiment, 16th Division (R 12,782).  
19           The document enjoined that:

20           "No. 6. The treatment of Surrenderers.

21           "25. When prisoners are taken, those  
22           who are not worth utilizing shall be dis-  
23           posed of immediately except those who require  
24           further detailed interrogation for intelligence  
25

1 purposes, according to No. 126 of Part I of  
2 the orders concerning important operational  
3 matters.

4 "27. Surrenderers found to be malicious  
5 after the interrogations performed on them  
6 according to No. 126 of Part I of the orders  
7 concerning important operational matter.  
8 will be immediately killed in secret and  
9 will be disposed of so as not to excite  
10 public feeling." (R 12,873)

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PART III

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE RELATING TO TREATMENT  
OF POW AND CIVIL INTERNEES IN THE COURSE  
OF TRANSPORTATION BY SEA.

DIVISION 1 - UP TO 30 JUNE 1942.

Indictment Ref.  
to Appendix "D"

Subject

Sec 1,3,4(a) 5(a) (d). 6 Jan. 42 - 22 Jan. 42. Nitta  
Maru - Wake Island to Woosung, China. 1200 POW and  
civilian internees - beaten and kicked by ship's crew  
as they went aboard - holds dirty and overcrowded -  
not sufficient room to lie down - no latrines - many  
prisoners suffering from dysentery but no one al-  
lowed to leave hold - prisoners beaten up and rob-  
bed by Jap officers and guards - daily ration 3 cups  
of water and 9 oz. of barley gruel - 5 POW executed  
in revenge for Jap casualties in taking Wake Island.  
(Ex. 1639, 1640 at pp 13249-54 and Ex. 2038 at pp.  
14992-15000)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - EXCERPT from Red Cross  
International Review "April 1942 p. 217 The Delegation  
in Japan - Dr. Paravicini telegraphed on 4 February  
that the Guam and Wake prisoners had expressed their  
gratitude to the Japanese authorities for the good  
treatment which had been accorded to them." (Ex.

BO42A p; 27174)

1 DIVISION 2 - 1 JULY 1942 TO 31 DECEMBER 1942

2 Sec 1, 3, 5(a) (d) (a) 16 Aug. 42 - 31 Aug. 42. Tanjong

3 Maru - Singapore to Tekau. Holds dirty and overcrowded  
4 5 ft. x 1½ ft. x 4 ft. per man - no washing water, no  
5 drinking water - green tea for drinking purposes -  
6 tropical sun raised holds to oven temperature - dys-  
7 sentery and other diseases developed - no hospitaliza-  
8 tion, no medical supplies provided - 6 POW died within  
9 10 days of disembarkation. (Ex. 1643 at p. 13267)

11 Sec. 1, 3, 4, (a), 5(a) (b) 25 Sept. 42 - 5 Oct. 42

12 Lisbon Maru - Hong Kong to Shanghai, 1816 POW and 2000  
13 Jap troops - holds overcrowded - not enough room to lie  
14 down - POW suffering from dysentery - ship torpedoed  
15 on 1 Oct. 42 - holds battened down - no food or drink  
16 for 24 hours - Jap troops abandoned ship - ship sink-  
17 ing - POW burst out of holds - Japs opened fire on  
18 them and kent it up even after POW had jumped over-  
19 board - Chinese junks rescued numbers - 846 shot or  
20 drowned (Ex. 1653 at p. 13303)

21 Sec 1, 3, 5, (a) (d) (c) 2 Oct. 42 - 11 Nov. 42. Tot-

22 tori Maru - Manila to Osaka. 1900 POW - holds so  
23 tightly packed that only 75 per cent could lie down  
24 at one time - ration six soda crackers and one canteen  
25 of water - only 6 latrines - many prisoners suffering



from dysentery - no medical supplies or treatment -

1 15 died. (Ex. 1634 at p. 13229)

2 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (d) Oct. 42. England Maru - Singapore

3 to Formosa. 1200 POW - food and water insufficient

4 and poor in quality - holds filthy and overcrowded -

5 insufficient latrines - dysentery rife - no washing

6 facilities - 3 died - no medical treatment. (Ex 1631A

7 at p. 13224)

8 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (d) (f) (e) 21 Oct. 42 - 26 Oct. 42.

