

IPS 5675

15

(19)

P.O.W.

Evidentiary Document # 5075.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE MATTER  
OF THE ILTREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT KANBURI NO.  
3 HOSPITAL CAMP, 9TH AND 13TH JULY 1943.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Sub-Lieutenant J.O. CAUN of the Netherlands East Indies Army, make oath and say as follows:-

1. On the 8th March 1942 I was captured and taken prisoner by the Japanese Army at BANDJONG, JAVA, and was subsequently transferred to SEAM where prisoners of war were employed on the building of the BANGKOK-MUMBAI railway. I speak Japanese and at the various camps I was at acted as interpreter.
2. On the 9th July 1943 at one o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the Japanese guard commander of Staff Camp, Group 1, KANBURI, who told me that 167 sick men had arrived from the jungle. I went to the entrance of the camp but found only approximately 40 patients there who looked filthy, underfed and very sick. I asked the Japanese in charge of the sick party where the remainder of this party were. He replied that the remainder were not very fit to walk and that they were coming in slowly. I immediately went back and asked for 20 volunteer stretcher-bearers.
3. We went to the station and found that along the 3 kilometre stretch that separates the railway station from the camp, sick men were crawling and lay about the ground. We picked them up as we found them. We also came across a Dutch medical orderly who told us that he was the only orderly that had been sent with this transport which consisted of beri-beri, dysentery, tropical ulcer and cholera patients. He told us that they had been 4 days on the road and that 3 of them had died on the way. At six o'clock in the morning the last man was found and brought in. All the sick were given shelter in the foot-baths of the atap huts in our camp.
4. At nine o'clock I saw the adjutant of Group 1, Lt. KOMAI, who said to me that now he was going to open a new hospital. He called over 6 prisoners of war who were in the vicinity and ordered them to break down the fence which separated our camp from the Japanese cavalry regiment called Yamada Butai. The day before the Japanese and their horses had moved out, leaving 20 empty huts, 3 with and 17 without platforms. In most of the huts the filth of the animals was still on the ground. The Japanese Lieutenant gave the order that the 167 sick, who were under the command of the Dutch Captain CLAASZ, had to be moved to this new camp within an hour. There were no doctors, no medical orderlies nor cook-house personnel at that time so I went over to the Dutch doctor, Capt. NOORDHOEK-HEET and asked him if I could apply to the Japanese for him to go over as a volunteer. He immediately agreed and the Japanese Lieutenant gave his permission for this doctor and other medical orderlies to go over and attend to the sick.
5. It took, however, several hours to persuade the Japanese to let a working party of 50 men attend to cook-house and hygiene necessities. The only definite permission which was given was that medical staff would be sent from the jungle camps or the base hospital. It took approximately a fortnight to get some staff and the man who had been put in charge of the camp then was the British Major BLACK, R.A.M.C., who will certainly be able to give a vivid picture of his first impressions.

6. By the time the medical staff arrived the hospital housed 1,522 patients and the number of dead totalled approximately 7 to 12 a day. It took 10 days before the Japanese supplied any medicines. On the third day after this hospital had been opened I had, on instructions of Dr. NOORDHOEK-HEGT, a talk with the Japanese Captain, Doctor MORI, who was in charge of the medical department of the Japanese Prisoner of War Administration in THAILAND. As a result of this talk, on the fifth day the hospital was supplied with a certain quantity of milk, cigarettes, butter, coffee and sugar.

7. The people mainly responsible were the Japanese Prisoner of War General Headquarters Staff themselves. The hospital came under direct command of the Japanese Headquarters, Doctor MORI being in charge of the medical side is certainly first of all to blame, but also General SAITO and his adjutant were fully aware of the filthy conditions and the horrible circumstances in which this hospital was opened because an officer of the Japanese General Staff, Prisoner of War Command, visited the hospital on the third day. Even in the month of August after a certain Captain MCGREGOR of the Malaya Volunteers had been building platforms and repairing roofs, dysentery patients were still lying on the ground in a hut without platforms.

