

Ex 1497

Page 1

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE.

SINGAPORE.

A. At the Time of Capitulation.

1. (a) Prosecution document numbered 5129, the declaration of WONG SIN JOON, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This declaration states that on 19 February 1942 the witness and other members of the Chinese Volunteer Force, surrendered themselves voluntarily in view of Japanese assurances as to their safety. They were marched to the Drill Hall and next day all seventy men were taken in trucks to Changi where they were stripped of their possessions and led to the beach.

They were lined up in two rows of 35 men each, facing bren guns, machine guns and tommy guns. The Japanese opened fire and the witness fell down into the sea. Minutes later when he raised his head, the sea water had turned red and the bodies of his companions were lying around him, riddled with bullets. The witness and three other wounded men managed to drag themselves away.

(b) Prosecution document numbered 5374, being the sworn affidavit of A.F. Ball, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5051, being the sworn affidavit of C.W. Perry, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5047-B, being the sworn affidavit of Rev. G. Polain, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. These affidavits state that:-

- (i) Major Ball, on or about 22 February 1942, when ordered by the Japanese to bury a number of bodies, found about 140 dead Chinese by the water's edge. Some were boys and some old men and they had been dead, on estimation, between one to four days.
- (ii) Pte. Perry, hearing machine gun fire at Changi, went to see what was happening and was ordered back by a Japanese guard. Later the witness saw the dead bodies of some 40 Chinese and Malays on the beach, and on examination, found they had been shot.
- (iii) The Rev. Polain in April 1942 saw 43 Chinese bodies lying dead. They had been shot.

(c) Prosecution document 5047-B also states that the witness Rev. Polain saw six Australians lying dead near Bukit Timah. The men formed a section of the witness's own Battalion and had been shot some time earlier. They were lying alongside an open grave, their hands tied with rope and cloth, with bandaged eyes.

No. 1497

(d) Prosecution document numbered 5242, being sworn affidavit of L. J. McCANN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5045 being the sworn affidavit of G. A. CROFT is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. These documents refer to the execution of prisoners of war by the Japanese, after their capture.

- (i) McCann states that after his capture, on 18 February 1942, he and a number of Australians were marched, with tied hands, down Reformatory Road until they arrived at a creek. There they were formed into a single file and seven Japanese soldiers lined up about 30 feet away armed with British rifles. The Australians were ordered to face the creek and McCann heard the sound of the rifle bolts being worked and was then struck by a bullet. He fell into the creek with the other men. The Japanese then fired a number of bullets into the bodies lying below. McCann, having waited until the Japanese were gone was able to crawl away.
- (ii) Corporal Croft states that on 23 January, 1942, he was a passenger in a Red Cross truck, marked in the proper way, when the vehicle was machine gunned. The passengers were marched about three miles and put into native huts.

Later, a "Japanese guard came in and took out three men with their hands tied together. We thought they were being taken out for questioning; it was not long before three shots rang out and left no doubt as to what had happened. They kept coming in and going out, taking three each time and then there would be more shots.

"I was in the last three to go. We were taken to the front room and made to sit down and then blindfolded. We were then led outside, still tied together, and made to sit down not far from the house. It was not long before something crashed into me and I was knocked back. I was caught by the heel and thrown into a drain. Later I slipped the blindfold and had a look. I couldn't see any one about and so I crawled out of the drain I was wounded, a bullet having entered the left side of my head about the cheekbone and out on the right side at the back of my neck. I was spitting blood and there was blood everywhere natives I met would not have anything to do with me. Then I discovered I could not speak."

(e) Prosecution document 5081, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. C. P. HEATH, D.S.O., formerly Commanding 9 Coast Regt., R.A., is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that three men of the witness's Regiment having escaped, when apprehended were shot on 19 March 1942, in the presence of the witness. Strong protest made by General Percival to the Japanese in Changi was unavailing.

2. Prosecution Document numbered 5044 being the affidavit of L.F. WRIGHT is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that the witness about 25 January 1942 saw a British ambulance convoy bombed from a low height in Johore, by Japanese bombers. Visibility was excellent and the attack was deliberate. Four or five of the vehicles which contained wounded men were hit, and three of them were left burning. The vehicles were plainly marked with the Red Cross on the sides and roof and there was no military target nearby. In the Muar River fighting a party of prisoners was roped together with about 10 or 12 prisoners and was marched for some days. One of the party had been ill and could not walk. It was officially reported to him by the survivors that he was taken off the string of prisoners into the jungle and shortly after that a couple of shots were heard. The Japanese guard returned grinning and the march was resumed. The guard later told the survivors that the sick man had been shot because he could not keep up with them.