9 Yoshida Maru - Batavia to Singapore. 1800 POW in-

10 cluding many stretcher cases and others unfit to

11 travel on account of dysentery, malaria, beri beri,

12 etc. - crammed into holds without sufficient room to

13 lie down - holds uncovered and POW drenched by tropi-

14 cal downpours - no blankets or medical supplies -

15 sickness increased. (Ex. 1647 at p. 13286)

16 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (d) (f) 28 Oct. 42 - 27 Nov. 42. Dai

17 Nichi Maru - Singapore to Moji, Japan - 1500 POW and

18 2500 Japs - rat-infested, unventilated and unlighted

19 holds frequently battened down for two days at a time

20 - so crowded that no man could lie down flat - ration

21 two meals of rice and one-third of a pint drinking

22 water daily - insufficient latrines - many sick and

23 unable to reach them - no medical supplies or equip-

24 ment provided - 10 men died in one hold alone - others

1 died in remaining three holds - many men died within  
2 a month of disembarkation on account of conditions  
3 on voyage. (Ex. 1648 at p. 13287)

4 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (d) (g) 29 Oct. 42 - 25 Nov. 42.

5 Singapore Maru - Singapore to Moji, Japan. 1081 POW  
6 and a large number of Japs - POW accommodation grossly  
7 overcrowded - many were sick from various diseases  
8 when they left Singapore - sickness increased - sick  
9 had to lie on bare steel deck exposed to weather -  
10 medical supplies inadequate - 63 died on voyage - 289  
11 too ill to be moved from ship - many died shortly  
12 after landing as direct result of conditions on  
13 voyage. (Ex. 1647 at p. 13286)

14 Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), 5(a) (h) 30 Oct. 42 - 25 Nov 42.

15 Takama Maru - Batavia to Rangoon. POW overcrowded in  
16 holds - sickness developed - no medical supplies -  
17 deaths occurred daily - 2 escapees caught and so badly  
18 beaten that one afterwards died. (Ex. 1649 at p.13291)

19 Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), 5(a) (d) (i) 7 Nov. 42 - 25 Nov. 42.

20 Nagato Maru - Manila to Moji, Japan. 1650 POW and  
21 1500-2000 Japs - POW so crowded that they could not  
22 lie down - many lost consciousness through lack of  
23 ventilation - daily ration 400 grams of rice. 20 grams  
24 of fish and one cup of water - most of POW were suffer-  
25 ing from deficiency diseases, malaria and dysentery -

1 no medicines provided - latrines inadequate - POW  
2 beaten and kicked - 8 died on voyage (Ex. 1635 at  
3 p. 13231)

4 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - In Dec. 42 Instruction  
5 contained in Ex. 1965 issued to improve sanitary  
6 conditions on ships. (Ex. 1965 at p. 14439 and ODAJIMA  
7 at p. 27806 and p. 27863).

8 DIVISION 3 - 1 JANUARY 43 to 30 JUNE 1943.

9 Nil.

10 DIVISION 4 - 1 JULY 1943 to 31 DECEMBER 1943.

11 Nil.

12 DIVISION 5 - 1 JANUARY 1944 to 30 JUNE 1944.

13 Sec. 1, 3, 4(a) 5(a) (d) (a) 1 May 44 - 12 May 44.

14 Ambon to Java. 200 sick POW - no proper accommodation  
15 - underfed - daily ration 2 meals of rice and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint  
16 of water - one POW beaten and murdered for stealing  
17 fish - officers, medical officers and orderlies beaten  
18 up. (Ex. 1641 at p. 13255)

19 Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), 5(a) (a) (b) 3 June 44 - 12 Sept. 44.

20 Rashin Maru - Singapore to Moji, Japan. 1000 POW -  
21 vermin infested holds, so overcrowded that only 40  
22 per cent could lie down - food 500 grams of rice daily  
23 - sanitary facilities inadequate - 90 per cent of POW  
24 sick from various diseases - no medical supplies or  
25 treatment - POW were daily beaten for such things as

going on deck - 3 POW died on voyage. (Ex. 1644 at p.  
1 13272)

2 Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), 5(a), (b) (c) 27 June 44 - 22 Sept.