8. British doctors in this hospital were Captain CHURCHILL and Major BLACK and the Camp Commander for the non-medical side was Major TATE DE LA PORT.

9. The camp was placed in the middle of July 1943 under command of a Japanese serjeant, MATANABE, whose general conduct was good and who did his best to help the different authorities.

SWORN by the said J.O. CAUN )  
at 6 Spring Gardens in the )  
City of Westminster this )  
18th day of December 1945. ) (signed) J. CAUN.

Before me,

(Signed) F. HONIG.  
Captain Legal Staff.  
Military Department.  
Judge Advocate General's Office, London.

Certified true copy,

(Signed) K.J. RITCHIE, Lt.  
for Military Deputy, JAG.

SUB-LIEUTENANT J.O.CAUN.

I, Sub-Lieutenant J.O. CAUN of the Netherlands East Indies Army, make oath and say as follows:-

1. On the 8th March 1942 I was captured and taken prisoner by the Japanese Army at BANDOENG, JAVA, and was subsequently transferred to SIAM where prisoners of war were employed on the building of the BANGKOK-BURMEIN railway. I speak Japanese and at the various camps I was at, acted as interpreter.
2. On the 9th July 1943 at one o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the Japanese guard commander of Staff Camp, Group 1 KANBURI, who told me that 167 sick men had arrived from the jungle. I went to the entrance of the camp but found only approximately 40 patients there who looked filthy, underfed and very sick. I asked the Japanese in charge of the sick party where the remainder of this party were. He replied that the remainder were not very fit to walk and that they were coming in slowly. I immediately went back and asked for 20 volunteer stretcher-bearers.
3. We went to the station and found that along the 3 kilometre stretch that separates the railway from the camp, sick men were crawling and lay about the ground. We picked them up as we found them. We also came across a Dutch medical orderly who told us that he was the only orderly that had been sent with this transport which consisted of beri-beri, dysentery, tropical ulcer and cholera patients. He told us that they had been 4 days on the road and that 3 of them had died on the way. At six o'clock in the morning the last man was found and brought in. All the sick were given shelter in the foot-baths of the atap huts in our camp.
4. At nine o'clock I saw the adjutant of Group 1, Lt. ROMAI, who said to me that he was going to open a new hospital. He called over 6 prisoners of war who were in the vicinity and ordered them to break down the fence which separated our camp from the Japanese cavalry regiment called Yamada Butai. The day before the Japanese and their horses had moved out, leaving 20 empty huts, 3 with and 17 without platforms. In most of the huts the filth of the animals was still on the ground. The Japanese Lieutenant gave the order that the 167 sick, who were under the command of the Dutch Captain CLAASZ, had to be moved to this new camp within an hour. There were no doctors, no medical orderlies nor cook-house personnel at that time so I went over to the Dutch doctor, Capt. NOORDHOEN-HEGT and asked him if I could apply to the Japanese for him to go over as a volunteer. He immediately agreed and the Japanese Lieutenant gave his permission for this doctor and other medical orderlies to go over and attend to the sick.
5. It took, however, several hours to persuade the Japanese to let a working party of 50 men attend to cook-house and hygiene necessities. The only definite permission which was given was that medical staff would be sent from the jungle camps or the base hospital. It took approximately a fortnight to get some staff and the man who had been put in charge of the camp then was the British Major BLACK, R.A.M.C., who will certainly be able to give a vivid picture of his first impressions.

was the person who  
vivid picture of his first impressions.

By the time medical staff arrived the hospital housed 1,522 patients and the number of dead totalled approximately 7 to 12 a day. It took 10 days before the Japanese supplied any medicines. On the third day after this hospital had been opened I had, on instructions of Dr. NOORDHOEK-HEGT, a talk with the Japanese Captain, Doctor MORI, who was in charge of the medical department of the Japanese Prisoner of War Administration in THAILAND. As a result of this talk, on the fifth day the hospital was supplied with a certain quantity of milk, cigarettes, butter, coffee and sugar.

