SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE OF ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY JAPANESE IN CHINA BETWEEN 1937 AND 1945.

ATROCITIES AGAINST CIVILIANS AND FORMER CHINESE SOLDIERS.

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

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

A. The Rape of Nanking.

3. When Nanking fell on 13 December 1937 all resistance by Chinese forces within the city entirely ceased. ("ILSON, R 253; HSU, R 2559; BATTS, R 2602; MAGET, R 1894). The Japanese soldiers advancing into the city, indiscriminately shot civilians on the street, especially those who ran from them (HSU, R 2602). After the Japanese soldiers, under the command of General MATSU, were in complete control of the city an orgy of violence and crime by the soldiers began and continued for more than six weeks. Among the offenses committed by the Japanese troops were (1) murder and massacre, (2) torture, (3) rape, and (4) robbery, looting and wanton destruction of property.

(1) Murder and Massacre.

4. Thousands of Chinese in groups which sometimes included former soldiers and sometimes only civilians were massacred by Japanese troops. Civilians were taken by the Japanese troops under the pretext that they had formerly been soldiers, or because they had failed to answer satisfactorily some question put to them, or for no apparent reason, frequently bound together in groups, marched out of the city, lined up and killed by machine-gun fire and their bodies thrown into ponds or the Yangtze River or sprayed with gasoline and set afire. Civilians in untold numbers were murdered by Japanese troops. Murder of men, women and children appeared to be the order of the day for the Japanese soldiers of Nanking for a period of over six weeks following the fall of that city. Any word or action on the part of a civilian which for any reason an individual soldier did not like
was sufficient ground for the murder of the individual, and civilians were frequently murdered for no apparent reason except for the sport which the Japanese soldiers enjoyed in killing them. Anyone suspected of having formerly been in the Chinese Army was likewise murdered.

5. Dr. Robert O. Wilson testified how the University Hospital which had only fifty patients at the time of the fall of Nanking, within a very few days after 13 December 1937 was filled to overflowing with men, women and children of all ages whose statements to him confirmed the fact that their wounds had been received at the hands of Japanese soldiers (R 2572-73). He mentioned the case of a woman of forty all of whose limbs had been severed by a blow from a Japanese soldier (R 2574-75); of a boy eight years of age with a bayonet wound piercing his stomach (R 2575); of a man severely burned about his head and shoulders who before he died stated that he was the only survivor of a group who had been bound together, sprayed with gasoline and set alight (R 2578); of an old man who had been stabbed with a bayonet by a Japanese soldier and left for dead (R 2579); of a girl seven years of age whose elbow had been slashed by the same soldier who before her eyes had killed her father and mother (R 2580). He identified Captain Liang and Wu-Chang-teh, each of whom testified in this case, as two of the patients treated by him for wounds received at the hands of the Japanese (R 2581).

6. In reply to a question as to the action of the Japanese soldiers towards the civilians as they came into the city, Dr. Tsu Chuan-Yine testified:

"The Japanese soldiers, when they entered the city - they were very rough, and they were very barbarous: They shot at everyone in sight. Anybody who runs away, or on the street, or hanging around somewhere, or peeking through the door, they shoot instant death." (HSTT, R 2562)

7. In describing his trip through the city, on the third day after the occupation, with a Japanese officer for the purpose of estimating the number of people lying dead on the street and in the houses, he stated:

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

"One main street I even started to try to count the number of corpses lying on both sides of the street, and I started to counting more than five hundred myself, I say it was no use counting them; I can never do that.***
"All these corpses, not a single one
I find in uniform—not a single soldier;
they are all civilians, both old and young,
and women and children, too. All the soldi­
diers—we do not see any Chinese soldier
in the whole city."

8. Japanese soldiers repeatedly searched
the safety zones and on one occasion they took a
bout 1500 refugees, tied them hand to hand in
groups of from ten to fifteen and despite the pro­
tests made to the Japanese authorities by Mr, Rabe,
the Chairman of the International Committee for
the Nanking Safety Zone, Mr, Fitch and Dr, Hsu,
these civilians were shot with machine guns and
their corpses thrown into a pond.

9. Dr, U. S, Bates, Vice President of the
University of Nanking, and a member of the Interna­
tional Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone, testi­
fied that he "observed a whole series of shootings
of individual civilians without any provocation or
apparent reason whatsoever." (R 2629). After detail­
l ine instance after instance of the killing of civi­
l i ans by Japanese soldiers, he testified, "The
total spread of this killing was so extensive that
no one can give a complete picture of it:" that to
his own sure knowledge 12,000 civilian men, women
and children were killed inside the walls; and
that there were many killed in the city of which he
had no knowledge and large numbers of civilians
were killed immediately outside of the city; that
these were quite apart from the killing of tens
of thousands former Chinese soldiers; that the
International Committee arranged for the burial of
more than 30,000 soldiers whose bodies were for
the most part along the banks of the Yangtze River
where they had been killed by machine-gun fire
after their surrender; that it was impossible to
estimate the number of bodies which had been thrown
into the river or otherwise disposed of (R 2630–31).
The safety zones were searched day after day
for about three weeks, and any person who had a
callous on his hands or the mark on his forehead
from wearing a hat, most of them ordinary carriers
and laborers, were accused of having been soldiers
and were taken out by the Japanese military forces
and shot.

10. Dr. Bates further testified that a pecu­
liar form of treachery was practiced to persuade
men to admit that they had been in the service of
the Chinese Army. The Japanese officers would
urge them, saying

"If you have previously been a
Chinese soldier or if you have ever worked
as a carrier or laborer in the Chinese Army,
that will all now be forgotten and forgiven
if you will join this labor corps."

In that way in one afternoon two hundred men were
secured from the premises of the University of Nan­
kang and along with many others likewise secured
from other safety zones were marched away and exe­
cuted.
11. John G. Magee, a minister who had resided in Nanking from 1912 to 1940, testified to the killing of civilians by Japanese soldiers, which began following the fall of the city and increased until

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

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

12. He thus describes a killing witnessed by himself alone with another American and two Russian citizens:

"...A Chinese was walking along the street before this house in a long silk gown; two Japanese soldiers called to him, and he was so frightened; he was trying to get away. He hastened his pace, trying to get around a corner in a bamboo fence, hoping there was an opening, but there was no opening. The soldiers walked in front of him and couldn't have stood more than five yards in front of him, and both of them shot him in the face—killed him. They were both laughing and talking as though nothing had happened; never stopped smoking their cigarettes or talking and with no— they killed him with no more feeling than one taking a shot at a wild duck, and then walked on." (Magee, R 3900-01)

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

14. George A. Fitch, who was born in China and who was for some thirty-six years Secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, in his affidavit quotes the following from the diary which he kept at the time:
"On December 15, I saw approximately 1300 men, all in civilian clothes, just taken from one of our camps near our headquarters, lined up and roused together in groups of about 100 by soldiers with fixed bayonets. In spite of my protests to the commanding officer, they were marched off to be shot.***

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

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

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

In the entry of the following day, he stated how men were carried away from the safety zones on the pretext of having formerly been soldiers, and continues

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

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

17. Wu Chang Teh, a former policeman in the city of Nanking, who had never been a soldier, alone with some three hundred other policemen was taken on December 15 from the Judicial Yuan, in spite of the statements to the Japanese soldiers by members of the International Committee that these policemen had not been soldiers, and marched to the west gate of the city. Over 1700 Chinese had been brought to this point. Machine guns were set up by Japanese soldiers just outside of and on either side of the gate beyond which is a
steep slope leading down to a canal. In groups of over one hundred each, the Chinese were forced through the gate at the point of bayonets and shot down by machine guns, their bodies falling along the slope and into the canal. Those not killed by gunfire were stabbed with bayonets by the Japanese soldiers. After the massacre many of the bodies along the bank were sprayed with gasoline and set afire. The witness escaped the bullets, but was stabbed with a bayonet and feigning death was able to make his escape in the night. He finally made his way to the University Hospital where he was treated by Dr. Wilson (R 2604-6).

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

19. Captain Liang Ting-Fang, a former member of the Medical Corps of the Chinese Army, testified that he was one of approximately five thousand former soldiers who were taken by the Japanese on 16 December from Nanking to Shiakwan on the bank of the Yangtze River, lined up on the edge of the river with their wrists bound, shot with machine guns, and their bodies thrown into the river. About eight hundred Japanese soldiers, including officers, were present. The binding and shooting began about seven o'clock in the evening and kept up until about two o'clock in the morning. He and a friend jumped into the river and though wounded by machine gun fire he escaped and eventually made his way to the hospital where he was treated by Dr. Wilson (R 3370-73).

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

21. Lu Su, in his statement made to the Chief Prosecutor of the District Court of Nanking, and included in the latter's report, said

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

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

23. Mrs. Loh Sung Sze stated that her hus-
band, a teacher, was bayoneted by Japanese sol-
diers in her presence because he did not carry a
burden in the manner the soldiers desired (R 4489).

24. Woo King Zai narrated how the Japanese
soldiers on 20 December examined the palms of
Chinese laborers who had been drafted to carry
their loot to Foo Foo Hill. Five of these civi-
lians were found to have callouses on their hands
and were bayoneted to death by the Japanese. He
told that the bodies of Chinese, including many
children who had been bayonetted, were lying a-
long the road (R 4491-92).

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

26. Mrs. "ong Kian Sze witnessed the kill-
ing by Japanese soldiers in her presence of her
son, a clerk in the courts, and her son-in-law,
an accountant, neither of whom had ever been in
the military service (R 4494-Ex 315).

27. Hu Tu Sin stated that he saw a Japan-
ese soldier shoot a civilian whose business was
making noodles, because he had callous marks on
his right hand (R 4496).

28. "ong Chen Sze saw her husband kicked
to death by Japanese soldiers while trying to pro-
tect her from being raped (R 4498).

29. "u Zai Tsing stated that her brother
was bayonetted to death by Japanese soldiers be-
cause he did not kneel as promptly as they thought
he should (R 4499).

30. Yien Wang Sze saw her brother bayonetted
to death by Japanese soldiers. He was not a sol-
dier but a member of the volunteer corps raised to
prevent looting (R 4500).

31. The official report from the American
Vice Consul at Hankow to Johnson, the American Am-
bassador to China, dated 25 January 1938, giving an
account of the happenings at Hankow from 10 Decem-
ber 1937 to 24 January 1938 stated that while ac-
curate records were not then available, it was
estimated that over 20,000 persons were executed by the Japanese soldiers in Nanking during the first few days after its fall on the ground that they had formerly been soldiers. It added "little effort appears to have been made to discriminate between ex-soldiers and those who had never, in fact, served in the Chinese armies. If there was the slightest suspicion that a person had been a soldier such person was seemingly invariably taken away to be shot.***"(R 4569)

The report continues:

"***Besides the hunting down and execution of all former Chinese soldiers by detachments of Japanese military, small bands of two or three or more Japanese soldiers roamed at will the entire city. It was the killing, raping and looting of these soldiers that perpetrated the worst of the terrors on the city. Whether carte blanche was given to these soldiers to do anything they like or whether the Japanese armies got completely out of control after they entered the city has not been fully explained.***

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

(2) Torture.

32. Indecencies of every nature were committed by Japanese soldiers against Chinese civilians although the Chinese civilians were most abject and pitiful in their submissive attitude. They were kicked and beaten, made to stand undressed in the cold, had water poured down their noses, their bodies stabbed and burned, and subjected to all forms of human torture. Upon the discovery of family relationships among the Chinese, a son would be required to have intercourse with his mother, a father with his daughter, a brother with his sister, in the presence of and to the delight of the Japanese soldiers. (Report of the Procurator of the District Court of Nanking (R4543-44).

(3) Rape.

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

34. For four or five weeks following the fall of the city, soldiers daily entered the grounds of Ginling College, which had been declared a safety zone and on which more than 10,000 women and children refugees were crowded, and the grounds of the University of Nanking, which had likewise been declared a safety zone and on which were some 40,000 refugees; and despite the heroic efforts of Miss Vautrin, Mrs. Twinen and Mrs. Tsen, the members of the International Committee and the foreign residents assisting them, openly raped girls and young women on the grounds of these institutions, and selected therefrom groups of the most beautiful girls to carry off to officer's quarters to be raped and horribly debauched. This conduct of the soldiers continued unrestrained for more than six weeks following the fall of the city.

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

"That was one of the roughest and saddest parts of the whole picture. Again, in the homes of my three nearest neighbors, women were raped, including wives of University teachers. On five different occasions, which I can detail for you if desired, I, myself, came upon soldiers in the act of rape and pulled them away from the woman.

"The safety zone case reports, to which we have previously referred, and my own records of what occurred among the thirty thousand refugees on the various grounds and in the building of the University of Nanking, hold a total of many hundreds of cases of rape about which exact details were furnished to the Japanese authorities at the time. One month after the occupation, Mr. Habe, the Chairman of the International Committee, reported to the German authorities that he and his colleagues believed that not less than twenty thousand cases of rape had occurred. A little earlier I estimated, very much more cautiously and on the basis of the safety zone reports alone, some eight thousand cases."
"Every day and every night there were large numbers of different gangs of soldiers usually fifteen or twenty in a group, who went about through the city, chiefly in the safety zone because that's where almost all the people were, and went into the houses seeking women. In two cases, which I can remember all too clearly because I nearly lost my life in each of them, officers participated in this seizing and raping of women on the University property. The raping was frequent daytime as well as night and occurred along the roadside in many cases.

"On the grounds of the Nanking Theological Seminary, under the eyes of one of my own friends, a Chinese woman was raped in rapid succession by seventeen Japanese soldiers. I do not care to repeat the occasional cases of sadistic and abnormal behavior in connection with the raping, but I do want to mention that on the grounds of the University alone a little girl of nine and a grandmother of seventy-six were raped." (PATES, R 2633-34).

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

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

"**In that house there were eleven killed—three raped and two—there were two of the three, one is fourteen and one is seventeen. After raping, they put foreign stuff into the vagina and the grandmother showed me the stuff. The young girl was raped on the table; while I was there the blood spilled on the table not all dry yet. And we also see the corpses because they were took away, not far away, only a few yards from that house, all the corpses there. Of those corpses Dr. Magee and I took pictures of them because they were naked and shows the crimes there.***" (HSU, R 2972)

38. Magee in his testimony confirms this statement and gives additional details of the incident (R 3910-11). Magee testified to numerous instances of rape by Japanese soldiers within his personal knowledge, including that of a ten-year-old girl which occurred on 20 December, and a fifteen year old girl who was raped for the sixth
time on 1 February 1938, a widow in her forties who was raped eighteen times, and a widow seventy-seven years old who was twice raped by Japanese soldiers while on her way from her home to the safety zone at Ginling College, of a woman eighty years old who was shot and killed by a Japanese soldier when she refused his advances with the statement, "I am too old." He further testified that a Japanese officer catching a soldier in the actual act of raping a woman, only slapped the soldier, and that Japanese sentries to whom he reported cases of rape by Japanese soldiers only laughed (R 3966-16).

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

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

"***Miss Vautrin went to the Japanese Consul time after time and recorded the action of the soldiers and asked protection for the girls. It was four or five weeks before the situation began to cease and then several months before the danger was passed.

"***In other safety zones where there were no foreigners like Miss Vautrin to help the situation was much worse than at Ginling College.***"(R 4466-66)

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

41. Mrs. "Woo Chang Sze described how a girl of eighteen died as a result of repeated ravings at the hands of Japanese soldiers in a home formerly occupied by a German family near the American Embassy which she had been as a place of safety (R 4504-05).

42. Mrs. Chang Kia Sze described how twelve Japanese soldiers and officers raped and killed a Chinese woman in the presence of her husband and children, killed the husband for attempting to defend his wife and the two children because they wept when their mother was being raped (R 4506-07).
43. Chen Fu Pao testified that he saw three Japanese soldiers rape a dumb girl sixteen years old, and later saw a Japanese soldier drive a husband from home and rape his pregnant wife (R 2669-10).

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

"***Rape! Rape! Rape! - We estimate at least 1000 cases a night, and many by day. In case of resistance or anything that seems like disapproval there is a bayonet stab or a bullet. We could write up hundreds of cases a day. People are hysterical; they get down on their knees and 'Kowtow' anytime a foreigner appears. They beg for aid. Women are being carried off every morning, afternoon, and evening. The whole Japanese army seems to be free to go and come anywhere it pleases, and to do what it pleases." (R 4467-63)

And on 7 January 1938, he noted:

"***But each day has a long list of bad reports. A man was killed near the relief headquarters yesterday afternoon. In the afternoon a Japanese soldier attempted to rape a woman; her husband interfered and helped her resist; but in the afternoon the soldier returned and shot the husband.

"This morning came another woman in a sad plight and with a horrible story. She was one of five women whom the Japanese soldiers had taken to one of their medical units - to wash their clothes by day, to be raped by night. Two of them were forced to satisfy from 15 to 20 men, and the prettiest one as many as 40 each night. This one who came to us had been called off by three of the soldiers into an isolated place, where they attempted to cut off her head. The muscles of the neck had been cut but they failed to sever the spinal cord. She feigned death but dragged herself to the hospital."

(R 4475-76)

And on 8 January 1938 he recorded in his diary:

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

45. The official report made to the American Ambassador to China on 25 January 1938 by the Vice Consul following his return to Nanking, summarizing what had occurred in that city since the Japanese occupation, said:
"The soldiers are reported to have sought out the native women wherever they could be found to violate them. Reference is made to the enclosures of this report for description of such occurrences. During the early part of the Japanese occupation over a thousand such cases a night are believed by the foreigners here to have occurred and one American counted thirty such cases in one night in one piece of American property." (R 4573)

46. Pillage by the soldiers and destruction of private property began after the fall of the city and when it was entirely in the hands of the Japanese military forces. Private residences, schools, hospitals, public buildings were entered and personal property of every kind stolen and carried off by the soldiers. After several days of occupation, organized pillages and burning by the soldiers began and continued for some six weeks. Trucks guarded by soldiers would be stopped in front of a store, all of the goods in the store removed by the soldiers or persons directed by them, and the building would be burned. This would be repeated block by block, day after day, for a period of four or five weeks. The V.M.C.A. building, numerous church buildings, school buildings, public buildings and private residences including the Russian Embassy, were burned by Japanese soldiers.

47. At the time of its capture, only small sections of the great city of Nanking had been damaged in the military campaign which preceded its capture. As a result of the systematic and continued burning of dwellings, stores, churches, schools, and public buildings by the soldiers during the first five or six weeks following the capture of the city, it became a ruined and despoiled city. Dr. Pates testified:

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

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

"With the exception of one or two minor fires, apparently started by drunken soldiers, there was no burning until the Japanese troops had been in the city five or six days. Beginning, I believe, on the 10th
or 20th of December, burning was carried on regularly for six weeks. In some cases the burning followed the looting of a line of stores, but in most instances we could not see any reason or pattern in it. At no time was there a general conflagration, but the definite firing of certain groups of buildings each day. Sometimes gasoline was used, but more commonly chemical strips, of which I secured samples.

"***they (the Russian Embassy buildings) were burned at the beginning of 1938. Also, just to illustrate the range of burning, the Y.M.C.A. building, two important church buildings, the two chief German commercial properties with the Swastika flying upon them, were among those burned." (BATES, R 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638)

Dr. Hsu testified as follows:

"***Japanese soldiers do not respect any property rights or any personal possessions. They enter every house and take away everything they like. They burn the houses and they demolish the houses. They destroy the houses.

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

A Are these buildings burned after the occupation of the city by the Japanese?

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

Magee testified:

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

"***The burning continued day by day in different parts of the city. One of our own Episcopal church missions was partly burned, and later on they finished the job on January 26. The Christian Disciples Mission was burned--one of their school buildings was burned, the Y.M.C.A, the Russian Embassy, and a great many homes of the people outside of our Safety Zone."
or 20th of December, burning was carried on regularly for six weeks. In some cases the burning followed the looting of a line of stores, but in most instances we could not see any reason or pattern in it. At no time was there a general conflagration, but the definite firing of certain groups of buildings each day. Sometimes gasoline was used, but more commonly chemical strips, of which I secured samples.

"***they (the Russian Embassy buildings) were burned at the beginning of 1938. Also, just to illustrate the range of burning, the Y.M.C.A. building, two important church buildings, the two chief German commercial properties with the Swastika flying upon them, were among those burned." (BATES, R 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638)

Dr. Hsu testified as follows:

"***Japanese soldiers do not respect any property rights or any personal possessions. They enter every house and take away everything they like. They burn the houses and they dares the houses. They destroy the houses.

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

"Aere these buildings burned after the occupation of the city by the Japanese?

"A Yes, this all wantan destruction all done after the Japanese been in the city many days." (HST, R 2576-77)

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"***The burning continued day by day in different parts of the city. One of our own Episcopal church missions was partly burned, and later on they finished the job on January 26. The Christian Disciples Mission was burned--one of their school buildings was burned, the YMCA, the Russian Embassy, and a great many homes of the people outside of our Safety Zone.
"Every once in a while these soldiers would leave behind little black sticks of some substance which may have been termite. It was highly inflammable, and it was no doubt what they were using to set fire to the buildings." (Magee, R 3920-21)

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

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

McCallum recorded in his diary on 27 December 1937:

"Every foreign house is a sight to behold, untouched until the Japanese army arrived; nothing untouched since. Every lock has been broken, every trunk ransacked. Their search for money and valuables has led them to the files and inside pianos.

Banking presents a dismal appearance. At the time the Japanese Army entered the city little harm had been done to the buildings. Since then the stores have been stripped of their wares and most of them burned. Taiping, Chung Hwa, and practically every other main business road in the city is a mass of ruins." (R 4469)

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

"They took all seizable stores of food stuffs from the refugees, the woolen sleeping blankets, the clothes, the watches—in short, everything which seemed worth taking with them.

It was no rare picture that a single Japanese soldier drove four coolies who had to carry his loot. This organized thieving and plundering lasted fourteen days and even today one is still unsafe from some groups.***" (R 4599-600)

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

"The picture of the city has changed completely under Japanese rule. No day goes by without new cases of arson. It is now the turn of the Taiping Lou, the Chung Shen Tung"
Lou, Go Fu Lor, Kio Kian Lor. "The entire southern part of the city and Fudse Niave are completely burned and plundered down. Expressed in percentages, one could say that 30 to 40 percent of the city has been burned down.***" (R 4601)

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

50. Total Number of Persons Killed at Nanking after the Capture of Nanking.

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

51. The records of the Red Swastika Society, of which Dr. Hsu was Vice President show that this society buried 43,071 corpses of civilians—men, women and children—in and around Nanking during the period of several months following the fall of that city (R 4537-40).

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

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

54. The summary report on the investigations of Japanese war crimes committed in Nanking prepared by the Procurator of the District Court of Nanking in February 1946 determined that at least 300,000 persons were massacred collectively or murdered individually by the Japanese troops in Nanking (R 4542-47).
"Every once in a while these soldiers would leave behind little black sticks of some substance which may have been termite. It was highly inflammable, and it was no doubt what they were using to set fire to the buildings." (Magee, R 3920-21)

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(6) The Reign of Terror Continued For More Than Six "seksa."

55. After describing the condition of numerous civilians brought to the hospital to be treated for injuries received at the hands of Japanese troops, Dr. Wilson testified "Cases like this continued to come in for a matter of some six or seven weeks following the fall of the city on 13 December 1937." (R 2538)

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

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


a) General MATSUMI was in Nanking.

58. From General MATSUMI's own statement, he was in Nanking on 17 December 1937 and remained there for one week before returning to Shanghai (R 3459). He heard from Japanese diplomats as soon as he entered Nanking that the troops had committed many outrages there (R 3454). General MATSUMI remained in command until February 1938 and stated that he was then relieved of command at his own request (R 3456). The defendant, General MUTSU, then adjutant to the Chief of Staff, stated that he came to Nanking with General MATSUMI for the taking-over exercises and remained there for ten days (R 3552-53). During the period that General MATSUMI remained in command, no effective steps were taken to correct the situation.

b) Reports of the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Bates testified:

"***Almost daily for the first three weeks I went to the Embassy with a typed report or letter covering the preceding day, and frequently had also a conversation with the officials regarding it. These officials were Mr. T. FUKUT, who had the rank of Consul, a certain Mr. TANAKA, vice-consul, Mr. Toyoyasu FUKUDA. The latter is now secretary to the Premier YOSHIIDA. These men were honestly trying to do what little they could in a very bad situation, but they themselves were terrified by the military and they could do nothing except forward these communications through Shanghai to Tokyo." (BATES, R 2638)

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

"In the letter of December 17th, besides detailing the specific cases by rote, the reign of terror and brutality continues in the plain view of your buildings and among your own neighbors."
"In the letter of December 18th I re­
ported that on the previous night rape had 
occurred in six different buildings of the 
University of Nanking.**

"In a letter of December 21st, I com­
plained that many hundreds of refugees had 
been taken away for forced labor.***

"On Christmas Day I reported that in 
one building of the University about ten 
cases per day of rape and abduction were 
continually occurring.

"On the 27th of December, after a long 
list of individual cases, I wrote: 'Shameful 
disorder continues and we see no serious ef­
fors to stop it. The soldiers every day in­
jure hundreds of persons most seriously. Does 
not the Japanese Army care for its reputation.' 
(BATES, R 2640-42)

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

"I have seen telegrams sent by Mr. Grew, 
the Ambassador in Tokyo, to the American Em­
bassy in Nanking, which referred to these re­
ports in great detail and referred to conver­
sations in which they had been discussed between 
Mr. Grew and officials of the German, in­
cluding Mr. KIROTA" (one of the defendants). 
(BATES, R 2651)

62. On December 16, Smythe, the Secretary of 
the committee, wrote Mr. KUCHIA of the Japanese 
Foreign Office, in submitting a detailed list of 
cases of disorders by Japanese soldiers in the 
safety zone, "confirming the continued disorders 
in the Safety Zone and the state of panic amon­
g the refugees." (R 4909)

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

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

64. On December 19 the secretary of the com­
mittee wrote the Japanese Embassy in submitting a 
forthcoming list of disorders by Japanese soldiers in 
the safety zone: "I am also very regretful to 
have to report that the situation today is as bad 
as ever." (R 4524)
On December 20 the opening paragraph of the letter from Chairman Rabe to the Japanese Embassy was:

"Herewith is the sad continuation of the story of disorders by Japanese soldiers in Nanking; cases Nos. 71 to 96. You will note that of these 26 cases reported to us since yesterday, 14 of them occurred yesterday afternoon, night and today. Consequently there does not seem to be much improvement in the situation" (R 4528).

The letter from the secretary of the committee to the Japanese Embassy on December 21, submitting a list of cases which had occurred since the previous afternoon, stated:

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

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

On 2 February 1938 a report was filed by the committee setting out seventy-seven separate cases of rape, four cases of murder and thirteen cases of robbery, all reported to have occurred during the last week of January 1938 (R 4536).

Marce testified that in addition to the reports from the committee, he went "many times to the Japanese Embassy to tell of individual cases of outrage," (R 3922) and that:

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

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

American Ambassador Grew continued through January 1938 to protest to the Japanese Foreign Minister (the defendant HIROTA) the reported conduct of Japanese troops in Nanking, and on January 19 Grew reported from Tokyo that HIROTA had laid his (Grew's) protest before the Cabinet and
"that a drastic measure to assure compliance by forces in the field with instructions from Tokyo is being considered. He said that he would probably be in a position tomorrow to inform us of the measure to be taken" (R 4595).

71. MORUFUMI ITO, Minister-at-large from Japan to China from September 1937 to February 1938, testified that he was in charge of negotiations with the diplomatic corps and members of the press at Shanghai, as well as in charge of information, and that

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

He further testified that he did not seek to verify these reports, but sent a general resume of the reports to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, all of which were addressed to the Foreign Minister, (the defendant HIROTA). (R 3505-06)

72. No effective action to correct the situation at Nanking was taken for a period of more than six weeks after knowledge of the continuing atrocities by Japanese soldiers was brought home both to the Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese high command in Tokyo. These actions were continued with the knowledge and assent of both the military and civil authorities of Japan, and fully justified the statement contained in the secret report of the German eye witness to the happenings in Nanking, sent by Trautman to the German Foreign Office in Berlin on 16 February 1938:

"The fateful days of Nanking have clearly shown two facts: (1) the failure of the control of the defense of the fort of Nanking; (2) the lack of discipline, atrocities, and criminal acts not of an individual but of an entire Army, namely the Japanese," (R 4604).

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

B. Similar Atrocities Were Committed by Japanese Troops Throughout the Occupied Areas of China.

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

74. Liu Teh Shan stated that when the Japanese troops captured Soochow in Kiangsu Province in November 1937, they killed four merchants, openly declared they would kill all people seen by them and killed innumerable civilians (R 4608). Chen Ya Ching described the massacre with machine guns of more than two hundred merchants by Japanese troops after they occupied Nan Hsiang in Kiangsu Province on 10 October 1937 (R 4609).

2) Hupeh Province (in which is situated Hankow, Count 47 of the Indictment).

75. Dorrance, who was at the time Manager of the Standard Oil Company at Hankow, testified that after the occupation of that city by the Japanese in 1933, he watched Japanese soldiers kicking captured Chinese soldiers in the water on the Yangtze River and shooting those who came to the surface (R 3392). When the Japanese troops noticed that their actions were being observed by American citizens, they would put the Chinese soldiers in a steam launch, take them out in the middle of the Yangtze River and there throw them overboard and shoot them when they came up (R 3393). He also testified that he saw on the streets of Hankow, "Chinese men dressed in Chinese gowns with their hands wired behind them, and they had been shot***" (R 3396). This evidence tends to establish the charge in Count 47 of the Indictment.

Ten statements were offered in evidence of separate witnesses, showing specific instances of wanton destruction of property by the 65th Regiment, 104th Brigade, 13th Division of the Japanese Army, which occurred in Hupeh Province in 1943 (R 4609).

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

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

"During the second Changsha Campaign in September 1941, the third company (under command of Captain SASAKI, Ichi) of the second Battalion (under the command of Major.TAKAHASHI, Sakayoshi) attached to the second Independent Mountain Artillery Regiment (under the command of Colonel MARITO, Ryuzu) of the sixth Division of the Japanese Army forced more than 200 Chinese prisoners of war in Chen Tung Shih, Changsha, Hunan, to plunder large quantities of rice, wheat, and other commodities. After they returned, the Japanese forces, numbering more than 200, in order to hide these crimes, massacred these Chinese by artillery." (R 4611-12)
77. Hsieh-Chin Hua described how the Japanese forces after they had occupied Changsha "freely indulged in murder, rape, incendiarism, and many other atrocities throughout the district," and how on the evening of 17 June 1944, more than 100 Japanese soldiers went to To-shih, Shi Shan and machine-gunned and set fire to all houses from both ends of the streets, totally destroying more than a hundred business places with the stocks of goods (R 4612-13).

4) Hopei Province.

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

79. Ti Shu-tang testified that after the Japanese occupied his village in 1941 they forced about sixty men, women and children into a house and then set the house afire; shooting those who tried to escape; and that in 1942 Japanese troops required about forty Chinese women to undress and parade in public view, shooting those who tried to avoid embarrassment by jumping into a pool; that although he had never been a soldier he was taken with other civilians and required either to join the puppet forces or to go as a captive to Japan. He refused to join the puppet force and was brought to Japan and forced to labor until the end of the war. Of 981 in this group, 418 died (R 4619-20).

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

81. In describing the means of torture Colonel Kiang stated how prisoners were driven into yards where hungry police dogs tore them to pieces, how water was poured into the nostrils of prisoners, electric current was passed through their bodies to force confessions and live matches and hot irons applied to their person. Many women were required to engage in sexual intercourse or be shot (R 4617-38).
82. Cheng 'Wei-Hsia stated the means of torture used by Japanese troops against members of the secret society of young Chinese who sought to carry on underground work against the Japanese, which included beating into insensibility, pouring water into the victim until he stopped breathing, boring the palms with sharp instruments, passing electric current through the body until the victim became unconscious, swinging in the air by the thumbs, throwing bound victims into pools of water until suffocated; pulling out finger nails and striking women victims and requiring them to sit over charcoal stoves (R 4640-43).

83. Wong Chun Fu described the torture killing of over 1000 Chinese high school and college students by the Japanese soldiers in Peiping in July 1940 (R 4645).

84. KINOSHITA, Yasaichi, a Japanese merchant, stated that seven civilians suspected of having been guerrillas were bound to trees by the Japanese soldiers and beheaded to death (R 4646). Wang Chun Fu described the torture and rape of girl students of Bridgewater Middle School, Peiping, in 1940 (R 4647).

5) Kwangtung Province (in which is situated the city of Canton, Count 46 of the Indictment)

85. Wang Shi Ziang described the massacre of over 700 Chinese civilians by Japanese troops at Liang Doong village, and numerous acts of robbery and wanton destruction of property by the Japanese soldiers in this vicinity (R 4648). Liu Chi Yuan stated that more than 2000 civilians, men, women and children, were massacred by the Japanese troops after they captured the city of Wei-Yang in 1941 (R 4650).

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

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

87. Twelve additional statements were introduced from citizens of Kwangsi Province, describing twenty-one murders and instances of looting, rape and abduction of by Japanese soldiers which occurred in Kwangsi Province during 1944 and 1945 (R 4654).
7) Jehol Province.

88. Under pretext of searching for members of the guerilla forces, the Japanese troops in August of 1941 killed all members of 300 families and burned the entire village of Si Tu Ti in Ping Chuan District in Jehol Province. (Statement of Liu Chou-un Ju; R 4526).

8) Suiyuan Province.

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

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

9) Shansi Province.

90. Goette testified that he was in Shansi Province several times during 1938, 1939, and 1940 and that British and American missionaries reported to him that missionaries were imprisoned by the Japanese for treating wounded Chinese soldiers in mission hospitals; they also reported many cases of rape committed by Japanese soldiers there; and that

"The formal demand by the Japanese Army on local Chinese officials to provide women for the use of the Japanese Army was a commonplace thing; it was commonly accepted by the Chinese officials and by the Japanese Army." (R 3779)

10) Yunnan Province.

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

C. The Japanese Pattern of Warfare.

92. The evidence of atrocities committed by Japanese troops against the citizens of the Republic of China is typical of the conduct of
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"The formal demand by the Japanese Army on local Chinese officials to provide women for the use of the Japanese Army was a commonplace thing; it was commonly accepted by the Chinese officials and by the Japanese Army." (R 3779)

10) Yunnan Province.