3 44. Hofuku Maru - Singapore to Manila. 1300 POW

4 all in bad health from Burma-Siam Railway were crowded  
5 into holds so that they could not all lie down - in-  
6 sufficient latrines and many who were sick could not  
7 reach them - food insufficient, consisted of 2 meals  
8 of rice - POW daily beaten with iron bars and staves  
9 - no medical supplies - 104 POW died in August -  
10 torpedoed on 21 Sept. - Japs abandoned ship and left  
11 POW to drown - only 217 survivors. (Ex. 1645 at p.  
12 13280)

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DIVISION VI - 1 JULY 1944 to 31 DECEMBER 1944.

1 Sec. 1, 4(a) (a) July 44 (17 day trip). Sourabaya to  
2 Japan. 5 naval officers, survivors from sunken  
3 merchant ship - kept handcuffed in cabin during  
4 voyage except when taken out for ill-treatment -  
5 beaten, kicked and hung suspended by thumbs from cabin  
6 roof for long periods. (Ex. 1650 at p. 13293)

7 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (d) (b) July 44 - 3 Sept. 44. Davao  
8 to Japan. 1200 POW crammed into 2 holds so tightly  
9 packed that only one-third could lie down at a time -  
10 400 grams rice and 1 pint of water per day - air in  
11 hold so foul and heat so intense that men lost con-  
12 sciousness - many suffering from beri beri, malaria,  
13 dysentery, etc. - no medical supplies - POW lost from  
14 20 to 40 lb. in weight on trip - 3 POW died. (Ex.  
15 1636 at p. 13234)

16 Sec. 1, 3, 4(a) (c) 19 Sept. 44. Java to Sumatra.  
17 1750 POW and 5500 Indonesian coolies crammed into 2  
18 holds - POW beaten into unconsciousness to force them  
19 into hold - drinking water insufficient - ship tor-  
20 pedoed - 888 survivors - many attempting to board  
21 boats were killed. (Ex. 1652 at p. 13298)

22 Sec. 1, 2(a) (e) 3, 4(a), 5(a) (d) (d) 17 Sept. 44 -  
23 23 Nov. 44. Maron Maru - 500 ton ferry - Ambon to  
24 Sourabaya. 650 POW crowded on deck so that there  
25

1 was not even room to sit down - so badly sunburnt  
2 that their backs bled - 2 latrines - food poor in  
3 quantity and quality - POW beaten and those fit enough  
4 compelled to load ammunition - Japs provided no  
5 medical attention for sufferers from beri beri, dysen-  
6 tery, malaria, sunstroke - all except 325 died before  
7 reaching Batavia. (Ex. 1642 at p. 13256).

8 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (e) 1 Oct. 44 - 8 Nov. 44. Manila to  
9 Taiwan - 1100 POW grossly overcrowded into 2 holds  
10 partly full of coal - not permitted to leave hold  
11 during voyage - latrine bucket quite inadequate -  
12 water two-thirds of a cup, food 2 cups of rice daily -  
13 men developed dysentery - only medical supplies were  
14 Red Cross and these were exhausted after 15 days - 32  
15 POW in one hold died from suffocation. (Ex. 1637 at  
16 p. 13236)

17 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (f) 12 Dec. 44 - 15 Dec. 44. Irioko  
18 Maru - Manila to Japan, but sunk en route - 1687 POW  
19 crowded into 2 holds - 6 gallons of water per day  
20 between 700 men - no sanitation - POW not allowed out  
21 of hold - several hundred men died of suffocation or  
22 thirst in 2 days - bombed - 1200 got ashore - 100 more  
23 died in following week. (Ex. 1638 at p. 13243)

24 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (g) 27 Dec. 44 - 9 Jan. 45. Horse  
25 transport - Linguien to Formosa - POW in holds filthy