7. The people mainly responsible were the Japanese Prisoner of War General Headquarters Staff themselves. The hospital came under direct command of the Japanese Headquarters. Doctor MORI being in charge of the medical side is certainly first of all to blame, but also General SAITO and his adjutant were fully aware of the filthy conditions and the horrible circumstances in which this hospital was opened because an officer of the Japanese General Staff, Prisoner of War Command, visited the hospital on the third day. Even in the month of August after a certain Captain MCGREGOR of the Malaya Volunteers had been building platforms and repairing roofs, dysentery patients were still lying on the ground in a hut without platforms.

was the BRITISH MAJOR  
vivid picture of his first impressions.

Exh 1572A

Evidentiary Document # 5075.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE MATTER  
OF THE MISFEASANCE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT KANBURI NO.  
3 HOSPITAL CAMP, 9TH AND 10TH JULY 1943.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Sub-Lieutenant J.O. CAUN of the Netherlands East Indies Army, make  
oath and say as follows:-

1. On the 8th March 1942 I was captured and taken prisoner by the Japanese Army at BANDONG, JAVA, and was subsequently transferred to STAM where prisoners of war were employed on the building of the BANGKOK-MOLMEIN railway. I speak Japanese and at the various camps I was at acted as interpreter.
2. On the 9th July 1943 at one o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the Japanese guard commander of Staff Camp, Group 1, KANBURI, who told me that 167 sick men had arrived from the jungle. I went to the entrance of the camp but found only approximately 40 patients there who looked filthy, underfed and very sick. I asked the Japanese in charge of the sick party where the remainder of this party were. He replied that the remainder were not very fit to walk and that they were coming in slowly. I immediately went back and asked for 20 volunteer stretcher-bearers.
3. We went to the station and found that along the 3 kilometre stretch that separates the railway station from the camp, sick men were crawling and lay about the ground. We picked them up as we found them. We also came across a Dutch medical orderly who told us that he was the only orderly that had been sent with this transport which consisted of beriberi, dysentery, tropical ulcer and cholera patients. He told us that they had been 4 days on the road and that 3 of them had died on the way. At six o'clock in the morning the last man was found and brought in. All the sick were given shelter in the foot-baths of the atap huts in our camp.
4. At nine o'clock I saw the adjutant of Group 1, Lt. KOMAI, who said to me that now he was going to open a new hospital. He called over 6 prisoners of war who were in the vicinity and ordered them to break down the fence which separated our camp from the Japanese cavalry regiment called Yamada Butai. The day before the Japanese and their horses had moved out, leaving 20 empty huts, 3 with and 17 without platforms. In most of the huts the filth of the animals was still on the ground. The Japanese Lieutenant gave the order that the 167 sick, who were under the command of the Dutch Captain CLAASZ, had to be moved to this new camp within an hour. There were no doctors, no medical orderlies nor cook-house personnel at that time so I went over to the Dutch doctor, Capt. NOORDHAKK HOOFT and asked him if I could apply to the Japanese for him to go over as a volunteer. He immediately agreed and the Japanese Lieutenant gave his permission for this doctor and other medical orderlies to go over and attend to the sick.
5. It took, however, several hours to persuade the Japanese to let a working party of 50 men attend to cook-house and hygiene necessities. The only definite permission which was given was that medical staff would be sent from the jungle camps or the base hospital. It took approximately a fortnight to get some staff and the man who had been put in charge of the camp then was the British Major BLACK, R.A.M.C., who will certainly be able to give a vivid picture of his first impressions.

