

PS-5139

3

(21)

Statement.

Summary of examination of CHEW SWAY LEOK (male) Chinese (Teochow) living at 11, Jalan Soldah, Batu Pahat, 43 years of age, duly sworn states:

On the 27 February 1942 at about 1000 hrs., I was called to the Batu Pahat Police Station to register. Ten of us, all Chinese, were then taken to the office of the Chief Police Officer, where we were asked our names, nationality and occupation. This was all recorded and we had to give our thumb print as signature. We were then asked if we had done any charitable work for China. We replied "yes". The Head Japanese Military police then said "you Chinese have been donating thirty cents per head per month to China to buy ammunition to kill at least three Japanese. We replied "yes". After this we were released; at the same time we were ordered to bring in five Chinese each who had also helped China, within 24 hours or we would again be detained. We did not produce these men so we were arrested and our hands tied behind our backs. We were then beaten with rifle butts until we were unconscious. We were then revived by water, and beaten again. At about 2300 hrs, 28/2/42, we were thrown into a lorry and then to the police station and locked in a cell, the ropes tying our wrists was cut with a knife. It was not until 0300 hrs, 1st Mar. 1942, that we all regained consciousness, this was owing to the loud beating of a gong. We asked for water and were given some to drink.

At dawn, 1st March 1942, the Japanese Military Police ordered CHOO YONG CHWE, the senior police detective to go and arrest some more Chinese and bring them to the police station. He went out and brought some back. At the same time some Malays brought in some European civilians. Altogether there was about 100 persons. The Japanese Police then got a lorry and transported us in batches of about 35 to the jungle on the PONTIAN ROAD. Some of us were dropped at 2½ mile and the remainder at the 5th mile. Those at 2½ mile had their hands tied behind their backs with wire. We were then lined up, machine gunned and bayoneted. The Japanese, thinking we were all dead, left the spot.

I heard a cry from behind and it came from one of my friends, who had a stomach wound with his intestines hanging out. I asked him to help untie the wire from my wrists, he did so, and passed out soon afterwards. I escaped and walked to SENGGARAN where I stayed for two nights.

I then returned to the 3rd mile (SAM CHONCO) to a hut, belonging to myself, caught a dog, killed it and removed its lung and made medicine to cover my wounds.

At MUAR I went to a doctor, who wanted to amputate my arm; I did not want this, so ran away and went to MALACCA where I went to a friend, named TAN SOON HENG, living at a place called BACHANG, 2½ miles from Malacca, he gave me medicine, food and money. I then went on to Kuala Lumpur and remained there until 29th September 1945, when I returned to Batu Pahat.

[Of the people shot on 1st March 1942, 56 were Chinese and about 60 were white civilians.]

The white civilians were buried at the 3 and 4½ mile. They are still there untouched, the place is marked on rubber trees. I produce five photos of wounds on myself. Two photos of the 5th mile Pontian Road. Two photos of the 2½ mile Pontian Road. Three cartridge cases taken from the scene of the murder of 5th mile. One bullet taken from the murder scene at the 2½ mile. One statement written in Chinese. One list also in Chinese of some of the dead. I have also spectacles, rings and fountain pens of the dead in my possession.

(Signed) CHEW SUI Y LOK.

Interpreter.

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) LIM LLANG CHUAN.

Taken down by me this 12th day of March 1946.

(Signed) E.A. CHARD. LT. R.N.V.R.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

Certified True Copy of original affidavit.

18th April 1946

(Signed) P.S. LAMBE, Lt. Colonel
IAG War Crimes
HQ ALFSEA.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

August 19th 1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document
5139 (Describe):

Affidavit of Chew Sway Leok
Territory: Malaya and Singapore
Duplicate total of original Affidavit
Translate and duplicate as per attached copy (5139) page 13

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
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24 Oct ✓

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By _____
Secretary

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5139
(describe):

Excerpts from affidavit by Chew Sway Leok dealing with Malay

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class C Offences

A. S. Davis

Staff Attorney

9 MAY 1946

8 May 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By _____

Secretary

DOCUMENT DIVISION

25 Oct 1946

MIMOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Pun DOC. NO. 5139
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No. of copies 135.

COMPLETED: Date 10-31 Signature Nogatori

VAULT: Date 10-31 Signature BFB

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Room 374, Miss Allen.