1 with horse manure and fly infested - 6 tablespoons of  
2 rice and very little water daily ration - men dying  
3 at rate of 25 a day from starvation, dysentery, etc.  
4 - no medical attention, supplies or blankets - death  
5 toll up to 40 a day. (Ex. 1638 at p. 13243)

6 DEFENCE EVIDENCE - In March 44 instruction  
7 contained in Ex. 1965 repeated on account of bad  
8 sanitary condition of ships used for transportation  
9 of P.O.W. (Ex. 1965 at p. 14439 and ODAJIMA at p.  
10 27806 and p. 27863)

11 DIVISION VII - 1 JANUARY 1945 to SURRENDER.

12 Sec. 3, 8(e), 12 (a) 2 Feb. 45 - 7 Feb. 45. 1000 ton  
13 ship - Singapore to Saigon - 2000 POW and 300 natives  
14 - so packed impossible to move - daily ration rice  
15 and water - Japs ate Red Cross rations - natives died  
16 at rate of 6 a day. (Ex. 1646 at p. 13284)

17 Sec. 1, 3, 5(a) (f) (b) April 45. Muntok to Palembang.  
18 Women, POW and internees - many stretcher cases un-  
19 protected against cold and mosquitoes at night and  
20 blazing sun in day - 4 women died. (Ex. 1651 at p.  
21 13296)  
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PART IV - SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE OF ATROCITIES AT SEA,  
OTHER THAN THOSE RELATING TO TRANSPORTA-  
TION OF POW, AND PROTEST RELATING THERETO.

DIVISION 1 - UF TO 30 JUNE 1942.

Sec 14. 21 Feb 42: Dutch hospital ship OP ten Noort,  
acknowledged as a hospital ship by Japanese, attacked  
by Japanese planes near Sourabaya, killing three and  
injuring twenty. (Ex. 2065 T. 15,065)

Sec 14. 1 Mar 42: OP ten Noort/captured by Japanese.  
(Ex. 2065, 2071, T. 15,065, T. 15,081)

28 May 42: Sweden on behalf of Holland, forwards to  
accused TOGO at Foreign Office protest against bomb-  
ing and capture of OP ten Noort. (Ex. 2071, T. 15,081)

9 Jun 42: Jap. Foreign Office replies to protest  
denying bombing and justifying capture of OP ten  
Noort on ground that the ship was used for military  
purposes. (Ex. 2072, T. 15,081)

DIVISION 2 - 1st JULY, 1942 to 31st,  
DEC. 1942.

28 Sep 42: Sweden on behalf of Holland, forwards to  
Jap. Foreign Office, reiteration of protest re OP ten  
Noort and denial of Jap claims in(Ex. 2072, Ex. 2073,  
T. 15,081)

Sec 5(b) & 14. 19 Dec 42: OP ten Noort brought to  
Japan in custody and complement there interned.  
(Ex. 2065, T. 15,065)



DIVISION 3 - 1st. Jan. 43 to 30 June 43.

1 22 Feb 43: Master of OP ten Noort protests against  
2 capture and internment to Jap Navy Minister. (Ex. 2067,  
3 T. 15,070)

4 Sec 13. 20 Mar 43: First Submarine Force operation  
5 Order issued by Flag Ship at Truk, contained (inter  
6 alia) the following:- "Don't stop with the sinking  
7 of enemy ships and crews; at the same time that you  
8 carry out the complete destruction of the crews of the  
9 enemy ships, if possible, seize part of the crew and  
10 endeavour to secure information about the enemy."  
11 (Ex. 2105, T. 15,184)

DIVISION 4 - 1st. JULY 43 and 31st DEC. 43.

14 Sec 13. 14 Dec. 43: British merchant ship Daisy Moller  
15 torpedoed by Jap. submarine - submarine rammed ships  
16 boats (3) and machine gunned survivors. (Ex. 2094,  
17 T. 15,157, 15,158)

DIVISION 5 - 1 JAN 44 to 30 JUNE 44.