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

C. The Japanese Pattern of Warfare.

92. The evidence of atrocities committed by Japanese troops against the citizens of the Republic of China is typical of the conduct of
7) Jehol Province.

88. Under pretext of searching for members of the guerrilla forces, the Japanese troops in August of 1941 killed all members of 300 families and burned the entire village of Si Tu Ti in Ding Chuan District in Jehol Province. (Statement of Liu Ch'un Ju; R 4656).

8) Suiyuan Province.

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

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

9) Shansi Province.

90. Goette testified that he was in Shansi Province several times during 1938, 1939, and 1940 and that British and American missionaries reported to him that missionaries were imprisoned by the Japanese for treating wounded Chinese soldiers in mission hospitals; they also reported many cases of rape committed by Japanese soldiers there; and that

"The formal demand by the Japanese Army on local Chinese officials to provide women for the use of the Japanese Army was a commonplace thing; it was commonly accepted by the Chinese officials and by the Japanese Army." (R 3779)

10) Yunnan Province.

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

C. The Japanese Pattern of Warfare.

92. The evidence of atrocities committed by Japanese troops against the citizens of the Republic of China is typical of the conduct of
Japanese troops in China. The instances of (1) massacre and murder; (2) torture; (3) rape; (4) robbery, looting and wanton destruction of property are shown by the evidence to have occurred in every Province of occupied China and covered the period from 1937 until the end of the war. The commission of these atrocities by Japanese soldiers in city after city and province after province throughout China, and the continuation of this type of conduct on the part of Japanese soldiers month after month and year after year from 1937 to 1945 establishes clearly that this method of warfare was approved by and assented to not only by the commanding officers of the Japanese troops in China, but by the Japanese high command and the Japanese Government in Tokyo. Their responsibility for these crimes which shocked the conscience of humanity is inescapable. This was the Japanese pattern of warfare.
(Robert O. Wilson) 等利用里奇费特相控阵
天线对有源脉冲进行探测。
在不同地形条件下，检测到
的信号强度有明显差异。

在广阔的观测范围内，利用
相控阵技术可以实现高精度
的定位和成像。

通过对比不同条件下信号的
特征，研究者发现特定的地
形特征与信号强度之间的关
系。

这些发现为未来地表探测技
术的发展提供了重要启示。
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5. ハートンのカルテル（昭和20年6月）博士・南院裕治が当時作
カヴィ病患者の入院、治療、死亡を深く検討し、ボンバルディア爆
中で使用されたガスについても検証している。

6. 東京が市民に対して何等の理由で個々人が気をつける
必要があるのかは明らかにされていない。
POW Summation - App A

for some reason, the text is not clearly legible. It appears to be a page from a document with Japanese text, but the content is not clearly transcribed.
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POW ShumnaZion - Apr 1

P9

(George A. Fitch, 1920)
PVM Summary

App. A


POW Summation - App. A

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POW Summation - App. A
Power Summary - Cap.
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P7W Summary - App A

[Text not legible]
POW Summation - Gap A

...
副領事ガリ、南京ニ帰着後一九三年十一月五日中、

国難剣米国大領事ニ於テ公式報告。日本軍、占領、

以来同市ニ於テ起リニ先事、約言ノ次ノ如ク報告。此ノ次ノ前、

米領事官ト医者トヲ共ニ見たり。次ノ後出ソリ、彼等ノ時ノ

本領事ガリ、同記載ノヲ参考セリ。此ノ等ノ日本軍、占領、

初期ニ来る前ノ事件ニシテ、一件一件、発生セリ。当時、在留、

外国人ノ信書居リ、而シテ来米ノ一月、同一、二箇、米国人、財産中、

向ノ件ヲ遇シ、三箇ノ件ノ計算サリ。速記録置之三箇。
日本兵に満足せず、 comparer、処へ未来此婦人八三人。日本兵に異にする場所にて、入るべし。其処は彼等八彼女、頭部にをきられ、計画より走る顔部、背身より切らす、先はも長る飛離、更二三失敗シマラ彼女、死多風、装二兵、病院、ドリ看シマラ。----東記録西十五

更ニ九二八年一月八日、彼八次、如日記記録シント。

数々新聞記者が収容所入れ末葉子、林穂、配

彼二人、新聞記者が収容所入れ末葉子、林穂、配

給ヲ避難民、若千、金谷、手決シテシマラ。活動ヲ著シ

此親切ノ施ヲ慰メ来未十二人位、女子ノ強ヲジ

園内ノ裏壁ヨリ登ツ来未未十二人位、女子ノ強ヲジ

裏エ方々ニ當タモ取影スモモノタリ。----東記録

四月二十八日
PPH Summation - App. A

P 28

内容不清晰，无法准确翻译。
P0W Summation - App A

R31
（運記録二六三頁）

松井将軍自身、陳述ノリフスト、彼ヘ元三年十月亡

（7）引続き起ッタノ日本軍兵士、依残虐行ノ日本兵

ה

松井将軍八南京三日連

（a）松井将軍八南京三日連

書記室

陳述ノリフスト、彼ヘ八南京三入城ノ時日本外交官

軍医ノ欠員ノ為ノ要成

被軍人武膝將軍ノ事務引継＃松井将軍八元六年八月追指揮

（運記録三五一夏）松井将軍ノ指揮官ア MUTAYA

三エミノ告リテ、二十日間滞在ヲ許シテ陳述ヲ許シテ、（運記録三五一夏）

書記官ア

松井将軍ノ指揮効果ヲ示シテ

在南京國際保安委員會報告

(b)
P6.1

1. 尺寸：

2. 材料：

3. 工艺：

4. 功能：

5. 注意事项：

6. 使用说明：

7. 维护保养：

8. 质保期：

9. 售后服务：

10. 联系方式：
一、概述

（一）背景

（二）目的

二、方法

（一）研究设计

（二）数据收集

（三）数据处理

三、结果

（一）描述性统计

（二）相关性分析

（三）回归分析

四、讨论

（一）研究结论

（二）研究局限

（三）未来研究

五、结论
(9) 山西省

1943年10月十及元軍
第78軍参謀長

【記録第四百七十六号】
PART I

PCW SUMMATION - APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE IN RELATION TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF W.R., CIVILIANS INTERNEES AND INHABITANTS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES IN PLACES OTHER THAN THE PHILIPPINES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1941 AND SEPTEMBER 1945.

DIVISION 1 UP TO 30 JUNE 1942.

Indictment
Ref to SEP 'D'.

1. Anben Island Group

(a) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10

1st Feb 42. 10 Australian soldiers who had been captured were bayonetted to death at Sovacaud on orders of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA because they were likely to become a drag upon the movement of the Admiral's force in the rear. (Ex 1819, 1819B at pp. 13930-40.)

(b) 5th Feb 42. 50 Australian soldiers who had surrendered some days previously were executed with swords and bayonets at Sovacaud on orders of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA because he had received a report from Ensign SAKAUOTA that the prisoners had "either rebelled against him or made desertions because of the misunderstanding due to differences of language" and that he was at loss with small number of guard for treatment of prisoners. None of these men were tried. (Ex 1819 at p. 13930).

(c) 6th Feb 42. 30 Australian or Dutch PWs were executed near Leha airfield on the orders of Rear-Admiral HATAKEYAMA because of disobedience caused partly by misunderstanding of language. None of these men were tried (Ex 1819 at 13930).

(d) 20th Feb 42. 220 Australian or Dutch PWs were executed near Leha on orders of Commanding Officer HATAKEYAMA because it was feared that some of them would escape and convey information to the Allies. (Ex. 1819, 1819B at pp. 13930-40)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 5 (a)

(a) Tan Toey Barracks.

During this period food was reasonably good and sufficient.
accommodation also was good, as P0W were confined in the barracks they had occupied prior to invasion. Medical supplies were inadequate. (van Noort, p. 13948)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Borneo

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

(a) 12 Jan 1942: Near Tarakan, about 30 Dutch P0W, who had been captured on the previous day, were blindfolded, tied up and bayoneted to death, for refusing to give information to Japanese as to direction of Tarakan. (Ex. 1685 at pp. 13492-5)

(b) 12 Jan 42: Near Tarakan, 215 Dutch troops, having surrendered, were machine gunned and buried at sea. Communications had been cut off with this force, which consequently was not informed of the surrender, and which had fired on and sunk 2 Japanese destroyers, and the killing was in retaliation. (Ex. 1685, 1686 at pp. 13492-98)

(c) 26 Feb 42: At Balikpapan, 80 to 100 Europeans, comprising the total white population, were brutally murdered, after Japanese occupation. (Lx. 1341 at pp. 12049-53)

(d) 17 June 42: At Pontianak, 3 Dutch P0W escapees were recaptured and beheaded without trial. (Ex. 1694 at p. 13511)

(2) P0W and Interment Camps.

(a) Tarakan Camp

Conditions extremely bad; accommodation overcrowded; heavy and exhausting work on military projects; unhygienic conditions, causing the number of sick, especially dysentery patients, to increase daily. All clothes confiscated except 2 pairs of pants per man. All books,
Indictment
Ref to "pp up"

notes burnt; all money and
valuables taken away; food
and medical supplies insuffi-
cient. Working with
the upper part of the body
naked and shaven heads caused
the number of sick to in-
crease. (Ex. 1686 at pp.
13495-7)

(b) Ballikpapan Camp

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

(c) Kuoling Camp

Sec 1,2(a)
(c)(d)(e),
3
213 Indians confined in one
coff, day and night, for one
month. Later forced to work
long hours on the airstrip.
Constant beatings; rations
insufficient. (Ex. 1695,
1696, at pp. 13312-4)

(d) Xania Camp

Sec 1,2(d)
(e) 3,5 (a)
Constant beatings. Sick
compelled to work and if
too sick to do so, they were
beaten. Some died as a
result. Rations inadequate.
Accommodation overcrowded.
(Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp.
13312-4)
4. Burma and Siam

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12
(a) 13 Dec 41: 22 European men and women and 8 Indian soldiers were locked up in a room at Kemono Toh. Japs threw in a grenade and after explosion rushed in and shot and bayonetted those in the room. Nearly all were killed. (Ex. 1587 at p. 1307)

Sec 1 & 4(a)
(b) 6 June 42: 8 Australian POW who had escaped from Tavoy aerodrome were recaptured and executed without trial. (Ex. 1581 at p. 1309)

Sec 1 & 4(a)
(c) June 42: Pte Goulden recaptured after escape was executed without trial at Victoria Point. (Ex. 1580 at p. 1309)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 2 (a)(d)
(e) Herrui: Arrived May 42. 1500 Australian POW confined in a school meant for classroom accommodation of about 400 children. Accommodation absolutely inadequate and gave rise to an outbreak of gaol fever. No drugs available. Japanese MO advised use of charcoal from kitchen. Coolie huts had to be used to hospitalize patients. Patients only clothing was what they wore and when this had to be washed patients were left lying naked on the bare floor. 20 deaths took place. Deaths could have been avoided had proper medical supplies been available. POW engaged in aerodrome construction. (Coates p. 11403-10, 11488)

Food consisted of about 400 grammes of rice per day, and very little vegetable. Later 15 lbs of meat and bone per day was divided between 1500 men. Prisoners of war were compelled by corporal punishment to work on construction of aerodrome. (Lloyd 13016-7)

5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10
(a) March 42: At Ralla, South West Celebes; 8 Dutch POW were killed by bayonetting. (Ex. 1797 at p. 13446)

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

Sec 1 & 10
(c) About March 42: At Menado, 2 Dutch NCOs, who had defended the aerodrome and had been captured, were brutally maltreated and then executed. (Ex. 1809 at p. 13918)
Indictment
Ref. to
App "D"

Sec 1, 4(a) (d)

(d) May 42: Three prisoners being found in
the wrong enclosure were so badly beaten
that two had broken arms and one broken
ribs. (Ex. 1905 at p. 13867)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Macassar POW Camp

Sec 1, 2(a)

(b) (c) (d) &
(e) 3, 4(a)
(c) 5(a) (d),
\( (a) \)

Bad accommodation, no furniture, no bedding,
no clothing, overcrowded camps; exhausting
labour on military objects; old and unfit
men compelled to work; insufficient food
in quality and quantity; bad sanitary con­ditions; medical supplies inadequately
provided even during dysentery and malaria
epidemics; as a consequence of malnutri­tion, the prisoners' health deteriorated
both mentally and physically, and the
death rate was high; no Red Cross parcels
were distributed; no recreation was pro­
vided, even singing was forbidden; no mails;
frequent and severe beatings; collective
reprisals on the innocent and sick.
(Ex. 1874 at p. 13866)

Various sadistic tortures were inflicted
on the prisoners. (Ex. 1905 at p. 13867)

(b) Teling Internment Camp, Menado

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) (b), 5(a)

The food was bad and insufficient in quant­
ity; no medicines were supplied; discip­
line was maintained by terrorization,
severe beatings, torture and confinement
in cells under miserable conditions.
(Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12

(a) About 10 March 1942: At Shanghai Prison
Camp, an American internee, who was stand­
ing near the prison fence, was shot and
killed without provocation by a Japanese
Guard. (Ex. 1890 at p. 14161)

Sec 1 & 3

(b) March 1942: At Shanghai Prison Camp,
Goosung, an American Civilian died from
malnutrition and starvation. (Ex. 1901
at p. 14179)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

Sec 1, 3, 5(a)
8(a) & 12.

Prisoners confined under appalling condi­
tions for alleged offences. Filthy, ver­
minous and overcrowded cells. Food entire­ly inadequate. Sanitation entirely inadequate
Indictment
Ref. to App "p"

and unhygienic. Both sexes confined in the same cell. Prisoners slept on the floor and received inadequate bedclothes. The general treatment of the prisoners was an organized, premeditated and inhuman way of breaking down resistance and morale. During the day they were forced to sit at attention; sometimes forced to kneel for 6 or 8 hours. Beating and torture administered during interrogation. (Ex. 7003 at p. 14165, Exs. 1000 and 1001 at no. 14178-9) A prisoner killed by bayonet thrust, mass punishments for individual offences, Swiss Consul was refused permission to visit prisoners. (Powell 2970, 3288)

(b) Woosung Prison Camp, Shanghai.

Conditions deplorable, food inadequate, sanitary conditions abominable. Water supply inadequate - sometimes no water at all being obtainable for 24 hours. No stoves or fuel for fires furnished. Prisoners slept on bare boards with insufficient blankets; in winter temperature fell to 15-20 degrees below zero. Practically no clothing issued. No medical care supplied. Prisoners were employed on war work. (Ex. 1001 at p. 14179, Ex. 1911 at p. 14101, Ex. 1914 at p. 14194)

In March 1942 an American POW who escaped from Woosung Camp, was recaptured, tried by court martial under the provisions of Japanese military law as a deserter from the Japanese Army, and sentenced to 17 years' confinement. (Ex. 1000 at p. 14178)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - SAWEADA, Comd 13 Army

Dec. 40-Oct. 42, said that POW fairly and justly treated and Swiss International Red Cross was highly delighted when he inspected Shanghai POW Camp. (Ex. 3073 at no. 27444-7)

7. Formosa.
N11

N11

9. Hainan Island.
N11

10. Hong Kong

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 5(a)
(c) & 11.

25/26 December 1941: "When the Japanese entered St. Stephens College Hospital,"
Hong Kong, 15 to 20 wounded men were bayoneted in their beds by the Japanese. An inspection the next day disclosed the hospital in a dreadful state: two soldiers were found with their bodies badly mutilated - their ears, tongues, noses and eyes having been cut away from their faces. About 70 wounded patients had been killed in their beds; the commanding officer and his adjutant had been killed and badly mutilated; several nurses had been raped by the Japanese during the night and three others had been killed and badly mutilated; the St. John's Ambulance men were cut up in a room and systematically butchered by the Japanese - only one survived. Altogether about 60 to 70 bodies of patients and 25 bodies of members of the staff were collected and burned by order of the Japanese, while about 90 bodies from the battlefield. Large quantities of food and medical supplies were looted by the Japanese. The Hospital was well-marked with Red Cross signs. (Ex. 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, at pp. 13162-6 and witness Barnett 13112-13147)

(b) About 19 Dec. 1941: At a first aid post at the Salesian Mission, all the medical personnel were lined up and bayoneted or shot: there were two survivors out of 40-50. Any wounded men found by the roadside were bayoneted or shot also. (Ex. 1590, 1595, 1596 at pp. 13166-13168)

(c) 19 December 1941: At an Advanced Dressing Station at Wongneichong, 10 St. John's Ambulance bearers surrendered and although they wore Red Cross brassards, they were killed by the Japanese. (Ex. 1597 at p. 13170)

(d) 17 or 18 December 1941: At Sal Yan A.A. gun position, 25 men of the 5th A.A. Battery who had surrendered, were bayoneted to death by the Japanese; one survived. (Ex. 1598 at p. 13172)

(e) 25 December 1941: 6 captured British officers were bayoneted to death by the Japanese. (Ex. 1599 at p. 13173)

(f) 10 December 1941: At Mt. Butler, 3 Canadian Grenadiers of a group which had surrendered were taken out of the ranks and two bayoneted and one shot. (Ex. 1600 at p. 13174)
(g) 22 December 1941: After the surrender of Hong Kong, over 50 dead bodies were found in the Wong Nai Chung area, many with their hands and feet tied and all with bayonet and sword wounds in their backs. (Ex. 1601 at p. 13175)

(h) Early 1941: A Canadian soldier, riddled with machine gun bullets, the wounds being infected with maggots, was brought into Bowen Road Hospital. He was one of a number of Canadian prisoners who had surrendered and who were tied up together and machine gunned. He was the only survivor. (Ex. 1608 at p. 13183)
dumped at one end of the camp, which previ­
ously had been used as horse lines by
the Japanese cavalry. At the other end of
the camp were a number of dead Chinese
bodies. It was a perfect breeding place
for disease and the camp was infested with
flies and bedbugs. Sleeping accommoda­
tion was insufficient. About 150 men or more
were placed in each hut, originally built
for 60 or 70 persons. Some had beds, some
had not; some had one blanket, others
none at all. There was no water in the
camp, no cookhouses; latrine facilities
were damaged and unusable and the men had
to use the sea wall — a dangerous prac­
tice and one which helped spread disease.
At first the men had no eating utensils at
all and later only enough for 100 men
was supplied. For the first month the men
ate army rations, after which the Japanese
took what was left and from then on the
prisoners' main diet was rice of a very
inferior quality. The prisoners were forced
to sign a non-escape document, and to work
on a nearby aerodrome.

Once when it was thought a prisoner had
escaped, a muster parade of the whole
camp, including the sick and stretcher
cases, was called by the Japs. It lasted
from 11 at night till 5 in the morning,
and though it rained practically the whole
time, no one was allowed to wear raincoats
and those who had worn them were forced
by the Japs to take them off.

The Commanding Officer of the Winnipeg
Grenadiers died of malnutrition, malaria
and dysentery — there was an entire lack
of drugs to treat him.

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

(c) Argyyle St. POW Camp.

The whole camp was in very poor
repair; no amenities, facilities, medical
equipment or attention. Food inadequate —
nutritional value nil. (Ex. 1606 at p.
13181)
Indictment
Ref. to App "P"

SUBJECT

(d) Bowen Road Hospital.

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

In January 1942 all personnel at the hospital were forced to sign a statement to the effect that they would not attempt to escape. (Ex. 1608 at pp. 131-4)

11. Japan
12. Java

(1) Principal atrocities and incidents.

(a) March, 1942.

Sec 1 & 10.
About 70 POW of the Postuma detachment were tied together in groups and machine gunned. After the machine gunning, the Japanese went between the groups with their bayonets. This occurred at Bandoeng. (Ex. 1704 at p. 136)

(b) March 6, 1942.

Sec 1 & 10.
About 80 POWs were machine gunned and bayoneted by the Japanese at Lembang, West Java. (Ex. 1705 at p. 136)

(c) March, 1942.

Sec 1 & 10.
Several POWs were murdered at Kali Djati, West Java. (Ex. 1706 at p. 136)

(d) 12 March, 1942.

Sec 1, 10 & 12.
Approximately 25 people, including a nurse, chemist's assistant and his wife and RAF and RAAF personnel were taken from the hospital at Soebang by the Japanese. This number, plus some women and children were killed by shooting or bayonetting. (Ex. 1707 at p. 136)

(e) 6 March, 1942.

Sec 1 & 10.
Seven Naval POWs were killed by bayonetting or beheading, in the vicinity of Kertsono. (Ex. 1708 at p. 136)
INDICTMENT
Ref. to App "P"

SUBJECT

(d) Bowen Road Hospital.

Sec 3 & 5 (a)
Medicines provided were grossly inadequate to cope with diseases caused by malnutrition, and beri beri, poliagra and failing vision. Numerous requests for drugs and increased food supply rest with no response.

In January 1942 all personnel at the hospital were forced to sign a statement to the effect that they would not attempt to escape. (Ex. 1608 at pp. 13183-4)

11. Japan
12. Java

(1) Principal atrocities and incidents.

(a) March, 1942.

Sec 1 & 10.
About 70 POW of the Postuma detachment were tied together in groups and machine gunned. After the machine gunning, the Japanese went between the groups with their bayonets. This occurred at Bandoeng. (Ex. 1704 at p. 1366)

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

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

(c) March, 1942.

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

(d) 12 March, 1942.

Sec 1, 10 & 12.
Approximately 25 people, including a nurse, chemist's assistant and his wife and RAF and RAAF personnel were taken from the hospital at Soebang by the Japanese. This number, plus some women and children were killed by shooting or bayonetting. (Ex. 1707 at p. 13621)

(e) 6 March, 1942.

Sec 1 & 10.
Seven Naval POWs were killed by bayoneting or beheading, in the vicinity of Kertsono. (Ex. 1708 at p. 13621)
Indictment
Ref. to App "D"

SUBJECT

(f) 20th March, 1942.
Sec 1.
Major-General Sitwell, G.O.C. British Troops in Java, was kept in a cell for 14 days with his hands handcuffed, except when eating. He was beaten and kicked and eventually knocked unconscious. (Ex. 1709 at p. 13622)

(g) April, 1942.
Sec 1, 4 (a)
3 RAF POW made an attempt to escape from the Boie Glakok camp in Java. They were caught by the Japanese and executed. The Japanese stated that they had been shot for some serious offense, but did not specify it. (Ex. 1711 at p. 13624)

(h) 22 April, 1942: At Bandoeng, 3 Dutch POW were fastened to a barbed wire fence, in front of a line up of Dutch Unit Commanders. A Japanese Officer delivered a speech, which translated amounted to the fact that the Dutch Officers were being held responsible for the POWs attempt to escape. The prisoners were then blindfolded and bayoneted several times. One died quickly, but the other two lived for some time. (Ex. 1713 at p. 13631)

(i) 5th May, 1942: Two Dutch POWs were executed at Tjimahi, West Java, for leaving the camp during the nights. (Ex. 1714 at p. 13634)

(j) 5th May, 1942: 6 men, Menadonese and Ambonese, were executed at Tjimahi, as a consequence of attempts to escape. (Ex. 1715 at p. 13634)

(k) May, 1942: Two Indonesian POWs were executed for attempting to escape. One was beheaded and the other was bayonetted by 5 Japanese soldiers and finally had some salvos from a Japanese firing squad. This incident took place at the Agricultural School Camp, Soekaboemi, West Java. (Ex. 1716 at p. 13635)

(l) 5 May, 1942: At Djiati Mangor 5 POWs, Javanese and Eurasians, were executed for escaping from the camp. (Ex. 1717 at p. 13636)

(m) 26 May: Three Dutch POWs were executed by bayonetting at HBS Camp, Djoejokarta, Central Java, for going out of the camp at night. (Ex. 1718 at p. 13637)
Indictment Ref. to App. "p"

SUBJECT

Sec 1 & 12.

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

(o) June: POW at Cycle Camp compelled by beatings and threats of mass punishments to sign non-escape agreement. (Blackburn 1173) 

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Jaar Markt Camp, Soerabaja.

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

(b) Boele Gidok Camp.

Sec 3 & 5(a)

Very overcrowded, sanitary arrangements quite inadequate and food bad and insufficient. Although there were plenty of medicines available in the camp, the Japanese refused to allow the Doctors to make use of them. As a result of the lack of medical supplies, the prisoners suffered considerably and were reduced to a weakened condition. A Royal Air Force POW had an acute intestinal obstruction, which required an immediate operation. The Japanese refused any facilities for him to be moved to a hospital or for instruments to be provided for an operation in the camp. As a result, the prisoner died. (Ex. 1711 at p. 13624-9)

Sec 1, 3, 4 (a) 5 (a)

(c) Cycle Camp, Batavia.

The camp was grossly overcrowded. Food at all times was completely inadequate and scarcely any medicines were issued by the Japanese. Frequent protests over the shortage of food and...
Indictment Ref.  
 to App. "D"

**SUBJECT**

Drugs were ignored. Sickness was very frequent and there were at least two severe epidemics of dysentery. Discipline was very harsh - physical beatings up and brutalities were a very frequent occurrence. Constant protests were made to the camp commandant and to staff officers from Japanese Headquarters, but never at any time was any satisfaction received or any lessening of the physical brutalities. (Blackburn 11530)

13. **New Britain.**

(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents.**

Sec 1, 5(a) and 10.

(a) *February:* At Tol, 24 Australian POWs were massacred by the Japanese. Their red cross armbands were ripped off them. (Ex. 1852 at p. 14105)

Sec 1 & 10.

(b) 123 Australians were captured at Tol. They were broken into parties of 10 or 12 and marched into the bush where they were bayonetted or shot. (Ex. 1853 at p. 14109)

Sec 1 and 10.

(c) *February:* 12 Australians were captured at Waitavillo. 10 were killed and 2 wounded. (Ex. 1854 at p. 14110)

14. **New Guinea.**

(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents.**

Sec 12.

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

(2) **POW and Internment Camps.**

Nil.

15. **Singapore and Malaya.**

(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents.**

Sec 1 & 10.

(a) *22 Dec. 1941:* Near Inoh, Malaya, 75 captured Indian troops were tied up and bayonetted to death without charge, trial or other cause. (Ex. 1522 at p. 12946.)
Indictment Ref.
to App. "p"

SUBJECT

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

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

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

Sec 1 & 10. (e) Early Feb. 1942: 10 or 12 Australian
prisoners captured after Muar River
fighting were roped together and marched
for several days. One became ill and
couldn't walk. The Japs took him off
the rope and executed him. (Ex. 1505
at p. 12902)

Sec 1, 5(a) & 10. (f) About 14 Feb, 1942: Near Katong
Hospital, Singapore, a Red Cross truck
was machine-gunned and the occupants,
9 Australian personnel, were captured.
All were tied up and shot. One survived.
(Ex. 1503 at p. 12899)

Sec 1, 5(a) and 10. (g) 14 and 15 Feb, 1942: 323 of patients
and staff of Alexandria Hospital,
Singapore, massacred by Japanese.
(Ex. 1506 & 1507 at p. 1294-7)

Sec 1 & 10. (h) 18 Feb 1942: 15 Australian troops who
had been captured unarmed were kept
prisoner at Japanese HQ at Pasir Panjang,
Singapore, for two days and then tied
up and shot. One survivor. (Ex. 1501
at p. 12896)

Sec 1, 10 & 12. (i) 20 Feb, 1942: At Changi Beach 70 ex­
members of S.S.V.F. (Chinese) were
tied up and machine gunned. (Ex. 1498
at p. 12894)
SUBJECT

Sec 1, 10 & 12.  

(j) 22 Feb. 1942: At Changi Beach, Australian prisoners were required to bury 140 dead Chinese, presumably included 70 mentioned in (i). (Ex. 1499 at p. 12805)

Sec 1, 10 & 12.  


Sec 1.  

(l) 1 March 1942 in Singapore Japanese without justification of any kind unsuccessfully endeavored to execute Pte. Brien. He had been captured on 26 Feb. 1942 and was not accused of any offense. (BRIEN 12893)

Sec 1, 10 & 12.  

(m) 1 March 1942 over 56 Chinese and 60 civilians were arrested, beaten and bayonetted or shot at Batu Bahat without any trial. (Ex. 1530 at p. 12957)

Sec 1, 10 & 12.  

(n) Early March 1942 to beginning of April 1942, massacres took place at various places in Malaya. Japanese say they "caught wicked Chinese...about 1000 in Johore Province, about 1500 in Seremban, Malacca; about 300 in Selangor, about 100 in Perak, about 50 in Pahang and about 200 in Kedah and Penang and confiscated many weapons, but after investigation released most of them the same way everywhere". (Ex. 476 at p. 5624) Lt.-Col. Wilde's comment: "It can safely be stated that many thousands of Asiatic citizens of Malaya were killed by the Japanese shortly after the occupation. I should say that these figures are not unreasonable for the first round up. As regards Johore they include, no doubt the whole of a peaceful settlement near Johore Bahm city. All the Eurasians -- men, women and children -- were murdered. On the evidence of witnesses we exhumed bodies shortly before I came up to Tokio. (WILDE, p. 5644)

Sec 1, 10.  

(o) 12 March 1942 four Australian soldiers captured near Kulai. Two were executed because they had sores on their legs. (Ex. 1529 at p. 12956)

Sec 1, 4(a) and 10.  

(o) 19 March 1942 three British gunners executed after being apprehended outside camp. (Ex. 1504 at p. 12901)
Indictment Ref.  
Sec 1 & 12  
(q) March 1942 Japanese murdered Chinese child by throwing him under a moving vehicle because he had offered bread to prisoners. (Ex. 1509 at p. 12909)  

Sec 1  
r) Between 6 and 24 April 1942 Lt. Dean who had been recaptured after escaping was beaten and tortured by Kempei Tai in order to compel him to confess that he was a spy. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)  
DEFENSE EVIDENCE - Re para. (k) above. Sugita admits massacre of Chinese without trial. Says it was done to punish Chinese who had resisted Japanese and that Southern Army SQ disapproved of it. (Witness Sugita p. 27397-27411)  

2. POW and Internment Camps.  
(a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.  
Sec 3  
From 15 Feb. 1942 until April 1944, 3500 civilians including men, women and children confined in Changi prison which had been built to house 700 prisoners. (Wilde 5359, 5605: Ex. 1521 at p. 12944)  
(b) Changi POW Camp.  
Nothing serious in this period.  
(c) River Valley Camp.  
Sec 3, 5(a)  
Grossly overcrowded - no sanitation - ground waterlogged - 4500 men confined in space of 130 by 180 yards by April 1942 - outbreak of dysentery and a number of deficiency diseases became prevalent. (Wilde 5374-6)  
(d) Havelock Road Camp.  
Sec 3, 5(a)  
Conditions similar to those at River Valley Camp. (Wilde, 5377)  
(e) Great World Camp.  
Sec 2 (a), 4 (a)  
Working parties sent to docks and engaged in unloading ammunition and general ordnance stores - prisoners severely beaten for alleged offences. (Ex. 1509 at p. 12909)  
(f) Selorang Barracks.  
Sec 3, 5(a) & (f)  
1800 hospital patients compelled on 20 Feb 1942 to move from hospital to Selorang Barracks thus seriously militating against their chances of recovery.
This barracks had been badly damaged by bombs, beds had to be jammed together on account of lack of space. Water ration consisted of one quart of infected water per man per day for all purposes. After two weeks patients were again compelled to move, this time to Roberts Barracks. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

Sec 3 & 5 (a) Roberts Barracks

These barracks were also badly damaged by bombs and shellfire. Food was most inadequate. In April 1942 beri beri and other deficiency diseases broke out. Medical supplies and dressings were withheld. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

Sec 3 & 5 (a) Kuala Lumpur Camp

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

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - In March 1942 German Military Attaché saw Australian POW in Singapore driving past in trucks in Singapore. They made a healthy impression, more hasty than depressed and seemed scarcely guarded. (Ex. 3071 at p. 27435)

16. Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

Sec 1, 4 (a) September.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

4 (d) In the Kokumbona Area of Guadalcanal two prisoners escaped. Pistols were fired at their feet. The two prisoners were dissected while still alive and their livers taken out. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14101)
Indictment Ref. to app. "99"

SUBJECT

(c) October.

22 Prisoners were killed by the Japanese at Belo, Tarawa, after the Japanese had bombed Japanese shipping on the island. The bodies were burned in a pit. (Ex. 1430 at p. 14141)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

17. Sumatra.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 5(a) and 10

(a) On Banka Island 50 men and 22 Army Sisters and 10 patients on stretchers were shot or bayonetted after giving themselves up to the Japanese. Only three survivors. (BULLWINKEL, p. 13454; RINGER, p. 13508; and Ex. 1767 at p. 13781)

(b) 13 March.

Sec 1 & 12

Five Chinese were murdered in Medan. They were beheaded by members of the Kempei Tai, their heads placed on sticks and shown to the public. (Leenheer, p. 13755).

Sec 1 & 12.

(c) 15 March.

At Sinbolon Estate near Seantar, three British civilians were murdered by the Japanese. (Leenheer 13756).

Sec 1 & 10.

(d) 15 March.

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

(e) March

Sec 1, 4 (a) (f) (d)

Three Australian POW tried to escape and were caught at Palembang. They were brought back to camp and beheaded. There was no investigation or Court martial. (Ringer 13562).

(f) February 1942.

Sec 1

Mr. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner from Singapore, claimed diplomatic privileges. He was beaten and kicked by a Japanese Corporal and then shot. (Ringer 13597).
SUBJECT

Sec 1
(g) 3 members of RAF surrendered to a Japanese patrol. They had their hands up but were promptly bayonetted and were kicked into the ditch by the side of the road and again bayonetted. Corporal McGahan had three bayonet wounds through his body. (Ringer 13577)

Sec 1, 4(a)
4(d) (h) A party of POW were caught escaping from Padang - 6 British and two Dutch. They were taken to the island of Siberajeft and executed. (Ringer 1363)

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

Sec 1 & 12.
(j) 18 March, 1942.
At Kotaradja, North Sumatra, approximately 50 Dutch and Amboinese POW were literally kicked into three boats, taken to the open sea and shot. (Ex. 178A at 13783).