6. By the time the medical staff arrived the hospital housed 1,522 patients and the number of dead totalled approximately 7 to 12 a day. It took 10 days before the Japanese supplied any medicines. On the third day after this hospital had been opened I had, on instructions of Dr. NOORDHOEK-HEGT, a talk with the Japanese Captain, Doctor MORI, who was in charge of the medical department of the Japanese Prisoner of War Administration in THAILAND. As a result of this talk, on the fifth day the hospital was supplied with a certain quantity of milk, cigarettes, butter, coffee and sugar.

7. The people mainly responsible were the Japanese Prisoner of War General Headquarters Staff themselves. The hospital came under direct command of the Japanese Headquarters. Doctor MORI being in charge of the medical side is certainly first of all to blame, but also General SAITO and his adjutant were fully aware of the filthy conditions and the horrible circumstances in which this hospital was opened because an officer of the Japanese General Staff, Prisoner of War Command, visited the hospital on the third day. Even in the month of August after a certain Captain MCGREGOR of the Malaya Volunteers had been building platforms and repairing roofs, dysentery patients were still lying on the ground in a hut without platforms.

8. British doctors in this hospital were Captain CHURCHILL and Major BLACK and the Camp Commander for the non-medical side was Major TATE DE LA PORT.

9. The camp was placed in the middle of July 1943 under command of a Japanese serjeant, MATANABE, whose general conduct was good and who did his best to help the different authorities.

SWORN by the said J.C. CAUN )  
at 6 Spring Gardens in the )  
City of Westminster this )  
18th day of December 1945. ) (Signed) J. CAUN.

Before me,

(Signed) F. HONIG.  
Captain Legal Staff.  
Military Department.  
Judge Advocate General's Office, London.

Certified true copy,

(Signed) K.J. RITCHIE, Lt.  
for Military Deputy, JAG.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

August 19th

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document  
# 5075 (Describe):

Affidavit of Sub Lt. J.O. Caun  
Territory: ~~Burma and Siam~~  
Duplicate total of original Affidavit  
Translate and duplicate as per copy attached (5075) pages 131-132

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B and C Offences

*Excerpts not altered*

R.S. DAVIES  
Staff Attorney

August 19th 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by  
you with changes as follows:

*✓*  
*10-24*

Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

1946

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5075  
(describe):

*Excerpts from affidavit by Capt J. O. Cann dealing with Burma Thailand Hwy.*

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

*Class B offences*

*H. S. Davis*

Staff Attorney

*6 May*

1946

7 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by you  
with changes as follows:

*Serial + 70 copies  
available.*

*Albert Williams*

Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By

*927*

Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

24 Oct. , 1946

TO : DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5075 for Davies

Arrange for reproduction 135 copies in English and

                     copies in Japanese as follows:

1. Reproduce as above the affidavit no. 5075.
2. Eng. stencil cut in Davies office.
3. Destroy the old existing Eng. copies and replace it with the new.

Note: Jap copies are okay and are in the vault.

JG.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

DOCUMENT DIVISION

25 Oct 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Reu DOC. NO. 5075  
requested by Davies in Eng No. of pages 2  
No. of copies 135

COMPLETED: Date 10-31 Signature Nagatani

VAULT: Date 10-31 Signature JB

This receipt with two copies of this document attached to go to  
Room 374, Miss Allen.

Bechko  
~~Nagatani~~ - destroy existing  
Eng copies of 5075 - this  
is substitute

Evidentiary Document # 5075.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE MATTER  
OF THE ILLEGALITY OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT KANBURI NO.  
3 HOSPITAL CAMP, 9TH AND 10TH JULY 1943.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Sub-Lieutenant J. O. CAUN of the Netherlands East Indies Army, make  
oath and say as follows:-