*Buchko - Destroy existing Eng. copies
of 5139 — this is new doc.*

Ex 1530A

Statement.

[Summary of examination of CHEE SWEY LEOK (male) Chinese (Teochew) living at 11, Jalan Soldah, Batu Pahat, 43 years of age, duly sworn states:

On the 27 February 1942 at about 1000 hrs., I was called to the Batu Pahat police station to register. Ten of us, all Chinese, were then taken to the office of the Chief Police Officer, where we were asked our names, nationality and occupation. This was all recorded and we had to give our thumb print as signature. We were then asked if we had done any charitable work for China. We replied "yes". The Head Japanese Military police then said "you Chinese have been donating thirty cents per head per month to China to buy ammunition to kill at least three Japanese. We replied "yes". After this we were released; at the same time we were ordered to bring in five Chinese each who had also helped China, within 24 hours or we would again be detained. We did not produce these men so we were arrested and our hands tied behind our backs. We were then beaten with rifle butts until we were unconscious. We were then revived by water, and beaten again. At about 2300 hrs, 28/2/42, we were thrown into a lorry and then to the police station and locked in a cell, the ropes tying our wrists was cut with a knife. It was not until 0500 hrs, 1st Mar. 1942, that we all regained consciousness, this was owing to the loud beating of a gong. We asked for water and were given some to drink.

At dawn, 1st March 1942, the Japanese Military police ordered CHOO YONG CHWEE, the senior police detective to go and arrest some more Chinese and bring them to the police station. He went out and brought some back. At the same time some Malays brought in some European civilians. Altogether there was about 100 persons. The Japanese police then got a lorry and transported us in batches of about 35 to the jungle on the PONTIAN ROAD. Some of us were dropped at 2½ mile and the remainder at the 5th mile. Those at 2½ mile had their hands tied behind their backs with wire. We were then lined up, machine gunned and bayoneted. The Japanese, thinking we were all dead, left the spot.

I heard a cry from behind and it came from one of my friends, who had a stomach wound with his intestines hanging out. I asked him to help untie the wire from my wrists, he did so, and passed out soon afterwards. I escaped and walked to SENGARAI where I stayed for two nights.

I then returned to the 3rd mile (SAMPONG) to a hut, belonging to myself, caught a dog, killed it and removed its lung and made medicine to cover my wounds.

At MUAR I went to a doctor, who wanted to amputate my arm; I did not want this, so ran away and went to MALACCA where I went to a friend, named TAN SOON HENG, living at a place called BACHANG, 2½ miles from Malacca, he gave me medicine, food and money. I then went on to Kuala Lumpur and remained there until 29th September 1945, when I returned to Batu Pahat.

[Of the people shot on 1st March 1942, 56 were Chinese and about 60 were white civilians.]

The white civilians were buried at the 3 and 4½ mile. They are still there untouched, the place is marked on rubber trees. I produce five photos of wounds on myself. Two photos of the 5th mile Pontian Road. Two photos of the 2½ mile Pontian Road. Three cartridge cases taken from the scene of the murder of 5th mile. One bullet taken from the murder scene at the 2½ mile. One statement written in Chinese. One list also in Chinese of some of the dead. I have also spectacles, rings and fountain pens of the dead in my possession.

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(Signed) LIM LIANG CHUAN.

Taken down by me this 12th day of March 1946.

(Signed) E.A. CHARD. - LT. R.N.V.R.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

Certified True Copy of original affidavit.

18th April 1946

(Signed) P.S. LAMBE, Lt. Colonel
AAG War Crimes
HQ ALFSEA.

DOCUMENT DIVISION

7-22 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5139
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COMPLETED:

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Date 25 July Signature SPB

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DOCUMENT DIVISION

11-6 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to run Document No. 5139
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COMPLETED: Date 11-7 Signature Nagatoru

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NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

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NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO:

NOTE TO MR. KAWA HIMA:

DOCUMENT DIVISION

21 Nov. 1946

MICROGRAPH SECTION is requested to run Document No. 5139
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NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

To vault.