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 3 & 5 (a)
(a) Irene Lines Camp - Palembang.
Living conditions were very overcrowded - the camp contained about 500 women and children. There were fourteen houses and each house contained an average of 40 people in the space of a 4-room bungalow. Sanitation was appallingly bad. No medical supplies were issued, in spite of repeated requests to the Japanese. The main illness was dysentery. (Bullwinkel 13465)

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

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

(a) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec 1 & 10
(a) February.
At Osseo Besar, an Australian POWs were shot. They had been captured about 30 hours. (Ex. 178O, 17p at up. 13821)

(b) February.
Sec 1, 5(a) & 10
At Baban, Dutch Timor, an Australian
Corporal. Cuthric, in charge of the hospital was hung from a tree and had his throat cut. He was unarmed and was wearing a red cross upon his arm. (Ex. 1781 at p. 13822)

June

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

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

Sec 1 & 10. (c) February: At Peko, three Australian POWs were killed by being tied together and their throats cut. (Ex. 1782 at p. 13823).

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

March: At Dili, Portuguese Timor, a Dutch Officer was hung to a tree, bayonetted for about twenty minutes and then stabbed to death. (Ex. 1783 at p. 13824).

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 3 & 5 (c) Desepe Besar.

At first no covering at all was provided, except a few native huts for the sick in a separate area. POWs built their own camp, in the manner of native huts. The only food at first was rice. No cooking utensils were provided. The only water available for any purpose at all, was from a swamp in the area. There were no drugs supplied at all at first, but POWs were using their own drugs, which enabled them to carry on. Sanitary arrangements were most inadequate. Work consisted of unloading ships, mostly food. (Ex. 1782 at p. 13823).
There were more than 1,000 Australians in this camp. The men lived in a barbed wire and bamboo enclosure in the open air. The medical officer asked for medical treatment and medicine for the sick — this was bluntly refused. After a fortnight about 50 Australians died and were buried within the enclosure. The area was about two acres. Food was very poor with only dry rice supplied. Requests for improved conditions were made but these requests were bluntly refused. The Japanese demanded a 500 man working party to repair roads, cut trees and dig. The wounded personnel had to be operated on, in some cases, without anaesthetic and admission to the hospital at Koepang was refused. (Ex. 1797 at p. 13828)

19. Wake Island, Kwaibola and Chichi Jima:

(a) Principal Aeronautics and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 10

(a) Wake Island - May 42.

American civilian badly beaten and then beheaded in presence of Admiral SAKIBARA for an attempt at warehouse breaking. (Ex. 2035 at p. 14968, Steward, 14927)

(b) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1. 2(a)(h) 6(a). 5(v)(d)

(a) Wake Island. - Japs refused to supply readily available instruments or anaesthetics for operating on 40 wounded American POWs. Scissors had to be used for operations; no anaesthetics - POWs and civilians beaten daily, one being permanently crippled - they were also compelled to work on military projects - on 24 Feb 42 POW had to repair airfield whilst it was being shelled by American cruisers. (Ex. 2035 at p. 14968, Steward, 14911 - 14937)
DIVISION 2.

1 JULY 1942 TO 31 DECEMBER 1942.

Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"

Subject

1. Ambon Island Group.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 4(a) (a) 12 July 42. 34 Dutch officers and other ranks having been discovered sending letters to their wives who were interned in another camp were beaten with pick handles, iron wire-nickets, chains, pieces of wire and sticks for from 2 to 3 hours in front of Japanese HQ. Three died of injuries, whilst 13 suffered single or double fractures and 2 sustained fractured skulls. (Van Nooten, p. 13972, Ex. 1821, 1822, 1823 at no. 14052-4)

Sec. 1 & 4(a) (b) 19 Nov. 42. 25 Australian POW at Tan Tcey Camp were beaten with pick handles and bowser pipes and tortured for periods of 2 to 11 days on instructions of Japanese Island Commander, Capt. ANDO, on account of going out of the camp confines at night. Eleven were taken away and executed. (Van Nooten, p. 13976, Ex. 1822, 1823 at no. 14053-4)

Sec. 12 (c) A pregnant native woman was punched, knocked to the ground and kicked in the stomach by a Japanese guard in the presence of other guards. (Van Nooten, p. 13988)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 2(1)(e), 3 & 5(1) Tan Tcey Barracks.

Food sufficient to keep men fit, but not to enable him to work hard. Accommodation depleted by 6 to 8 huts being taken over in July for storage of ammunition etc., and further depleted by storage of bombs in camp in November. POW employed on road work, tunnelling, stevedoring and delousing bombs, all "work connected with a military objective. Medical supplies inadequate. (Van Nooten pp. 13945-62)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Nil.

3. Borneo.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 4(a) (a) August 42. At Bandjermasin, 3 Dutch POW escapees were recaptured and executed without trial. (Ex. 1692 at p. 13508)
SUBJECT

Sec. 1, 10 & 12  
(b) 26 Aug, 42. At Longnawan, the Japanese, on orders from higher command at Tarakan, murdered 35 Dutch troops who had surrendered. About the same time 25 British and American civilians, including 4 women and 4 babies, were massacred. (Ex. 1682, 1669 at pp. 13493-9)

(c) 12 Sept, 42. At Sandakan Camp, Col. Walsh was threatened by a firing party unless all POW signed a statement to the effect that they would not attempt to escape. It was signed under duress. (Ex. 1667, 1668, at pp. 13410-25, Ex. 1674 at pp. 13447-8)

Sec. 1  
(d) About Dec. 42. At Kuching, an English officer was beaten with a hoe handle and knocked down a number of times, kicked in the stomach, then out in the cell for 5 days. This was punishment for greeting an Indian prisoner. (Ex. 1673 at p. 13446)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(d) & (e), 3, 5(a).  
(a) Tarakan Camp.  
Same conditions as previously described, but the work became heavier from September 1942 and POW received even rougher and more bestial treatment. The majority had no shoes and the sick were forced to make up work party numbers. Actually from 50% to 75% of the men were unfit for work. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13405)

Sec. 3 & 5(a)  
(b) Balikpapan Camp.  
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 16-1 at p. 13504)

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

Sek. 1, 2(a)(b)(d) Sandakan Camp

accommodation quite inadequate; sanitation shocking - frequent requests for improvement refused. The water supply was infected and most unsatisfactory - the same water supply originally used for 250-300 natives had to be used for 1500 men. The food ration was inadequate consisting of 11 oz. rice and scap of vegetables, and the sick received only half the normal ration. There was only one small cookhouse for 1500 men. Prisoners were forced to work on military projects; after Nov. 1942, 25%-30% had to work barefoot, others in cloths made by themselves. Prisoners on working parties were beaten into unconsciousness to compel them to speed up work. Mass punishments consisted of a decrease in the food ration. There were practically no medical or surgical supplies except for a small quantity of quinine. No footwear or clothing was issued. Hospital accommodation crowded. Deaths due to dysentery, malaria and malnutrition increased as time went on. (Ex. 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp. 13404-13425, Ex. 1674 at p. 13448 and STICHERICH at pp. 13345-13355)

(e) Lautong Camp

Food was insufficient; no clothing was issued, and prisoners were beaten regularly because they had taken part in war against Japanese. A number of Indians died from disease; 41 were taken away by the Japanese and never seen again. (Ex. 1657 at p. 13314)

4. Burma and Siam

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

Sec. 12

July 42. Victoria Point Camp - in order to compel an ex-Burnese policeman to give information about the British, he was shut up in a cage for 14 days, then beaten, tortured and burnt and finally executed. (Ex. 1535 at p. 12963)
SUBJECT

Sec. 12
(b) July-Nov. 42. Shanghai Court - 5 Chinese executed by Keppei Tai without trial as a result of orders from HQ. (Ex. 156 at p. 12902)

Sec 4(a) & (b)
(c) Sept. 42. Tawoy - 3 Australians were beaten and tortured by Keppei Tai because they were suspected of stealing from Japanese stores. (Ex. 1582 at p. 13109)

(d) Oct. 42. Thanbyuzat - Mr. Green confined in small wooden cell until he signed non-race agreement. (Ex. 1570 at p. 13938)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)
(e) Dec. 42. Thanbyuzat - 3 Dutch officers who had been recaptured after escaping from Wegalie Camp were executed. (Ex. 1590 at p. 13050)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)
(f) Dec. 42. Thanbyuzat - Pte. Whitfield who had been recaptured after escaping from KAMBO Camp was executed without trial. (Ex. 1560 at p. 13050 at Ex. 1560 at p. 13050)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)
(g) Dec. 42. Thanbyuzat - A Dutch Sergt. and 2 privates who had escaped from Wegalie Camp were executed. Thanbyuzat Camp was commanded by Lt. Col. KG49765 new data. (Ex. 1560 at p. 13050)

(2) POW and Internees Camps.

Sec. 3, 5(a)(d)
(a) Excepted POWs.

Previously described conditions continued. (Coxe v. 1142-10, 1142-A, and Lloyd v. 1142-A) 

Sec. 2(a)(c) & (d)
(b) Tawoy Camp.

Nov. 42. Dec. 42. POWs were engaged on enlarging a military aerodrome worked 6 days a week and 10 hours a day in the rain. POWs were often beaten to compel them to work harder.

Sec. 4(c)
As a result of certain thefts which were alleged to have occurred some hundreds of POWs were compelled to stand in the sun for hours (Lloyd v. 13019-9 and Ex. 1582 at p. 13109)
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Subject

Sec. 3, 5(a)

(c) 40 Kilo Camp

Oct. 42 - camp previously occupied by Burmese - camp in bad condition - insufficient food and water - out of 675 personnel, 130 men in hospital and 50-100 men had diarrhoea - 2 men died from dysentery. Jan. 1/Col. in charge of camp. No medical supplies. Beri beri and malaria began to show up. (Ex. 1561 at p. 13054)

5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

Sec. 1 & 12

(a) 3 July 42. At Telung Internment Camp, two Dutch civilians were executed. On the same date 4 other Europeans were also executed. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

Sec. 1, 4(a) & (d)

(b) 14 Sept. 42. At Macassar POW Camp, 3 POW who attempted to escape and were recaptured, were beheaded, and another three were beheaded about the same time after severe ill-treatment which lasted about a week. (Ex. 1905 at p. 13967)

Sec. 1 & 4(a)

(c) 28 Oct. 42. At Macassar, a POW who was accused of "aggressiveness" while on a working party, was given 37 strokes and, on his return to camp, another 50 strokes. During the second beating other POW had to hold him upright as he was unable to stand after the first beating. He spent a considerable time in hospital before he was able to walk again. (Ex. 1905 at p. 13967)

(2) POW and Internment Camps

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

(a) Macassar POW Camp. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1804, 1905 at pp 13868-7)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), (b), 5(a)

(b) Telung Internment Camp, Medan. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1813 at p. 13920)

6. China other than Hong Kong

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps

(a) Bridge House, Shanghai

Conditions continued as previously described. Washing facilities wholly inadequate and unsanitary. All the prisoners were filthy and
Subject.

covered with lice, open sores and wounds, the latter being the result of third degree methods and long incarcerations. (Ex. 1893-4 at pp 14165-8)

Sec. 2(a), 3, 4(c), 5(a), 6(d)

(b) Woosung Prison Camp, Shanghai. Conditions as previously described continued. In about Sept. 1942, 100 American POW suffered mass punishment for the escape of 4 Marines. They were confined in a room in crowded conditions for from 6 to 20 days without heat or bed clothing at a time when the temperature was very low, and without adequate rations. (Ex. 1997 at p. 14172, Ex. 1911 at p. 14191, Ex. 1914 at p. 14194)

(c) Mukden Prison Camp. Prisoners not provided with proper medical care, clothing, food or quarters. Food was available but not issued to prisoners, and what was issued was sometimes so contaminated that prisoners could not eat it. All requests for more food, fuel and medical supplies refused. Over 200 POW died as a result of lack of food, medical care and fuel. Prisoners employed on war work. Camp was situated about 600 yards from ammunition factory and both camouflaged in the same way. No POW markings on camp. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at pp 14187-8, Ex. 1912, 1913 at pp 14192-3)

(d) Haiphong Road Camp. Between 300 and 400 civilians were interned here in November 1942 without cooking arrangements, rations or toilet facilities. Food insufficient, heating during winter months insufficient. Beatings frequent. (Ex. 1898 at p. 14158, Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

7. Formosa.

(1) Principal atrocities and incidents.

Mil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Karenko POW Camp. Starvation rations, general conditions extremely bad. Disgraceful treatment meted out to senior Allied officers, and prisoners were repeatedly beaten, and forced to do heavy manual labour. From September onwards general orgies of brutal mass beatings took place from time to time, and no prisoner was safe. The accommodation was bad. By Oct-
Subject. Ober 1942, owing to continuous starvation, hunger oedema was prevalent. No hospital accommodation was provided - one room was allotted for medical inspection purposes and hospital ward purposes. No equipment was provided and no beds - patients brought their own prison bedding. Drugs and medicines supplied by the Japs were practically negligible, and those used were mainly smuggled in. In November 1942 Major-General Bockworth died, after attempts to get the advice and assistance of the Jap doctor and to get supplies of anti-diphtheria serum failed. (Ex. 1629 at p. 1320).

Sec. 1.2(a)(b) (d) & (e). At least 10 men died as a result of hardships experienced between the ship and the camp. Each POW was left with a shirt or a pair of pants and given clogs in place of boots or shoes. The food was insufficient, consisting of about 400 grammes of rice and a little vegetable per day. The Japanese medical staff consisted of one Sergeant and two privates. The POW doctor and his assistants were severely beaten every morning by the Jap sergeant. Those who reported at sick parades were nearly always knocked down. Many of the sick were forced to work and almost every day a few patients in the hospital were beaten up, many of them died within a few hours of the beatings. The sick received half rations and some were ordered none at all. In December the men commenced work on the copper mines. At first equipment for working in the mines was good but after about a month many worked bareheaded, barefooted or with rags tied round their feet, and working conditions became atrocious. In some places there was an incessant flow of hot acid water from the roof, and in other places the heat was so terrific that the men became unconscious after a few minutes' work. The whole mine was a death-trap, unshored and dangerous, and there were many accidents. All articles of First Aid were confiscated by the Japs and requests for first aid articles in the mine were refused until Feb. 1944. Medicine and drugs were at all times in short supply. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp 13210-25)

9. Hainan Island.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Mil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b) (c)(d)&(e) 3, 4(a), 5(a) 
(a) POW Camps
Coolie huts vermin infested and filthy for accommodation of 263 POW - no sanitation - no separate provision for sick - food 400 grams of rice daily and some rotten meat or fish - POW engaged from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on military projects - POW suffering from beri beri, dysentery, malaria and malnutrition - even sick were compelled to work - none were flogged and kicked at work, some of them sustaining fractured limbs as a result. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at n. 13201-3)

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

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 4(a)(b) & (d)
(a) July or August 42. 4 Canadians who escaped from North Point Camp were recaptured and later stabbed with swords and bayonets and then shot. (Ex. 1602 at n. 13176, Ex. 1604 at n. 13178 and Barnett on. 13129-31)

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b) (c), 3, 5(a) & (d)
(a) Shashuiho POW Camp.
Same conditions as previously described. No dishes or utensils of any kind were provided, nor could they be purchased until about December 42 when the officers received their first pay. No stoves for cooking were supplied by the Japs.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b) (c), 3, 5(a) & (d)
(a) Shashuiho POW Camp.
Same conditions as previously described. No dishes or utensils of any kind were provided, nor could they be purchased until about December 42 when the officers received their first pay. No stoves for cooking were supplied by the Jans.
Working parties were employed on enlarging the aerodrome. When an officer protested about the prisoners working on military projects he was severely beaten. There were hardly any fit men in the camp and on many occasions a number of sick men were carried out to the job on stretchers, in order to meet the exact number demanded by the Japanese, although it was impossible for them to work. In October 1942 a diphtheria epidemic broke out and lasted till February 1943. Three or four men died each day. In October 1942 the Rev. Green was so severely beaten that he had to be sent to hospital. There were many beatings. (Ex. 1603, 1604, 1605 at pp. 13177-13180 Ex. 1607 at p. 13182)

(b) North Point POW Camp.
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1604 at p. 13178 Barnett at pp 13119-30)

(c) Argyle Street POW Camp.
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

(d) Bowen Road Military Hospital.
Same conditions as previously described. The food supplied was the same as in the camp - insufficient and inferior. Medical supplies became very scarce because of the large numbers of patients coming in at all times and because the Japs took supplies from the hospital whenever they wanted them. They also took away most of the X-ray equipment, and stole many Red Cross parcels. In November 1942 a special muster parade was called for all patients who could walk, and hospital staff. Dr. Saito, head of medical affairs in Hong Kong, called this parade because he accused some of the patients of cheering when the first American air raid took place on Hong Kong on 25 October. He called out the C.O. of the hospital (Col. Bowie) and Major Boxer (a patient), and beat them about the head and face. He then went in and beat about the face all the patients in Ward 5.

Because of the lack of drugs men died from diphtheria and dysentery. (Ex. 1608 at p. 13182, Barnett at p. 13134-7)

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

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

(b) Ofuna Naval Prison.
Sec. 1&4(a)
Many severe beatings were administered with two-handed clubs issued to the Japanese for the purpose. Prisoners not allowed to talk to each other unless given special permission. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)

(c) H.Q. Prison Camp, Osaka (Honcho).
Sec. 1,2(a)(c), 3,4(a)(c), 5(a)
Food insufficient and unsuitable. Prisoners lost weight. Continued and severe beatings and torture. A favourite torture was to use a hose under the rectum of a prisoner and pump water in until he was unconscious. Short rations or none at all also a form of punishment, either for individual prisoners or for the whole camp. Prisoners compelled to work on weapons of war for 16 hours daily; protests ignored. Practically no medicines or medical supplies provided for treatment of sick. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

(d) Motoyama POW Camp.
Sec. 2(c)&(d)
Prisoners forced to do arduous work and long hours in the mines - 12 hours a day - which resulted in serious detriment to the health of the prisoners. Safety precautions wholly inadequate causing a number of injuries. Protests ignored. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)

(e) Camp No. Yokohama.
Sec. 2(a)&(e)
Prisoners forced to work in the shipyard on cruisers, aircraft carriers and tankers. No shelter from air raids other than open ditches were provided, and these were ½ mile from place of work. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)
31. SUBJECT.

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

(f) Umeda Bunno, POW Camp, Osaka.
Brutal treatment handed out to all POWs. Prisoners performed heavy work as stowboys, despite the fact that many were suffering from malnutrition and pneumonia and were generally in a weakened condition. They were beaten and kicked regularly and there was a lack of medical supplies, and food was insufficient. The sick received less rations than those working. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)

Sec. 2(b)(e), 3, 5(a)

(g) Camp 4, Fukuoka.
Latrines inadequate and unhygienic. Plenty of medical supplies in camp but POW never allowed them in sufficient quantities for their needs. Men with severe dysentery compelled to go out to work. If they stayed in camp, they were forbidden food for 2 days. Men injured at work and requiring blood transfusions were not allowed to have the plasma. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), 5(a)(d), 8(e)

(h) Camp 5D, Kawasaki.
Food entirely inadequate. Clothing issued only once. Ample Red Cross clothing and blankets in the camp, but the Japanese used them. Also ample Red Cross medical supplies and surgical instruments, but the Japanese refused to issue them. Sanitation inadequate and unhygienic. Punishments included beatings, standing to attention for long periods and holding weights above the head. These occurred daily. Sick men were refused medical treatment, resulting in several deaths. (Ex. 1952 at p. 14258).

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

12. Java.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

(a) July 42. Mrs. van Hook was tortured by the Japanese, in the Kemoe Tai, Batavia.
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to Appendix "pp"

32. SUBJECT.

She was made to sit on 5 sharp little beams, with her shins on the sharp edge, for 5 hours without food or drink. This torture was repeated and then she received the water torture twice in succession and again the day after. (Ex. 1754 at p. 13695)

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Lyceum Camp.

This camp was grossly overcrowded, 2400 POW being crowded into a camp designed for 600 students. The work was on military projects and very heavy. Sanitary conditions very bad. Because of this there was a dysentery outbreak and 15 deaths occurred in a very short period. Corporal punishment was inflicted frequently for conduct such as whistling in the bathroom. (Ex. 1710 at p. 13624)

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

Food was always insufficient, although at that time proper food was easily available. Sanitary conditions were appalling and at times the water supply was purposely cut off. Proper medical aid was made impossible owing to lack of medical supplies and the refusal to allow more doctors to visit the camp. The internées were beaten and kicked. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

(c) Cycle Camp, Batavia,

Conditions the same as previously described. (Blackburn p. 11530)

13. New Britain.

Nil.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,10,12
(a) August 42. At Milne Bay in territory occupied by Japanese a native was found tied with signal wire. He had been shot and bayoneted. Also the body of a native woman was found tied down with wire by the wrists and legs to stakes. She had been killed by a bayonet. The bodies of six Australians were found - their hands tied behind their backs and bayoneted through the stomach. (Ex. 1833 at p. 14067)

Sec. 1,10,12
(b) September 42. About 50 yards from a captured Jap HQ at Waga "maka", Milne Bay, the bodies of 2 Australian soldiers were found - one terribly mutilated and the other tied to a tree. The body of another Australian was found - the top of his head was cut off and he was badly lacerated. The mutilated body of a native woman was found pegged to the ground. According to a captured Japanese soldier, these tortures were carried out by the order of their officers so that the Japanese soldiers would fight and not surrender. (Ex. 1834 at p. 14069)

Sec. 1,10,12
(c) August 42. At Milne Bay the bodies of eight native men and women were found shot or bayoneted. An Australian soldier was found tied to a tree and also a number of natives were found tied to trees. (Ex. 1835 at p. 14072)

Sec. 1,4(a),10,12.
(d) August 42. 7 to 9 Australians, of whom 3 or 4 were women were captured by the Japanese and executed without trial, in the vicinity of Buna. (Ex. 1836A at p. 14074)

Sec. 1,4(a),10
(e) September 42. An Australian 2nd Lt. was captured and questioned. He was executed by beheading. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14102)

Sec. 1,4(a),10
(f) Two American soldiers were captured. They were blindfolded whilst being questioned and afterwards were both beheaded. (Ex. 1850 at p. 14102)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

15. Singapore and Malaya.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Indictment Ref. to Appendix "UP"

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

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

(c) 2 Sept. 42. 4 POW (Brevington, Gale and 2 others) publicly executed without trial for attempting to escape. Japanese Colonel OKANE present (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930 Wilde p. 5412)

(d) 2 Sept. 6 Sept. 42. On account of refusal of Senior Officers to order PCW to sign a promise not to attempt to escape 16000 POW from Changi Camp were assembled in Selarang Barrack Square which normally accommodated 450. They were kept there for four days without food. Owing to large increase in diphtheria and dysentery among POW, the Senior Officers were compelled to instruct the POW to sign agreement. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930 - Wilde p. 5409)

(e) Sent. 42. POW in River Valley and Havelock Road Camps compelled to sign non-escape agreements. (Wilde p. 5413)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(b) Changi POW Camp.

Sec. 1,2(a)(c)  
(d)(e), 3 & 5(a)  
From middle of 1942 onwards food decreased and became practically a starvation diet. Beri beri and other malnutrition diseases broke out. Medical supplies rarely issued and then in inadequate quantities. Work parties were engaged on aerodrome construction. The men worked nine hours a day and were brutally treated by Japanese guards. Permission to purchase drugs through the Swiss International Red Cross Delegate in Singapore was withdrawn. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)
(c) River Valley Camp. Accommodation remained inadequate - no adequate hospital facilities, no beds provided for patients - medical supplies inadequate - boots and clothing wore out and not replaced - prisoners treated brutally on working parties. (Ex. 1510 at p. 12911) Up to Dec. 42, 15000 personnel passed through this camp and Havelock Road Camp which were adjacent to each other and run in conjunction. 3000 of such personnel had to be hospitalized. Food deficient in vitamin content although sufficient in bulk. (Wilde p. 5379.) Working parties engaged on drome construction. (Wilde p. 539.) Handling of incoming ammunition. (Wilde p. 5382.)

(d) Havelock Road Camp. Conditions similar to River Valley Camp. Both of these camps were closed on 24 Dec. 42. (Ex. 1510 at p. 12911)

(e) Great World Camp. Conditions similar to those in previous period. Camp apparently closed on 23 Dec. 42. (Ex. 1508 at p. 12909)

(f) Roberts Barracks. Up to Sept. 42 main trouble was due to malnutrition and lack of medical supplies. Then a Red Cross ship arrived and supplies were adequate for three months. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

(g) Kuala Lumpur Camp. Conditions remained the same as in previous period. Camp closed in October 1942 when 150 prisoners were transferred to Roberts Barracks. They were covered with scabies and were suffering from deficiency diseases. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12929, Ex. 1526 at p. 12932)

(h) Outram Road Gaol. Prisoners confined in small cells. Daily ration food 6 oz. of rice and 1/2 pint watery soup. No medical attention. Prisoners could be heard throughout the day screaming with pain from beatings. Davies, an Englishman, died in Oct. from untreated beri beri and the effects of beatings. In August 1942 prisoners were mass punished by having their ration cut to 3 oz. a day and being compelled to sit cross-legged at attention from 7 a.m. till 9.30 p.m. About the end of 1942 gaol visited by a member of Japanese Royal Family but conditions did not improve. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

NIT.

17. Sumatra.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 4(b) & 5(a)

(a) Sent. 42. POW in Palembang were forced to sign a parole form. 650 British POW were locked into one small school. The hospital patients were thrown out of the hospital and brought into the camp. The senior commanders were put into solitary confinement. After five days dysentery developed and one man died. The parole form was signed on 8th day. (Ringer p. 13562)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 3 & 5(a)

(a) Irene Lines Camp, Palembang.

Same conditions as previously described. (Bullwinkel p. 13465)

(b) Palembang Camp.

Accommodated in schools in slum area - inadequate sanitation - 6 seats to 600 POW - no bedding or mosquito nets - malaria infested area - hospital consisted of attap huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25% to 60% - food inadequate - 500-700 grams of rice - all prisoners had to work - non-workers and sick on half rations. POW engaged on military projects such as construction of airstrips, anti-aircraft battery and searchlight sites - heavy manual labour 7 hours a day in tropical sun - half a day holiday per week, but it had to be utilized for digging graves etc. Sick had to work to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work harder - complaints by officers about treatment of men resulted in their being beaten. POW beaten into unconsciousness - punishment administered without trial and consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small cages. Mass punishment for individual offences. (Ringer p. 13557-13586)

(c) Padang Camp & Madan Camp.

Except for accommodation conditions similar to Palembang (Ringer p. 13557-13586)
18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

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

Sec. 12
(c) Sept. 42. At Aileu, the Japanese made an attack on Portuguese guards and killed most of them. (Ex. 1790 at p. 13835)

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

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Wake Island.

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

1. Ambon

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 2(a), (b)(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) and 12.

(a) Tantoey Camp.

Position as regards food work and medical supplies the same, but lack of medical supplies serious due to incidence of beri beri and tropical ulcers. No medical instruments. Bomb dump blown up by Allied Aircraft resulted in death of 10 Australian POW and 27 Dutch women and children, the latter being interned in a camp adjacent to Australian Camp. 90 Australian POW and a large number of Dutch women and children injured. Camp was almost burnt to ground. Whilst camp was still burning Japs authorized a Red Cross sign being placed on hospital but after Jap recce plane had flown over, presumably for the purpose of taking photos of the Red Cross sign amid the burning buildings the Japs cancelled the removal of Red Cross sign. Many times before the bombing representations had been unsuccessfully made to have the POW Camp marked as such and 200,000 lbs of high explosive bombs removed from camp; the dump was within 15 feet of Australian sleeping quarters and 75 feet of compound in which 200-250 Dutch women were interned. Camp had to be rebuilt without Jap assistance or materials. This resulted in accommodation being inadequate and men being overcrowded. POW and natives were kicked, beaten and tortured without any trial and frequently without any offence being alleged against them. (van Nooten 13951 et seq).

(b) Haroekoe Island POW Camp.

2050 POW arrived on Island in May. Camp only partly built consisted of bamboo huts with coconut leaves for roofs. Nothing to drink was provided for first four days and first meal consisting of 32 ccs. of rice after 26 hours thereafter once every 24 hours for a week. Only 50 per cent POW not sick and then had to build camp in tropical rainstorms. After third day working parties sent out to build aerodrome working daylight to dark. Sick in camp were beaten up.
Indictment by

to Appendix "b"

39. Subject.

By 8th day dysentery rate so high that all airfield work had to stop and POWs were put on to new construction. Inadequate latrines gave rise to disease. Food was inadequate. At this time daily ration \(5\frac{1}{2}\) ozs. rice. Almost whole camp suffered from beri beri, malaria. Medical supplies were almost non-existent. Death rate 14 to 15 a day. In spite of this POWs were forced to resume work on airfield. POWs on sick parade were beaten to compel them to go out to work. One POW so beaten died a few days later. Rations of sick were cut and they had to eat snails, rats, mice, dogs and cats to keep alive. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)

(c) Liang POW Camp.

1000 POWs arrived in May '43. Camp consisted of one barracks accommodating 60 men and leaky tents for the rest. Work consisted of aerodrome construction and members of working parties and sick light duty parties were brutally beaten with pick shafts, rifle butts and bamboo. Work was very heavy, such as dragging heavy logs and clearing virgin jungle. POWs were suffering from malnutrition as food was inadequate and medical supplies were very short. (Ex. 1827 at p. 14059)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

Sec. 12

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

(b) March 1943: Andaman - 46 Indian men and women were accused of espionage by the Japanese. They were tried by judges sent from Singapore. During the course of the trial they were beaten and tortured by Japanese including the judges to force them to confess. Tortures including burning of private parts, insertion of heated pins under fingernails, and the water cure. Eventually 43 were executed, 12 died in gaol and one committed suicide. (Ex. 1616 at p. 13192)
3. Borneo
   (1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

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

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

   Sec. 1, 4(a) (d) 4 May 1943: An Aust. Officer at Sendakan spent 14 days in the cage with 5 others and was later subjected to beatings and torture for 4 days while being interrogated. He was burnt with cigarette butts, tacks were put under his finger nails and hammered in and he suffered other tortures. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)

   Sec. 12 (e) Early 1943: Throughout Western Borneo, from early 1943 onwards, Indonesian and Chinese women were arrested and forced into brothels. (Ex. 1701, 1702 at p. 13527)

   (f) June 43: Commandant Naval Police said if Allies landed prisoners would be beheaded. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

   (2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

   Sec. 1, 3, 4(a) & 5 (a) (b) Balikpapan Camp: POW received inadequate food, clothing and medical supplies and were maltreated. Many
Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (d)&(e), 4(a)(c)5(a)  
Kuching Camp: Conditions as previously described. Hospital accommodation most inadequate - dysentery patients lay on the ground covered with a piece of sacking. Sanitation was shocking. Practically no medical or surgical supplies. Brutal beatings at an average of 10 a day took place. Propaganda photographs, falsifying actual conditions were taken in the camp. Rations consisted of 8 oz rice and 2 spoonsful of vegetables daily. A number of deaths were due to deficiency diseases. POW engaged on construction of military aerodrome. Collective punishment administered for individual offences. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446-8)

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

Sec. 1,2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e), 3.  
Sandakan Camp: Conditions even worse than previously described. The new "POW Guards Unit" visited work parties regularly and administered constant mass beatings. Each night POW were carried back on stretchers, unconscious or with broken limbs. Rations were reduced to about half the previous ration at the end of April 1943. "Cages" were used for punishment. These cages were wooden barred structures, open to the weather, in which men could not stand up and owing to overcrowding could only sit cross-legged throughout the day and night. (Ex. 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp. 13404-20 STICHEST v. 1355-7)

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

Sec. 1, 3.  
Miri Camp: Indians at this camp received insufficient food and were beaten constantly. The Japanese unsuccessfully endeavoured to make them join the Indian National Army and fight the British. The rations consisted of 8 oz of rice a day and vegetables only occasionally. (Ex. 1657 at p. 13315)
Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"

Sec 1, 2(c)(d)
(e) 3, 5(a)

(h) **Seria Camp**: Accommodation was inadequate resulting in gross overcrowding. Prisoners were brutally beaten in camp and on working parties and were compelled to work 10-11 hours a day. Food was insufficient. There were no medical supplies. POW suffered from beri beri and other malnutrition diseases. 27 POW died of diseases and starvation. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

4. Burma and Siam.

(1) Atrocities and Principal Events.

Sec 1 & 4(a)
(d)

(a) 16 Mar 43: Thanbyzayat Camp - Pte Bell having been recaptured after escaping was executed without trial. (Ex. 1560 at p. 13591)

Sec 1.
(b) May-June 43: Tonbo Camp - 40 British POW starved for three days before interrogation and beaten. Three died as a result one of whom was kicked to death by Jap. medical officer. (Ex. 1557, 1558 at pp. 12993-4)

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Rangoon Gaol.

Prisoners of war and civil internees were hopelessly overcrowded in cells and inadequate sanitary accommodation. Beatings took place daily for failure to understand what the Japs wanted and for failing to bow to them.

