

(a) death march to Ranau  
date that 1<sup>st</sup> left Sandakan  
& arrival + number that  
arrived  
Same with 2<sup>nd</sup>

1st Left Sandakan - 28 Jan 45  
Arr. Ranau - 14 Feb. 45

(17 days) Of 470 POW about 24 reached  
Ranau, but only 6 were alive  
by end of June.

2nd Left Sandakan - 29 May 45  
Arr. Ranau - 24 June 45

(26 days) Of 536 POW # 183 survived



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al,

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: SAITO, Seiei



Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

AFFIDAVIT OF SAITO, Seiei

1. I was born on the 6th October, 1891.  
My present address is 73, Chibadera-cho, Chiba-shi, Japan.

At the time of surrender I was Major General.

2. I held the post of Chief of Java War Prisoners Camp at Batavia from August 1942 until March, 1944, and served as the Chief of Malay War Prisoners Camp Singapore during the periods from March, 1944 till the end of war, August 1945. Concurrently I was the chief of Malay Military Detention Camp (detention of non-military civilians).

3. After the end of war I was detained at a prison in Singapore from 9th Sept., 1945. On 30 January 1947 I was released from Changi prison and returned to Japan in May 1947. As to the treatment of prisoners, both military



or civilian, I have not been questioned in any way.

One of my subordinate officers, Captain TAKAHASHI, Zempei, who worked at the P.W. camp from 1942 until a half year prior to the surrender, also was free from any accusation and returned to Japan in the fall of 1947. He had served especially as the man in charge of Changi detention camp when I was the camp chief.

4. When I was the chief of the Malay P.W. Camp, the Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Area Army was General DOHARA, Kenji. He was succeeded by General ITAGAKI, Seishiro, at the end of April 1945.

5. The Commander-in-Chief of the Area Army was in direct command of P.W. camps and the military detention camps, but orders covering the overall management of prisoners were issued by Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army Marshal TERAUCHI and received through the Area Army.

Close liaison had been kept with the central authorities (War prisoners Information Bureau) and I attended the conference of the Chiefs of P.W. camps held in Tokyo in July 1942 and December 1943.

I can definitely state that I had never received an order or suggestion from any of these persons referred to above to maltreat prisoners or give them inhuman treatment.

6. The treatment, labor task and punishments of prisoners were executed according to the laws, regulations and orders of the central authorities and no special regulations or policy was put into practice. There had been no violation of the above laws, regulations and orders.

7. No labor task which had any direct relation with operation had ever been imposed upon prisoners. The PW's who did work were given 600 grams of staple food, the same amount as given to the army troops. I don't think the working hours were excessive in comparison with those of laborers in general.

8. The food situation in Malay area became extremely critical around the time when the Allied Forces intensified their attacks so that both soldiers and citizens confronted with great difficulties in obtaining provisions. The military rations were reduced from 600 grams to 400 grams and these subsidiary foods such as meat, vegetables, fish, etc. grew very scarce. The situation in Singapore was utterly miserable, since even before



the war the foods were entirely imported. Under the leadership of the military authorities every effort was exerted to be self-sufficient in order to overcome the shortage. But the decrease of food for PW's was indeed unavoidable. However, their rations were more or less equal to those of Japanese soldiers. During the worst days the daily ration became, as I remember, 300 grams per diem.

The condition grew worse near the end of the war.

9. Medical treatment was not refused and there had never been such an act as purposely refusing medical treatment or medicine for prisoners.

10. I heard that after the war a young officer was reported attempting to commit atrocities to the prisoners. General ITAGAKI, as I heard, went to the trouble of calling the said officer to his office and patiently persuaded him to refrain from such conduct and succeeded in preventing would-be violences. Whenever I, as the chief of P.W. camps and the detention camp made various requests in regard to my duties General ITAGAKI gave me a full assistance as long as the situation permitted and he had never brought about an adverse result in the administration of P.W.s.

On this 15 day of August, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT: SAITO, Seiei (seal)

I, YAMADA, Hanzo hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date

At same place.

Witness: (signed) YAMADA, Hanzo (seal)



DEF. DOC. #2038

Exh. No.

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ SAITO, Soici (soal)



Not Used

Def, Doc, No, 2038

Exh, No,

ク 自 分 儀 我 國 ニ 行 ハ ル ル 方 式 ニ 從 ヒ 先 ツ 別 紙 ノ 通 リ 宣 言 チ 爲 シ タ ル 上 次 ノ 如  
供 述 致 シ マ ス