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NOTE TO MR. KAWA HIRA:

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replace with new copies as marked
with asterisks.*

チユー・スウエー・レヲク訊問調書

バツ・パハット、デアラン・ソルダー、十一番地
居住支那人チユー・スウエー・レヲク（男）ノ取
調概要。四十三歳。宣誓ノ上陳述シタ。

一九四二年二月二十七日十時頃私ハバツ・パハ
ット警察署へ登録ノ爲呼出サレタ。十人全部支那
人デ。。。。。私達ハ逮捕サレ、手ヲ背中ニ
縛リ上げラレタ。私達ハソレカラ失神スル迄銃ノ
床尾デ撲ラレタ。私達ハソレカラ水デ蘇生サセラ
レ又撲ラレタ。翌二十八日二十三時頃私達ハ貨物
自動車ニ投ゲ込マレ、警察へ連れて行カレ監房へ
閉込メラレタ、手首ノ繩ハ小刀デ切りトカレタ。
私達が再ビ意識ヲ取戻シタノハ三月一日ノ三時デ
アツタガ、是ハ銅羅ヲヒドクタ、イタ爲デアツタ。
私達ハ水ヲ求め、少シ許リ飲水ヲ貰ツタ。

一九四二年三月一日夜明ニ日本憲兵ハ刑事巡查
部長チユー・ヨン・チウキーニ尙數人ノ支那人
ヲ逮捕シテ警察署へ連行スルヤウニ命ジタ。彼ハ
出カケテ數人ヲ連れて戻ツタ。同時ニ數名ノマラ
イ人が、ヨーロッパ人ノ民間人ヲ連れて來タ。
全部デ大凡ソ百名ノ者が居タ。日本警察ハ其レカ
ラ貨物自動車ヲ持ツテ來テ約三十五名ヲ一束ニシ

Ex 1530A

Doc 5139

2. ★

Doc 5139

テ ボンチヤン路ノ ジヤングル へ運ンダ。私
運ノウチ或者ハ二マイル四分ノ一ノ地點デ他ノ者
ハ五マイルノ地點デ夫レ夫レ突キ落サレタ。二マ
イル四分ノ一ノ地點デ突キ落サレタ者ハ針金デ手
ヲ後ニ縛ラレテ居タ。私運ハ夫レカラ一列ニ並バ
サレテ機關銃デ撃タレ銃剣デ突キ刺サレタ。日本
人ハ私運ガ皆死ンダト思ヒ其ノ場ヲ立去ツタ。

。。。。。。。。

一九四二年三月一日ニ銃殺サレタモノ、ウチ五
十六名ハ支那人テ約六十名ハ白人ノ民間人デアツ
タ。。。。。。

Summary of examination of CHEW SWAY LEOK (male) Chinese (Teochew) living at 11, Jalan Soldah, Batu Pahat. 43 years of age, duly sworn states:-

On the 27 February 1942 at about 1000 hrs., I was called to the Batu Pahat Police Station to register. Ten of us, all Chinese
..... we were arrested and our hands tied behind our backs. We were then beaten with rifle butts until we were unconscious. We were then revived by water, and beaten again. At about 2300 hrs., 28/2/42 we were thrown into a lorry and our wrists was cut with a knife. It was not until 0300 hrs 1st. Mar. 1942, that we all regained consciousness, this was owing to the loud beating of a gong. We asked for water and was given some to drink.

At dawn, 1st. March 1942, the Japanese Military Police ordered CHOO YONG CHWEE, the senior police detective to go and arrest some more Chinese and bring them to the Police Station. He went out and brought some back. At the same time some Malays brought in some European civilians. Altogether, there was about 100 persons. The Japanese Police then got a lorry and transported us in batches of about 35 to the jungle on the PONTIAN ROAD. Some of us were dropped at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and the remainder at the 5th mile. Those at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile had their hands tied behind their backs with wire. We were then lined up machine gunned and bayoneted. The Japanese, thinking we were all dead, left the spot.

.....

Of the people shot on 1st March 1942, 56 were Chinese and about 60 were white civilians.