19 Sec 13. 22 Feb 44: British Merchantsman "British  
20 Chivalry" torpedoed by Jap. submarine - master taken  
21 aboard submarine - ships boats machine gunned causing  
22 twelve deaths. (Ex. 2095, T. 15,157, 15,159)

24 23 Feb 44: Master of OP ten Noort protests capture of  
25 ship and internment of crew to Jap. Prime Minister.  
(Ex. 2068, T. 15,073)

1 Sec 13. 26 Feb 44: British merchant vessel Sutley  
2 torpedoed by Jap. submarine which surfaced, attempted  
3 to ram ships boats and machine gunned survivors - also  
4 attempted to ascertain whereabouts of vessels master.  
(Ex. 2096, T. 15,157, 15,159)

5 Sec 13. 29 Feb 44: British merchant vessel Ascot  
6 torpedoed by Jap submarine which rammed and sunk ships  
7 boats and machine gunned survivors - Japs compelled  
8 master of vessel to board submarine, took from him a  
9 case which he was carrying, slashed his hands with a  
10 knife and threw him overboard. (Ex. 2097, T. 15,157,  
11 T. 15,163)

12 Sec 1,4(a) 10 9 Mar 44: British merchantsman Behar  
13 sunk by shellfire from Jap cruiser Toni, 115 survivors  
14 taken aboard Toni. On 18 Mar 44, 70 of these survivors  
15 were beaten, kicked and beheaded aboard Toni on order  
16 of Commander of Jap warship "AOBA" (Ex. 2104, T.15,182)

17 Sec 1, 4(a) 10 & 13. 18 Mar 44: British merchant  
18 vessel Mary Moller torpedoed by Jap. submarine. 6 of  
19 the survivors were taken aboard submarine, of these 1  
20 was retained aboard 2 were shot and 3 were kicked into  
21 sea - submarine machine gunned rafts. (Ex. 2098,  
22 T. 15,157, 15,168)

23 Sec 1,4(a) 10 & 13 26 Mar 44: Dutch merchant vessel  
24 TJISALAK torpedoed - European survivors were taken from  
25

ships boats on to submarine deck, and there tied up  
1 and shot or hit over head and thrown into sea.

2 (Ex. 2099, T. 15,157, 15,169)

3 5 June 44: Protest by Swiss Minister on behalf of  
4 British Government to accused Shigemitsu, Foreign  
5 Minister on Daisy Moller, British Chivalry, Sutley,  
6 Ascot Nancy Moller and TJISALAK. (Ex. 2092, T. 15,153)

7 19 Jun 44: Protest on behalf of USA by Swiss to  
8 Shigemitsu on sinking of American Merchantship "Richard  
9 Hovey" on 29 March 194\_, ramming and firing on ships  
10 boats, firing on survivors and retaining 4 of crew on  
11 board submarine. (Ex. 2076). (T. 15,088) Note: No  
12 evidence other than protest was placed before Tribunal  
13 as to sinking of this ship and the atrocities alleged  
14 in relation thereto.  
15

16 29 June 44: Chief Medical Officer of "OF ten Noort"  
17 protests to Jap Prime Minister re capture and retention  
18 of ship. (Ex. 2070, T. 15,077)

19 DIVISION 6 - 1 JULY 44 to 31 DEC 44.

20 Sec 1.4(a) 10 & 13 2 July 44: American merchant ship  
21 Jean Nicolet torpedoed by Jap. submarine. It sank the  
22 following day. Ships boats, rafts and survivors were  
23 machine gunned. A number of survivors were taken aboard.  
24 Master and chief mate taken into submarine, others had  
25 arms bound on deck. Half of them on deck were compelled