1. On the 8th March 1942 I was captured and taken prisoner by the Japanese Army at BANDONG, JAVA, and was subsequently transferred to SIAM where prisoners of war were employed on the building of the BANGKOK-MOLMEIN railway. I speak Japanese and at the various camps I was at acted as interpreter.
2. On the 9th July 1943 at one o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the Japanese guard commander of Staff Camp, Group 1, KANBURI, who told me that 167 sick men had arrived from the jungle. I went to the entrance of the camp but found only approximately 40 patients there who looked filthy, undressed and very sick. I asked the Japanese in charge of the sick party where the remainder of this party were. He replied that the remainder were not very fit to walk and that they were coming in slowly. I immediately went back and asked for 20 volunteer stretcher-bearers.
3. We went to the station and found that along the 3 kilometre stretch that separates the railway station from the camp, sick men were crawling and lay about the ground. We picked them up as we found them. We also came across a Dutch medical orderly who told us that he was the only orderly that had been sent with this transport which consisted of beri-beri, dysentery, tropical ulcer and cholera patients. He told us that they had been 4 days on the road and that 3 of them had died on the way. At six o'clock in the morning the last man was found and brought in. All the sick were given shelter in the foot-baths of the atap huts in our camp.
4. At nine o'clock I saw the adjutant of Group 1, Lt. KOMAI, who said to me that now he was going to open a new hospital. He called over 6 prisoners of war who were in the vicinity and ordered them to break down the fence which separated our camp from the Japanese cavalry regiment called Yamada Butai. The day before the Japanese and their horses had moved out, leaving 20 empty huts, 3 with and 17 without platforms. In most of the huts the fifth of the animals was still on the ground. The Japanese Lieutenant gave the order that the 167 sick, who were under the command of the Dutch Captain CLAASZ, had to be moved to this new camp within an hour. There were no doctors, no medical orderlies nor cook-house personnel at that time so I went over to the Dutch doctor, Capt. NOORDHORN-KROFF and asked him if I could apply to the Japanese for him to go over as a volunteer. He immediately agreed and the Japanese Lieutenant gave his permission for this doctor and other medical orderlies to go over and attend to the sick.
5. It took, however, several hours to persuade the Japanese to let a working party of 50 men attend to cook-house and hygiene necessities. The only definite permission which was given was that medical staff would be sent from the jungle camps or the base hospital. It took approximately a fortnight to get some staff and the man who had been put in charge of the camp then was the British Major BLACK, R.A.M.C., who will certainly be able to give a vivid picture of his first impressions.

6. By the time the medical staff arrived the hospital housed 1,522 patients and the number of dead totalled approximately 7 to 12 a day. It took 10 days before the Japanese supplied any medicines. On the third day after this hospital had been opened I had, on instructions of Dr. NOORDHOEK-HEGT, a talk with the Japanese Captain, Doctor MORI, who was in charge of the medical department of the Japanese Prisoner of War Administration in THAILAND. As a result of this talk, on the fifth day the hospital was supplied with a certain quantity of milk, cigarettes, butter, coffee and sugar.
7. The people mainly responsible were the Japanese Prisoner of War General Headquarters staff themselves. The hospital came under direct command of the Japanese Headquarters, Doctor MORI being in charge of the medical side is certainly first of all to blame, but also General SAITO and his adjutant were fully aware of the filthy conditions and the horrible circumstances in which this hospital was opened because an officer of the Japanese General Staff, Prisoner of War Command, visited the hospital on the third day. Even in the month of August after a certain Captain MCGREGOR of the Malaya Volunteers had been building platforms and repairing roofs, dysentery patients were still lying on the ground in a hut without platforms.
8. British doctors in this hospital were Captain CHURCHILL and Major BLACK and the Camp Commander for the non-medical side was Major TATE DE LA PORT.
9. The camp was placed in the middle of July 1943 under command of a Japanese serjeant, MATANABE, whose general conduct was good and who did his best to help the different authorities.

STORN by the said J.O. CAUN )  
at 6 Spring Gardens in the )  
City of Westminster this )  
18th day of December 1945. ) (Signed) J. CAUN.