Evidentiary Document No 5139:

CHEW SWAY LEOK

チユー・スウェイ・レウク 訊問調書

日本譯

Translated
by A. Okazaki

Checked by
T. Swann

5139

Handed 7/15

#5139

チエー・スウェー・レック 記内調書

附エーイー・パール中將意報告書抜粋

バフ・パハツト、チアラソルター、十一番地居住支那人チエー・

スウェー・レック(男)の取調概観^要 四十三歳。宣誓の上陳

述した。――

一九四二年二月二十七日十時頃私はバフ・パハツト警察署へ登録の爲

呼出された。十人全部支那人で……私達は逮捕され、

手を背中に縛り上げられた。私達はそれから失神する迄鏡の床屋

で撲られた。私達はそれから水で蘇生させられ又撲られた。翌二十

八日^{三十一}三時頃私達は貨物自動車に投げ込まれ、手頸を小刀で切られ

た。私達の再び意識を取戻したのは三月一日の三時~~頃~~であつ

た。是は銅器をひどくたゝいた房であつた。私達は水と氷を少

し許り領~~物~~^木を世貰つた。

一九四二年三月一日夜明に日本憲兵は刑事巡査部長千五郎・
ジョン・チウキーに尚ほ数人の支那人を逮捕して警察署へ連行す

るやうに命じた。彼は出かけて数人を連れて戻つた。同時に数

名のマライ人のヨーロッパ人の~~捕~~^{民間}人を連れて来た。今部の大凡そ

百名の者が居た。日本警察は其れから貨物自動車を持つて来て

約三十五名を一東にマホンチャン^路のジヤンクルへ運んだ。私

達のうち或者は二マイル四分の一の地黙で突~~き~~^{おとされ}、他の者

は五マイルの地黙で夫れ夫れ突~~き~~^{おとされ}落された。二マイル四分の一の

地黙で突~~き~~^{おとされ}落された者は針金で手を後に縛られて居た。私達

は夫れから一列に並ばされて銃で撃たれ銃剣の突き刺され
 た。日本人は私達の皆死んだと思ひ其の場を立去つた。

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一九四二年三月一日に銃殺されたもののうち五十六名は支那人

民間

で約六十名は白人の普通兵であつた。・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

EXTRACTS
FROM A
STATEMENT
By —
Major-General
A. E.
Percival

エー・イー・パーシバル中將の聲明書からの抜粋。
(報告)

十二月七日二十三日四十五分頃、バンダンとクアラ・パア・マートに於て
コタバル飛行場の北東約一マイル半のところにある連絡點サハツ
ク海岸の海岸防衛軍は、船團の海岸沖で投錨して居ると
報告して来た。其れから向も無く我が海岸防衛砲兵は火蓋を切
り、敵船團の海岸を砲撃し始めた。十二月八日零時二十五分頃
日本軍先鋒のバダンとサハツク海岸の連絡點に上陸し、一時
熾烈なる戦闘の後
過 3/17 ドーグラス人兵を配置した隣接のトーチカの占領に成功
した。後者の守備兵は殆んど全滅する迄闘ひ敵に莫大なる
死傷を蒙らしめた。……

十二月八日四時三十分頃日本空軍の一編隊がシンガポールを

空襲した。其れは恐らく約七百マイルの距離にある佛領印度

支那から飛來したものであらう。空襲警報の鳴り響いたが、

シンガポールは飛行機の到着した時完全に暗黒となつて居な

(並に市街地區)

かつた。爆弾がセレター^ル及びテングー飛行場に投下されたが、

被害僅少であつた。是がシンガポール市民が極東に戦争が勃

發したことを知つた始めての徴候であつた。……

EXTRACTS FROM A STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. A.E. PERCIVAL

"At about 2345 hrs. on the 7th Dec. the Beach Defence troops on Badang and Sabak beaches, the point of junction of which at the Kuala Pa'amat was about one and a half miles N.E. of the Kota Bharu aerodrome, reported ships anchoring off the coast. Shortly afterwards our beach defence artillery opened fire and the enemy ships started shelling the beaches. At about 0025 hrs on the 8th Dec. the leading Japanese troops landed at the junction of the Badang and Sabak beaches and by 0100 hrs after heavy fighting had succeeded in capturing the adjacent pill-boxes manned by troops of the 3/17 Dogras. The garrisons of the latter inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy before being themselves wiped out almost to a man....."

At about 0430 hrs 8 Dec. a Japanese air formation raided Singapore area. It had presumably come from French Indo-China, a distance of about 700 miles. The air raid alarm was sounded but Singapore was not completely blacked out when the aircraft arrived. Bombs were dropped on the Seletar and Tengah aerodromes and in the City area, but damage was slight. This was the first indication the citizens of Singapore had that war had broken out in the Far East....."