Sec 5(a)

Between 22nd. Nov. 42 and 16 for 43 many deaths occurred as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical facilities. (Ex. 1555 at p. 12991)

(b) 26 Kilo Camp

POW went out to work at 0800 hours and returned to camp at 2200 or 2300 hours - work of a very heavy nature - even sick compelled to work to keep up quota. (Ex. 1561, 1563 at pp. 13054 and 13059)

Sec 2(a)(b)(c) and 5(a)

(c) 60 Kilo Camp

Williams Force arrived in May 43 - previously a native camp. Natives dead of cholera still being carried away. Shortly after arrival POWs began to contract cholera and many died. (Williams 13000)
Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (c)(d) and 5(a) (d) 75 Kilo Camp - POW compelled to work on railway leaving camp at 8 a.m. and returning at about 2 or 3 a.m. the following day. Sick compelled to work. Prisoners beaten by the guards to compel them to work harder. POW working in mud up to their knees and had no change of clothing. Ten deaths took place in three months. 3000 in this camp in April—all in an enfeebled condition but all except 300 sent to 105 Kilo, a number subsequently died and balance transferred to 55 Kilo Camp. Natives at 75 Kilo Camp dying at rate of 15 per day but given no medical attention. (Coates 11412-4 and Ex. 1563 at v. 13050, Ex. 1580 at p. 13099)

Sec 1, 5(a) (e) 105 Kilo Camp - April or May 43 - POW suffering from dysentery, malaria and huge tropical ulcers - only medical supplies were those obtained from Japs in exchange for valuables - POWs brutally kicked and beaten by guards. (Ex. 1563 at v. 13054)

Sec 1, 2(a) (b)(c)and 5(a) (f) Hinthack Camp - Siam - 27 Jan 43 - 18 Mar 43 - POW compelled to hew a camp out of jungle and then repair work on jungle roads - hours of work 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. - sick compelled to work - many POWs had to work barefooted and clothes of all were practically worn out - POWs, Dutch and Australian, suffering from malaria, beri beri, dysentery, tropical ulcer and general malnutrition. (Ex. 1565 at v. 13060)

Sec 1, 2(a) (b)(c)(d) (e)and 5(a) (g) Kingink - 18 Mar 43 - 1 Apr 43. POW underfed and compelled to work on railway line for long hours. Sick compelled to work. Prisoners beaten and stoned by guards if they as much as straightened their backs when working. Food, medical supplies and clothing were insufficient. Beri beri and malnutrition was prevalent. (Ex. 1565 at v. 13060)

Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (c)(d)&(e) 3and 5 (h) Kimpseck No. 1 Camp - 1 Apr 43 - 30 Jun 43. Accommodation - 20 to 22 men per leaky tent. POW including sick were compelled to work on railway from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m. and were beaten if they could not work. Food was insufficient and POW were suffered from Beri Beri and malnutrition. (Ex. 1565 at v. 13060).

Sec 3 (1) Koncoita - POW housed in a camp evacuated the previous day on account of cholera deaths - huts indescribably filthy and Japs refused to make
Sec 3(a)(b) (c)(e)(g) 5(a)

(j) Camps between Koncoita and Talantona - Accommodation in huts without roofs - food consisted of rice with a few pieces of fish in it and onion water - POW boots falling to pieces and clothes worn out, no replacements - POW had to work in mud and water from 12 to 20 hours per day, seven days a week on railway. Sick were compelled to work and when unable to do so rations cut to 1/3. (Ex. 1567 at p. 13071)

Sec 1, 2(a) (b)(c)(d) and (e) 5(n)(d)

(k) Sungkrai Camp No. 2 Camp, Death Valley) 23 May 43 onwards. Accommodation - bamboo structures without roofs - 1600 POW confined in 2 huts 250 metres long and 24 feet broad - rainy season POW had no protection from rain. Camp was a sea of mud in two days - men had to sleep in mud. Working parties on railway from 0530 hours to 1230 hours - food 14 pints of rice and some vegetable broth daily ration - sick were compelled to work - prisoners beaten whilst working. Cholera broke out on 24 May 43 - no provision for segregation of patients - a week later a partly roofed hut was provided - some patients had to lie in water - 38 men died on first day but could not be buried as POW were not allowed to use tools - no medical supplies - dysentery also broke out - many convalescents died on account of being compelled to work. (Ex. 1569 at p. 113074)

Sec 1.2(a) and (b), 5 (a)

(l) 30 Kilo Camp - Feb, Mar 43 was used to accommodate 2000 sick suffering from avitaminosis, dysentery and malaria - no medical supplies available and medical orderlies were sent by the Japs to work on railways. General Sassa went through hospital and ordered it to be closed and patients sent out to work, as a result many died in the next two months. (Coates 11411 - 2)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - At end of 1942 one medical team dispatched from Singapore to Burma Thailand to improve sanitation and check malaria, cholera, dysentery and black plague - early rains in April 43 prevented transport of food supplies, drugs and medical supplies - malnutrition, dysentery, etc., increased in proportion to progress of line - deaths occurring as early as October 42 pointed out death rate to Southern Army H.Q. - food and medical supplies could have reduced death rate. (Witness TASUDA b, 27743-27750)
5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 2(a)(b) (c)(d)(e) 4(a)(c)5(a) (d) & 8(e)
(a) Macassar POW Camp - Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1904, 1905 at p. 1806-7)

By April 1943 more than 70 per cent of the men were suffering from recurrent malaria, because of the lack of mosquito nets, boots, clothing, etc. The Japanese seriously restricted the supplies of quinine. There were also widespread malnutritional diseases. (Ex. 1904 at p. 13866)

Sec 1, 3 4(a) (b)5(a)&12.
(b) Teling Internment Camp, Menado - Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1910 at p. 13920)

Sec 1, 3, 4 5(a) & 12.
(c) Togita: Headquarters, Menado: Suspects were confined under appalling conditions - overcrowded cells; forced to sit up all day; no speaking allowed; food was bad and insufficient in quantity; severe and repeated beatings, in one case for 14 days all day long and sometimes also at night; hanging by the feet, head down, burning; rape. (Ex. 1813 at p. 13923)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4(a) (c)(d)
(a) April 1943: At Mukden Camp, 3 American POWs, recaptured after escaping, were brutally beaten and then beheaded. In addition the men from 3 barracks were forced to sit at attention each day for two weeks as punishment for the escape of their fellow prisoners. (Ex. 1899 at p. 14274)

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(b) Woosung Prison Camp, Shanghai

Sec 2(a), 3, 5(a), 8(e)

Same conditions as previously described. Food still inadequate and medical care still not provided. From early 1942 to March 1943 between 30 and 40 POW died due to malnutrition, beri beri and dysentery. POW received no Red Cross parcels whatever. (Ex. 1911 at p. 14911)

(c) Mukden Prison Camp

Sec 2(a), 3, 5(a)(c)

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at pp. 14187-8, Ex. 1912, 1923 at pp. 14192-3)

(d) Huipang Road Camp

Sec 3, 5(a)

Same conditions as previously described. In January 1943 there were approx. 370 civilians interned in this camp and classified as POW by the Japs. Food totally insufficient. Accommodation overcrowded. No beds, bedding and practically no equipment provided by the Japs. Many men developed beri beri and other ailments due to malnutrition. (Ex. 1888 at p. 14157 and Ex. 1893-4 at pp. 14165-6)

(e) Camp "C", Yangchow

Sec 3, 5(a)

All internees, old and young, men and women, were transported to this camp in Spring of 1943 under extremely severe circumstances. Food was short, medical supplies almost non-existent. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

(f) Pootung Internment Camp

Sec 3, 5(a)

The camp was in a military zone. Sanitary and toilet arrangements unsatisfactory and primitive. Roofs leaked, bugs and vermin abounded. Accommodation in old warehouse unsatisfactory, and inadequate. No clothing provided. Food, at first sufficient, began to decrease. Medicines and equipment difficult to get - the Japanese supplied none at all. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at p. 14186 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14189)

(g) Kiang Wan Prison Camp

Sec 2(a), 3, 5(a), 8(e)

Food insufficient and the work very hard with the result that several POW died from malnutrition. A great deal of food was stolen from the POW kitchen by the Japs. No stoves, no fuel for fires. Latrine facilities and water supply inadequate. Only a small amount of clothing issued by Japs. No attempt made to provide medical care. Red Cross packages were withheld from the POW until about May 1945. Prisoners forced to do war work. (Ex. 1907 at p. 14189, Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at p. 14195).
DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re para. (c) above.
Instructions of accused UMEZU to Kwantung Army to send medical and hygiene personnel to Mukden to restore physique of P.O.W. - date Feb 43. General health of P.O.W. bad. (Ex. 3113 & 3114 at pp. 27815-7)

7. Formosa

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Karenko POW Camp
Conditions as previously described. Orgies of beatings continued, some of them continuing up to 10 days and nights. Lines were in a disgusting condition in spite of repeated protests. Protests against beatings only resulted in an epidemic of extreme brutality throughout the camp. Beatings were given by officers as well as guards. High ranking military, judicial, and diplomatic personnel were severely ill-treated by Japanese soldiers for alleged offences or none at all, and were all forced to salute Japanese soldiers and civilians; officers compelled to do heavy manual work. No clothing whatever issued. Food continued to be inadequate and prisoners lost weight steadily; they were not allowed to buy extra food. In February 1943 POW were forced, under duress, to sign a non-escape and good-behaviour form. Several Red Cross representatives were imprisoned in this camp and treated as ordinary prisoners. (Ex. 1629 at v. 13208, Blackburn pp. 11542-53)

(b) Kinkaseki POW Camp
Conditions continued as before but from January 1943 the treatment of the POW became more brutal and savage, as a result of 3 men complaining of beatings. At the end of the day those whom the Jap and Formosan foreman con-
Subject.

Considered had not done enough work were beaten with hammers until unconscious. Many deaths were caused through the brutal and inhuman treatment. By May 1943, less than 50 per cent were fit to walk to the mine and on one occasion 90 per cent of the sick were forced to work because of an inspection by the C-in-C. In March 1943, the General from the Prisoner of War Information Bureau visited Kinaseki Camp, but no prisoner allowed to speak to him. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at nn. 13210-25)

8. Indo-China

9. Hainan Island.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Events.

M11.

(2) POW and other camps.

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

(a) POW Camps: Conditions generally the same as those previously described except that coolie huts were made available as a hospital—no medical supplies or drugs were provided. Only one rest day for working party every five weeks. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at pp. 13202-3)

Sec 1 & 12

(b) Coolie Camps: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1625 at nn. 13203)

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

M11.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Shamshing POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. A certain number of huts in very bad repair were set aside as a hospital. There were no beds, no windows or doors, but later the Red Cross supplied the money to put in windows and doors. The food was very bad and it went from bad to worse. The Japanese medical authorities supplied no scrum, but a Japanese interpreter brought some into camp thereby saving many lives. Consequently the interpreter was removed from the camp to the Bowen Road Hospital as the Japs considered he was treating the prisoners too humanely. He was later imprisoned for helping the prisoners at the hospital and not released until the British forces came.
Appendix "D"

49. Subject

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

Sec 1,2(a)(c), 3,4(a)(c), 5(a)&8(e)

(b) Angle Street POW Camp.
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

(c) R甚么 Road Military Hospital.
Same conditions as previously described. (Barnett at p. 13134-7 and Ex. 1608 at p. 13183)

11. Japan

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1,4(a)

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

Sec 3&5(a)

(b) M opinion Naval Prison: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

Sec 1&4(a)

(b) Ofuna Naval Prison: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)

(c) HQ Prison Camp, Osaka: Same conditions as previously described. Practically no medicine, medical or surgical facilities provided by the Japanese. In March 1943, 40 cases of medicine and medical supplies were received and were supposed to serve the 20 camps in the area. The Japanese allowed nothing more than a small trickle to go out to other camps. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

Sec 2(c)(d)

(d) Motomama POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. In the spring of 1943 protests were made to a Red Cross representative on working conditions, and he promised to make a report to Geneva, but no improvement resulted. The rate of sickness at

beri beri due to poor nutrition. No medical supplies.
The prisoners on working parties were called at 4 in the morning though they did not start work until 9 a.m.; the intervening hours were spent in counting them out and getting them transported to the place of work. They returned at about 7 at night. The Japanese pilfered Red Cross supplies. (Barnett at pp. 13137-43, Ex. 1603 at p. 13177 and Ex. 1605 at p. 13180)

(b) Argyle Street POW Camp. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

(c) Bowen Road Military Hospital. Same conditions as previously described. (Barnett at p. 13134-7 and Ex. 1608 at p. 13183)


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Moji Hospital: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

(b) Ofuna Naval Prison: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)

(c) HQ Prison Camp, Osaka: Same conditions as previously described. Practically no medicine, medical or surgical facilities provided by the Japanese. In March 1943, 40 cases of medicine and medical supplies were received and were supposed to serve the 20 camps in the area. The Japanese allowed nothing more than a small trickle to go out to other camps. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

(d) Motoyama POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. In the spring of 1943 protests were made to a Red Cross representative on working conditions, and he promised to make a report to Geneva, but no improvement resulted. The rate of sickness at
this time was increasing due to long
hours, arduous work and bad condi-
tions. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)

(e) Camp DI, Yokohama: Conditions as
previously described. In January
1943 more than 50 per cent of the
500 POW there had dysentery and
malaria. Food was at all times in-
adequate and in the summer of 1943
the already meagre rations were re-
duced by about half; as a result
beri beri became prevalent and
practically everyone suffered from
malnutrition. Prisoners continued
to be employed at shipyards; sick
men forced to work and in the first
three or four months of the year 45
men died from pneumonia and mal-
nutrition. With adequate medical
supplies, proper food, clothing and
medical treatment, these deaths could
have been avoided. Beatings, frequent-
ly administered to prisoners, includ-
ing the sick who were sometimes dragged
from their bunks for the purpose. One
American who was ill and had been
beaten by the guards, died about two
days later. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246 and
Ex. 1948 at p. 14253)

(f) Umeda Bunsho POW Camp, Osaka: Same
conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946)
Brutal treatment together
with lack of medical supplies in-
creased the death rate of prisoners.
Within four months about 25 per cent
of the original 458 prisoners had
died due to starvation, exposure and
diseases resulting from malnutrition
and brutal treatment. (Ex. 1947 at
p. 14252)

(g) Camp 4, Fukuoka: Same conditions as
previously described. (Ex. 1951 at
p. 14257)

(h) Camp 5D, Kawasaki: Same conditions as
previously described. Numerous
beatings with sticks, clubs and
steel rods, mostly without cause
and many until the victim became
unconscious. Prisoners were often
burned on different parts of the
body with small pieces of burning
punk under the guise of giving medical
care. Collective punishment. (Ex. 1926
at p. 14223 and Ex. 1952 at p. 14258)

(i) Hakodate No. 1 POW Camp: Conditions very
severe. Food very short and unsuit-
able. All prisoners suffered from
beri beri and other forms of mal-
nutrition. No medical supplies. The
Indictment Proto.

Japanese in charge of hospital and sick parades, though not a medical man, compelled sick to work in winter weather on heavy outside work at the Muroran Steel Works, which produced steel for war purposes and which was exposed to air attack. Working hours were from daylight to dark with only one day off in 14. Brutal beatings a common occurrence. The Japanese kitchen guard took much of the prisoners' food and sold it to Japanese civilians. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

Sec 1.2(b)(d) & (e) & (a) & (b) & (d) & (e)

Kobe Camp No. 3: During the winter at one time 157 out of 500 prisoners were sick. The sick were forced to work and men often collapsed on the job. There were about 35 deaths from pneumonia and malnutrition. Medical supplies were very poor. Beatings numerous and severe. Diarrhoea and dysentery were not considered reasons for not working. (Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)

Sec 1.2(a)(b) (d) & (e) & (a) & (b)

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

DEFENSE EVIDENCE - re (g) and (h) above - from P.O.W.'s in Tokyo Area Camps - generally speaking P.O.W.'s undernourished and many suffering from diseases - as a result efforts made to cure and check spread of diseases. (Ex. 3110-2 at pp. 27809-14)

12. Java.

Principat Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1.4(a) and 12.

(a) March, 1943: A prisoner was mercilessly flagged and kicked for denying that he had spoken, at the Japanese military Court of Justice, Batavia. He was carried out of the cell and died an hour later. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)
Indictment. Page 52.

Subject.

Sec 1, 4(a) (b) March, 1943: Kuipers died in hospital after undergoing tortures by the Kempeitai at Sourabaya. His tortures included constant flogging with a rubber rod and the water torture, which lasted for three days at a stretch. (Ex. 1748 at p. 13681)

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

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 2(e) 3, 4(a) 5(a) & 14. (a) Jaar Markt Camp: Accommodation leaky grass huts with mud floors. Sanitation system merely holes in ground. Food inadequate. Disease prevalent. No medical supplies. POW were brutally beaten and the practice of making prisoners beat each other was adopted. In March, 1943, prisoners were forced to load bombs, petrol and light armoured vehicles on to ships marked with the Red Cross. (Ex. 1710 at p. 13624)

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

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

13. New Britain.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

Sec 1, 4(a) (b) 5(a) & 10. (b) January 29th: At Rabaul 10 Chinese were killed by the Japanese because they had no strength to work. (Ex. 1856 at p. 14112)
February 4: Six Chinese were shot and killed by the Japanese because they were too ill to work. This happened at Rabaul. (Ex. 1857 at p. 14113)

March 3: At Rabaul, 24 sick Chinese POWs were taken from their quarters, forced into a grave and shot. On March 11th, the other batch of sick Chinese were killed in the same way. (Ex. 1858 at p. 14114)

April 3: 11 sick Chinese POWs were executed with sabre at Kokopo because they were too ill to work. (Exs. 1859, 1960 at pp. 14116-7)

April: Because they were suspected of having a radio set in the house, a Mrs. Lei Gitss Puyang aged 59, was severely beaten by the Japs. Her six sons were beaten, and one was beheaded. This occurred at Rabaul. (Ex. 1864 at p. 14120)

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(b) But: POWs received rations but no food was given to the sick POWs. The POWs had to work continuously for eight days without any relief. Five or six men died every day. POWs were only relieved of duties when they could not walk and this would be one or two days before they died. If the officers complained they would be brutally beaten. (Ex. 1837 at p. 14080)

15. Singapore and Malaya.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4 (f)
(a) 13 Feb. 1943: Parter, a prisoner at Utan Road Gaol who was suffering from beri beri and dysentery died as a result of beatings. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12014)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.

Sec 3.
Former conditions - overcrowding and underfeeding - continued. (Wilde 5359, 5695, Ex. 1521 at p. 12045)

(b) Changi POW Camp: Food insufficient. Men continued to lose weight. Deficiency diseases prevalent. Greater part of the food grown by prisoners was seized by Japanese. Medical supplies totally inadequate. Neither boots nor facilities to repair worn out boots provided. No clothing nor hats issued. Working parties engaged in aerodrome construction worked long hours and were brutally treated. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12030)
Indictment Ref.
In Apr. "55
Subject.
Sec 5 (a) (c) Roberts Barracks: Food improved during this period for the purpose of
building up men who left for Burma, Thailand, Borneo and Japan from Jan.
1943 to May 1943. Medical supplies still inadequate. (Ex. 1516 at
p. 1553p)

Sec 1, 3, 4(c) (f) & 5 (a) (d) Outram Road Gaol. Conditions continued
as previously described. (Ex. 1915 at
p. 1916)

16. Solomon Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) (a) May: At Buin whilst engaged in road
making, a POW became sick. He was
tied with his thumbs behind his back
and pulled up with a block and tackle
attached to his thumbs until he was
off the ground. He died in 20 mins.
(Ex. 1877 at p. 1917)

Soon after another Chinese, sick with
fever, made a noise when Allied planes
came over. The Japanese ordered the
Chinese to dig a hole and the sick man
was buried alive. (Ex 1877 at p.1917)

Sec 1 & 4 (a) (b) May: Near Buin a white man dressed in
overalls like a pilot would wear, was
sitting on the ground with a drum of
boiling water alongside him. Each
Japanese emptied a tin of boiling water
over him. (Ex. 1877 at p. 1917)

Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) (c) May: A Chinese had been sick for four
or five days and unable to work. The
Japanese tried to force him to work. He
was given the water treatment and died
within a few minutes. This occurred
near Fahili. (Ex. 1877 at p. 1917)

Sec 1, 2(a) (d) Jan to June 43 - Bellisle Island -
527 white POWs mostly sick and in poor
physical condition were brought to the
island - one tried to escape but was
recaptured and executed without trial -
remainder were put to work on aerodrome
construction - a large number of deaths
occurred from sickness - plans were
drawn up for slaughter of POW in the
event of an allied landing - in April
or June 43 an Allied landing was ex-
pected and in accordance with plan the
90 or 100 surviving POW were bayonetted
to death. (Ex. 1878, 1879 at pp.'
1878-40)

Sec 1 & 12 (e) March 43 - NARE ISLAND - As a reprisal
for 1st. Allied bombing raid 5 white
civilians were executed. (Ex. 1851,
1982 at mr. 1417-0)

Sec 1 & 12 (f) On Ocean Island 3 natives were beheaded
without trial for stealing. Three
others were made to race to an elec-
trified fence and were electrocuted on
touching it. (Ex,1883 at p. 14150)
Indictment Ref.  
In App. 555

Sec 1 & 10.

17. Sumatra

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

(a) May: At Law Soeala Camp, Indonesian POWs were told by the Japanese Commander that they would soon have to enlist in the Japanese Army. On May 28, a Japanese Officer and a Tempeled Tai officer arrived at the camp. The POWs were told that they had five minutes to decide whether they would enlist in the Japanese Army. Those who refused to enlist were taken to Tota Tiane. The men were bound hand and foot and publicly shown to the population. They were executed on May 29th, with the population watching. (Ex. 1791 at p. 13791)

(b) Irene Linos Camp - Palembang

Sec 3 & 5 (a)

Same as previously described. (Bullwinkel 13465).

(b) Palembang Camp: Accommodated in schools in slum area - inadequate sanitation - 6 seats to 600 POWs - no bedding or mosquito nets - malaria infested area - hospital consisted of attap huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25 percent to 60 percent - food inadequate 500-700 grammes of rice - all prisoners including officers had to work - non-workers and sick on half rations - POW harassed on military projects such as construction of airstrips and anti-aircraft battery and searchlight sites - heavy manual labour 7 hours a day in tropical sun - half day holiday per week but it had to be utilized for digging graves etc - sick had to work to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work harder - complaints by officers about treatment of men resulted in their being beaten - POW beaten into unconsciousness - punishment administered without trial and consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small cages - mass punishment for individual offences. (Ringer 13557, 13586)

(c) Pedang Camp & Medan Camp: Except for accommodation conditions similar to Palembang. (Ringer 13557-13586)
17. Sumatra (continued)

Sec 1 & 12

(d) **TANDJONG BALAI CAMP** - Women internees compelled to sweep village streets - subjected to beatings and corporal punishment - most punished by being deprived of food ("Witness IEPFR" p. 13751-2)

**Defence Evidence** - re para (d) above - TANDJONG BALAI Camp was the only one under administration of witness - visited camp frequently - never heard of matters complained of in para. (d) - food greater in quantity then that supplied to local inhabitants - European style barracks - internees allowed recreation. (Witness KOSFI p. 27655-27679)

18. **Timor and Lesser Sundas Islands.**

Sec 1 & 12

(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents.**

(a) At Ossiv Japanese beat and tortured natives and half castes and killed native chief to compel them to disclose information about Australian forces. (Ex 1788 at p. 13534)

Sec 1, 2(e)

(b) (d) (e)

3, 4(e)

5(e) & (d)

(2) **POW and Internment Camps.**

(a) **Flom Camp and Flora Island.**

No dwellings were provided in the first month and the sick had to stay out in the open air. Sanitary conditions were appalling. Food was insufficient and the health of the prisoners deteriorated. Medical supplies were totally inadequate and during many serious malarial epidemics the lack of quinine invariably caused death. Food was totally inadequate - the Japanese only supplied rice and maize. The supply of milk by the Roman Catholic Mission for the seriously ill patients was forbidden and the purchase of special food for the sick was very much thwarted by the Korean Guards who themselves bought and stole these articles. Of 2,070 POWs (Dutch) 211 died within a year. Discipline was harsh, with corporal punishments which on occasions caused death. POWs who were sick with malaria and dysentery were sent out to the aerodrome to work. Sick POWs returning from their duty, and some beri beri patients, were beaten with a rifle butt. In the seriously ill patients hut, one patient was kicked on the head, because he did not "try at attention." (Ex 1785 at p. 13826)

19. **Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima.**

NIL.
1. Ambon Island Group.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

(a) **July 43.** 5 Australian POW and 19 Ambonese men and women were executed. (Ex. 1824 at p. 14054)

(b) **21 Sept., 43.** When an American P-24 was shot down over KAI Islands the Japs took off all the crew except the navigator who was pinned down on the flight deck. He was dead the next day. Remainder were taken to Ambon where they were confined in two tiny mosquito infested, non-ventilated cells without bedding or blankets. Although some of the crew were suffering broken limbs and ribs they received no medical treatment. Some of the crew were consistently interrogated and beaten. Daily ration consisted of an inadequate quantity of rice and very little water. Some of the crew confined under these conditions for 68 days. (Ex. 1830 at p. 14063)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) *Tan Toey Parrecks.*

Accommodation, discipline and work were as described in the previous period except that POW were becoming physically weaker and less able to do their work. Certain POW had to swim 200-250 yards out to a small ship and float timber ashore. One ex-account of physical condition was drowned. Food had dropped to 10 oz. rice daily with a little fish or meat. Beri beri, tropical ulcers and malnutrition increasing but only most inadequate medical supplies available. POW engaged on unloading ships found that bombs and ammunition were being unloaded from a hospital ship. Mail for prisoners received in Dec., 43 was withheld. (VAN NOOGEN pp. 13945 & 14023)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re (a) - Ship referred to RIO DE JANEIRO MARU called at Ambon but never had Red Cross sign. (Ex. 3061 at pp. 27317-27323)

(b) *Parrockoe Island POW Camp.*

Conditions similar to those previously described except that buildings started to collapse and as a result POW were allowed to use sick party officers to build more suitable accommodation than before and to put in gardens. Malnutrition was increasing but POW were refused permission
1. Ambon Island Group.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

(a) July 43. 5 Australian POW and 19 Ambonese men and women were executed. (Ex. 1824 rt p. 14054)

(b) 21 Sept, 43. When an American P-24 was shot down over KII Islands the Japs took off all the crew except the navigator who was pinned down on the flight deck. He was dead the next day. Remainder were taken to Ambon where they were confined in two tiny mosquito infected, non-ventilated cells without bedding or blankets. Although some of the crew were suffering broken limbs and ribs they received no medical treatment. Some of the crew were consistently interrogated and beaten. Daily ration consisted of an inadequate quantity of rice and very little water. Some of the crew confined under these conditions for 68 days. (Ex. 1830 at r. 14072)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Tan Toey Barracks.

Accommodation, discipline and work were as described in the previous period except that POW were becoming physically weaker and less able to do their work. Certain POW had to swim 200-250 yards out to a small ship and float timber ashore. One on account of physical condition was drowned. Food had dropped to 10 oz. rice daily with a little fish or meat. Beri beri, tropical ulcers and malnutrition increasing but only most inadequate medical supplies available. POW engaged on unloading ships found that bombs and ammunition were being unloaded from a hospital ship. Mail for prisoners received in Dec. 43 was withheld. (V.A.F. Nos. pp. 13945-50 & 14023)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re (c) - Ship referred to RIO DE JANEIRO MARU called at Ambon but never had Red Cross sign. (Ex. 3061 rt pp. 27317-27323)

(b) Harrockoe Island POW Camp.

Conditions similar to those previously described except that buildings started to collapse and as a result POW were allowed to use sick parties to build more suitable accommodation than before end to put in gardens. Malaria was increasing but POW were refused permission...
(b) Paroekoe Island POW Camp. (continued)

to carry out anti-malaria precautions. Clothing and footwear were worn out but only a small and inadequate replacement of clothing was received. Very few of the prisoners had army footwear but they had to work on coral surfaces. POW rose at 6 a.m. and carried on work until dark. Many POW died. 600 very sick returned to Java in Nov. 43. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)

(c) Liang POW Camp.

Sec. 1,2(r)(b)(c)(d) (e), 3,5(e) Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1827 at p. 14059)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 12 August 43. Nicobar - coolie working for Japanese on road maintenance died as a result of being beaten. (Ex. 1622 at p. 13200)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Mil.

3. Borneo.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,3,c(n) & 5(r) (a) 24 July 43. At Sendakan P.P.H.C., an Australian officer over a period of 3 months was frequently flogged with a whip and tortured; medical aid was refused him. His ration was 5 oz. of rice and a small piece of rock salt or a dried fish head a day. This was done to make him disclose information about a wireless set. (Ex. 1660 at p. 13332)

Sec. 1,3,4(n)(f) (b) About Aug. 43. At Sendakan, after being tied up and interrogated for 84 hours, W/O Stipcovich was put in a cage with 4 others for 4 nights and 3 days and received no blankets or mosquito curtains. (Stipcovich p.13350)

Sec. 1 & 12 (c) Oct. 43. At Kendormasin, 5 women were executed. Other civilians were taken away and disappeared. (Ex. 1695 at p. 13522)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(r)(d) (e),3,5(n) (a) Tareken Camp.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13405)

Sec. 1,3,d(r) & 5(n) (b) Bulikiamen Camp.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1661 at p. 13504)
3. Borneo. (continued)

(c) Kuching Camp.

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

Conditions as previously described. In Kuching Gei prisoners awaiting trial were forced to sit at attention from 7 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and were not allowed to talk to one another. The food was insufficient, consisting of 8 oz. of rice and 2 spoonfuls of vegetables daily. The cells were alive with lice and fleas. (Ex. 1669 at pp. 13410, Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446-7)

(d) Kuala Belait Camp.

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

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1665, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

(e) Sandakan Camp.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(c)

Conditions as previously described. From July 1942 to July 1943, about 30 men died from malnutrition diseases and dysentery. (Ex. 1666, 1667, 1668 at pp. 13404-24 and STPPP 101 pp. 13355-7)

4. Burma and Siam.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 4(a)

(a) Sept. 43. 7 British officers and one J/12 brought into Kanburi Camp and beaten into unrecognizable masses, two of them being beaten to death. (Ex. 1570 at p. 13070)

(b) Sept. 43. 30 Kilo Camp - Purunese beaten almost to death and then executed by shooting. (Ex. 1536 at p. 12065)

(c) Sec. 73. "I decided to request of your Excellency, if the Japanese would give a written account of the atrocities of "F" Force and said it would be sent to Penzok in Tokyo. ("M"ile p. 5485)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 3 & 5(a)

Between 30 July 43 and 30 Aug. 43, 300 sick Australian, American and Dutch POW in filthy leaky attap huts. These sick men were continually drenched by the rain. They received only a small quantity of rice as their only ration on the basis that as they couldn't work they were sent to the camp to die. Only medical supplies were those procured by factor. From 2 to 6 died daily. (Ex. 1662 at p. 13057)
Subject.

(h) Kilo Camp.

Sec. 1 & 5(a)

Between July and Dec. 43 some conditions as previously described. 158 deaths took place in a camp strength of 2000-2500. (Ex. 1563 at p. 13058)

(c) Kinsloke No. 1 Jungle Camp.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(c)

Up to 20 July 43 similar conditions to those previously described continued - POW suffered from malaria, dysentery, cholera and malnutrition. There were practically no medical supplies. Of 730 POW 48 died and 400 were evacuated on account of sickness. POW on work parties were beaten by railway engineers. Many suffered from foot rot and had to crawl back to camp at night but were not allowed to stop working. Clothes of POW were in rags and they had no footwear. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

(d) Kinsick Camp.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(c)

20-22nd July 43 - POW worked from day-light to dark to get railway line finished - sick were driven out of hospital by punching and beatings and compelled to work - dysentery and cholera raging - 7 deaths from letter in 3 days - camp was a sea of mud. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

(e) Klun-kla Camp.

Sec. 2(a) (b) & 5(c)

24 July 43 - malaria, beri beri and malnutrition but food improved - had to construct own camp but after some weeks in rain succeeded in doing this - sick men were forced to work - work was of an unnecessarily dangerous nature and 8 POW were killed in a landslide. 1st 1000 men in July but only 98 left in December, majority having had to be evacuated owing to sickness. (Ex. 1565 at p. 13060)

(f) Chungkra Camp.

Sec. 3 & 5(c)

18 May 1943 to Jan. 1944 - Average strength 8000 POW who had been sent down from railways through sickness - 1400 died from injuries received at work, ill-treatment by guards, tropical ulcers, beri beri and pellagra. Medical supplies nil. Pondages - six 2" bandages per month to dress 2000 tropical ulcers. No medical instruments - surgery done with a carving knife and a hacksaw. (Ex. 1566 at p. 13070)

(g) Sungkra Camp. Conditions similar to those previously described prevailed up to 12 Sept. 1943. (Ex. 1569 at p. 13074)
(h) UPPER KORCUTE CAMP.

Sec. 12.

Coolie camp - Oct. 1943 - strengh
2500-2750, sick 1200 daily, deaths
382. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

(i) MIKI BRIDGE BUILDING CAMP.

Sec. 12.

1500-2000 coolies died in 6 months.
(Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

(j) WANYEI HOSPITAL CAMP.

Sec. 12.

Average coolie patients 1500, maximum
3000 in Sept. 1943 - camp grossly over-
crowded, patients had to lie in open.
Patients frequently ill-treated, 600-
700 died in Sept. 1943. 4000 died here
in a year. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

(k) KINSAROK HOSPITAL.

Sec. 12.

Consisted of tents with bare ground as
floor. When it was thought patients
would not recover they were put in
attrop lean-tos without food or water
or medical supplies. Hospital in
charge of 2nd class Jep. private. 2000
deaths in 15 months. Coolie patients.
(Ex. 1575 at p. 13087)

(l) KILO 55.

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

Hospital was an abandoned working camp
and consisted of eight leaky bamboo
attrop huts - no latrine facilities
so they had to be dug in beside huts -
patients suffering from ulcers, dys-
centery, malaria and malnutrition
diseases - drugs, food and medical
equipment grossly inadequate - surgery
had to be performed with knife, 2 pairs
of artery forceps and carpenter's saw.
120 leg amputations had to be performed
in a 6 ft. x 8 ft. bamboo lean-to -
daily beatings administered to patients
by Japs - 330 died out of 1600 in
six months - deaths could have been a-
voided by adequate feeding and drugs -
protests made unavailingly to Jap HQ
at Thanbuyzat - Japs were strong
and healthy. (Contes p.11414-11433)

(m) KILO 50 CAMP.

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

Conditions worse than at Kilo 55 - as
a result of cholera on march from Siam
700 out of 1800 members of H and F
Forces died within 2 or 3 months.
(Contes p.11429). Japs were much
better fed. (Contes p. 11,478)
By Dec. 43 of 800 odd men in William's Force over 200 had died of cholera and other diseases. Grossly inadequate medical supplies. POW had little clothing and were always wet - hours of work were long - 6 a.m. to midnight seven days a week. POW were dying of exhaustion; several were found dead in their huts each morning until Oct. 43. POW were beaten with hedges, rifle butts and hammers to make them work faster. (Williams p. 1373)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - "Witness was told by HIRODA, Chief P.O., Admin. Dept. In July 43 that he had given instructions that treatment of POW be improved on Burma Thailand Ry. which he had just inspected. (Witness HIRODA p. 27430-41)"

5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

(a) Sept. 43. At "Oellic, Palmaheir. one native was beheaded and another hanged to death by the Japanese, both without trial. (Ex. 1315 at p. 13926)

Sec. 1 & 5(a)

(b) 1 Oct. 43. At Fomal, Celebes. a seriously wounded Australian flier was operated on and his leg amputated without anaesthetic; he was then placed on a stretcher in the middle of the road in the rain for the night. He died within a few hours. (Ex. 1807 at p. 13916)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)

(d)(e), 3 & 5(a)

(a) Macassar POW Camp.