to run the gauntlet, being beaten with heavy instru-  
1 ments until they ran into sea. Submarine submerged  
2 whilst remainder were on deck. - 75 thus killed.  
3 (Ex. 2087, 2088, T. 15,140, 15141, 15,145)  
4 15 Sept 44: Swiss to Jap Foreign Office - reminder  
5 that no answer has been received in respect of protest  
6 re Richard Hovey (See Division 5, 19 June 44), (Ex. 2077).  
7 On 28 Nov. 44 accused Shigemitsu denied fact of alleged  
8 atrocities in letter to Swiss. (Ex. 2078, T. 15,092)  
9 16 Sept 44: Swiss to Jap. Foreign Office reminder that  
10 no answer received to protest re Daisy Moller and other  
11 ships. (See Division 5, 5 June 44) (Ex. 2101, T.15,175)  
12 On 28 Nov. 44 the Jap. Foreign Office denied the alleged  
13 atrocities in connection with these ships. (Ex. 2102,  
14 T. 15,177)  
15 Sec 14. 24 Oct 44: U.S.S. "Comfort" an acknowledged  
16 hospital ship attacked by Japanese aircraft. (Ex. 2058,  
17 T. 15,048)  
18 Sec 1 & 13. 29 Oct 44: American merchant ship John A.  
19 Johnson torpedoed by Japanese submarine - submarine  
20 deliberately attempted to ram ship's boat - machine  
21 gunned swimmers and endeavoured to catch them in sub-  
22 marine's propellers. (Ex. 2089, 2090, T. 15,140,  
23 15,148, 15,150)  
24 Sec 14. 3 Dec 44: U.S.S. "Hope" acknowledged hospital  
25

1 ship attacked by Japanese torpedo planes. (Ex. 2058,  
2 T. 15,048)

3 29 Dec 44: Swiss attache' handed to Minister TADAKAZU  
4 SUZUKI, U.S. note protesting against treatment of crew  
5 of Jean Nicolet - See 2 July 44. (Ex. 2080, T. 15,095)

6 DIVISION 7 - 1st. JAN 45 to SURRENDER.

7 19 Jan 45: Japanese acknowledged receipt of protest  
8 re Jean Nicolet. (Ex. 2082, T. 15,101) Swiss sent  
9 reminders on 19th and 28th April 45 that no answer had  
10 been received, (Ex. 2083, 2084, T. 15,102, 15,103) and  
11 on 15 May, 45, Foreign Office made to Swiss Minister a  
12 denial of allegations contained in protest. (Ex. 2086,  
13 T. 15,105) (For original reference to Jean Nicolet -  
14 see Division 6 - 2 July 44).

15 29 Jan 45: United States protest re attacks on hospital  
16 ships "Comfort" and "Hope" transmitted by Swiss Lega-  
17 tion to Jap Foreign Office. (Ex. 2058, T. 15,048).  
18 Reminder that no answer had been received was sent by  
19 Swiss Legation to Jap Foreign Office on 23 April 45.  
20 (Ex. 2059, T. 15,051) Jap Foreign Office informed  
21 Swiss Legation on 12 May 45 that they were making in-  
22 quiries into alleged attacks. (Ex. 2060)

23 21 Feb 45: U.S. protest re Richard Hovey reiterated  
24 to accused Shigemitsu by Swiss on behalf of U.S.A.  
25 (Ex. 2079, T. 15,053)

Sec 14. 28 April 45: U.S. Hospital ship "Comfort"

1 again attacked by Jap aircraft - 39 killed and 33 in-  
2 jured (Ex. 2063, T. 15,059) - weather was clear and  
3 visibility good at time of attack - aircraft made 3  
4 runs - on body of attacking suicide pilo' was found an  
5 intelligence despatch telling of presence of 2 hospital  
6 ships. (Ex. 2062, T. 15,055) - Report of following  
7 broadcast from Tokio on 9 April 45 "We are justified in  
8 bombing hospital ships as they are being used for re-  
9 pair ships for returning wounded men back to the fight-  
10 ing front" (Ex. 2062, T. 15,055) A protest in relation  
11 to this attack was made by Swiss to Jap Foreign Office  
12 on 23 May 45. (Ex. 2061, T. 15,053)

14 19 May 45: British Government, through Swiss Legation  
15 reiterates protest to Jap Foreign Office in connection  
16 with sinking of Daisy Moller and other ships. (See  
17 Division 5) and draws attention to 1st. Jap Submarine  
18 Force Operation Order of 20 March 43, (See Division 3)  
19 (Ex. 2103, T. 15,178)  
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PART V - SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE AS TO JAPANESE  
ASSURANCES BY APPLICATION OF GENEVA  
RED CROSS CONVENTION 1929 and PRISONERS  
OF WAR CONVENTION 1929