3. (a) Prosecution Document numbered 5052-B is offered for identification and the marked excerpt tendered in evidence. It is the affidavit of F.C. STUART who in January 1942 was Senior Representative of the Australian Red Cross Society attached to the Alexandra Hospital, Singapore. This affidavit states that on Saturday, February 14, 1942, the hospital was stormed by Japanese troops, who raced through the building bayonetting and shooting all who came in their path, leaving behind them a path of death and destruction. The medical staff was wearing the Red Cross brassard, beds had Red Cross counterpanes and the conventional markings were on the outside and inside of the building. A huge Red Cross approximately 40 feet square was on the ground immediately in front of the building. The witness saw two British soldiers of the Manchester Regiment bayoneted. After the raid he saw 46 dead bodies which had been bayoneted or shot; several had been wounded. At this time an operation was in progress on a British soldier and he was under an anaesthetic. Two doctors and two medical orderlies were in attendance. A Japanese thrust his bayonet through the body of the patient. Other Japanese turned upon the medical staff and killed one doctor and one orderly and wounded the other two. Dozens of dead bodies were picked up in the hospital grounds at nightfall. Towards evening the Japanese mustered 133 patients and staff. Some of the patients were without footwear, some were on crutches, others with limbs in plaster. They were marched away and only two of the men were ever seen again. These men reported the terrible screams of their companions who were evidently bayoneted on Sunday, February 15th. One Japanese was seen wiping the blood off his bayonet. Later on, enquiries were made as to the welfare of themen, but the Japanese replied that they did not have any prisoners of war. A few days later a Japanese officer told the C.O. that our men had been buried in shell holes with Japanese dead, about half a mile to the rear of the hospital. The total killed was 323, of whom 230 were patients. The R.A.M.C. lost 47 percent of the medical personnel and 55 percent of the officers on the staff.

Later a crowd of Japanese entered the hospital and forcibly looted everything of value, such as watches, fountain pens, rings, cigarette cases, trinkets, money, etc. The witness was never recognised as a representative of the Red Cross Society although application was repeatedly made.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5373 being the solemn declaration of J.W. CRAVEN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. In January 1942, the deponent commanded the Alexandra Hospital, Singapore, and he confirms the events related by F.C. Stuart. The declaration further states:-

"Tuesday, 17 February 1942.

"The Japanese G.O.C. called at the hospital at 3 p.m.... He expressed regret for the hard time the hospital had had and assured me that the Japanese were hard fighters but kindly captors and that we had nothing to fear Before leaving he visited part of the hospital and finally I was told that I was to regard his visit as being that of a direct representative of the Japanese Emperor, and that no higher honour could be paid us."

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE.

SINGAPORE.

B. Prisoners of War in Internment.

1. (a) Prosecution Document numbered 5063 being affidavit of D.R. MAIN is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence, and Prosecution Document numbered 5061 being the affidavit of Lieut. F. RAMSBOTHAM is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

These affidavits state that in the Great World Camp and on working parties, prisoners were beaten and assaulted viciously and regularly. They were kicked, beaten with any convenient instrument, whipped, locked into unventilated and confined spaces, thrown into boiling baths, and generally at the will of their captors.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5080, the affidavit of Lt. Col. C.F. HEATH, D.S.O., is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that in July 1942, at Havelock Road Camp, prisoners from that camp and from the adjoining River Valley Camp were paraded. The 400 men, mostly sick and bare-footed, were then forced to run round in a large circle, for thirty-five minutes. The Japanese Commandant in addressing the men, said: "I have proved to you that you can dance in bare feet; therefore you can work in bare feet."

This was the only action taken on repeated requests for adequate footwear to be provided for the prisoners.

Food and medical stores were always in short supply.

(c) Prosecution Document numbered 5130, being the affidavit of Sgt. G.V. PICOZZI, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the inhuman conditions existing in the Military Gaol, Pearls Hill Prison.

Men were beaten and tortured to death with little provocation. Chinese and Eurasians, too sick to walk or crawl, were carried out on stretchers to be executed.

"Then Hatfield was condemned to die, he was kept in an empty cell for six days prior to his execution He had a horror of beheading and the guards never lost an opportunity of tormenting him with reminders of what was to come. His mental anguish must have been almost unbearable. From a 16 stone man he had become a 7 stone wreck and was executed on 6 December 1943."

Men were driven mad by constant ill-treatment and a Chinese killed himself by beating his head against the wall of his cell.

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The prisoners were hopelessly undernourished and covered in scabrous sores. When they were thought to be about to die, they were sent to Changi P.O.W. Hospital, so that the prison death rate did not appear too great.