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

(b) "Selin" Internment Camp, Menado.

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

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

(c) Military Prison, Menado.

Sec. 1,3,4(a)

& 5(a)

Overcrowded conditions. Sick men not given food for 2 or 3 days. Prisoners died from dysentery, beri beri and starvation. Beatings a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1813 at p. 13922)

(d) Aeromadeii Women's Internment Camp, Menado.

Sec. 1 & 12

Food insufficient, beri beri rampant - 28 of the approximately 340 died of it. The sick were not allowed to go to hospital.
except in the case of 2 women who both died there. Medical supplies very poor. Malaria was prevalent. There were no visits from Red Cross representatives. The water supply was very poor - no running water and water had to be carried in buckets by the women. They also buried the dead after digging the graves and also dug the latrines. Medical supplies insufficient. Severe beatings occurred regularly. When internees were found outside the compound, looking for food, they were whipped or beaten up, and quite often forced to stand in the sun for long hours. (Ex. 1612 at p. 13022)

(e) Kockku Camp, Falmahoras.

Sec. 5(a)
Medical supplies and treatment withheld, even during dysentery epidemics. (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 4(a) & 6
12 Nov. 43. At Yochow, a captured American airman upon refusing to give any information was beaten, given the water treatment, handcuffed and paraded through the village for public ridicule. (Ex. 1902 at p. 14184)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Bridge House, Shanghai.

Sec. 1, 3, 5(a), 8(a) & 12
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

(b) Mukden Prison Camp.

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

(c) Haiphong Road Camp.

Sec. 3, 4(a), 5(a)
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1888 at p. 14153 and Ex. 1893, 1894 at pp. 14165-6)

(d) Camp "C" Yanchow.

Sec. 3 & 5(a)
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

(c) Poontung Internment Camp.

Sec. 3, 5(a)
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1004 at p. 14186 and Ex. 1008 at p. 14189)
Indictment Ref. to Appendix IV

Subject.

(f) Kiang Won Prison Camp.

Sec. 2(e), 3,5(a) & 8(c)

Some conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1097 at p. 14188, Ex. 1099 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1095 at p. 14195)

D"FENCE EVIDENCE - re para. (b) KUDEDEH - Red Cross inspection 11 Nov. 43 hygiene & sanitation good - 15 deaths in 1 year - food & clothing adequate - general conditions satisfactory. (Ex. 3096 & 3136 at p. 27679 & 27707)

7. FORMOSA.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Mil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Kuretsuko POW Camp.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1699 at p. 13258)

(b) Kinkaseki POW Camp.

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

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp. 13249 - 24)

Until April 1944 no medical orderlies were allowed in the mine and the injured men remained in the mine, their broken limbs and wounds unattended, until the work party returned to the camp. (Ex. 1631 at pp 13224)

(c) Shirakawa POW Camp.

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a), 6(b)

On route to this camp in June 1943 prisoners were in open trucks and at every level crossing and station the train slowed down and proceeded among the laughs and tears of the civilian population including schoolchildren. Food inadequate and insufficient. Pestilence a common occurrence - high ranking officers beaten. Sanitation particularly bad and unsanitary - frequent complaints about the sanitation resulting in American and British colonels having to empty latrines with open buckets. Officers compelled to do heavy work. Officers frequently placed in solitary confinement for trivial offenses without trial. (Prie. Flackburn p. 11555-7)


Mil.
Subject.

a. Hainan Island.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 1 & 12
17 July 43. 120 Chinese from coolie camp were beheaded to death without trial. As the Japanese had been unable to find out who was running "dope" in the coolie camp they had picked their victims at random. (Ex. 1625, 1626 at pp. 13203-5)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)
(d)(e),3,4(a)
& 5(a)
Conditions similar to those previously described except that daily ration of rice had dropped to 350 grams. Many men without boots had to work in bare feet. (Ex. 1624,1625 at pp. 13201-3)

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

b. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 1,4(a)
(a) About June 43. at Argyle Camp, an officer POW who had been trying to contact outside agents, was detected and taken to Stanley Prison. He was badly beaten up and in due course shot. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)
Sec. 1,4(e)
(b) 29 May 43: An Indian officer who had opposed the Japanese in trying to undermine the loyalty of Indian troops, was taken to Stanley Gaol where he was treated with great brutality and then beheaded. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)

Sec. 1.
(c) 18 Dec. 43. At Shamshuiro Camp, 2 British officers who tried to effect a wholesale escape, were discovered, tortured, tried and shot. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13161)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)
(d)(e),3,5(a)
& 8(e)
Shamshuiro POW Camp.
Some conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1603 at p. 13179, Ex.1605 at p. 13180 and FARNETT at p. 13137)

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

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 4 & 4(r)

(a) About 23 Dec. 43, at Fukuoka No. 17 Camp, a U.S. Corporal was confined in the guardhouse, on a charge of theft, without food or water for approximately 35 days, at the end of which period he died of starvation. His weight at death was estimated at 55 pounds; his normal weight was about 170 pounds. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197)

Sec. 1, 4(a) & 5(a)

(b) Nov. 43, at K.O. Prison Camp, Osaka, a POW suffering from pneumonia with a temperature of 104° was forced to get out of his bunk and stand at attention, whereupon he was knocked down for not saluting properly. Although it was very cold outside he was then put in the back of a truck and driven to the hospital where he died about 3 hours later. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

Sec. 5(a) & (d)

(c) Winter 43, at T.I. Prison Camp, Osaka, a POW who was ill with influenza was forced to work and died 24 hours later due to exposure. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

Sec. 5(a) & (d)

(d) 31 Dec. 43, at Hakodate No. 1 Camp, a POW who had acute osteomyelitis, required an immediate operation. The Allied medical officer asked that he be taken to a local hospital but the Japanese refused permission. He was also refused the necessary surgical instruments to perform the operation himself, and the POW died 3 days later. (Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1 & 4(e)

Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1933 at p. 14233)

Sec. 1, 2(e) & 6(a)

(b) H.C. Prison Camp, Osaka.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

Sec. 2(e) & (d)

(c) Motokawa POW Camp.

Sec. 2(c) & (d)

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1943 at p. 14247)
Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b) (c) & 5(a)
Some conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1933 at p. 14233)

Sec. 1,4(a) & 5(a)
(b) Nov. 43, At F.O. Prison Camp, Osaka, a POW suffering from pneumonia with a temperature of 104° was forced to get out of his bunk and stand at attention, whereupon he was knocked down for not saluting properly. Although it was very cold outside he was then put in the back of a truck and driven to the hospital where he died about 3 hours later. (Fx. 1936 at p. 14236)

Sec. 1,2(b) & 5(a)
(c) Winter 43, At IT Prison Camp, Osaka, a POW who was ill with influenza was forced to work and died 24 hours later due to exposure. (Fx. 1936 at p. 14236)

Sec. 5(a) & (d)
(d) 31 Dec. 43, At Fukuoka No. 1 Camp, a POW who had acute osteomyelitis, required an immediate operation. The Allied medical officer asked that he be taken to a local hospital but the Japanese refused permission. The POW was also refused the necessary surgical instruments to perform the operation himself, and the POW died 3 days later. (Fx. 1950 at p. 14255)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1 & 4(a)
Some conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1933 at p. 14233)

Sec. 1,2(a)(c) 3,4(a)(c), & 5(a)
(b) H.C. Prison Camp, Osaka.
Conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1936 at p. 14236)

(c) Motoyama POW Camp.

Sec. 2(c) & (d)
Conditions as previously described. (Fx. 1943 at p. 14247)
Subject.

(d) Camp DI, Yokoyama.
Sec. 2(a) & (c)
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1942, at p. 14245 and Ex. 1948
at p. 14253)

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)
(d)(e), 3,
& 5(e)
(c) Unda Gunsho POW Camp, Osaka.
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)

(f) Camp 4, Fukuoka.
Sec. 1,2(b)(e),
3, 4(e) &
5(e)
Conditions as previously described.
Severe beatings continued to be regular
occurrences, and the Japanese
C.O. of the camp made no attempt to
correct the bad conditions. (Ex. 1951
at p. 14257)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a),
5(e)(d),
8(e)
(g) Camp 52, Kawasaki.
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1926 at p. 14223 and Ex. 1952
at p. 14258)

(h) Hakodate No. 1 Camp.
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)(d)
(e), 3, 4(a),
5(e) & (d)
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1920 at p. 14203) Food continued
to be inadequate and medical supplies
practically nil. Clothing woof,
sanitation bad. Prisoners were com-
pelled to sign hundreds of chits for
medicines which had not been issued
and which the Japanese sold or gave
away. (Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)

(i) Kobe Camp No. 3
Sec. 1,2(b)(d)(e),
3, 4(e), 5(e)
& (d)
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1937 at p. 14230) Severe beatings
continued to be a regular occurrence.
One prisoner was beaten across the
face with a rubber-soled boot for
three-quarters of an hour. (Ex. 1931
at p. 14231)

(1) Urko POW Camp
Sec. 1,2(a)(b)(c)
(d)(e), 3, 4(a),
5(e)(d), 8(e)
Conditions as previously described.
In winter the cold was intense and the
blankets supplied were insufficient;
there were a number of cases of pneu-
monia and 5 or 6 Australians died from
it. American Red Cross parcels were
sent to the camp, but most of the con-
tents were stolen by Japanese guards.
Because of the continued shortage of
medical supplies there were a number of
deaths. (Ex. 1944 at p. 14248)
(k) Camp 17, Fukuoka.

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

Beatings and torture a daily occurrence. The sick were forced to do heavy work at the mines. Regardless of efforts to promote sanitation in the prisoners' area, the Japanese guard permitted uncovered latrines and garbage to exist in their own area, making it impossible to control sanitation. During the winter there was no way of heating the barracks or hospital building. One prisoner had to have both feet amputated as a result of torture. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14229)

(l) Kamioka POW Camp.

Sec. 1 & 4(a)

Severe beatings and torture, consisting of burning punk placed on various parts of the body, inflicted on prisoners. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

(m) Naoetsu POW Camp.

Sec. 1, 2(b)(d)(e), 3, 4(e), 5(e) & 8(e)

Food and clothing unsufficient. Frequent beatings. In the winter when snow was sometimes 5 feet deep some prisoners had to work in bare feet, though there were 300 or 400 pairs of Red Cross boots in the camp which the Japanese refused to issue. In about September or October 1943 the camp was visited by the accused Gen. DOHJHARA, Kenji. Conditions at that time were bad, the men had lost weight and were in a pitiable condition, the camp was infested with lice, bugs and other vermin, the latrines were crawling with maggots, and men were dying of malnutrition. DOHJHARA made a routine inspection of camp quarters, and the sick men and officers who were in camp, the camp had been cleaned thoroughly 10 or 15 times before his visit. No change in conditions resulted from his visit. (Chisholm p. 14271-5)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE - re para. (e) above, Comd. Osaka P.O.W. Camp in Sept. 43 instructed that private punishment be not inflicted on POW and that they be given as much food as possible. (Ex. 3117 at p. 27826-7) re para. (m) above - See Witness SUZUKI (p. 27201-27)

12. Java.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

(n) Oct. 1, 1943, Dr. H.E. Boissevein, Mayor of Semarang, was arrested by the Kempei Tai and taken to the 'ail at Diernaten. He denied the charges of having served
as a spy and was beaten with a bamboo, a dog whip and constantly pummeled. After three hours of torture he was placed in a separate cell and endured solitary confinement from 9 Oct. 43 until Jan. 31, 1945. He was tortured and beaten day after day, even whilst in hospital. (Ex. 1747 at p. 13676)

(b) July 43. The torture of members of the underground organization by the Kempeitai at Buitenzorg continued as previously described. (Ex. 1749, 1750 at pp 13682-3)

Sec. 1 & 12

(c) Nov '43. Mrs. van der Wieren was severely tortured at the Kempeitai, Tandjong Proek. She was beaten with a bamboo; prodded on all parts of the body. This torture was continued again and again in an endeavour to make her admit knowledge of some revolvers. She died under the most miserable conditions. (Ex. 1756 at p. 13697)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,3,4(a),5(a)

(a) L.O.G. Camp, Bandoeng.
Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

(b) Camp No. 5, Timbohi.

Sec. 3.

This camp was under the same authori­ties as the Bandoeng Camps and the food was still very poor. Japanese inspected the camp and received complaints but nothing was done to re­lieve the situation. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644)

13. New Britain.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a),5(a)

(c) 9 Oct. 43. At Kerevet a Chinese POW was shot because he was too ill to work. (Ex. 1861 at p. 14118)

Sec. 1,4(a),5(a)

(b) 2 Nov. 43. A Chinese was shot because he was too ill to work at Kerevet Aerodrome. (Ex. 1862 at p. 14119)

Sec. 1 & 12

(c) August 43. At Tobera Airfield, a Japanese hit a native on the head with a plank. The native retaliated and punched the Japanese. The native and four others were tied up and struck on the head with a mallet. All five, including two still alive, were buried. (Ex. 1867, 1868 at pp. 14124-5)
(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Reboul.

Sec. 1,3,4(a) & 5(a)

Conditions were very overcrowded. POW were quartered in a small wood building and they slept on the floor. Food consisted of about a coffee cup three-quarters full of rice and half a cup of soup, three times a day. Beating of prisoners was common for the slightest infraction of the rules and many times for no reason at all. The beatings were often rather severe and Japanese used bamboo clubs, bayonet cases, belts, their fists and ramrods from their rifles. There was no American medical officer at the camp and the Japanese furnished practically no medical attention. There were 64 Allied prisoners at the camp; 40 of these were reported by the Japanese as having been killed by bombing while being transported to another camp. 17 died of starvation, beri beri and dysentery, there were only 6 Allied prisoners alive on liberation.

(Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a) & 12

(e) Oct. 43. At Aitape an Australian POW and two Ambonesse natives were executed by beheading. (Ex. 1848 at p.14098)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

But.

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

In December, American aircraft began to bomb the locality daily. Japanese refused to allow the POW to mark the camp. 'While air raids were on the men were not to work on the airfield. POW officers complained about this, but it was of no use. The Japanese would run for cover, but the POW were not permitted to move. If any O/R or officer fled for cover, they were severely beaten. During an air attack five men were killed and 10 wounded and they were given no treatment or food and were taken to a Jap hospital where several of them were killed by some injection or poison. Food was totally inadequate and 4 biscuits and 5 ounces boiled rice per day was the ration. At this camp 150 men died out of 350. (Ex. 1837 at p. 14080)
15. Singapore and Malaya.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

e) June 43, 4 Chinese who had arrived in good condition at Outram Road Gaol on May 10, 43 and were kept chained down in their cells died as a result of beatings and malnutrition. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

Sec. 1, 3, 4(f), 5(a)

b) 10 July 43, Australian prisoner Allen died of starvation in Outram Road Gaol. For last fortnight before his death he could not move; warders would leave his food in a corner of cell where he could not reach it. His corpse weighed 56 lbs. (Ex. 1513 p. 12914)

Sec. 1 & 12
c) 1 Aug. 43, Mrs. Katigasu taken to Ipoh Police Station on charges of supplying food, medicine and treatment to anti-Japanese. Tortured for 3½ months including water cure, burning with hot irons, beatings, etc. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

Sec. 1 & 12
d) Oct. 43, Chinese middle-aged woman (001 KEF FONG) tortured, burnt and dragged behind a motor bike by Japanese M.P's at Penang. (Ex. 1513, 1539 at pp 12952-54)

Sec. 1 & 12
e) Oct. 43, 56 civil internees taken from Changi Civilian Internment Camp to Japanese Military Police centres at Singapore for interrogation for alleged espionage. There they were caged and tortured over a period of months. Tortures included water, electric torture, burning and flogging. 12 died of sickness on account of appalling treatment and conditions of detention, one was executed and one died from torture and a fall caused in an attempt to commit suicide. (Ex. 1510, 1520, 1531 at pp 12933-45)

Sec. 1 & 12

f) 26 Nov. 43, 7 Eurasians were beheaded at Outram Road Gaol for giving news to people interned in Changi Camp. (Ex. 1511 at p. 12912)

Sec. 1, 4(e)
g) Australian Hatfield executed at Outram Road Gaol for alleged espionage. (Ex. 1511 at p 12912 and Ex. 1513 at p 12914)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.

Sec. 3.

Former conditions of overcrowding and underfeeding continued. (Wilde p. 5359, 5605. Ex. 1521 at pp 12943)

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

(b) Changi POW Camp.

Previously described conditions continued. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)
15. Singapore and Malaya.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

(c) June 43. 4 Chinese who had arrived in good condition at Outram Road Gaol on May 10, 43 and were kept chained down in their cells, died as a result of beatings and malnutrition. (Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

Sec. 1,3,4(f), 5(e)

(b) 10 July 43. Australian prisoner Allen died of starvation at Outram Road Gaol. For last fortnight before his death he could not move; wards would leave his food in a corner of cell where he could not reach it. His corpse weighed 56 lbs. (Ex. 1513 p. 12914)

Sec. 1 & 12

(c) 1 Aug. 43. Mrs. Kethisu taken to Ipoh Police Station on charges of supplying food, medicine and treatment to anti-Japanese. Tortured for 3½ months including water cure, burning with hot irons, beatings, etc. (Ex. 1533 at p. 12961)

Sec. 1 & 12

(d) Oct. 43. Chinese middle-aged women (001 KEE FONG) tortured, burnt and dragged behind a motor bike by Japanese M.P’s at Penang. (Ex. 1531 to p. 12958-60)

Sec. 1 & 12

(e) Oct. 43. 56 civil internees taken from Changi Civilian Internment Camp to Japanese Military Police control at Singapore for interrogation for alleged espionage. There they were caged and tortured over a period of months. Tortures included water, electric torture, burning and flogging. 12 died of sickness on account of appalling treatment and conditions of detention, one was executed and one died from torture and a fall caused in an attempt to commit suicide. (Ex. 1510, 1520, 1521 at pp 12975-45)

Sec. 1 & 12

(f) 26 Nov. 43. 7 Europeans were beheaded at Outram Road Gaol for giving news to people interned in Changi Camp. (Ex. 1511 at p. 12912)

Sec. 1,4(e)

(g) Australian Hatfield executed at Outram Road Gaol for alleged espionage. (Ex. 1511 at p. 12912 and Ex. 1513 at p. 12914)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp.

Sec. 3.

Former conditions of overcrowding and underfeeding continued. (Wide p. 5359, 56495. Ex. 1521 at n. 12945)

(b) Changi POW Camp.

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

Previously described conditions continued. (Ex. 1517 at p. 12930)
A large portion of "F" Force returned from Burma-Thailand Railway in Dec. 1943 suffering from gross attacks of beri beri, malaria, tropical ulcers and gross debility. Average loss of weight 70 to 80 lbs. a man. 80 per cent of men had to be admitted immediately to hospital. On account of lack of beds many of the men had to lie on bare boards or concrete floors. Food and medical supplies inadequate. Men lacked clothing but Japs refused to supply it. (Ex. 1516 at p. 12922)

Prisoners covered with septic scabies and suffering from beri beri and dysentery. Daily ration 8 oz. rice, a little soup and an occasional fishhead. All hopelessly undernourished. Medicine and medical treatment refused. Prisoners went insane and received no treatment but were merely locked in the same cell as sane prisoners. (Ex 1521 at p. 12912)

Dec. 43. 2 American airmen who had come down in the sea near Bougainville were beheaded. (Ex. 1875 at p. 14131)

Many PW and civilians arrested and tortured by Kempei Tai to induce them to confess that they had taken part in a plot to stir up Ambonese. Three confessed under torture and were sent to prison. 80 Ambonese were executed without trial. (Ringer, p.13601)

Prisoners were beaten, tortured so that injuries resulted, the water test applied and exposure of a naked victim to the local population. (Ex. 1774 at p.13811)
(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Men's Civilian Camp - Palembang.

Sec. 3 & 5(a)

Accommodation consisted of bamboo huts, which accommodated 50 to 60 people. No medical supplies were issued. The rice ration was gradually cut down over a period of several months until in the end it was one cup of uncooked rice per person per day. Work consisted of camp duties only at this time. There were about 500 to 600 people in this camp. (Sister Bullwinkel p. 13467)

(b) Kertopati - Kempeil Tai - Palembang.

Sec. 1,3,4(a)(f)

The cells were no larger than 2 x 4 metres and prisoners were packed in one next to the other. Hygienic conditions were extremely bad. Food was inadequate and consisted of white rice and a few slices of cucumber three times a day. Daily each prisoner was beaten with a stick, a horsewhip or a rope. There were several special torture chambers and the lightest treatment was standing in the sun for the whole day. Men so punished received food only in the morning. (Ex. 1777 at p. 13814)

(c) Palembang Camp.

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

Accommodated in schools in slum area - inadequate sanitation - 6 seats to 600 POW - no bedding or mosquito nets - malaria infested area - hospital consisted of attic huts - no medical equipment or drugs - malaria and dysentery prevalent - sick ranged from 25 per cent to 60 per cent - food inadequate, 500-700 grams of rice - all prisoners including officers had to work - non-workers and sick on half rations - POW engaged on military projects such as construction of airstrips and anti-aircraft battery and searchlight sites - heavy manual labour 7 hours a day in tropical sun - half day holiday per week but it had to be utilized for digging graves etc. - sick had to work to fill quota - POW beaten to make them work harder - complaints by officers about treatment of men resulted in their being beaten - POW beaten into unconsciousness - punishment administered without trial and consisted of beatings, torture and confinement in small cages - mass punishment for individual offences. (Ringer p.13557-13586)

(d) Padang Camp & Medan Camp.

Except for accommodation conditions similar to Palembang. (Ringer p.13557-13586)
18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 12
Portuguese civilians interned received insufficient food resulting in many deaths. No medical supplies. (Ex. 1789 at p. 1383)

(b) Milli Geol.

Sec. 4(a)
Prisoners beaten and tortured during interrogation. (Ex. 1795 at p. 1384)


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a)
(a) 7 Oct, 43, Wake Island - 96 POW executed by machine gun fire on orders of Admiral SAKIBARA because Japanese feared that American forces would invade island. (Stewart p.1402-31, Ex. 2036A,B,C at pp. 14973)

Sec. 1,4(a)
(b) 13 Oct, 43, Wake Island - Sole remaining POW executed personally by Admiral SAKIBARA. (Stewart p.1493C, Ex. 2036A,B,C at pp. 14973)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Mil.
DIVISION 5 - 1ST. JANUARY 44 TO 30 JUNE 44.

SUBJECT

1. AMBON ISLAND GROUP.

(a) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(b) POW and Internment Camps.

See 1, 2(a)(b) & (e), 3, 4(a) & 5(a)

(c) Tantocy Barracks: Conditions similar to those last previously described except that during this period rice ration fell to 8 ozs. a day. (van Nooten 13/5-7)

See 1, 2(a)(b) & (c)(e) 3 & 5(a)

(b) Farook POW Camp: Conditions as previously described except that in May 1944 Japs. permitted POWs to construct effective sanitary latrines. By this time 300 POW had died. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)

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

(c) Liang POW Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1827 at p. 14059)

2. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Nil.

3. BORNEO.

(a) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

See 1 & 12

(a) 11 FEB. 1944: In retaliation against the Japanese, 58 male Suluks from Mantanani (near Jesselton) were arrested and killed by torture or starvation in Jesselton Prison. (Ex. 1659, 1660, 1661 at pp. 13322-37)

(b) 15 FEB. 1944: At Mantanani, the Japanese machine-gunned the Suluks, including women, and subsequently killed the wounded. Following this 25 women and 4 children were massacred. The Japanese then burned the village and destroyed the boats. (Ex. 1659, 1660, 1661 at pp. 13322-37)

(c) March, 1944: 8 or 9 Suluks, two of whom were men, the remainder women and children, the youngest a baby-in-arms were captured on the mainland near Jesselton, kept in prison for 6 weeks and then executed. Only 125 of 430 Sulus lived, as a result of the various killings. (Ex. 1659 at p. 13322)

(d) Feb. or March 1944: All males over 12 years of age, numbering 37, on the island of Dinawan were arrested and taken to Jesselton Prison. None of these 37 survived. The women and children were removed to another island where 30 percent of them died as a result of the conditions. Of an original population of 120 only 54 remained, all of them women and children. (Ex. 1663, 1664 at pp 13340-1)
Subject

Sec 1 & 12 (e) About March 1944: All males who could be found on the island of Sulug, were arrested, taken to Jesselton, and all 29 perished. About 40 women and children were removed to North Borneo where 25 died from hunger and disease during forced labour. Only 59 survived out of the original population of 114 on the island. (Ex. 1659 at p. 13322)

Sec 1 & 12 (f) About March 1944: On the 2 islands of Udor all male adults were arrested and put to death. 45 women and children were removed to North Borneo where 11 died. Only 35 out of an original population of 64 on the islands, survived, including only 2 adult males. (Ex. 1659 at p. 13322)

Sec 1 & 12 (g) Jan or Feb. 1944: About 170 Chinese and other prisoners were taken from Jesselton Gaol, and executed. (Ex. 1660 at p. 13332)

Sec 1 & 12 (h) Early 1944: At Kota Belud Gaol, 8 Buddhens - 2 men, 5 women and 1 child, were beaten over a period of about 4 weeks and then shot by machine-gun. (Ex. 1662 at p. 13338)

Sec 1,4(a)(d) (i) Feb 1944: At Tareken 4 Dutch men who attempted to escape, were recaptured and about 10 days later beheaded. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)

Sec 1 & 12 (j) June 1944: At Pandjemasin, Martinus Frehim was arrested because of suspected anti-Japanese feelings. Before and during interrogation he was brutally tortured in various ways. (Ex. 1695 at p. 13512)

Sec 1 & 12 (k) June 1944: At Fontienak, some 1340 Chinese, Indonesian and Dutch people who had been arrested in October 1943 and January 1944 for conspiracy against the Japanese, were murdered, only 63 having been given a court martial. (Ex. 1696, 1697 at pp. 13514-20)

Sec 1 & 12 (l) June 1944: At Kota Partu, 7 Malay citizens, accused of murder but not tried, were bayoneted to death. (Ex. 1700 at p. 13529)

(2) POW and Internment Corps.

Sec 1,2(a)(d) (a) Tareken Camp: Conditions as previously described. Conditions under which the men worked caused the death rate to rise during May, June and July. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495)
(b) Palikaran Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1661 at p. 13504)

(c) Kuchina Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13446-8; At Kuching Gaol conditions continued as before. No Defending Officer was allowed at trials, and no charge was made before trial and sentence. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)

(d) Sandakan Camp: Conditions as previously described. Rations were reduced to 5 oz of weevily rice and a small quantity of tapioca daily in early 1944. Tropical ulcers, beri beri and dysentery became prevalent. (Stipewich 13355-7 and Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

(e) Kuala Priât: Conditions continued as before. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3)

(f) Jesselton Gaol: Numerous beatings, tortures and hangings of Suluks took place. In May and June, 1944, there were 258 men and women in the gaol, all of whom died from beatings, disease, dehydration and shooting. Chinese and other local people received the same treatment as meted out to the Suluks. None of the Chinese had been given a trial or been allowed to defend themselves. No medical treatment was made available. Many died each day as a result of floggings and torture. The only food received was sago. (Ex. 1659, 1660, at pp. 13322-32 and Ex. 1665 at p. 13342)

(4) Burma and Sirm

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 12

(a) Feb 44: Chewmona Coolie Camp: A number of sick coolies were inoculated by Japanese and died within a few minutes. In dysentery hut coolies were given brown sugar mixed with deadly poison and died the next day. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13083)

Sec 12

(b) June 44: Sirm Bair - Japs arrested 6 Kachins and executed them without trial as the Japs alleged that they were purchasing food for allied troops. (Ex. 1549 at p. 12977)

Sec 1, a (e)

(c) June 44: Henin - Three allied parachutists who had been captured by Japanese were executed without trial. Another who had been badly wounded was given no medical treatment and died. (Ex. 1554 at p. 12986)
Subject.

Indictment Ref. to App "P":

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) & 5(a)

(b) Palikaran Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1661 at p. 13504)

Sec 1, 2(a)(b)
(d) & (e)

3, 4(a)(c)
(e) & 5(a)

(c) Kuching Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1673, 1674 at pp. 13445-8; at Kuching Gaol conditions continued as before. No Defending Officer was allowed at trials, and no charge was made before trial and sentence. (Ex. 1667 at p. 13410)

Sec 1, 2(d) 3,
5(a) & (d)

(e) Kuala Pakit: Conditions continued as before. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13317-3)

Sec 1 & 12

(f) Jesselton Gaol: Numerous beatings and floggings of Suluks took place. In May and June, 1944, there were 258 men and women in the gaol, all of whom died from beatings, disease, dehydration and shooting. Chinese and other local people received the same treatment as meted out to the Suluks. None of the Chinese had been given a trial or been allowed to defend themselves. No medical treatment was made available. Many died each day as a result of beatings and torture. The only food received was sago. (Ex. 1659, 1660, at pp. 13322-32 and Ex. 1665 at p. 13342)

(4) Burma and Siam

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 12

(a) Feb 44: Chayrong Coolie Camp: A number of sick coolies were inoculated by Japanese and died within a few minutes. In dysentery hut coolies were given brown sugar mixed with deadly poison and died the next day. (Ex. 1574 at p. 13203)

Sec 12

(b) June 44: Sun Pak - Japs arrested 6 Kachins and executed them without trial as the Japs alleged that they were purchasing food for allied troops. (Ex. 1549 at p. 12077)

Sec 1, a (e)

(c) June 44: Upin - Three allied parachutists who had been captured by Japanese were executed w/out trial. Another who had been badly wounded was given no medical treatment and died. (Ex. 1554 at p. 12086)
Indictment Ref. to App "D"

Subject.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 3

(a) Savoy Camp: Internees male and female were battered and starved. (Ex. 1555 at p. 12001 and Ex. 1557, 1558 at p. 12003-4)

Sec 1, 2(e), (b)

(b) Tamarkan Camp: Sited within 150 yards of 2 bridges and within 200 yards of an Ack Ack battery. POWs were not marked as such in site of repeated roasts - bombs and ack ack shrapnel frequently fell in the camp resulting in numerous prisoners being killed and injured. On one occasion 18 POWs were thus killed. POWs were beaten and ill treated. Sick compelled to work on railway maintenance. (Lloyd 13037, Ex.1572 at p. 13081 and Ex. 13098 at p. 13098)

Sec 1, 2(b), (c)

(c) 105 Kilo Camp: Part of Williams Force retained until May 44 to maintain railway and provide fuel. Conditions similar to those in other camps of Williams Force (Ex. 1576 at p. 13081). Kilo Camp but food was worse - rice and paddy rations. (Williams 13011)

Sec 1, 3, 5(a)

(d) Nakomaton: The residual serious sickness from Burma-Siam Railway other than F and H Force were hospitalised here from Jan 44 onwards. By March - ten medical orderlies and 3 POW doctors for 1000 patients - hospital consisted of bamboo huts with wooden floors - food ration was cut to 1/2 to 1/3rd. of that given a healthy POW - no beds, bedding or other hospital appurtenances until May 44 when a small quantity was received - no drugs were supplied - transference of blood and secretions from convalescent prisoners to sick prisoners had to take place of drugs - patients medical orderlies and doctors were beaten. (Coates 11434 - 11440)

5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12

(a) January 1944: At Peri-Pare Internment camp, South West Celebes, an R. C. Friest was thrashed almost to death by the Japanese who considered his action of trampling down the ground around plants with bare feet, an insult to the Japanese Army. (Ex 1811 at p. 13021)
Sec 1 & 12
(b) March 1944: At Lolobato, Halmahera
a native was beheaded without trial
because he tried to save a young
female relative from the Japanese.
(Ex. 1814 at p. 13926)

(2.) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Macassar POW Camp: Same conditions
as previously described. (Ex 1804,
1805 at pp. 13866-7)

Sec 1, 3, 4 (a)
(b), 5(a)(d)
and 12

(b) Teiling Internment Camp, Menado: Same
conditions as previously described
in February 1944 dysentery broke
out and 10 men died but no medicines
were supplied by the Japs. 12 men
only were allowed into the hospital,
where most of them died. (Ex. 1810
at p. 13520)

Sec 1, 2, 4(a)
& 5 (a)

(c) Military Prison, Menado: Same
conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1813 at p. 13923)

Sec 5 (a)

(d) Kochino Camp, Halmahera: Same condi­
tions as previously described.
(Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

Sec 1 & 12

(e) Pare-Pare Internment Camp, S.W. Celebes
Severe maltration of the internes was
a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1911 at
p. 13921)

Sec 1 & 12

(f) Atemadei Woman's Internment Camp,
Menado: Same conditions as pre­
viously described. (Ex. 1812 at p.
13922)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Wil

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 3, 4(a)
5(a) 8(a)
and 12.

(a) Bridg House, Shanghai: Same con­
ditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

Sec 2(a) 3, 5(a)
8(d) & (c)

(b) Mukden Prison Camp: Same conditions
as previously described. (Ex. 1905,
1906 at pp 14172-4 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 internes were
destroyed by the Japanese. (Ex. 1803,
1894 at pp 14165-6 and Ex. 1888 at
p. 14158)
Indictment Ref. to Ann. "D"

Subject

Sec 3, 5(a)

(d) Camp "C" Yanan: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

Sec 3, 5(a)

(e) Peotun Internment Camp: Conditions as described previously. During 1944 the food ration was cut by 35 percent. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at p. 14176 and Ex. 1908 at p. 14180)

Sec. 2(a) 3, 5(a) 8(e)

(f) Kiang'an Prison Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1907 at p. 14188, Ex. 1909 at p. 14190 and Ex. 1915 at p. 14195)

Sec 1, 4(a) (b)

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

7. Formosa.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

MI.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1, 2(b) (d)

(a) Korenko POW Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)

& (e), 3, 4(a) 5(a)

& (d) 6(c)

Sec 1, 2(a) (b)

(b) Kinkascki POW Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1629, 1631 at pp 13210-24)

(d) & (e)

3, 4 (a) 5(e)

Sec 1, 2(b) (d)

(c) Shirikawa POW Camp: Conditions as previously described. As a result of the heavy work one Brig. General who had complained of feeling sick but was forced to continue working, died in May 1944. In June 1944 a Red Cross representative visited the camp. Officers selected by the Japanese were permitted to speak to him, but were told not to mention working conditions. One however, did inform the representative that prisoners were compelled to work beyond their strength. From then on discipline became even more severe, and food ration reduced even more. At this time the prisoners were already alarmingly thin and in poor health. Not long after this visit, a new rule was introduced, that POW not allowed to get under their mosquito nets until 9 pm - this
resulted in an increased malaria rate. The prisoners were informed that the Geneva Convention would only apply to POW when expeditious. The camp was visited on several occasions by Col. SUZAWA - the colonel in charge of administration. On two occasions representatives from the camp were permitted to put troubles to him, but no alleviation of any conditions followed. Several Japanese generals visited the camp, but they spoke only to the Japanese. (Brig. Blackburn at pp. 115-3-60)


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

9. Hainan Island

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and other camps.