Before me,

(Signed) F. HONIG.  
Captain Legal Staff.  
Military Department.  
Judge Advocate General's Office, London.

Certified true copy,

(Signed) K.J. RITCHIE, Lt.  
for Military Deputy, JAG.

DOCUMENT DIVISION

5 Nov. 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5075  
requested by Davies in Jap. No. of pages 4  
No. of copies 170.

COMPLETED: Date 11-5 Signature Nagatori  
VAULT: Date 11-5 Signature [Signature]

This receipt with two copies of this document attached to go to  
Room 374, Miss Allen.

Nagatori ① Stencil cut for  
50 additional copies.  
② Send to vault.

「ジエー、オー、カウン」陸軍少尉

和蘭東印度軍ノ「ジエー、オー、カウン」陸軍少尉ナル余ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ如ク證言ス

(一)千九百四十二年（昭和十七年）三月八日余ハ爪哇、「バンドン」ニ於テ日本軍ニ捕ハレ俘虏トナレリ其後暹羅ニ送ラレ其處ニテ俘虏ハ盤谷「モールメン」鐵道敷設ニ使役セラレタリ、余ハ日本語ヲ話シ余ノ收容サレ居タル各所ノ收容所ニ於テ通譯ヲ勤メタリ

(二)千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）七月九日午前一時余ハ冠第一部隊ノ日本軍司令部警備隊長ニヨリ起コサレ、百六十七人ノ病人ガ「ジャングル」ヨリ到着セシコトヲ告ゲラレタリ、余ハ兵舎ノ入口ニ到リタルガ其處ニハ只四十人計リノ患者ガ居リ不潔ニシテ營養不良且ツ重態ラシク見エタリ、余ハ此患者達ノ世話ヲスル日本人ニ「強リノ人々ハ何處ニ居ルヤ」ト尋ネタリ、彼ノ答ニ依レバ強リノ者ハ歩行困難ノ爲運レテ來ルトノコトナリキ、余ハ直ニ歸リ二十人ノ志願擔架卒ヲ依頼セリ

(三)余ハ驛ニ赴キシニ鐵道ト兵舎トノ間ノ三軒ノ道路ニ病人達ハ葡萄匍シ横臥シ居タリ、余等ハ發見次第

Exh 1572A

Doc 5075

1.

此等ヲ收容セリ、余ハ一名ノ和蘭看護卒ニ行會ヒシガ彼ハ脚氣、赤痢、熱帶潰瘍、虎列拉ノ患者ヨリナル此一行ノ運送ニ付添ヒ來リシ唯一ノ看護卒ナル旨語レリ、彼ハ余ニ語リテ曰ク彼等ハ四日間行進ヲ續ケ其中三人ハ中途ニシテ死亡シタリトノコトナリ午前六時最后ノ病人ヲ發見收容セリ、總テノ患者ハ余等ノ兵舎ノ「アタブ」小屋ノ小型浴槽ニ收容サレタリ

(四) 九時ニ余ハ第一部隊ノ副官「ロマイ」中尉ニ會ヒシニ彼ハ彼ガ一個ノ新設病院ヲ開設スヘキコトヲ余ニ語レリ、彼ハ近所ニ居リシ六人ノ俘虜ヲ呼寄セ余等ノ兵舎ト山田部隊ト稱スル日本騎兵聯隊トノ間ヲ仕切レル垣ヲ取壊ス様彼等ニ命令セリ、其前日日本人及其馬達ハ二十個ノカラツボノ小屋ヲ後ニ殘シテ出動セリ其中三個ハ床張りナリシモ十七個ハ床張りナカリキ大抵ノ小屋内ニハ動物ノ糞便ガマダ地上ニアリタリ、其日本軍中尉ハ和蘭陸軍大尉「クラーズ」ノ麾下ニアリシ其百六十七名ノ患者ヲ一時間以内ニ此新設兵舎へ移轉セシムルコトヲ命令セリ