宣 言 供 述 書

供 述 者 齊 藤 正 銳

荒 木 貞 夫 其 他

對

亞 米 利 加 合 衆 國 其 他

極 東 國 際 軍 事 裁 判 所



口 供 齋 藤 庄 鏡

一 私ハ明治二十三年十月六日生レデス  
現在ノ住所ハ千葉市千葉寺町七三番地

終戦當時ノ階級ハ陸軍少將デス

二 私ハ昭和十七年（昭和十五年）八月カラ昭和十九年（一九四四年）三月  
マデ爪哇ノ「バタビヤ」テ爪哇俘虜收容所長ヲ勤メ昭和十九年（一九四

四年）三月ヨリ昭和二十年八月即チ終戦マ時「シンガポール」ニ於テ馬

來俘虜收容所長ヲ勤メ尙、馬來軍拘留所（一般市民抑留）長ヲ兼勤シテ

居リマシタ。

三 私ハ終戦後千九百四十五年九月九日ヨリ「シンガポール」刑務所出放容

セラレ、昭和二十二年一月三十日「チャンギ」刑務所出所同年五月内

地ニ歸還致シマシタ、俘虜又ハ一般收容人取扱問題テ自分ハ何等責任ヲ

問ハレマセンデシタ。

自分ノ部下テ高橋善平ト云フ大尉ハ昭和十七年以降終戦半年前マテ俘虜

收容所ノ將校トシ特ニ私ノ所長時「チャンギ」收容所ノ主任者トシテ

服務シテ居リマシタガ當人モ何等罪ヲ問ハレズ無事昭和二十一年ノ秋日

本ニ歸ツテ來マシタ。

本ニ歸ツテ來マシタ。



四 私ガ馬來俘虜收容所長ヲシテ居タ時ノ第七方面軍司令官ハ最初土肥原賢二

二大將ヲ後ニ昭和二十年四月末カラ板垣征四郎大將デシタ。

五 俘虜收容所及軍抑留所ノ直接指揮官ハ方面軍司令官デシタガ俘虜ノ全般  
的 管理ハ南方總軍司令官（寺内元帥）ヨリ發セラレ方面軍ヲ通ジテ受ケト  
トリマシタ。

又中央（俘虜情報局）トノ關係モ密接テ私ハ昭和十七年七月及十八年十

二月ノ東京デ開カレタ俘虜收容所長會議ニ出席致シマシタ。

但シ以上ノ何人カラモ俘虜ヲ虐待セヨトカ人道ニ悖ル取扱ヲセヨナドノ  
命令又ハ示唆ヲ受ケタ事ハ絕對ニアリマセン。

六 俘虜ノ取扱ヒ勞務、處罰等ハ中央カラ命令サレタ法律規定通達等ニ基キ施行  
施行サレ特ニ別個ノ規定方針ハ實施サレマセンデシタ又右ニ違反スル行  
爲ハアリマセンデシタ。

七 私ノ知ル範圍デハ勞務ハ直接作戰行動ニ關係アルモノヲ勞務トシテ課役  
サレタ事ハアリマセン、勞務ニタズサワツタ俘虜ニ對シテノ給食ハ一般  
軍隊ト同様日量六百瓦ハ確保サレテ居リマシタ、尙勞働時間ハ一般勞働  
者ノ勞働時間ヨリ過重デアツタトハ考ヘマセン。

八 馬來方面ノ食糧事情ハ連合國軍ノ攻堅ガ熾烈トナツタ頃カラ非常ニ逼迫  
シテ軍モ民モ食糧入手ニ非常ニ困難ヲ感シ軍ノ主食配給ハ一日六百グラ



ムカラ四百グラムトナリ肉、野菜、魚等ノ副食物モ非常ニ少クナツタ、殊ニシンガポールハ戦前ヨリ食糧ハ輸入ノ一途ヲ辿ツテ居タノテ其状態甚ダシク軍ノ指導テ自給自足ヲ熱心ニ試ミソノ不足ヲ補ツテ居リマシタガ俘虜ニ對スル食糧ノ低下ハ眞ニ止ムヲ得ザルトコロデアリマシタ、ソレデモ彼等ノ食糧ノ定量ハ日本兵ノソレト大差アリマセンデシタ。

最悪ノ場合定量主食三百瓦ト記憶シアリ

特ニ終戦ニ近クニツレテ悪化シマシタ

九、醫療ヲ拒ンダ事ハアリマセン、又故意ニ手當投藥ヲ拒絕シタ例モアリマセン。

十、終戦後一青年將校ガ俘虜ニ對シ暴行ヲ働カントセルコトヲ聞キ込マレタ際板垣大將ハ態々軍人ヲ自室ニ呼ビ諄々トソノ不可ナルヲ説得シ暴擧ヲ未然ニ防ガレタコトガアルトイフコトヲ聞キコンダコトガアリマス。

十一、板垣大將ハ私ガ俘虜收容所長及ビ抑留所長トシテノ任務遂行ニツキ各事項ニ關スル申出ヲナシタル際狀況ノ許ス範圍ニ於テ十分ナル援助ヲ與ヘラレ彼等ノ管理上悪影響ヲ來サシメタルコトガアリマセンデシタ。



昭和二十二年（一九四七年）

月

日 昭 於 二十二年（一九四七年）

月

供 述 者 齋 藤 正 銳

右ハ普立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於

立 會 人



良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ  
誓フ

宣

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