Sec 1 & 12 (a) POW camp - as previously described except that rice ration had again decreased. (Ex. 1624, 1625 at pp 132-7-3

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

10. Hong Kong

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Sharshiro POW Camp.

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

Sec 1 & 12 Some conditions as previously described. (Parrett - 13137 and Ex. 1603 at p. 13177 and p 1656 at p. 13181)
**Indictment Ref. to App. "P"**

83. **Subject:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 3 &amp; 5 (a)</th>
<th>(b) Argyle Street POW Camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1606 at p. 13181)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(b)</th>
<th>(c) Bowen Road Military Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c) &amp; 5 (r)</td>
<td>Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1608 at p. 13184)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Japan**

(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 1, 4(a)</th>
<th>(a) 31 May 1944: At Fukuoka No. 17 Camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A U.S. prisoner was brutally bayoneted for &quot;the theft of food.&quot; (Ex. 1917, 1918 at pp. 1417-21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 1, 2(b)(e)</th>
<th>(b) June 1944: At H.C. Prison Camp, Osaka, a POW who was suffering from beri beri and was forced to continue working collapsed at work and died a few hours later. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3, 5(a)</td>
<td>(c) June 1944: At H.C. Prison Camp, Osaka, a POW who was suffering from beri beri, jaundice, skin ulcers, dysentery and pains in the stomach, and was forced to continue working for about six weeks. Finally died on the way to hospital. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) **POW and Internment Camps.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 1, 2(e)(c), 3, 4(a)(c) &amp; 5(a)</th>
<th>(a) H.C. Prison Camp, Osaka: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 2(a) &amp; (e)</th>
<th>(b) Camp E1, Yokohama: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246 and Ex. 1948 at p. 14253)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 1, 2(e)(b)(d)</th>
<th>(c) Hime-dono Bunsho POW Camp, Osaka: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(e) 3 &amp; 5 (r)</td>
<td>(d) Camp 4, Fukuoka: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sec 1, 2(b)(e) 3, 4(a) & 5 (r) | (e) Camp 5D, Kawasaki: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1952 at p. 14258) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec 1, 3, 4(r)(c)</th>
<th>(f) Hakodate No. 1 Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203 and Ex. 1950 at p. 14255)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Indictment Ref.
to Ann "D".

Subject.

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

(g) Camp No. 3, Yobe.
Severe beatings continued as previously. One POW had his jaw broken in two places as the result of a beating. He was refused medical treatment and was forced to continue working. (Ex. 1931 at p. 14231, Ex. 1037 at p. 14239)

(h) Camp No. 17 Fukuoka.
Some conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1029 at p. 14229)

(i) Kamioka POW Camp.
Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

(j) Camp 4, Noetsu.
Same conditions as previously described. (Chisholm at pp 14271-5)

12. Java.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12
(a) The torture of Dr. F.E. Roisman, Mayor of Semarang, by the Yemonita at Djocmaten and, continued as previously described. (Ex. 1747 at p. 13676)

Sec 1 & 12
(b) March: Between July, 1943, and March, 1944, approximately 203 persons were executed in Java without trial, on suspicion of anti-Japanese activities. This was done on order of C.O.C. Sumatra. (Ex. 1760 at p. 13701)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1 & 12
(a) No. 5 Timahah Camp.
On March 1st, the Imperial Japanese Army took over the civilian camps. The food situation gradually improved a little, but wasn't sufficient to live on. At times additional foodstuffs were procured from the sale of valuables. Medical supplies received from the Japanese always remained insufficient. Working parties were supplied each day to work on farms. Corporal punishments were inflicted for trivial or no offences. (Ex. 1726 at p. 13664)

(b) Camp Moentilan, Central Java.
At this camp there were cases of rape and forced prostitution arranged by Yemonita officials. (Ex. 1725 at p. 13652)
13. New Britain

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4 (a) (a) May 14: An Indian POW was so brutally beaten that his leg was broken. He was then executed by hanging. No trial for any offence. (Ex. 1869 at p. 14126)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4(a) (b) (a) April: En route from Wewak to Hollandia, and Indian POW complained that he was too weak to carry his load and asked that it be lightened. He was bound hand and foot carried into 4 feet of water and drowned. (Ex. 1838 at p. 14089)

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

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

Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) (d) May: At But 30 POW patients were to be sent to the 3rd Army hospital. 38 of these were killed by bayonetting or shooting. Two escaped. On the 10th of May 35 more were ordered to be sent to the hospital. 34 were killed by bayonetting and buried in a trench. One escaped. The others escaped from camp but the Japanese found rest of them and they were killed. (Ex. 1837 at pp 14090-7)

15. Singapore and Malaya.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1 & 12. (a) Early 1944: At Penang Gaol three Chinese were given the water torture and died as a result. (Ex. 1931 at p. 12098)

Sec 1 & 12 (b) 22 March 1944: Accused DCIIIRA took over command of 7th Army. (Ex. 104 at p. 699)
(c) March or Apr. 1944: At Outram Road
Gdi a Greek priest was kicked to death
by one of the guards. (Ex. 1521 at p.
12912)

(d) 26 May 1941: Some of the 56 civil
internes raken from Changi Civilian
Camp in October, 1943, were still under-
gOing torture at old YMCA Building,
Singapore. (Ex. 1519 at p. 12935)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Changi Civilian Internment Camp: In
May, 1942, the aerodrome upon which
Changi POW Camp parties had been work-
ing since 1942 was completed. The
3000-4000 civil internes were then
moved from Changi Civilian Internent
Camp (Changi Prison) to Simp Road
Camp and 5000 troons from Changi POW
Camp and Roberts Barracks moved in.
The area was greatly over-crowded and
accommodation was inadequate. Nine
out of every 10 men were without boots
and had to wear wooden clogs which had
been made in the camp. (Ex. 1516 at p.
12930) 220 patients from Roberts
Barracks were housed in leaky huts
made of jungle material. Men had to
lie on platforms without bedding or
blankets, a span of 6 feet by 3 feet
being available for the purposes for
each man. Medical supplies and dress-
ing were almost exhausted and the
Japs refused to supply any more.
(Ex. 1516 at p. 12929)

(b) Changi POW Camp: Food was still in-
sufficient and men had by this time
lost one third of their weight. In
May 1944 just before camp was closed
approximately 300 men were in a nine-
shift nilnutrition ward. (Ex. 1517 at p.
12930)

(c) Roberts Barracks: Early in 1944
further parties had returned to Roberts
Barracks from Burma-Thailand Railway.
They were in the same condition as
those previously described. All per-
sonal shifted to Kranji or Changi
Prison in May 1944. (Ex 1516 at p.
12929)

(d) Outram Road Camp: For all except the
sick food and treatment improved for the
first six weeks, then they reverted to
former rations, a oz of rice, soup and
three-quarters of a pint of water daily
and to former ill-treatment. (Ex. 1511
at p. 12912) 25 percent to 33 percent
of inmates were sick, they received no
medical treatment but were occasionally
16. Solomon Islands

Nil.

17. Sumatra

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Henis Civilian Camp - Palembang (Used for the internment of women): Same as previously described. In April, 1944, there was a change in the administration in the camp and the army took over from the civilian administration. All the POWs were forced to till the land to plant potatoes. Everyone had to go out on these working parties, but the sick were allowed to work shorter hours. There was no water in the camp other than that obtained from four wells, which were dry during the dry season. All the water for the camp and gardens had to be carried about a quarter of a mile down the road. Sanitary conditions were very bad and completely inadequate. There were many instances of face slapping and people being stood in the sun for hours. One woman had several teeth knocked out. The cause of deaths in this camp was mainly dysentery and malnutrition. (Sister Bullwinkel 7, 13469)

(b) Palembang City Camp: Conditions similar to those previously described until April 44 when POW were shifted to Palembang Jungle Camp Group. (Ringer 13962)

(c) Palembang Jungle Camp Group: Accommodation leaky attap huts, overcrowded and vermin infested. Sanitation flood trench latrines - no bedding or mosquito nets, although area infested with malarial mosquitoes - attap huts for hospitals - no medical equipment or supplies - Japs refused to allow patients to be admitted to their own hospitals - malaria, dysentery and tropical ulcers prevalent - only rags and paper available for dressing ulcers although Japs had plenty of medical supplies, and equipment - rations from 300-500 grammes rice until May 44 and then dropped to 400 grammes for heavy workers, 250 grammes for light workers.
Indictment Ref.
to Jan., "D"

Subjekt.

and 150 grammes for sick. Sick ranged from 25 percent to 60 percent of camp – all POWs, including officers, had to work for 7 hours daily in tropical sun - engaged on military projects - sick compelled to work to fill up quotas - POW beaten at work. General SITO visited camp in April 44 but did not give POWs the opportunity to complain. (Ringer 13562-13582)

(d) Pakan Baru – Central Sumatra

Approximately 2,000 Dutch and British POWs were confined in this camp. Surroundings were filthy; accommodation and heavy labour started immediately. Little and poor food was provided. Labour consisted of building a railway, under the guard of Japanese soldiers from the Burma railway gang, with the same heavy driving conditions. Dysentery was unavoidable because the men had been lodged in an overcrowded jail at Padang in bad sanitary conditions, together with native coolies. No medicines were supplied and no dressings, although large stores were available. The number of sick POW rose and the least sick had to work in the garden. 170 shipwrecked POWs arrived in a bad condition and many died because of bad care. The death rate was 90 and more per month but forced labour was still increased. The Commander showed no interest and there were several instances of brutality and cruelty. Repeated appeals were made for improved conditions, but they were unavailing. (Ex. 1769 at p. 13584)

18. Timor und Logar, Sunda Islands

(1) Prisinal Aircrafts and Incidents

Mil.

(2) POW and Intersment Camps

Sec 1 & 12

(a) Secrity: 30 Europeans interned in prison and 55 women and children interned in a 5 poor house. All Europeans in prison punished from time to time by Japanese soldiers and other Japanese internes confiscated by Japs. (Ex. 1786 at p. 13934)

19. Wake Island, Kurelein and Chichi Jima

Mil.
DIVISION 6.  2 JULY 1944 TO 31 DECEMBER 1944.

Indictment Ref. to Appendix "A" Subiect.


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

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

(b) August 44. 3 airmen were beheaded without trial at Galalla POW Camp. (Ex. 1831 at p. 14069)

Sec. 2(a) & (b) (c) Nov. 44. POW engaged in delousing nine were compelled to use metal hammer. Mine exploded killing 3 POW. (Van Nooten, v. 13965)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Tan Toey Barracks,

Conditions differed from those previously described to the following extent: This POW Camp being still unmarked and having Jap gun sites therein was again bombed and destroyed, 3 Australians being killed and others injured. Sick POW had to rebuild camp from scraps resulting in reduced accommodation and greater overcrowding. Food reduced to 8 oz. of rice, in November no rice only 9 oz. tapioca flour, in December 7 1/3 oz. tapioca flour and 1 1/3 oz. rice (Van Nooten v. 13945). Men were in an indescribably low condition, many having lost 50% of their weight. Many men died of starvation but POW doctors not allowed to show this on medical certificate (Van Nooten v. 13961-3). Sick were beaten out to work in spite of fact that they could only hobble along on crutches (Van Nooten v. 13968). Work became more arduous and POW were compelled to carry huge loads over a mile of jungle country. 60% of men engaged on this work died. (Van Nooten v. 13968, Ex. 1823 at p. 14054)

(b) Harochoe Island POW Camp.

Conditions as previously described. Camp evacuated in August 1944 by which time 386 had died of malnutrition, disease and ill-treatment. (Ex. 1825 at p. 14056)
Indictment Ref. to Appendix 1D

90.

Subject.

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

(c) Living POW Camp. Conditions as previously described. Major ANHII, Commander of all POW Camps on Arbon Island personally took part in beating prisoners. (Ex. 1827 at p. 14059)

(d) Lahat POW Camp. Accommodation provided for POW arriving in August 1944 consisted of huts some of which contained rotting corpses of previous occupants. Remainder of camp already overcrowded, 4000 POW having 12 sq. ft. per man. Daily ration 150 grams of rice. No medical supplies issued. High sickness and death rate among POW. Officers and men made to work principally on loading ships and constructing trenches for Japs. POW beaten. (Ex. 1826 at p. 14057)

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(1) Principal Atrrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

(a) Oct. 44. Indian beaten and tortured for 16 days in an endeavour to make him confess to a charge of receiving signal lamps. (Ex. 1615 at p. 13199)

(2) POW and Internment Camps. Nil.

3. Borneo.

(1) Principal Atrrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b)

(a) Aug. to Dec. 44. At Sandakan Pte. Botterill spent two periods of 12 and 20 days respectively in the "cage". Given no food at all for the first 7 days of each period; received a drink of water only every third day. The remainder of the time he received half the ordinary ration. He was beaten many times, deprived of clothes except for a "G"-string, and was provided with no blankets. On the second occasion there were 17 others in the cage with him and there was no room to lie down. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b)

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

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

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2,3,4(a) & 5(a)
(a) Tarakan Camp.
Conditions continued as previously described. Prisioners exposed to Allied air attacks which began in November 1944. After the first air attack treatment of prisoners, particularly of Europeans, became worse. (Ex. 1686 at p. 13495.)

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

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

Sec. 1,2,3,4(a) & 5(a)
(d) Kuala Belait Camp.
Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1655, 1656 at pp. 13312-3).

Sec. 1,2,3,4(a) & 5(a)
(e) Sandakan Camp.
Conditions continued to be bad and by the end of 1944 rations had been greatly reduced to 4 oz. of rice plus a small quantity of tapioca, sweet potatoes, and occasionally greens. From the end of 1944 men died at the rate of 7 per day from ulcers, beri beri and dysentery. A total of 400 had died by Feb. 1945. (Ex. 1668 at p. 13420)

4. Burma and Siam.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 12
Aug. 44. Burmese beaten and killed by Japanese at Naungkko for denying knowledge of British troops in area. (Ex. 1548 at p. 12978)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,3 & 5(a)
(a) Tawoy Internment Camp.
Internes beaten - food was bad - internees ate dogs, rats and snakes - 00 percent suffered from beri beri, pellagra and other forms of malnutrition. (Ex. 1555, 1557, 1558 at pp. 12991-4)
Subject.

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

(b) Tamarakan Camp.

Subject. (b) Tamarakan Camp.

POW suffering from fever, dysentery and malnutrition - deaths at rate of 2 per day during one month - sick were compelled to work on railway maintenance. POW were kicked and beaten at work - drugs not supplied to cure sick.

(Lloyd v. 13032-8 and Ex. 1563 at p. 13058 and Ex. 1572 at p. 13081)

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

(c) Nakomaton.

Subject. (c) Nakomaton.

Slight improvement from July 44 when a large Red Cross consignment arrived including hospital equipment and drugs, otherwise conditions same as previously described. Sept. 44 an unmarked POW Camp on railway at Moromaduk 17 miles away, was bombed and 100 POW were killed and over 100 wounded. Japs refused to allow medical personnel from Nakomaton to go to assistance. In Dec. 44 POW were mass punished by being made to parade for 36 hours on account of escape of one out of 7000 - patients were laid out in the open for the whole night. (Coates v. 114401)

5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1,4(a)(b)

(a) Sept. 44. At Tomohon, near Manado, two American airmen were executed without trial or court martial.

(Ex. 1798 at p. 13846)

Sec. 1 & 12

(b) Sept. 44. At Soegi, Morotai, 3 natives were beheaded without trial. A fourth native whom the Japs attempted to execute at the same time, lived and escaped.

(Ex. 1816 at p. 13927)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b)

(c) Oct. 44. At Toli-Toli, South "East Celebes, 8 American POW airmen were beheaded.

(Ex. 1799 at p. 13852)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b)

(d) Nov. 44. At Kendari, South East Celebes, 9 American POW airmen were executed by order of Admiral OSUGI.

(Ex. 1800 at p. 13852)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1,2(a)(b)

(a) Macassar POW Camp.

Conditions as previously described.

(Ex. 1304, 1305 at p. 13866-7)

Sec. 1,3,4(a)(b), 5(a)(d)&12

(b) Peling Internment Camp.

Same conditions as previously described. Work was heavy and food insufficient. Many of the men became sick and died from starvation, malaria, etc. - they received no treatment. The Japanese doctor gave the internees no medicines or treatment, and the only times he came through the camp it was
Sec. 1, 3, 4(a) & 5(a)

(c) Military Prison, Manado.
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1813 at p. 13923)

(d) Parc-Parc Internment Camp, S.W. Celebes.
Same conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1813 at p. 13923)

Sec. 1 & 12

(e) Bodin Camp, S.W. Celebes.
The internees lived in cowsheds and pigsties. Sanitary conditions were extremely bad. In November 1944 a dysentery epidemic broke out and of the 600 internees, 400 were suffering from dysentery and 25 died from it. Food was insufficient - no meat, and vegetables had to be smuggled in. (Ex. 1811 at p. 13921)

(f) Tilley POW Camp, Halmaheras.
Medical attention and medical treatment withheld. (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

Sec. 3, 5(a)(d)

(g) Terragon POW Camp, Halmaheras.
Food was insufficient. About two-thirds of the POW had no footwear and had to work barefoot; as a result they contracted sores which spread quickly and often resulted in permanent disability and some deaths. Many contracted beriberi and suffered from general debility - some died from it. No Indian was permitted to go to hospital however sick he was. (Ex. 1806 at p. 13875)

(h) Muna in Civil Gaol.
15 internees were put in this cell on 10 S. 64; they received no water or food for 3 days, and thereafter only a little food. Some died from dysentery and lack of food. There was no medical attention. On 24 Oct. 44 all but the very sick were moved out. Most of the 16 sick internees left in the gaol died. (Ex. 1810 at p. 13920)

6. China other than Hong Kong.

(1) General Atrocities and Incidents.
Sec. 1, 4(a)(b)
At Hedin, 3 captured airmen were marched through the streets with tarred pants tied behind their backs, severely beaten, and then covered with gasoline and burned to death. (Ex. 1791 at p. 14162)
Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"

Subject:

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) Bridge House, Shanghai. Conditions as previously described continued to exist. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165 and Ex. 1900, 1901 at np 14178-9)

(b) Mukden Prison Camp. Conditions as previously described. The camp was still not marked as a POW camp, and on 7 December 1944 in a B-29 raid, 19 POW were killed and 30 seriously injured. (Ex. 1905, 1906 at np 14187-8 and Ex. 1910, 1912 at np 14192-3)

(c) Haihung Road Camp. Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

(d) Camp "C", Yangchow. Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165)

(e) Poontung Internment Camp. Conditions as previously described. During this winter no heat at all supplied, though temperature was as low as 20 degrees F. Food ration continued to decrease until below standard necessary to maintain health. Prisoners received no breakfast and the other meals were inadequate. (Ex. 1893 at p. 14165, Ex. 1904 at np 14186 and Ex. 1908 at np 14189)

(f) Kiang Wan Prison Camp. Conditions as previously described. Americans received smaller ration than other prisoners. POW suffered from bad skin infections. No medical attention. No clothing issued. Sanitary facilities very bad. (Ex. 1900 at np 14178, Ex. 1907 at np 14188, Ex. 1909 at np 14190 and Ex. 1915 at np 14195)

(g) Ward Road Gaol. In October 44 an American POW escaped, was recaptured and sentenced to life imprisonment. (Ex. 1908 at np 14189)

(h) Chungcheateh Camp, Manchuria. Accommodation overcrowded and dirty. Beatings occurred. However, conditions were not as bad as in other camps. (Brig. Blackburn np 11599)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE re para. (b) MUKDEN - Red Cross Inspection 6 Dec. 44 hygiene satisfactory - air raid precautions taken - same quantity of rations to POW as to Guard - medical treatment and equipment satisfactory - recreation facilities available. (Ex. 3136 at p. 27717)
7. Formosa.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b) (d), 3, 4(a), 5(a)(d), 6(d)
(a) Karenko POW Camp.
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1629 at p. 13208)

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b) (d)
(b) Kinkazaki POW Camp.
Conditions as previously described.
(Ex. 1620 at p. 13196 and Ex. 1631 at p. 13224)

(c) Camp Hata.
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 stripped and beaten. A number of men in this camp died of brinfever.
(Ex. 1632 at p. 13226)


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12
A radio detection finder of the Komei 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 Komei Tai. By submitting to torture these 15 confessed that the station had been in direct communication with Chungkien. The 15 Chinese were condemned to death by a Tribunal of Japanese Komei Tai and were executed. Three were women.
(Ex. 2140 at p. 15350)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

9. Hainan Island.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(c), 3, 4(a), 5(a)
(a) POW Camp. Conditions as previously described except that rice ration had fallen to 200 grams and issue of meat and vegetables ceased.
(Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)

Sec. 1 & 12
(b) Coolie Camp - As previously described.
(Ex. 1625 at p. 13203)
Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"

10. Hong Kong.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Shamshuipo Camp.

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

Conditions as previously described. A Red Cross representative, Mr. ZIMDEL, visited the camp in August 1944. The OR's were forced to go out and indulge in sports during his visit. An officer of the Hong Kong Naval Volunteers was beaten about the head with a sheathed sword until he became unconscious, because he complained of the lack of food to the Red Cross representative.

(Barnett et al., 13137-13142 Ex. 1603, 1604, 1606 at pp. 13177-81)


(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 4(a)

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

Sec. 1, 4(a), 5(a)

(b) About 1944. At Ofuna Naval Prison an American pilot was beaten so brutally that he became paralyzed from the hips down. The Japanese continued to beat him and he died after about a week of this treatment. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

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

(a) H.O. Prison Camp, Osaka.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

(b) Camp B1, Yokohama.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)

Sec. 2(a) & (e)

(c) Ueno Rengo POW Camp, Osaka.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)

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

(d) Camp 4, Fukuoka.

Conditions as previously described. During an epidemic of smallpox in December 1944, the sick had to continue to go to work. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)
10. HONG KONG.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

(a) Shamshuipo Camp.

Conditions as previously described. A Red Cross representative, Mr. ZINDEL, visited the camp in August 1944. The OR's were forced to go out and indulge in sports during his visit. An officer of the Hong Kong Naval Volunteers was beaten about the head with a sheathed sword until he became unconscious, because he complained of the lack of food to the Red Cross representative. (Barnett p. 13137-13142 Ex. 1603, 1604, 1606 at pp. 13177-81)

(b) Yuen Long Prison.

An American pilot was beaten so brutally that he became paralysed from the hips down. The Japanese continued to beat him and he died after about a week of this treatment. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) H.O. Prison Camp, Osaka.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p. 14236)

(b) Camp Bl. Yokohara.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p. 14246)

(c) Umeda Bunkyo 207 Camp, Osaka.

Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946, 1947 at pp. 14251-2)

(d) Camp A, Fukuyama.

Conditions as previously described. During an epidemic of mumps in December 1944, the sick had to continue to go to work. (Ex. 1951 at p. 14257)
Indictment Ref. to Appendix "D"

Subject.

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a)(c), 5(a)(d), 8(a) (a) Camp 58, Kawasaki.
Conditions as previously described.  (Ex. 1928 at p. 14223)

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(c), (d)(e), 3, 4(a), 5(a)(c). (f) Camp 1, Hakodate.
Conditions as previously described.  (Ex. 1929 at p. 14203)

Sec. 1, 2(b)(c)(e), 3, 4(a), 5(a)(c). (g) Camp 3, Kure.
Conditions as previously described.  (Ex. 1931 at p. 14231 and Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)

(h) Camp 17, Enubura.
Conditions as previously described.  The Allied Senior Medical Officer was
confined in the guardhouse from Oct. 12 to 18, for writing to the Japanese
Doctor complaining of sick men being forced to work in the mine. (Ex. 1917
at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14229)

Sec. 1 & 4(a) (i) Kure, Japanese Camp.
Conditions as previously described.  (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

Sec. 1, 2(b)(d)(e), 3, 4(a), 5(a), 8(e) (j) Camp 45, Nagashu.
Conditions as previously described.
Between Dec. 47 and Apr. 44 there were
60 deaths, caused by ill-treatment and
lack of food. Prince TOGO visited
the camp at one time. (Chisholm
p. 14272, 14276)

(k) Oshima Naval Prison.
Food insufficient. Beatings a common
occurrence; many beatings also occurred.
No heat during the winter and snow
drilled in through cracks in the walls.
Red Cross boxes were stolen by the
Japanese. Several airmen died as a
direct result of ill-treatment.
(Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)

(1) Yokohama POW Camp.
Excessive and illegal punishment for
minor infractions. Several POW were
strung up on ladders so that their feet
could not touch the ground, and made to
stay in that position for three or four
hours at a time for several days. Some-
times weights were placed on their feet.
While in that position they were beaten
and spit was generally thrown into their
open cuts. During this treatment they
were given no food. (Ex. 1938 at p. 14240)

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b), 4(a), 5(a), 6(a) (m) Hiroshina Prison Camp.
Beatings were commonplace, many being so
severe as to result in physical dis-
ability. About the end of August 1944
a prisoner who failed to salute a
Japanese was knocked down, given 40 to
50 strokes, given the water cure for
about an hour, and then beaten into unconsciousness. He was forced to work the next day. PW were conciliated to work on military operations. At no time during air raids were prisoners given the opportunity to seek shelter. Public exhibition and exposure to ridicule of POW a common occurrence. (Ex. 1939 at p. 14242)

Sec. 4(c)

(n) Camp 3, Pulau Pinang.
Collective punishment was often inflicted on groups of POW with the full knowledge of the Japanese officer in charge of the camp. Protests were ignored. (Ex. 1940 at p. 14243)

Sec. 5(a)

(o) Sandakan POW Camp.
Japanese medical officer - a SSgt. - refused to allow the Allied doctor to give medical attention to the sick. (Ex. 1949 at p. 14254)

12. Java.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1.

12 Dec. 44: Capt. Wernick, after being severely tortured by the Kentai Tai was beheaded with 13 others at Antjol. They had been sentenced by Court Martial, Batavia. (Ex. 1751 at p. 13645)

(2) POW and Interment Camps.

Sec. 1, 8(e) & 12.

(a) No. 5 Tilimet Camp.
Conditions were as previously described. Red Cross parcels were distributed, after the Japanese had stolen part and after ordering all the tins and containers to be emptied immediately. The Kentai Tai would often visit the camp. When the victims of the Kentai Tai returned to the camp they would be physical wrecks. Several people did not return and were later reported to have died. (Ex. 1920 at p. 13646)

(b) Thalangit - Women Internees Camp. Accommodation was reasonably sufficient until Dec. 44. Food was always insufficient. Women and children were forced to work - some of which was extra heavy work. After the command of the camp was changed in Sept./Oct. there were many beatings administered by the Japanese. On one occasion a Mr. Leary was kicked in the abdomen by a Japanese guard and died on his way to the hospital. (Ex. 1722 at p. 13646)
(c) Banjohoe Camp 10

Continual lack of food. As a result of this there was a lot of smuggling between internees and HEIHO Guards. Because of the smuggling a mass punishment was inflicted on 150 women. The guards, at the direction of the Camp Commander, thrashed the women with whips and fists and after this 100 of the 150 were given 50 blows with a leather whip by the Japanese. (Ex. 1723 at p. 13648)

(d) Karang Pamas Internment Camp

Feb. 44 to Nov. 44 - Camp overcrowded with men, women and children - 40 centimetres width per person - internees compelled to work 6 hours a day and then do their own camp fatigue work very heavy - internees kicked and beaten - food 270 grams of rice and 180 grams of flour daily. No adequate medical attention - Japs sought to check infantile paralysis outbreak by compelling old men to live in separate quarters with women. (Ex. 1724 at p. 13650)

(e) Lemersarie Camp, Women's Internment Camp

Women and young children transferred here from Karang Pamas in Nov. 44 - 9000 crowded into accommodation intended for 3000 - internees compelled to work long hours at heavy work - internees were thrashed - collective punishment such as deprivation of food was inflicted for individual offenses - Kempei Tai visited camp to inflict punishments. (Ex. 1724 at p. 13650)

(f) Bandooen - Police Headquarters

Men, women and children held for interrogation - daily ration 120 grams dry rice - cells were grossly overcrowded, occupants not having space to lie down. Eventually relations of prisoners were able to make payments for food to the authorities, but the ration was still insufficient. Sanitation was appalling, resulting in many cases of dysentery. The prisoners were subjected to cruel punishments which included floggings, electric current being passed through the body, suffocation by immersion in water, which often resulted in unconsciousness. Men would be kept standing for four days and nights without food and drink, and thrashed every three or four days. Putting out cigarettes and cigars on all parts of the body
was also a very common form of punishment. Prisoners died from ill-treatment received during interrogation. (Ex. 1752 at p. 13687)

(g) **Banting Prison.**

Cells here were overcrowded, 35 being accommodated in cell built for 13, and for a time prisoners had to sleep on the cement floor. Hygienic conditions were abominable, drinking water coming from a hole in which dysentery cases bathed. Many prisoners were infected with bacillary dysentery. Medical supplies were totally inadequate and the sick ward was filthy and new patients brought in were promptly infected with dysentery. The food situation was so bad that physically strong and healthy prisoners, soon looked emaciated and finally died of hunger, sometimes in as short a time as 1½ to 2 months - 750 calories a day. Prisoners compelled to work for 6 hours daily in the sun. Prisoners interrogated and tortured, similar to those described at Bandoeng Police Headquarters, inflicted. (Ex. 1752 at p. 13687)

13. New Britain.

(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents.**

Sec. 1, 4(a), 5(a)  
(a) 26 July 44: A Chinese soldier was clubbed to death at Rabaul because he was too ill to work. (Ex. 1853 at p. 14120)

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

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

Sec. 1, 4(a)  
(d) Nov. 44. A USA plane was forced down in the Totabil Area. The pilot was captured by the Japanese and beheaded an hour later. Some flesh was cut from the body and later eaten by about 150 Japanese, mostly officers. (Ex. 1873 at p. 14129)
(2) **POW and Internment Camps**.

Rabaul.

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


(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents**.

Sec. 1,4(a) (a) Dec, 44. At Rabaul an Indian officer and WCC complained that a Japanese had taken things from them. The Indians had their hands tied, were taken into the bush and shot.

(Ex. 1842, 1843 at pp. 14092-3)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b) (b) Oct, 44. Two American POW were executed by the Japanese. This was done on the orders of Capt. Ono, because the Americans had bombed his battery. (Ex. 1846 at p. 14006)
(2) **POW and Internment Camps.**

**Rabaul.**

Sec. 1,3,4(a), 5(a)

Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

14. **New Guinea.**

(1) **Principal Atrocities and Incidents.**

Sec. 1,4(a) (a) Dec. 44. At Ranimbao an Indian officer and NCO complained that a Japanese had taken things from them. The Indians had their hands tied, were taken into the bush and shot. (Ex. 1842, 1843 at no 14092-3)

Sec. 1,4(a)(b) (b) Oct. 44. Two American POW were executed by the Japanese. This was done on the orders of Capt. Uno, because the Americans had bombed his battery. (Ex. 1846 at p. 14096)
15.

Singapore and Malaya.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

(a) Changi Camp. (Formerly Civilian Internment Camp)

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

Food ration greatly reduced finally resulting in gross emaciation and tremendous increase in sickness rate. Failure of Japs to supply clothing to replace worn out clothing together with lack of reasonable food gave rise to an outbreak of pellagra. Sick were placed on half rations. On account of numbers of men required by Japs for working parties, sick men had to be employed on camp work. (Ex. 1516, 1517 at pp 12569-86)

(b) Outram Road Gaol.

Sec. 1, 3(a)(c), 5(a)(d)

Previously described conditions continued. (Ex. 1511 at p 13912)

15.

Solomons, Gilberts, Tararu and Ocean Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 4(a)

At Bougainville 9 Ambonese POW were shot without trial because they were alleged to have stolen food from a food go-down. (Ex. 1375 at p 14132)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) The new one and was made up of large ramble and attap huts. It was situated in a malarial area and a fever known as Banka Island.
Indictment Ref.
To Appt. 13

Subject

Page 3

4. Burma and Siam.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1,3,4(a)5 & 12

(c) 27 Jan 45: HSIPAW - 621 Indians confined in a room 26 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 Monghla 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 13966)

Sec 1,4(a)

(b) 7 Feb 45: Kokok-in Reserve Forest - 4 KAT personnel who had apparently crashed were executed without trial. (Ex. 1557 at p 13976)

Sec 1 & 12

(c) April or May 45: In vicinity of KAYAWDA, 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. 1553 at p 13973)

Sec 1 & 12 (a) May 45: Cagun, 2 Burmese and 2 Allied soldiers beheaded at Cagun Cemetery without trial. (Ex. 1554 at p 13974)

Sec 1 & 12

(c) May 45: Tharrawaddy - 7 prisoners, presumably KAREES executed by shooting by the Kampei Tai. (Ex. 1555 at p 13976)

Sec 1 & 12

(f) June 45: KAYE - Burman tortured to death by Kampei Tai (Ex. 1557 at p 13976)

Sec 1 & 12

(g) June 45: KARLE - 97 Karen men and women and children massacred by Kampei Tai during search for allied parachutists. (Ex. 1555,1557 at pp 13975-6)

(2) PCF and Internment Crimes.