其時一人ノ軍醫モ看護卒モ乃至ハ炊事掛員モ居ラザリシヲ以テ余ハ和蘭軍醫「ノールデン、ヘヒト」大尉ノ所へ赴キ彼ガ志願者トシテ赴クコトヲ彼ニ



代リテ目分ガ日本人ニ申請シテモ宜シキヤヲ尋ネ  
シニ彼ハ即座ニ承諾シ與ヘタリ而シテ該日本軍中  
尉ハ該軍醫及他ノ看護卒ニ患者ノ世話ヲスル爲メ  
尙クコトヲ許可シタリ

(五) 然シ乍ラ五十人ノ働キ手ヲシテ炊事場及衛生用品  
ノ世話ヲセシムル様日本人ヲ説得スルニハ數時間  
ヲ要シタリ、具体的許可ノ下リタルハ醫療部員ガ  
「ジャングル」内ノ兵舎又ハ山麓ノ病院ヨリ派遣  
セラルコト文ケナリキ、部員ヲ得ルニ約二週間ヲ  
要シタリ而シテ其兵舎ノ監督ヲ命ゼラレタルハ英  
國王室醫療部隊ノ英國陸軍少佐「ブラツク」ナリ  
キ此人ハ彼ノ第一印象ヲ眞ニ迫ツテ物語リ得ルコ  
トト思ハル、醫療部員ノ到着迄ニ該病院ハ千五百  
二十二人ノ患者ヲ收容シ居タリ而シテ死者ハ一日  
合計約七人乃至十二人ニ上レリ、日本人ガ醫藥品  
ヲ供給シタルハ其レヨリ十日ヲ經タル後ナリキ、  
該病院開設第三日目ニ余ハ「ノールデツク、ヘヒ  
ト」軍醫ノ指圖ニ依リ泰國ニ於ケル日本ノ俘虜取  
扱所ノ醫療部主任ナリシ森日本陸軍々醫大尉ト面  
談セリ、其面談ノ結果第二日目ニ病院ハ或程度ノ  
牛乳、巻煙草、バター、珈琲及砂糖ノ供給ヲ受ケ  
タリ

(七) 主タル責任者ハ日本俘虜總本部々員自身ナリキ、

4.

Doc 5075

病院ハ日本軍司令部ノ直接ノ指揮下ニアリキ、森  
軍醫ハ醫務部主任ナリシ爲メ一番最初ニ責任ヲ問  
ハルベキ人ナリ然シ乍ラ齋藤大將及ビ其副官モ亦  
病院開設ノ際ノ不潔ナル状況及ビ恐ルベキ事情ヲ  
知悉シ居タルモノナリ何トナレバ第三日目ニ日本  
參謀本部付シ監督官タル一士官ガ病院ヲ視察ニ來  
リシヲ以テナリ、馬來志願兵隊ノ英國陸軍大尉「  
マグレゴール」某ガ病院ノ床ヲ張ツタリ屋根ヲ修  
繕シタリシタ後八月ニ入りテサヘモ赤痢患者ハマ  
ダ床ノナキ小屋ノ地面ニ横臥シ居タリ

Evidentiary Document # 5075.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE MATTER  
OF THE ILLTREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT KANBURI NO.  
3 HOSPITAL CAMP, 9TH AND 1)TH JULY 1943.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Sub-Lieutenant J.O. CAUN of the Netherlands East Indies Army, make oath and say as follows:-

