

MD/JAG/FS/J/26(6)

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AT
FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP 4 IN JAPAN.

British National Office Charge No:

United Nations War Crimes Commission Reference :

A F F I D A V I T .

I, Captain ALLAN BERKELEY, Royal Army Medical Corps attached 95 Battery, 48 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, with permanent home address at 20, Cathkin Road, Glasgow, S.2, make oath and say as follows :-

1. I was captured on 8 March 1942 in JAVA. From there I was taken to Prisoner of War Camp 4, FUKUOKA in JAPAN, where I arrived in November 1942.

2. The Camp Commandant, from about June 1943, was Captain SITO and the Medical Officer, Captain HIGASHI. I do not remember Captain SITO's predecessor.

3. After Captain SITO's arrival conditions in the Camp grew steadily worse and although I made several complaints to Captain SITO, there were no improvements.

4. HOUSING.

There were three hundred of us housed in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, one hundred and twenty downstairs and one hundred and eighty upstairs. At night the hundred and twenty men sleeping downstairs were on the floor with one man's bed touching the next. Forty per cent contracted scabies and one hundred per cent had lice.

5. FOOD.

Each man was allowed about a pint of rice three times a day and three-quarters of a pint of vegetable soup. We knew that fish and meat were available but it was only provided for us possibly once a week. One Red Cross parcel was given to each man in January 1943 and from that date until August 1945 we only received the equivalent of one parcel each. Frequent complaints were made to the Commandant but with no result.

6. SANITATION.

The latrines were inadequate for three hundred men and on occasions overflowed. The Commandant took no steps to ensure their cleanliness.

7. MEDICAL CARE.

There were plenty of medical supplies in the Camp but we were never allowed sufficient for our requirements. There was M. & B. and Sulphonamide but we were never allowed to have them in sufficient quantities. I was the Medical Officer in charge and on the average had forty men sick. Men with severe dysentery were compelled to go out to work. If they stayed behind in the Camp they were forbidden to have food for two days. During the epidemic of mumps in December 1944 men with swollen glands were compelled to go out and work. Men injured in work requiring blood transfusions were not allowed to have the plasma which was available. Bombardier FOWLER of CHELMSFORD died as a result of a duodenal ulcer. His death could have been prevented if the

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Japanese had allowed him to have a light diet. During the epidemic of pneumonia I asked the Commandant for dried milk which was in the Red Cross parcels but he would not let me have it.

8. SPECIFIC ANECDOTES.

A Japanese Medical Orderly by the name of INOUE, a half military-civil guard, would make a man stand to attention for no offence at all and bash him with his fist and when he fell down would kick him in the face or groin. If the man fainted he merely poured cold water on him and would bash him again when he regained consciousness. This was from September 1943 onwards. This man INOUE did this too :-

Gunner CHICK, 95 Battery, 48 L.A.A. Regt. R.A.
 Serjeant BEDEMAN, 95 Battery, 48 L.A.A. Regt. R.A.
 C.S.M. McVINNIE, (of FALKIRK), B.O.D. BATAVIA
 Lance-Bombardier LEES, 89 Battery, 35 L.A.A. Regt.
 F.A.

Serjeant WILLIAM E. BRAY (still alive), an American
 Technical Serjeant captured in the Philippines,
 whose home address is R.T. 2, Box 404,
 WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

Private First Class BAKOS, American Army.
 Myself.

We were all beaten by INOUE on different occasions and no medical attention was allowed to be given to us when we had been beaten up.

9. Captain SITO made no effort whatsoever to correct any of the bad conditions in the Camp.

SWORN BY the said ALAN BERKELEY)
 at EDINBURGH this Thirty-First)
 day of January 1946.)

A. Berkeley (signed)

BEFORE ME

Reo Rimmer (signed)

Captain Legal Staff,
 An Officer of the Staff of the Judge Advocate General Of
 the Forces.