Sec 1,3,12

(c) Tavoy Internment Camp: Similar conditions to those previously described. In addition white women were beaten and raped by the Japanese. (Ex. 1558,1559 at pp 13981-4)

Sec 1,2(a)(b)

(d) 3 & 5(a)

(b) Tavoy Camp: Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1559 at p 13980 and 1372 at p 13081)

Sec 1,3,4(a)

(b) 6(a) 7(a)

(d) & 8(c)

(c) KAKUBU CAMP: Feb. 45 to end July 45 - 3000 officers closely confined in camp 220 - 225 yards - mass punishments and individual punishments sadistically inflicted. Mail was withheld. One officer confined in a waterlogged mosquito infested trench for 30 days because he supported objection of officers to working. (Ex. 1562 at p 13089, Ex. 1559 at p 13081 and Lloyd 13088-9)

Sec 1 & 12

(d) KAKUBU COOLIE Hospital (Sirm). From Oct. 44 to March 45, one to three patients in dispensary ward which averaged 40 patients died daily. This was due to insufficiency of drugs, medical supplies and starvation. (Ex. 1573 at p 13087)
Section 1, 3, 4(a) & 12 (a) 27 Jan, 45: KIPAW - 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. Only one survived. The only reason given was that as Indians they were naturally pro-British. (Ex. 1553 at p 12963)

Section 1, 4(a) & 12 (b) 7 Feb, 45: Kokok-in Reseerve Forest - 4 RAF personnel who had apparently crashed were executed "without trial." (Ex. 1557 at p 12973)

Section 1 & 12 (c) April or May 45: In vicinity of MELZIDA, 2 Burman 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. 1554 at p 12973)

Section 1, 4(c) & 12 (d) May 45: Cagun, 7 Burmans and 2 Allied soldiers beheaded at Cagun Cemetery without trial. (Ex. 1554 at p 12973)

Section 1 & 12 (e) May 45: Tharroaddor - 7 prisoners, presumably KARES executed by shooting by the Kampei Tai. (Ex. 1555 at p 12976)

Section 1 & 12 (f) June 45: KANTI - Burman tortured to death by Kampei Tai. (Ex. 1556 at p 12975)

Section 1 & 12 (g) June 45: NAHALG - 97 Karen men and women and children massacred by Kampei Tai during search for allied parachutists. (Ex. 1557 at p 12975)

(2) POW and Internment Crimes.

Section 1, 3, 12 (a) Tayov Internment Camp: Similar conditions to those previously described. In addition white women were beaten and raped by the Japanese. (Ex. 1556, 1557 at p 12991-4)

Section 1, 2(a), (b), (d) 3 & 5(a) (b) Tawarka Camp: Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1558 at p 13089 and Ex. 1572 at p 13081)

Section 1, 3, 4(c), (b)(c) 5(e) (d) & 6(c) KAREKU Camp: Feb. 45 to end July 46 - 3006 officers closely confined in camp 220 yards by 120 yards - mass punishments and individual punishments sadistically inflicted. Mail was withheld. One officer confined in a water-logged mosquito infested trench for 90 days because he supported objection of officers to working. (Ex. 1559 at p 13089, Ex. 1572 at p 13081 and Lloyd 13089-9)

Section 1 & 12 (d) KAREKU COOLIE Hospital: From Oct. 44 to March 45, one to three patients in &antasy ward which averaged 40 patients died daily. This was due to insufficiency of drugs, medical supplies and starvation. (Ex. 1573 at p 13087)
whatever were provided for convalescent patients. Red Cross medicine was supplied only once and in insignificant quantities. Old rags were used for dressings, also a kind of rag made from banana trees. The death rate was about 6.3 per cent - 123 deaths. (Leonheur p. 1375)

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1 & 12

Maj. General TAMA ordered punitive action against islanders of Biak, and Sulmata. In course of this the Radja was executed without trial because he would not reveal the whereabouts of his son Yoso. Later Yoso was arrested and executed. 34 natives executed on Moa Island. (Ex. 1793, 1794 at pp 1383-41)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.


DIVISION 7 - 1st JUCRY TO 31ST JUNI

1. Ambon Island Group.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1

(a) April 44: 9 groups of 10 prisoners each at Tan Toey were given experimental injections by Japanese for one month. 6 died during experiment. (van Hooten 13962).

Sec 1, 4(a)(b)

(b) April 45: Two prisoners escaped from Tan Toey and were recaptured. One was beheaded, the other one died the day after recapture. (van Hooten 13979).

Sec 1, 4(a)(b)

(c) April 45: 4 POW at Tan Toey beheaded upon admitting they had taken food from Jap ration store. (van Hooten 13980).

Sec 1, 4(a)(b)

(d) July 45: POW broke out of solitary confinement where he had been placed as punishment for offense. He was executed for breaking out. (van Hooten 13984).

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Tan Toey Barracks: Conditions similar to those previously described except that food fell to 4 ozs. rice and 4 ozs. sweet potatoes daily. 2/3rd. of camp reduced to wearing clogs. Beatings of POW had become a daily occurrence, 42 POW died in May, 72 in June, 94 in July. (van Hooten 13945-72)
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(a) **July 1945**: Andaman - 2 coolies beaten to death for allegedly stealing. (Ex. 1517, 1518, 1519 at pp 13193-13196)

(b) **July 1945**: Nicobar - 2 Indians beaten to death to compel them to confess having fired rockets. (Ex. 1630, 1621 at pp 13196-3)

(c) **July 1945**: Nicobar - Rev. J. Richardson informed by Japanese that if Allies landed all the inhabitants would be killed as they were pro-English. Daily a number of sick Nicobarese and Indians were executed. (Ex. 1522 at p 13195)

(d) **August 1945**: Andaman - Between 700 and 800 Indians taken by sea towards another island. When 400 yards from shore they were forced overboard. All except 203 drowned. The remainder were left on island without food for 25 days when Japanese returned. At that time only one Indian had survived. (Ex. 1614 at p 13189)

3. Borneo.

(a) **Early 1945**: At Ranau Pte. Murray, an Australian was bayonetted to death without trial as punishment for stealing food. (Ex. 1608 at p 13420)

(b) **23 Jan. to 8 June 1945**: 115 European POWs left Labuan for Borneo on 23 January, 7 Indians being added to the party on the way. By 8 June only 49 remained alive. The remainder had been executed without trial or had died of ill treatment, or starvation. (Ex. 1658 at p 13316)

(c) **March 1945**: At Ranau 2 Australian soldiers attempted to escape, were recaptured and tied up in the open for 2 weeks, and were beaten and tortured. One, Cleary, had no clothes and had a chain around his neck. He died within minutes of his release. Neither was tried. (Ex. 1658 at p 13420)

(d) **28 January 1945**: The first Sandakan to Ranau Death March (Approx. 165 miles) started and lasted 17 days. Food was scarce; too weak to carry own weight, 470 POWs died. Of 470 POWs about 24 reached Ranau, but only 6 were alive by the end of June, the remainder having died or been killed without trial. (Stępowich pp 13361-2, 13375 and Ex. 1658 at p 13420)

(e) **29 May 1945**: The second Sandakan to Ranau Death March started and lasted 26 days. Of 533 POWs, the majority of whom were hospital cases, only 183 survived the march. Those too sick to walk, numbering 251, were left behind and never seen again. Those who dropped out on route were
Sec 1, 4(a) (f) 16 June 1945: 25 Indians at Kuala Belai were beheaded or bayoneted and their bodies burnt. They were not charged or tried. (Ex. 1335-6 at pp 12312-3)

Sec 1, 4(a) (g) June 1945: 5 Indians were tied together, beheaded and thrown into a stream near Lutong Camp. (Ex. 1607 at p 13314)

Sec 1, 4(a) (h) 10 June 1945: At the 5 mile Him Road, a party of 32 POWs were ruthlessly shot and bayoneted by the guards. (Ex. 1688 at p 13316)

Sec 1, 4(a) 5 (a) (i) 10 June 1945: At the 5 Mile Him Road, orders were given to shoot the whole of a party of 15 POWs. The wounded were shot and bayonetted on the ground. (Ex. 1658 at p 13313)

Sec 1, 4(a) (j) 10 June 1945: 8 POWs massacred at Ranau Camp. (Siegovitch: p 13786)

Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) (k) May 1945: At Ranau, 8 sick POWs were carried out and shot. (Ex. 1689 at p 13426)

Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) (l) May/June 1945: In the region of the 15th mile post, Sandakan, 7 POWs who were too weak to continue the march to Ranau were shot. (Ex. 1670 at p 13437)

Sec 1, 4(a) 5 (a) (m) 1 August 1945: At Ranau, 33 sick POWs were taken out and shot. (Ex. 1672 at p 13443)

Sec 1 & 4(a) (n) February 1945: At Sandakan, 3 American airmen were beheaded without trial. (Ex. 1690 at p 13500)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) 5(a) (o) April 1945: After one week in the woods of Gomoeng Api, only 245 Indonesian prisoners remained of an original 365, the remainder having died through ill-treatment, sickness and starvation, or been killed. (Ex. 1688 at p 13496)

Sec 1 & 12 (p) June 1945: At Berau, about 32 Indonesians, including 4 or 5 women, and also a French couple were executed. (Ex. 1699 at p 13534)

(a) Rarakan Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1695 at p 13496)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) 5(a) (a) Balingman Camp: Conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1691 at p 13542)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a) (c) Kuching Camp: Conditions continued to be extremely bad. From 60 – 75 percent of the POWs were unfit. Between January and August there were 500 deaths mostly due to deficiency disease. It to 50 per cent had T.B. and all looked like living skeletons. The death roll at the British officer camp was 16 per cent and in the nurses camp, 30 per cent.
Hospital conditions were still quite inadequate with practically no medical or surgical supplies, but just prior to the capitulation, the Japanese issued medical supplies. Food continued to be insufficient. When Lt-Col Morgan visited the camp in S. W. after the capitulation he reported that all the Australian POWs and internees left in the camp were suffering from general malnutrition and the British had 250 stretcher cases. Approximately 4 were dying each day and medical stores were in short supply - surgical dressings and instruments almost none. No member of the camp was fit and if conditions had continued, nobody would have survived. Ulcers, beri beri, T.B. and cancer prevalent. (Ex. 1678, 1674, 1575 at pp 1334-13349)

**Kuala Belait Camp:** Conditions continued as previously described. Altogether 130 Indians died, including 65 killed by the Japanese. In one month 55 had died of starvation. (Ex. 1655, 1856 at pp 13312-3)

**Sandakan Camp:** Conditions as previously described continued. After the march to Ranau commenced, there were 291 POW left behind in this camp. No provision made for their shelter or comfort. From the beginning of January 1945, those left at the camp were 90 per cent unfit; they were forced out to work regardless of their sickness. In March, 1545, 231 deaths occurred. On 29th May there were about 740 POW in the camp, 400 of whom were stretcher cases (Australian) also 10 English stretcher cases. Of the 291 remaining after the Ranau march, 76 were sent out on 9 June, supposedly to Ranau, but they were all murdered before the 30 mile post; on 13 July 23 were taken to the aerodrome and killed; 30 were left without food or shelter; the remainder had died over a period. (Sticpewich, pp 13361-6, 13333-6, Ex. 1668 at p 13420)

**Ranau Camp:** At this camp there was no shelter and work parties covered up to 18 miles a day. POWs died quickly from exertion. The food was insufficient and in about March, the ration was reduced considerably to 100 grammes of rice, 100 grammes sweet potatoes and 100 grammes of tapioca daily. By 20 July only 76 prisoners alive, the others having died mainly from starvation, physical exertion and overcrowding from violence. By the end of July, most of those still alive were in such a low condition that only about 12 could walk and therewere only 18 alive, 8 of whom were unconscious. The POWs were told that they were all to be killed. The total number of POWs to camp to Sandakan was 2735, of whom 240 were moved to Kuching and 105 to Labuan. Of the remaining 2285, only 6 survived. Beatings were an everyday occurrence. (Sticpewich 18378-82, Ex. 1686 at p 13426)
fever was very prevalent. From these two diseases there were over 150 deaths in a period of six months. The work consisted of looking after the sick and digging graves. There were always 75 percent of the camp sick. The only medical supplies issued was an inadequate supply of quinine bark. Food was a small ration of rice with a little vegetables, and on some occasions some bad fish. About 200 other women later came into this camp from Bencoolen. (Sister Bullwinkel p. 13471)

(b) Palembang Jungle Camp Group.

Sec. 1, 3(a)(d)(c), 4(a), 5(a) Conditions same as previously described. (Singer p. 12579)

(c) Pakan Baru - Central Sumatra.

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(d), 3(a)(c), 4(a), 5(a) Conditions same as previously described. The general situation rapidly deteriorated and again repeated requests were made for improvement but all were refused. In June the Japanese ordered that the railway be finished by August 15th and every available man was sent to work. Medical parades were held and the men forced to go out. The health of the men deteriorated and the whole group was exhausted and depressed. Supervision by the Kempai Tai was increased and all sorts of disciplinary pressure was brought to bear. (Ex. 1769 at p 13784)

(d) Brestari, North Sumatra.

Sec. 1 & 12 The supply of food in this camp was extremely bad and for 2½ months they had neither sugar nor fat. An official ration was laid down by the Japanese which was 200 grams rice for grownups; children 100. Vegetables 50 grams per head daily. In reality they only received 140 grams for grownups, 80 for children and 20 grams of vegetables. Complaints were continually addressed to the Japanese. The two female camp managers made these repeated complaints, but with no result. They told the Japanese that they could not prove at the women from breaking out unless the food ration was increased. 386 women left the camp of 25 Nov., and this resulted in the manager and some other internees being taken to the gaol and 1772 at p 13796)

(e) SO. Rangoon Internment Camp.

Sec. 1 & 12 Accommodation overcrowded. Huts badly constructed and after first heavy rain seven out of the nine had to be propped. Sanitation was unsatisfactory - 20 latrines for 3,000 people; water supply insufficient. No medical instruments were provided, and medical supplies were scarce. Malaria, dysentery, tropical ulcers, were prevalent. At one time only 300 grams of quinine were provided for 300 malaria patients and this was supposed to last 2 months. So drugs
100.

Indictment Ref. to App. 1D

POW APPEAL DX 2

Subject

Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a)(d) & (f)

(a) NAIROBI ATOK Hospital Camp: In February 45, the Sec officer patients from this hospital were removed to working camps irrespective of medical condition. These included men dying of cancer, brain tumour and other diseases. From then onwards beating up of prisoners became more common. (Contes 1142-3)

(b) MEGAWA: C.O. 1 JULY 45: Coolies accommodated in leaky tents - daily ration small quantity of rice and 6 or 8 chillies. Hygienic conditions bad. Daily death rate 20-30 out of 1500. (Sx. 1574 at p 15032)

Sec 5(a) & (d)

(a) BA COOC: 13000 of the CAP: March 1945 - 3 airmen POW seriously ill with acute bori bori and diarrhoea - many applications and to medical officer and orderly for strengthening food and vitamin "B" - all refused on ground that they would die anyway. Finally application made to Camp Commander who inspected patients but did nothing - the 3 patients were in a bare unfurnished concrete cell used as a hospital - no bedding - both died within three weeks. (Sx. 1535 at p 13121)

(b) DROPPED EVIDENCE: re (g) above

Rangoon POW Camp was a permanent building, fully equipped for living and sanitation with dispensary, sick rooms, showers, kitchens, exercise yard etc. The equipment of the internment camp was also in good condition. Never saw these camps until after Japanese surrender. (Sx. 3030 at p 27540, Ex. 3099 at p 27585)

Commander Rangoon POW Camp - camp poorly equipped. As regards furniture and fixtures - impossible to have satisfactory hygienic conditions at camp on account of shortage of medicine and inadequate equipment but by sensible efforts of camp staff conditions were as good as could be expected. (Ex 3037 at p 27555)

5. The Celebes and Surrounding Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4(a)

(c) July 1945: At Sing'Yang, South East Celebes, five American POW airmen were executed without trial or court martial. (Ex. 1801 at p 13858)

Sec 1 & 4(c)

(b) 23 March 1945: At Sao, Taulumad Island, North of Celebes, 4 Allied airmen were executed without accusation or trial, by order of General KASURA. (Ex. 1803 at p 13854)

Sec 1 & 4(c)

(c) June 1945: At Sao, Taulumad Island, an Allied airman was executed. (Ex. 1803 at p 13854)
Indictment Ref. to App. T"4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>POW APP.3:II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 4(a)</td>
<td>(d) July 1945: At Laros, near Makassar, South East Celebes, 4 Allied airmen were executed. (Ex. 1805 at p 13875)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 4(a)</td>
<td>(e) April 1945: At Taragan Camp, 4 Indian POW accused of theft were brutally beaten and later beheaded. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 4(a)</td>
<td>(f) July 1945: At Taragan Camp, 2 Indian POW accused of theft of a phial of medicine, were tied up from 6 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning. They were then stripped naked and beheaded. (Ex. 1805 at p 13875)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 4(a)</td>
<td>(g) August 1945: At Taragan Camp, 4 Indian POW accused of stealing was tied to a tree all night and then beheaded. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 4(a)</td>
<td>(h) About July 1945: At Taragan Camp, 2 Indian POW who escaped were recaptured and beheaded. (Ex. 1805 at p 13875)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 4(d)</td>
<td>(i) March 1945: At Teragan Camp, 3 Indian POW who were suffering from beri beri and general debility, were accused of not working well, and were beaten and knocked down until they became unconscious. They were forced to continue working and as a result of this treatment one died a week or two later. (Ex. 1806 at p 13875)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 4(d)</td>
<td>(j) March 1945: At Teragan Camp, 3 Indian POW who escaped while being punished for stealing, was recaptured and beheaded. (Ex. 1805 at p 13875)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 13</td>
<td>(k) January 1945: At Bondan, 2 Dutch internees from Telig Internment Camp were put in gaol and later executed for communicating with outside people. (Ex. 1810 at p 13920)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 4(a)</td>
<td>(l) About July 1945: At Koneko, 3 Allied airmen who were shot down and captured were killed by the Japanese. All other Allied airmen shot down in that area were also killed, at different times. (Ex. 1810 at p 13920)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 12</td>
<td>(m) 16 February 1945: At Koneko, a Dutch internee died from ill-treatment. (Ex. 1810 at p 13920)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 2(a) &amp; 4(c)</td>
<td>(n) Macassar POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. By 1945, the percentage of men suffering from malaria had increased to 96 per cent. In March 1945, all two sick were made to parade in the rain. Those who could not walk were supported by their friends. Several deaths resulted from this treatment. (Ex. 1804, 1805 at pp 13836-7)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sec 1 & 12
(b) Badjoo Camp, S.W. Celebes: Same conditions as previously described, until May 1945 when the camp was moved to Solong. (Ex. 1811 at p 13921)

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

Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a) 5(a)
Sec 1,3,4(a)5(a)
(4) Teragon POW Camp, Palu: In February 1945, the Indian POW were told that they were no longer prisoners but, by Japanese order, formed a part of the Japanese Army. Notwithstanding their protests they were forced to do fatigues and military training, under severe discipline involving corporal ill-treatment. Medical supplies were withheld, and as a result some POW died. The sick were forced to work and all had to attend morning parades, where many collapsed each morning and were left where they fell. When the others had marched off, the Japs beat and kicked the men on the ground to ascertain if they were malingering. Dental treatment was also refused. During the last three months of captivity the men were given no meal before starting work in the morning. Severe beatings were a regular occurrence, and generally about 30 Indians were beaten each day. (Ex. 1806 at p 13975)

Sec 1 & 12
(e) Makale Internment Camp, South West Celebes: Food was insufficient; no medicines were provided. (Ex. 1813 at p 13923)

Sec 1,4(a)5(a)
(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.
(a) 2 April 1945: At Chin Matan a captured American airman, whose right leg was injured, had his foot amputated several inches above the ankle by a Jap civilian using a crude knife and no anaesthesia. A few days later he was beaten until unconscious on three occasions for not answering questions. (Ex. 1903 at p 14185)

Sec 1,3,4(a)5(a)
(b) Nakan Prison Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1905,1906 at pp 14187-8, Ex. 1912,1913 at pp 14193-9)

Sec 2(a)(b)(d)(e) 3,4(a)(f) 5(a) 6
Accommodation crowded, buildings very dirty and badly infested with lice and fleas. Food was getting rapidly and progressively shorter in issue, although there was food in surrounding country and after the surrender prisoners had no difficulty in getting plentiful supplies. Sickness extremely high, partly due to insanitary condition of latrines, which caused dysentery throughout the camp.
Discipline very s. v. r. e. Officers subjected to extreme indignities and annoyances and were assaulted on several occasions. Of approx. 1,400 POW who arrived in 1943, over 300 had died. At end of hostilities, one POW was released from cells who had been there for 150 days without any charge or trial. Another POW released from the cells had been beaten up at least twice a day for the last 10 days, although he had not been sentenced for anything. A junior Japanese officer informed a senior British officer that they disapproved of ill-treating the POW but that it was the policy laid down. No drugs to combat dysentery over the last 6 months. All officers were forced to do heavy manual labour. (Brig, Blackburn pp 11568-4, 11614-5, 11617-3)

(c) Hai Phong Road Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)

(d) Camp 479 Yaozhou: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)

(c) Pantung Internment Camp: Same conditions as previously described. All prisoners lost weight. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165, Ex 1904 at p 14165, Ex 1909 at p 14165)

(f) Kiang Wan Prison Camp: Same conditions as previously described. Several POW died as a result of malnutrition, beri beri or dysentery. In January, 1945, 5 American POW were bayoneted by a Japanese guard during an air raid, because some prisoners had cheered during the raid. (Ex. 1896 at p 14173, Ex. 1909 at p 14178, Ex. 1909 at p 14180)

(g) Fuyu Tai Prison Camp: PO's slept on the floor of warehouses. Very little food. No toilets or washing facilities available. (Ex. 1907 at p 14189, Ex. 1915 at p 14190)

(h) Eastern Area Camp: Minkuo Road. Camp was in the middle of a military area, subject to air attacks. Infested with rats, mice, vermin, fleas and mosquitoes. Most of the grounds were covered with water. All sanitary arrangements out of order. Water lay 2 ft. deep under each building, roof leaked; food and general conditions were abominable. (Ex. 1893 at p 14165)

7. Formosa:

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Nil.

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

(a) Kansako PW Camp: Conditions as previously described. Although Lt. Gen. A.D.V., C-in-C Formosa, and Maj. Gen. T. CHI, his Chief of Staff, and Admiral HASEGAYA, Gov. of Formosa, visited the
PO'S APP. DIX B

Indictment Ref. to App. D

Subject

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

(b) Kizawaaki POW Camp: Conditions as previously described. starvations and drugs at all times were in very short supply and Red Cross supplies were received only twice. There were many cases of TB. 87 deaths occurred in this camp. (Ex. 1630, 1631 at pp 13310-24)

Sec 1, 2(b) (c)(d) & (a) 3(a) & (b) 5(a) & (d)

(c) Keputau POW Camp: In May 1945 the mine at Kizawaaki was closed and the camp moved to Keputau. Conditions there were terrible. food was had the lowest level at 260 grams of dry rice plus dried potatoes per day. All food and materials for the camp was couriered by the very sick up an 3 mile jungle track. The POW were pushed to the limit worked from daybreak to sunset. increased duties and killed to get the camp finished by a certain rate. A huge area had to be cleared and planted with thousands of sweet potatoes, also by a certain time. The attitude of the guards became more antagonistic each day and POW were beaten and maltreated daily.

One man was beaten so hard on the head that he went mad. By the time of the surrender the majority of the men were mentally deranged, all were thin and had lost weight. (Ex. 1631 at p 13234)

French Into China.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

(a) Keputau - At Inagawa the following atrocities took place:

Sec 1, 4(a) & 10

1. Troops who surrendered at Fort Briaro do Osato were executed to death. (Gambrellone at p 15284)

Sec 1, 4(a) & 10

2. 200 French Citadello hacked to pieces. (Gambrellone at p 15284)

Sec 1 & 12

3. 14 men, women and children ordered into a trench and there murdered. (Ex. 2118 at p 15320)

Sec 1, 4(a) & 10

4. 13 officers and other ranks stabbed to death. (Ex. 2120 at p 15314)

Sec 1, 4(a) & 10

5. Cst. Linard tortured to death. (Ex. 2120 at p 15314)

Sec 1 & 12

6. 2 women raped and then murdered. (Ex. 2121 at p 15316 and Ex. 2152 at p 15403)

Sec 1, 4(a) & 10

7. Waressees of POW, including General Commanor and civilians took place in other parts of town. (Gambrellone at p 15284)

Sec 1, 4(a) & 10

(b) Keputau - At Dou Dang 300 Chinese under command of a General Officer having captured the city in contact with 50 troops. (Gambrellone at p 15284 and Ex. 2155 at p 15415)
(a) March - At DIKH LAP 30 French Officers and men who had been captured were tied up and massacred. (Ex. 2164 at p 15412)

(b) March - At Kamishibami, a French Sergeant and wife massacred. (Ex. 2165 at p 15386)

(c) March - At Tien Yen 6 French soldiers executed within half an hour of capture. (Ex. 2167 at p 15397)

(d) March - A KMS garrison massacred, four wounded Annamites and the Europeans turned alive. (Exhibit A, p 188)

(e) March - At Kerch French Sergeant and wife massacred. (Exhibit A, p 188)

(f) March - At Tien Yen 8 French soldiers executed within half an hour of capture. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(g) March - A French Military doctor and male nurse executed a few moments after capture. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(h) March - At Hanoi captured French Military doctor and male nurse executed a few moments after capture. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(i) March - At Hanoi, 44 French soldiers who had just been captured were massacred. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(j) March - At Hanoi a further 88 people were massacred. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(k) March - At Hanoi many cases of rape followed by murder took place. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(l) March - At Hanoi, 3 French POW executed. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(m) March - At Haiphong, a man of robust physique was arrested by Kempo Tai and held until 21 July 45, when he was released to hospital where he died insane. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(n) March - Mr. Goudonnet arrested and tortured. Died 22 days later in hospital. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(o) June - Mr. Gouin arrested and tortured. Died 22 days later in hospital. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(p) June - Mr. Muriet a man of robust physique was arrested and died 15 days after going to Japanese Military Police HQ. (Exhibit A, p 15435)

(q) June-Aug. 45: Mr. Sureau and Mr. Urist were badly beaten and tortured by Kempo Tai and they died. (Exhibit A, p 15435)
POW APPENDIX 3

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<th>Indictment Ref. to App.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 10</td>
<td>(c) March - At Dinh Luy 30 French Officers and men who had been captured were tied up and massacred. (Ex. 2154 at p 15312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) 10 &amp; 12(d)</td>
<td>(d) March - At Kами 1 French Sergeant and wife massacred. (Ex. 2132 at p 15335)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 10</td>
<td>(e) March - At Tien Yen 9 French soldiers executed within half an hour of capture. (Ex. 2147 at p 15379)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 10</td>
<td>(f) March - 155th garrison massacred, four wounded Annamites and one European spared alive. (Gabrillagues a p 15395)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) 5(a) 10</td>
<td>(g) March - At Konoy captured French Military doctor and male were executed a few moments after capture. (Ex. 2147, 2147 at pp 15375-76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 12</td>
<td>(h) March - At Hanoi, 2 young French women were repeatedly raped and then murdered. (Ex. 2154 at p 15312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 10</td>
<td>(i) March - At HAGIOG, 44 French soldiers who had just been captured were murdered. (Ex. 2150 at p 15383)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) 10 &amp; 12</td>
<td>(j) March - At HAGIOG 3 further 88 people were murdered. (Ex. 2134 at p 15334)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 12</td>
<td>(k) March - At HAGIOG many cases of rape followed by murder took place. (Gabrillagues at p 15395)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 10</td>
<td>(l) March - In Laos at Takhek the whole male European population including fifty-five French men were murdered by 21 Division (Gabrillagues - 15395)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1, 4(a) &amp; 10</td>
<td>(m) March - At Holonol, 3 French P.O.W executed. (Ex. 2151 at p 15390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 12</td>
<td>(n) March - Mr. Goudenant arrested by Kempei Tai and held until 21 July 45, when he was released to hospital where he died insane. (Ex. 2113 at p 15312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 12</td>
<td>(o) June - Mr. Gureau arrested and tortured. Died 22 days later in hospital. (Ex. 2113 at p 15312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 12</td>
<td>(p) June - Mr. Muriet a man of robust physique was arrested and died 15 days after going to Japanese Military Police H.Q. (Ex. 2113 at p 15312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec 1 &amp; 12</td>
<td>(q) June - Aug. 45: Mr. Sureau and Mr. Uriot so badly beaten and tortured by Kempei Tai that they died. (Ex. 2114 at p 15395)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The above atrocities perpetrated by the 235th Regiment of the 37th Division commanded by Colonel Shinma)
115.

Subject

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Sec 1 & 12

(a) Stryte - Hanwi: Conditions were extremely overcrowded. The cells contained a bunk on which only one person could lie and the others had to squat on the earth at night. The cell was three metres long and the grating door was open for five minutes every day. Some prisoners were put in a cage 20 metres long x 7 or 8 wide. Sanitary conditions were very bad and vermin swarmed in the cage and cells. Food consisted of a ball of rice twice a day with a little salt and a coffee cup of tea. Interrogations of the prisoners were carried out and they were beaten up with clubs or tortured by electric current. Certain prisoners had to be hospitalized and one died as the result of torture he had undergone.

(Ex. 2139 at p 15329)

(b) Kompei Tai HQ at My tho. Food was insufficient consisting three times a day of a little rice ball and a quarter of a cucumber or radish. There was no care for cleanliness. Men were obliged to sit directly on the floor from the time they got up until 9 pm. They could not stoop, lean, lie or sleep and were punished by cudgelling for all infractions of this rule. Electricity was never turned out. Cells were grossly overcrowded, being 4' x 4' and had 17 PWs, including many criminals, many of whom suffered from very serious diseases. Prisoners were beaten and kicked daily.

(Ex. 2163 at p 15364)

(c) Japanese Kompei Tai HQ - Saigon. The cells were about 4 metres by 5, with plank floors and permanently lit by a central lamp. At night bedding was given out on an average of one piece for three persons. Painful punishments were inflicted on the prisoners, which included blows with a stick - often very violent. 6 prisoners died from bad treatment and lack of care.

(Ex. 2144 at p 15369)

(d) Dr. Portos Camp - Dr. Flottes Camp - Dr. Mathuin Camp. Th Japanese had made no preparation to receive POWs, who remained exposed to inclement weather during the days necessary to construct a roof of latanias. The construction of floorboards was forbidden, thus obliging the prisoners to sleep in water every time it rained. Food was inadequate, and owing to the small quantity of tea allowed to be drunk per day, the men were forced to drink the dirty water of the rice paddies. The cases of dysentry were very numerous. Work consisted of embankments for the construction of mountain roads and trails; placing of wooden bridges; boring of 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. Malaria, dysentry, beri-bori 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, dysenteric 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 13981)

9. Hainan Island.

(a) Principal Atrocities and Events.
Nil.

(b) POW and other camps.
Sec 1, 2(a)(b)(c) 3, 4(a) & 5(a)
(a) POW Camp as previously described - food dropped to a record low of 107 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)


(a) Principal Atrocities and Events.
Nil.

(b) POW and Internment Camps.
Nil.


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

Sec 1, 4(a)(r) 6(a)(d)
(b) May 1945: At Camp No. 17, Fukuoka, an American POW was confined in the guardhouse for stealing a bun in the mess hall. He was subjected to repeated beatings and torture and died after about 15 days. His body was in a state of extreme emaciation. (Ex. 1017 at p 14107)

Sec 1, 4(a)
(c) About March 1945: At Camp No. 17, Fukuoka, a British POW was put in the guardhouse for having a piece of zinc in his possession. He died on the
Sec 1, 4(a)(f)

(a) March 1945: At Camp No. 17, Fukuoka, an Australian and 2 American Privates were put in the guardhouse and forced to kneel for long periods of time on bamboo, barefoot on concrete floors, as a result of which they developed gangrene. It was necessary to amputate both feet of one, all toes of another and 3 toes of the third.

(Ex. 1917 at p 14197)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a)

(e) 4 Feb. 1945: At Sondai Camp 1B, a British POW who was in a very weak condition resulting from beri-beri and malnutrition, asked to see the M.O., whereupon he was knocked down by a Japanese guard and kicked in the stomach while lying on the ground. He died that evening.

(Ex. 1919 at p 14203)

(f) 25 May 1945: At the detention house of the Tokyo Army Prison, 62 Allied airmen interned as suspected "violators of the military regulations" were burned to death in the air raids.

(Ex. 1921 at p 14204)

Sec 1, 4(a), 10

(g) 26 May 1945: At Hujoshi Village, Chiba Prefecture, a seriously injured pilot was beheaded by a member of a Japanese patrol, after his plane crashed. It is possible that bayonetting of the body took place after death.

(Ex. 1921 at p 14204)

Sec 1, 4(a), 10

(h) About June 1945: Of 44 Allied airmen captured in the Tokai or Eastern Sea Region between 11 February 1945 and the surrender, 38 were executed, only 11 of whom received a court martial.

(Ex. 1921 at p 14204)

Sec 1, 4(a), 10

(i) July/Aug. 1945: Of 49 Allied airmen captured in the Central Military District, 42 were put to death, only 2 of whom received a court martial.

(Ex. 1922-1923 at pp 14289-12)

Sec 1, 4(a), 10

(j) June and Aug. 1945: Approximately 30 Allied airmen captured in the Western District of Japan were put to death by personnel of the Military District HQ.

(Ex. 1924 at p 14218)

Sec 1, 4(a)

(k) About March 1945: At Yamani POW Camp, 2 Australian POW had their hands spiked to tables with ordinary office spike files. The spike was driven through their hands several times near the knuckle joints. A paper knife was then used to lift their fingernails.