1. On the 8th March 1942 I was captured and taken prisoner by the Japanese Army at BANDOENG, JAVA, and was subsequently transferred to SIAM where prisoners of war were employed on the building of the BANGKOK-MULMEIN railway. I speak Japanese and at the various camps I was at acted as interpreter.
2. On the 9th July 1943 at one o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the Japanese guard commander of Staff Camp, Group 1, KANBURI, who told me that 167 sick men had arrived from the jungle. I went to the entrance of the camp but found only approximately 40 patients there who looked filthy, underfed and very sick. I asked the Japanese in charge of the sick party where the remainder of this party were. He replied that the remainder were not very fit to walk and that they were coming in slowly. I immediately went back and asked for 20 volunteer stretcher-bearers.
3. We went to the station and found that along the 3 kilometre stretch that separates the railway station from the camp, sick men were crawling and lay about the ground. We picked them up as we found them. We also came across a dutch medical orderly who told us that he was the only orderly that had been sent with this transport which consisted of beri-beri, dysentery, tropical ulcer and cholera patients. He told us that they had been 4 days on the road and that 3 of them had died on the way. At six o'clock in the morning the last man was found and brought in. All the sick were given shelter in the foot-baths of the atap huts in our camp.
4. At nine o'clock I saw the adjutant of Group 1, Lt. KOMAI, who said to me that now he was going to open a new hospital. He called over 6 prisoners of war who were in the vicinity and ordered them to break down the fence which separated our camp from the Japanese cavalry regiment called Yamada Butai. The day before the Japanese and their horses had moved out, leaving 20 empty huts, 3 with and 17 without platforms. In most of the huts the filth of the animals was still on the ground. The Japanese Lieutenant gave the order that the 167 sick, who were under the command of the Dutch Captain GLAASZ, had to be moved to this new camp within an hour. There were no doctors, no medical orderlies nor cook-house personnel at that time so I went over to the Dutch doctor, Capt. NOORDHOEK-HEGT and asked him if I could apply to the Japanese for him to go over as a volunteer. He immediately agreed and the Japanese Lieutenant gave his permission for this doctor and other medical orderlies to go over and attend to the sick.
5. It took, however, several hours to persuade the Japanese to let a working party of 50 men attend to cook-house and hygiene necessities. The only definite permission which was given was that medical staff would be sent from the jungle camps or the base hospital. It took approximately a fortnight to get some staff and the man who had been put in charge of the camp then was the British Major BLACK, R.A.M.C., who will certainly be able to give a vivid picture of his first impressions.

6. By the time the medical staff arrived the hospital housed 1,522 patients and the number of dead totalled approximately 7 to 12 a day. It took 10 days before the Japanese supplied any medicines. On the third day after this hospital had been opened I had, on instructions of Dr. NOORDHOEK-HEGT, a talk with the Japanese Captain, Doctor MORI, who was in charge of the medical department of the Japanese Prisoner of War Administration in THAILAND. As a result of this talk, on the fifth day the hospital was supplied with a certain quantity of milk, cigarettes, butter, coffee and sugar.

7. The people mainly responsible were the Japanese Prisoner of War General Headquarters staff themselves. The hospital came under direct command of the Japanese Headquarters. Doctor MORI being in charge of the medical side is certainly first of all to blame, but also General SAITO and his adjutant were fully aware of the filthy conditions and the horrible circumstances in which this hospital was opened because an officer of the Japanese General Staff, Prisoner of War Command, visited the hospital on the third day. Even in the month of August after a certain Captain MCGREGOR of the Malaya Volunteers had been building platforms and repairing roofs, dysentery patients were still lying on the ground in a hut without platforms.

8. British doctors in this hospital were Captain CHURCHILL and Major BLACK and the Camp Commander for the non-medical side was Major TATE DE LA PORT.

9. The camp was placed in the middle of July 1943 under command of a Japanese sergeant, WATANABE, whose general conduct was good and who did his best to help the different authorities.

SWORN by the said J.O. CAUN )  
at 6 Spring Gardens in the )  
City of Westminster this )  
18th day of December 1945. )

(Signed) J. CAUN.

Before me,

(Signed) F. HONIG.  
Captain Legal Staff.  
Military Department.

Judge Advocate General's Office, London.

Certified true copy.

(Signed) K.J. RITCHIE, Lt.  
for Military Deputy, JAG.