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2  
3 Division 1 - As regards United States of America

4 (a) 13 Dec. 1941. Secretary of State to American  
5 Legation, Switzerland requesting that Swiss Government  
6 be asked to notify Japanese Government that United  
7 States proposes to apply both Conventions and to extend  
8 to civil internees POW Convention and hopes that  
9 Japanese Government will reciprocate. (Ex. 1468, at  
10 p. 12,787)

11 29 Jan 1942. Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss Min-  
12 ister states that Japan will observe Red Cross Conven-  
13 tion and that although not bound by POW Convention "it  
14 will apply mutatis mutandis the provisions of that  
15 Convention to American POW in its power." (Ex. 1490  
16 at p. 12,878)

17 4 Feb. 1942. American Minister, Switzerland to Sec-  
18 retary of State notifying that Swiss Minister, Tokyo  
19 had informed him of Ex. 1490 above. (Ex. 1469 at p.  
20 12,787)

21  
22 13 Feb. 1942. Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss  
23 Minister notifying that Japan will apply provisions of  
24 POW Convention to "enemy civilian internees, insofar  
25 as they are applicable and provided that they are not

made to work without their consent." (Ex. 1491 at p. 12,873)

1  
2 24 Feb. 1942. American Minister, Switzerland to  
3 Secretary of State notifying that Swiss Minister,  
4 Tokyo, had informed him of Ex. 1491 above. (Ex. 1471  
5 at p. 12,790)

6  
7 1 March 1942. Secretary of State to American Min-  
8 ister Switzerland acknowledging Ex. 1471 above and re-  
9 questing that Japan be notified of ration scale pro-  
10 vided Japanese nationals by U.S.A. (Ex. 1473 at p.  
11 12,792).

12 (b) 20 Feb. 1942. Swiss Minister to Japanese Foreign  
13 Minister requests Japanese Government to take into  
14 consideration national and racial customs of prisoners  
15 and internees in connection with supply of food and  
16 clothing and states that Japanese nationals are being  
17 so treated by America. (Ex. 1492 at p. 12,789).

18 2 March 1942. Japanese Foreign Minister to Swiss  
19 Minister - agrees to take into consideration national  
20 racial customs of American nationals as regards food and  
21 clothing supplied to them. (Ex. 1493 at p. 12,879).

22 (c) 15 Dec. 1942. Swiss Minister to Foreign Minister  
23 - inquires as to conditions under which American POW  
24 are used as laborers (Ex. 2025 (1) at p. 14,833).  
25



28 Jan. 1943. Foreign Ministry to Swiss Minister -

1 states that POW are (a) employed in spirit of decision  
2 to apply POW Convention 1929 mutatis mutandis (b)  
3 employed in labor which is not dangerous, (c) work same  
4 hours as civil workers, (d) paid according to Japanese  
5 Army rates. (Ex. 2025 (2) at p. 14,833).

4 Feb. 1943. Swiss Minister to Foreign Minister - re-

7 quests assurance that POW will not be assigned to labor  
8 having direct connection with operations of war and in  
9 particular will not be employed in manufacture or trans-  
10 port of material to be used in warfare. (Ex. 2025 (3)  
11 at p. 14,833).

20 Feb. 1943. Foreign Minister to Swiss Minister -

14 states that "the labor of POW in the power of Japan, by  
15 application mutatis mutandis of the Convention relative  
16 to the treatment of POW has no direct connection with  
17 operations of war." (Ex. 2025 (4) at p. 14,834).

4 March 1944. Swiss Minister to Foreign Minister -

19 states that he has obtained evidence that POW have been  
20 obliged to perform humiliating work in public and that  
21 this is contrary to Article 2 of POW Convention of  
22 1929, (Ex. 2025 (5) at p. 14,834).

22 April 1944. Foreign Minister to Swiss Minister -

24 states that Japan not bound by POW Convention 1929,  
25 but it is policy of Government, based on humanitarian