(Ex. 1924 at p 14205)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a), 5(a)

(l) About 27 June 1945: At Norima Prison Camp, an American POW was driven by hunger to steal food. Unable to avoid discovery he attempted to commit suicide. While in a weakened condition he was kicked in the head several times as he lay on the floor, tied hand and foot and seated in front of the guardhouse for 72 hours during which time he was permitted no food or water and was beaten with clubs by the Japanese. He was then placed in the guardhouse on reduced rations. On 20 July the Japanese
announced that he had died. No examination was
permitted, but the prisoners who saw him placed in
the casket were of the opinion that he was still
alive and breathing, though unconscious.
(Ex. 1941 at p 14244)

Sec 1, 4(a) &
5(a)

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

2. POW and Internment Camps.

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

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

In April 1945 following B-29 raids in that area,
a rook was taken of the 500 or 600 prisoners
in camp, and every man whose number was "29"
(about 13 of them) was taken out and beaten
severely and forced to kneel on rock piles for
about 15 hours. This occurred 12 or 14 times,
I.e., after each B-29 raid. (Ex. 1935, 1936 at
pp 14236-8)

Between October 1942 and June 1945, 120 or more
deaths occurred in the camp of 650 or 700 men,
mostly from pneumonia, beri-beri or dysentery;
about 15 were due to forcing the men to work
while sick and without medical attention.
The camp was surrounded by military targets and
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)

(b) Camp D1, Yokohama: Same conditions as
previously described. (Ex. 1942 at p 14246)

Sec 1,2(a)(b)(c)
& 5(a)

(c) Umeda Barracks POW Camp, Osaka: Same
conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1946,
1947) A great deal of Red Cross supplies was
stolen by the Japanese. Treatment of the POW
became more brutal during the last months of the
war. (Ex. 1946 at p 14251)

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

(d) Camp 4, Fukuoka: Same conditions as
previously described. (Ex. 1251 at p 14257)

Sec 1, 3, 4(a)(c)
5(a)(d) 6(a)

(e) Camp 5 D, Kawasaki: Same conditions as
previously described. (Ex. 1936 at p 14233)

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

(f) Camp No. 1, Hakodate: Same conditions as
previously described. (Ex. 1920 at p 14233)
Subject

Sec 1, 3(b)(d)(c)
3, 4(a) 5(a)
(d)

(g) Camp No. 3, Kobe: Some conditions as previously described. Between December 1942 and June 1945, there were about 60 deaths. If the men had had proper food and proper care, the great majority of those deaths could have been avoided. (Ex. 1931 at p. 14231 and Ex. 1937 at p. 14229)
(h) Camp No. 17, Fukuoka: Same conditions as previously described. Beatings and torture continued as previously. At times men were forced to have their mouths held open for hours with bamboo splinters wedged between their teeth. Requests for proper markings on hospital buildings were denied by the Japanese and in the summer of 1945, during air raids, seriously ill patients had to remain in these buildings. During the two years prior to the Japanese surrender, only sufficient Red Cross supplies to care for 500 men for 3 months were issued, though the camp reached the total population of 1780. The Senior Medical Officer (Allied) performed 132 major operations without gloves and with inadequate instruments. Some 150 fractures were treated but at no time was plaster of paris available. After the Jap. surrender a Japanese medical officer completely revised the death list by changing causes of death, eliminating executions, deficiency diseases and injury as the cause of death; all deceased were listed as having died of pneumonia or another common disease. At the time of the surrender 34 cases of Red Cross medical supplies and surgical equipment were found; this had been issued to the Japanese in 1943. (Exs. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14329)

(1) Kamioka PW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

(i) Kamioka PW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1927 at p. 14224)

(j) Okura Naval Prison: Same conditions as previously described. (Ex. 1934 at p. 14235)

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

(l) Sendayu PW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. Food ration became less; the sick received less food than those working. Beatings were frequent. Red Cross parcels were used by the
Indictment Ref.  
Sec. 1, 2(a)(d)  
(e) 3, 4(a)  
5 (a)(d)  
(h) Camp No. 17, Fukuoka: Same conditions as previously described. Beatings and torture continued as previously. At times men were forced to have their mouths held open for hours with barboc splinters wedged between their teeth. Requests for proper marking on hospital buildings were denied by the Japanese and in the summer of 1945, during air raids, seriously ill patients had to remain in these buildings. During the two years prior to the Japanese surrender, only sufficient Red Cross supplies to care for 500 men for 3 months were issued, though the camp reached the total population of 2000. The Senior Medical Officer (Allied) performed 135 major operations without gloves and with inadequate instruments. Some 160 fractures were treated but no time was placed on paris available. After the Jap. surrender a Japanese medical officer completely revised the death list by changing causes of death, eliminating executions, deficiency diseases and injury as the cause of death; all deceased were listed as having died of pneumonia or another common disease. At the time of the surrender 34 cases of Red Cross medical supplies and surgical equipment were found; this had been issued to the Japanese in 1943. (Ex. 1917 at p. 14197 and Ex. 1929 at p. 14129)  

Sec. 1, 2 (a) (b) (k) Hirohata Prison Camp: Same conditions as previously described. Beatings continued as a regular occurrence. In May 1945 as punishment for a theft of food, all POW had to kneel in the open for 6 hours. At the end of that time 9 confessed and were beaten for 4½ hours by the entire camp staff. If any POW became unconscious he was revived and beaten again. They were carried into the barracks in a semi-conscious, hysterical and delirious condition but all but one had to go to work the next day. (Ex. 1939 at p. 14342)  

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a)/  
8 (a) 8 (e)  
(k) Sendaizu POW Camp: Same conditions as previously described. Food ration became less: the sick received less food than those working. Beatings were frequent. Red Cross parcels were used by the
Japanese guards. It was the Japanese policy to keep POW in a low state of health and morale by keeping them short of food and by severe treatment and humiliation.

(Ex. 1949 at p. 14254)

Sec 1, 4 (a)

(m) Camp IB, Sendai: Beatings a regular occurrence. (Ex. 1919 at p. 14292)

Sec 1, 4 (a)(c)

(n) Minato POW Camp: All prisoners subjected to collective punishment, which consisted of making the entire camp go without a meal and stand on parade during the period allowed for the meal. On several occasions the prisoners were made to stand all night and then made to go to work at daylight the next morning. (Ex. 1920 at p. 14203)

Sec 1, 2(b), 3 (4(a)

(o) Yamato POW Camp: Severe and frequent beatings. Food very bad. POW so starved they bought and ate horseflesh and the entrails of dogs. Working conditions very bad. POW forced to work in mines previously closed because of dangerous shafts. There were several deaths through accident in the mines. (Ex. 1928 at p. 14225)

Sec 1, 2(b), 3 (4(a)

(p) Kiyata POW Camp: Conditions generally wore bad. Much ill-treatment of POW - a reign of terror prevailed. Both men and officers worked 13 hours a day, the men in the mines and the officers in the fields, unloading sacks of rice and coal and emptying latrines. Food utterl y insufficient to maintain health. Medical arrangements very bad and very limited. A limited quantity of Red Cross supplies were obtained but a good deal was stolen by the Japanese. The sick received a lower ration than other prisoners. Brutal beatings a regular occurrence. The sick were forced to work. On 7 August 1945, 20 or 100 British officers were beaten with bamboo poles and sticks, because the senior officer had attempted to see the camp commandant to make a complaint concerning a ten percent reduction in the rice ration. (Ex. 1932 at p. 14225)

Sec 1, 2(b)(d)

(e) 3, 4(a)

5 (a)(d)

(q) Camp No. 27, Ita: Beatings frequent and severe. Discipline very harsh. Quarters inadequate. Food insufficient. Although there was a great deal of sickness among the prisoners, only a few ever went to hospital. The sick were forced to work. (Ex. 1937 at p. 14239)
(r) Korima Prison Camp: Between March and June 1945, the food decreased drastically in quality and quantity. Prisoners worked on military installations. Severe beating was commonplace.

(Ex. 1941 at p. 14344)

(a) Hosakura POW Camp: 230 Americans and 50 British arrived at this camp in January 1945, the entire draft suffering from previous ill-treatment at the hands of the Japanese. They had only tattered tropical clothing; no footwear and no warm clothing were issued by the Japanese, despite repeated protests. Despite the fact that the temperature was well below zero from January to April. There was plenty of Red Cross warm clothing and footwear in the camp store and the Japanese laborers were issued with warm clothing. Prisoners forced to do heavy manual labor 12 hours a day. Food totally inadequate and as a result all prisoners suffered from malnutrition and all forms of skin diseases; beri beri, pellagra, blood disorders and dysentery also prevalent. In February, 1945, 2 prisoners died each week of pneumonia. Ken forced to work despite sickness. No medicines or medical equipment or dental treatment provided and repeated requests for same were ignored. About 60 POW died from January onwards, the majority due to starvation and inhumane treatment. Three prisoners died as a result of beatings. After the surrender ample supplies of food and other necessities were found. (Ex. 1945 at p. 14259)

(t) Toyota POW Camp: POW worked on military objectives, subject to bombing and were ordered to keep working during raids. They were bombed out of their barracks twice. Beatings were frequent.

(Ex. 1946, 1947 at p. 14281-2)

(u) Komotoi H.Q., Tokyo: Prisoners were cramped into 12 ft by 10 ft cells, 16 to a cell, not allowed to leave the cell or talk to each other. They were required to sit at attention from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and if any prisoner relaxed he was beaten. Cells were verminous and latrine facilities totally inadequate. Most of the prisoners had dysentery. Medical attention was refused.

(Ex. 1953 at p. 14259)
Prisoners were subjected to beatings and torture under interrogation. One American airman was brought in with toe marks on his hands and in a semi-delirious condition; he was given no medical treatment and died that night.

(Ex. 1954 at p. 14250)

Sec 1.

(v) Honcho Camp, Gakata: During April and May there were persistent rumours that if America won the war POW would all be killed. POW were given rougher treatment after each American air raid.

(Ex. 1956 at p. 14262)

Defence Evidence - 80 Hanoya Camp, Akita Prefecture (Note: Prosecution gave no evidence as to this camp) Sick compelled to work. POW treated well by Oriental standards. No brutal beatings.

(Ex. 3137, p. 27927-27937) Be unspecified camp in Tokyo area - Red Cross report August 1945 - Conditions as good as can be expected. (Ex. 3138 at p. 27938)

12. Java.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents

Sec 1 & 12

(a) August: 19 civilians were executed at Sourabaya more than a week after the Japanese surrender, for political activities against the Japanese.

(Ex. 1758, 1759 at pp 13700-1)

(2) POW and Internment Camps:

Sec 1, 3, 4(a)

This camp was still very overcrowded, 4000 being confined in camp designed to accommodate 250. Sanitary conditions still totally inadequate and the water supply also inadequate. Food too was insufficient and less and less was supplied as time went on. Medical supplies were also insufficient, although it was clear that supplies were available. Only a small quantity of Red Cross medical stores were issued by the Japanese. After the capitulation of Japan large supplies of medical stores and Red Cross Stores were brought into the camp. Prisoners in this camp were frequently beaten up by the Japanese Guards. On one occasion when the Japanese called for the names of prisoners who had expert knowledge of marine engines, the British prisoners refused to supply any names. As a result all the prisoners were paraded and all officers of the rank of Major and above were paraded before a Sgt/Major, who proceeded to hit them with his fist. Many of the officers were knocked unconscious.

(Ex. 1712 at p. 15629)
Sec 1 & 12 - Conditions same as previously described. (Ex. 1720 at p. 13644) About 1500 or 1550 deaths occurred due to malnutrition, stomach complaints and lack of medicines during period of camp's existence. The medicines were kept by the Japanese who refused to issue them until after the Japanese surrender. (Ex. 1721 at p. 13646)

Section 1 & 12

(c) Tideng - Women Internment Camp: Previous conditions continued. The state of health in the camp steadily decreased, owing to the heavy work and the numbers being supplied for the working parties. (Ex. 1722 at p. 13646)

Section 1 & 12

(d) Tideng Camp - Women Internment: The whole camp was excessively overcrowded - approx. 10,000 inhabitants in an area 3/4 of a mile square. In one house, with floor space of approximately 40 ft. x 20 ft. there were 84 persons living. There were no amenities whatsoever and insufficient space for children to play. The sanitation system was hopelessly overloaded and the water supply totally inadequate. As a result every child had at some time been infected with dysentery. The main diseases were malnutrition, edema from beri beri, diarrhea. Practically every woman bore the marks of tropical ulcers. Every woman and child had had malaria - some ten, fifteen and twenty times during their internment. The principal items of food were rice, small amount of meat and some black bread. The rations had been doubled since the Japanese surrender. From a general survey of food stocks in Java, there had been no shortage of food in the previous six months and there were no signs of malnutrition among the local people. The Japanese had stored feed in considerable quantity in Batavia. There were approximately 1500 in the hospital at Tideng. This number was increased to 2500 and every available building was converted into a convalescent home. The hospitals were very much overcrowded and in a number of instances patients had no beds and were lying on the floor. There was no bedding, insufficient dressings, insufficient surgical equipment and a general lack of drugs. The Japanese controlled very considerable stocks of medical supplies in the city of Batavia. There was a room in which the Camp Commander imprisoned women in total darkness, from periods of 3 to 14 days, as the punishment for asking for extra food. A number of women had been questioned by the Kempei Tai at various times and had
Indictment Ref. to App. "B"

13. New Britain

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 2(e), 4(a) (a) Feb. 45. At Takaya Bithal, an exhausted Indian POW was so badly beaten to compel him to carry on with his work that he died 2 days later. (Ex. 1872 at p. 1412a)

Sec. 1, 4(a) (b) Between Dec. 44 and Mar. 45, Japanese executed 3 Indian POW because they had complained about Japs taking their personal property. (Ex. 1871 at p. 1412a)

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Rabaul.

Conditions similar to those previously described. (Ex. 1865 at p. 14121)

14. New Guinea

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 4(a) (a) Feb. 45. Kital Singh, an Indian, was beaten to insensibility by a Japanese private because his boots had not been cleaned properly. After 3 days he was made to work and after 3 weeks became very ill - he had not recovered from the beating. He received no medical treatment and died. (Ex. 1844 at p. 14094)

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

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

(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

15. Singapore and Malaya

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec. 1, 5(a) (a) Jan. 45. Two members of crew of a B-29 which had been shot down were brought into Outram Road Gaol. They were a mass of burns and black from head to foot. They were given no treatment. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12947)
Indictment Ref. to App. "P"  

Subject  

Sec. 1, 4(a)  
(b) June 45. 9 Allied airmen taken from Outram Road Gaol and executed. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12927)  

Sec. 1, 4(a), 12  
(c) May 45 - July 45. 17 Allied airmen and 15 Chinese civilians taken from Outram Road Gaol and executed. (Ex. 1514 at p. 12927)  

(2) POW and Internment Camps.  

Sec. 3, 5(a)  
(a) Churui Gaol. Prisoners still grossly overcrowded — boots, hats and clothing not supplied to replace unserviceable articles. Owing to debility prisoners contracted diphtheria, T.B., pneumonia, dysentery, beri-beri and pellagra. Japs failed to provide food and medical supplies with which these diseases could have been prevented. Daily ration 6 oz. of rice, 2 oz. of maize and small amount of vegetables. In July 45 accused IMAKAI looked at hospital but didn’t speak to POW. (Ex. 1516, 1517 at pp 12329-30, Wilde p. 542C)  

Sec. 1, 3, 4(a)  
(f), 8(a)  
(b) Outram Road Gaol. All prisoners extremely weak and sick from malnutrition. Food at most five or six ounces of rice per day. Prisoners engaged on work were deprived of half their rations if guard considered they had not done sufficient work. Prisoners were still kicked, beaten and generally ill-treated. Practically no medical supplies were provided and only treatment for sick was that provided occasionally by a medical orderly. American B-29 crew shot down in April 45 were imprisoned underground, given half rations. They were very weak when released. (Wilde p. 5491 and Ex. 1512 at p. 12914)  

Sec. 3, 5(a)(d)  
(c) Kranji No. 2 Camp. Opened in April 1945. Accommodation grossly inadequate 20 sq. ft. per man. Camp hospital accommodation also grossly inadequate. Mattresses available for only the most seriously ill patients. T.B., diphtheria and dysentery patients on account of accommodation compelled to occupy 4 ft. high space between ground and floor of hut. Sick increased from 4 on 1 April 1945 to 94 on 1 July 1945. Deficiency diseases prevalent. Rations were insufficient and caused men to suffer from undernourishment. Medical supplies and drugs most inadequate. Sick increased from 94 on 1 July to 147 on 15 Aug. (Ex. 1518 at p. 12928)  

Sec. 1, 2(a)(b)(c)  
(d)(c), 3, 4(a)  
5 (a)(d)  
(d) Bukit Panjang: 379 POW officers and men engaged in digging for Japanese fortifications. Work parties were away from 8 am to 6.30 pm. Most of them had no boots. In June, 1945, hours were longer and parties did not return until 10 p.m. Prisoners were brutally treated by guards. Daily ration for working men 10 oz. rice and 3 oz. of vegetables and occasionally some tinned food.
Sick men received two-thirds of the ration. 50 percent of camp were sick. (Ex. B12 at p. 12914)

Defence Evidence: Re all camps - food rations to POW and Jap troops reduced on account of difficulties of sea and road transportation but POW engaged in work received as much as Jap troops. (HAZETA at pp 30195-30212, Ex. B312 at pp 30215-28, SAITO at pp 30228-38)

16. Solomon Islands

Sec 1 & 12

At the conclusion of the war there were only 100 natives left on Ocean Island. The Japanese marched them away in two sections. They were shot and the dead bodies towed out to sea. (Exs. 1884, 1885 at pp 14151-2)

17. Sumatra

Sec 1 & 12

(a) June, 1945: 2,000 Japanese coolies had been brought in Oct., 1943 to Sumatra to build an airstrip. In June, 1945, when this was completed, the Japanese took no responsibility for these coolies and gave them no pay or food. At the Japanese surrender there were only 700 left alive. (Ringer, 13569)

(b) January 25th: 2 airmen had bailed out of an aircraft over a landing strip. One, who landed on the strip was promptly beheaded; the second man was hung up in a tree and was bayoneted. Palembang. (Ringer, 13601).

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

(d) June: 7 airmen were executed in Singapore. These airmen had been exhibited in the city of Palembang blindfolded. They were then sent to Singapore. (Ringer, 13603)

(2) POW and Internment Camps

Sec 1 & 12

(a) Si Rongg Interment Camp: In July, 1945, the camp was visited by Gen. Hajagi, Chief of Staff of the 25th Army. For 10 days before his visit the internees were put to work cleaning up the camp. He did not make a thorough inspection and the camp leaders were not allowed to address him. All requests for Red Cross inspections were refused. After the surrender the internees were either very thin or very swollen from pellagra. No medical officer ever inspected the camp. The food situation continued to be bad. (Leenhecr - 13765)
178.

POW Appendix B

Subject

(b) Banka Island: Same as previously described. (Sister Bullwinkel - 13471)

(a) Jelawung'Al - Sumatra: In April, 1945, about 500 of the people from Banka Island were moved to this camp. Very little food was provided on the journey and 12 women died during the train trip in Sumatra. The camp consisted of old attap buildings which leaked very badly. As it was the rainy season everything got wet everytime it rained. The hospital accommodation was in the same condition as the huts of the camp - sick patients just lay in the rain. The only medical supplies issued was quinine bark. Approximately 50 people died in this camp. The main diseases were malaria and beri beri. Food consisted of a small amount of rice and a few vegetables.

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

(d) Palembang Jungle Camp Group: Conditions same as previously described. Of camp strength of 1050, 42 died in June, 99 in July and 135 in August. Deaths due to malnutrition. Japanese well fed throughout period and plenty of clothes and food available at surrender. (Ringer, 13878-9)

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

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

18. Timor and Lesser Sunda Islands.

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents.

Sec 1, 4(a)

(a) 7th June: A POW Dorgman was shot at Flores Island, whilst "trying to escape". Some weeks later the POW doctor was forced to sign a death certificate which stated that dysentery was the cause of death. (Ex. 1788 at p. 13836)
(2) POW and Internment Camps.

Nil.

19. Wake Island, Kwajalein and Chichi Jima:

Sec 1. 4 (a)

(1) Principal Atrocities and Incidents:

(a) Chichi Jima - February 45 - At conference Maj-Gen TACHIBANA said that POW were to be killed and eaten from time to time - 5 to 10 POW thus treated. In one case TACHIBANA and Colonel KATO took part in banquet.

(Ex. 2056A, 2056B at pp 15633-41)
### POW Summation - Appendix B

#### Part VII - Summary of Evidence Showing Proportion of Allied P.O.W. Who Were Killed or Died in Captivity to the Number of Allied P.O.W. Captured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Proportion (Ex. T)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>7112/21726</td>
<td>(Ex. 2028, T. 14,901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>273/1691</td>
<td>(Ex. 2029, T. 14,901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>12133/60015</td>
<td>(Ex. 2030, T. 14,903)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>31/121</td>
<td>(Ex. 2032, T. 14,905)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7107/21590</td>
<td>(Ex. 2033, T. 14,907)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch (Europeans)</td>
<td>3500/37000</td>
<td>(Ex. 1677, T. 13,478)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: (a) Evidence not given as to other Allied P.O.W.
(b) Similar comparisons in relation to Allied P.O.W. captured by Germans or Italians in relation to United Kingdom and United States are as follows:
- United Kingdom: 7310/142319
- United States: 2038/93154)
POW Summation - Appendix B - Part I

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第十八章

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第十九章

第十九章
POW Summation - App. B - Part I
6. 香港以外之中國

(1) 主要之行徑及事件

(2) 其它

(3) 其它

(4) 其它
POW Summation-App. B-Part I

A. Define:

1. Define:

2. Define:

3. Define:

B. Illustrate:

C. Explain:

D. Provide examples:

E. Evaluate:

F. Synthesize:

G. Analyze:

H. Critique:

I. Summarize:

J. Reflect:

K. Application:

L. Assessment:

M. Discussion:

N. Conclusion:

O. Questions:

P. Further reading:

Q. References:

R. Acknowledgments:

S. Glossary:

T. Additional resources:
POW Summation-App. B- Part I

戦時中軍民在外院内人一干入るに日本
合計約四万三千七百零二人
除已記載事件外尚有
大會進學
此虞院下末字明瞭

(甲)千両
(乙)九里

(丙)二千両
(丁)三千両

(戊)四千両
(己)五千両

(庚)六千両

(辛)七千両

(壬)八千両

(癸)九千両

(子)萬両

(丑)二千両

(寅)三千両

(卯)四千両

(辰)五千両

(巳)六千両

(午)七千両

(未)八千両

(申)九千両

(酉)萬両

(戌)二千両

(亥)三千両

(子)四千両

(丑)五千両

(寅)六千両

(卯)七千両

(辰)八千両

(巳)九千両

(午)萬両
POW Summation - App. B - Part I

台湾

10. 香港

10. 香港

10. 香港

10. 香港
POW Summation - App B - Part I
中国共产党

中国共产党领导是中国特色社会主义最本质的特征，是中国特色社会主义制度的最大优势，党是最高政治领导力量。全党必须增强“四个意识”、坚定“四个自信”、做到“两个维护”，自觉在思想上政治上行动上同党中央保持高度一致，确保党中央决策部署有效落实。
POW Summation - App B - Part I

第Ⅰ節

(1) 國際宇宙協会

第Ⅱ節

(2) 東京大空襲

第Ⅲ節

(3) 攻撃型潜水艦

第Ⅳ節

(4) 參謀本部

第Ⅴ節

(5) 海軍作戦

第Ⅵ節

(6) 海軍作戦

第Ⅶ節

(7) 海軍作戦

第Ⅷ節

(8) 海軍作戦

第Ⅸ節

(9) 海軍作戦

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書記: 三上

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 POW Summary - App. 13 - Part I

(1) 三月二十日，阳河店事件

(2) 日本军于千岛群岛于千岛群岛

(3) 三月二十一日，青岛事件

(4) 日本军于青岛于青岛

(5) 三月二十二日，泰山事件

(6) 日本军于泰山于泰山

(7) 三月二十三日，上海事件

(8) 日本军于上海于上海

(9) 三月二十四日，苏州事件

(10) 日本军于苏州于苏州

(11) 三月二十五日，杭州事件

(12) 日本军于杭州于杭州

(13) 三月二十六日，宁波事件

(14) 日本军于宁波于宁波

(15) 三月二十七日，温州事件

(16) 日本军于温州于温州
New Section on Figure 3 - Page 7
POW Summation - App B - Part I

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(1) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(2) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(3) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(4) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(5) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(6) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(7) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(8) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(9) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

(10) 乙元年三月十六日四名捕至

条

(1) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

(2) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

(3) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

(4) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

(5) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

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(8) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

(9) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

(10) 一九四三年四月三日二十四日間強征，後再強征

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(10) 本条
POW Summat. 1990. B-Part I

1. 力的区域分析
2. (River Valley) 等被认定
3. Havelock Road) 等被认定
4. (River Valley) 等被认定
5. Great World) 等被认定
6. (Seletar) 等被认定

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POW Summation-App. B: Part I
P.31
P.O.W. S.P. 7 事件

件名

起訴状附属書

第二部

至一九四三年七月一日

第1節 事件

三要九事件及事件

三要九事件及事件

 POW Summation - App B - Part I
POW Summation - App. B - Part 2

第十二節・(1)

(5) 1943年8月、嘉南軍捕獲連走者百名余

第十六節・(5) 1943年9月15日、嘉南軍捕獲連走者百名余
偽領印信支那

8．
 POW Summation - App. B - Part I

| 病人良質 女食糧 第へターネ 将校 三月-四月 証人 女食糧 通常 食三分
| 有 Everton 設自由 北条冷地 送にせり 証人 俘虜が際 場 情報 食る

配下者の赤十字救護品ドクラ公認

(1) 主要な残虐行為及び事件

(2) 九三二年六月一六日 (昭和七年)

(3) 竜学院 (昭和六年)

(4) 一九四三年三月二十五日

(5) 水原 (昭和七年)

(6) 一九四三年六月十六日 (昭和八年)

(7) 島根 (昭和九年)
1. 「葛藤」（Tsumakari）

2. 「株取」（Tsubakuri）

3. 「創成」（Chogi）

4. 「河谷」（River Valley）

5. 「地代」（Chikage）

6. 「社」（Shrines）

7. 「村」（Village）
A general overview (Kuala Lumpur) for the

1. General Introduction (Outram Road)

2. Further details (Davies)
不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中。
第一節

第十三節

第一節

第十三節

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第十三節

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第十三節

第一節

第十三節
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 POW Summation - App B - Part 2

(第48章)
図解を紹介します。
POW Summation - App. B - Part I

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(省略内容)

(省略内容)

(省略内容)
Point Sensation - App B - Test 1

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POW Summation - App. B - Part I

1. 主要処分
   (1) 除籍
   (2) 退貨
   (3) 警告

2. 書記
   (1) 大貝手
   (2) 小貝手

3. 書記
   (1) 大イ手
   (2) 小イ手

4. 書記
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   (2) 小ウ手

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POW Summation—App. B—Part I

一 lif (4)

(1) 軍事・物資・食品・燃料・医療用品等

(2) 除害・拆除・廃棄

(3) 倉庫・倉庫内施設等

(4) 増設・改修

(5) 除害・防災

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P105

POW  Summation - Cpp B - Part I
\[ T(x,y) = \text{Lesser}(x, y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \text{Max}(x, y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \text{Min}(x, y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \text{Sum}(x, y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \text{Product}(x, y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \text{Difference}(x, y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \text{Mod}(x, y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \text{Abs}(x) + \text{Abs}(y) \]

\[ T(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \]

\[ T(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \]

\[ T(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 \]

\[ T(x,y) = \frac{x}{y} \]

\[ T(x,y) = x - y \]

\[ T(x,y) = |x| - |y| \]

\[ T(x,y) = x \times y \]

\[ T(x,y) = x + y \]

\[ T(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \]

\[ T(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 \]

\[ T(x,y) = \frac{x}{y} \]

\[ T(x,y) = x - y \]

\[ T(x,y) = |x| - |y| \]

\[ T(x,y) = x \times y \]

\[ T(x,y) = x + y \]
我同意并确认您所提出的条件。
POW Suggestion: Apply 8 - Part 1
POW Demarcation - Chap. 8 - Part I

P.113
POW Demerit App B Part I

節目

 wears no clothes.

日人處遇三等監管

1944 年 2 月 20 日

1944年 2 月 20 日

黃

A 日本人處三等監管

1944年 2月20日

黃

A 日本人處三等監管

1944年 2 月 20 日

黃

A 日本人處三等監管

1944年 2月20日
大川泽-特提互

等量关系

图示分析

P123

POW-Application—App B—Part II
POW Summation - App B - Part I
 POW summarization-App.B-part I

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POW Summation - App B - Part I

P. 142
(Ketel Belend)
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POW Summation - App B - Part 1

第13節

1. 主要事件
   1. 印度人持刀犯行及事
   2. 1944年春
   3. その後犯行
   4. 事件

第14節

1. 順序
   2. 状況
   3. 事
   4. 事件

第15節

1. 主要事件
   2. 遊歩
   3. 身体
   4. 行为

第16節

1. 順序
   2. 状況
   3. 事
   4. 事件

第17節

1. 主要事件
   2. 遊歩
   3. 身体
   4. 行为

第18節

1. 順序
   2. 状況
   3. 事
   4. 事件
PON Summary: Appendices Part I

1. 研究者在实验过程中发现，...的产生。

2. 通过实验数据，...的规律。

3. 实验结果表明，...的可能性。

4. 综上所述，...的重要性。

P. 160
 POW Summation App B-Part 1

(1)  

(2)
P.O.W. Summation—Func B—Part I
目的の完成度に応じた適度な期待感を

計画の順序に沿って、一連の取り組みを

進行する必要がある。これにより、計画の

進行が円滑に進むことが期待される。

また、計画の完了に向けた定期的な

レビューを行うことも重要である。
POW Summation App B - Part I

11

(1) 野菜・蜜詣
（書誌）

(2) 休養・食事

(3) 食物不適

(4) 食物授受

(5) パルテオ (H) メタルックス (H) メタルックス (H)

(6) 休養・食事

(7) 食物不適

(8) 食物授受

(9) パルテオ (H) メタルックス (H) メタルックス (H)

(10) 休養・食事

(11) 食物不適

(12) 食物授受
以例

"三山教派" (Kung Wu) 如何组织

其内部结构及运作机制。这

包括成员间的等级制度、

训练方法以及对外的活动

模式。这些信息对于理解

教派的历史和影响至关重要。

(Word and Voice) 等资源

用于收集和整理相关资料。

P176
### 漫画标题：

#### 内容概述：

- 描述了漫画的故事情节，包括角色之间的互动和对话。
- 提到了一些关键的事件和转折点。
- 通过对话和画面展示了角色的情感变化和成长。

#### 漫画主题：

- 描述了漫画的主题，如爱情、友情、成长等。
- 提到了漫画背后的社会背景和文化意义。

#### 漫画评价：

- 对漫画的艺术表现、剧情构思等方面进行了评价。
- 比较了与其他同类漫画的异同。

### 漫画细节：

- 描述了漫画中的关键画面和对话。
- 详细解释了角色的特征和故事的背景。

### 漫画分析：

- 分析了漫画的叙事手法、人物塑造等艺术特点。
- 对漫画的文学价值和文化价值进行了探讨。

### 漫画评论：

- 对漫画的受众群体进行了分析。
- 提出了漫画的改进意见和建议。

### 结语：

- 总结了漫画的主要内容和意义。
- 对漫画的未来发展方向进行了展望。
P.182

POW Simulation - App. B - Part I

[Text content]

POW Simulation - App. B - Part I

[Text content]
\[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_j) \]

**Part I**

[Continued text from the document]
POW Summation - App. B - Part 1

1. 事例
2. 事例
3. 事例
4. 事例
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6. 事例
7. 事例
8. 事例
9. 事例
10. 事例
11. 事例
POW Summation - App.B - Part 1

第1節

(1) 拘留所

(2) 閉鎖

(3) 監視

(4) 通信

(5) 体調

(6) 食事

(7) その他

(8) 記録

(9) 通訳

(10) その他
POW Summation-Gorp, B - Part I

...
P. 198

POW Summation - App. B - Part 1

[Japanese text]

1. 名
2. 名
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9. 名
10. 名

[Japanese text]

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10. 名
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[未见内容]

册径

[未见内容]
P00. Summation-App. 1 Part

 Sect. 1

(p. 207)

(2) ミリ Analyzer (4) 場所の、宿泊所、一部

(3) ミリ Analyzer (4) 場所の、宿泊所、一部

(1) ミリ Analyzer (4) 場所の、宿泊所、一部
[Content of the page is not decipherable due to the quality of the image.]

Page number: P.209
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POW Summation - App B - Part I
为了能够保证数据的准确性和完整性，我们需要在数据收集和处理的各个阶段都采取严格的控制措施。首先，数据收集阶段需要确保数据来源的可靠性和代表性。其次，在数据处理阶段，我们需要对数据进行严格的质量控制，包括数据清洗、缺失值处理和异常值检测。最后，在数据分析阶段，我们需要选择合适的方法来分析数据，以便能够准确地提取出有价值的信息。
POW Summarization - 4pp. 13-14.6
none
第十一節

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第十三節

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第十五節

第十六節

第十七節

第十八節

第十九節

第二十節

第二十一節

第二十二節

第二十三節

第二十四節

第二十五節

第二十六節

第二十七節

第二十八節

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予めで、外見を起こす teknolojiの持つ差を助け、正しい方向への移行を促進し、新たな環境を整え、未来の挑戦に備えることになる。
POW Summary - App B - Part I

Read Collins 1967, "The Birth of Modern Science."

1. The development of modern science. (Takayoshi) The concept of "modernity" was introduced into Japan by the Meiji Restoration in the 19th century. This period was marked by rapid industrialization and modernization, which had a significant impact on various aspects of society, including science.

2. The influence of Western science on Japan. (Takayoshi) Western scientific knowledge and technology were introduced to Japan during the Meiji period, leading to the establishment of modern universities and research institutions. This period was characterized by a rapid adoption of Western scientific methods and theories.

3. The role of science in modern Japan. (Takayoshi) Science has played a central role in shaping modern Japan, with a focus on economic development and technological advancement. However, there have been debates about the appropriate role of science in society, with some arguing for its role in promoting social justice and others for its role in promoting economic growth.

4. The challenges facing modern science in Japan. (Takayoshi) Modern science in Japan faces a number of challenges, including funding constraints, a lack of public interest, and the need to address societal issues such as environmental sustainability.

5. The future of science in Japan. (Takayoshi) The future of science in Japan is uncertain, with some predicting continued growth and development, while others envision a decline in the field due to funding and other factors.
POW Summation  Chap 5-Part 1

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