2. (a) Prosecution document numbered 5428, the affidavit of Lieut. R.G. WILLS, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This document refers to the many instances of maltreatment of prisoners of war in Outram Road Gaol.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5395, the affidavit of Lieut. A.V. DAN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

"1. I was a Lieutenant in the 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, A.I.F., and was taken prisoner on 15 February 1942 at Singapore.

2. I was taken to Belarang Prisoner of War Camp, from which I escaped on 17 March, with an Australian Corporal. We crossed the Straits of Johore in a small prau and as we approached a small fishing village, our immediate destination, were captured by Tamils and Malays, who handed us over to the Kempei Tai on 6 April 1942. I spent 4 days with the Kempei Tai, who tortured me by burning cigarettes on my chest and hands and by beating me on the head with bamboos, to force a confession that I was a spy.

3. I was transferred to Curran camp, which was the Sikh Guard camp for Changi, and held there until 17 April, when I was sent back to the Kempei Tai. I was held there until 24 April, during which time I was asked to sign a statement, which I refused. After four days of beating, burning with cigarettes and electrical shocks, which on one occasion knocked me unconscious, I was handed a statement in Japanese with no English translation, which I was ordered to sign under threats of further torture. I asked for a translation of the document which was refused and eventually I signed the Japanese document. I was then sent to Outram Road Gaol on 24 April.

4. On 18 May 1942 I was brought for trial before a Japanese Court Martial in Singapore. All the proceedings were in Japanese and there was no translation. I eventually learned that I had received two years solitary confinement. I was then removed to Outram Road Gaol in which gaol I remained until 18 May 1944.

5. The cells in Outram Road were 6 feet by 10 feet, normally one man per cell. Later two or three men were put into each cell. In the cell were three boards to serve as a bed, together with a hard wooden pillow. There was a latrine bucket, which was normally cleared twice a week. There was one blanket. During the two years I was in the gaol, approximately 2,400 military and non-Japanese personnel passed through the gaol. Of those 110 were military, 150 British and

Identifiant Document No. 5430.

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Murasian. The remainder were Chinese, Malays and Tamils. Of those, approximately 1,000 people died in all. During the same period, 3,000 Japanese passed through the gaol, of whom only one died. The most the gaol held at any one period of time, of non-Japanese personnel, was 230.

6. The conditions in Outram Road were appalling. The ration consisted of three meals per day, in all 6 oz. of rice and 1½ pints of watery soup. There was no Japanese doctor in the prison camp and the one English doctor, a prisoner for a short time in the camp, was given no facilities with which to deal with the sick. He was not even allowed to visit them. The gaol was 250 yards away from Singapore General Hospital, the main hospital of Singapore, but no prisoner was ever sent there, except for one Chinese who tried to commit suicide before trial. He was taken to the Hospital where his head was sewn up, and brought back to the gaol for trial.

There were no showers, no towels, no toilet articles of any nature. In order to wash ourselves we were sometimes given a bucket of water to throw over ourselves. For the first six weeks I never left my cell and never had a wash.

7. When I first arrived in the gaol it was like bedlam. People were screaming all day from pain from their wounds and their beatings. The gaol Commandant used to come and watch us, make no comment and leave. The guards, both Korean and Japanese, had complete control over the prisoners. I saw many prisoners beaten and I saw many people die. Examples are as follows:-

On 10 May 1943, 4 Chinese arrived in the prison. They were handcuffed and chained down in their cell. They were in good physical condition. They were dead in six weeks of malnutrition and beatings. I saw them often beaten by sticks and sword scabbards.

Davies, an Englishman, very bigly built, arrived at approximately the same time as I did in April, 1942, he contracted beri beri and by August his testicles were two feet in diameter. His only method of walking was to carry them in front of him. The Japanese used to bring their friends in to watch him and never did anything to help him, nor permit others to help him. Davies died in October in great agony. He had been beaten many times and he died covered in his own excreta and urine. For five days before his death he had been unable to leave his cell and we were not allowed to help.

C. . . Barter died on 13 February 1943, as a result of beating. Shortly before he died, he was very weak, suffering from beri beri and dysentery and on 12 February, the guard came into his cell and forced him to his feet to carry his latrine bucket out to empty it. At this time Barter was merely skin and bone. He was unable to lift the bucket and tried to drag it along the ground. He was unable to do this, however, and fell down. The guard beat him and kicked him for nearly five minutes. The next morning he was dead.

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

4.

Allen, an Australian, died on 10 July 1943. After his death, without the knowledge of the Japanese authorities, his body was weighed by our own medical people in Changi. The weight was 56 lbs., approximately what the bones of themselves would weigh. For the fortnight before his death, he was not able to leave his cell, or even to move about. Nevertheless, the guards put rice in a corner of the cell, which Allen was not able to reach. I asked many times to be allowed to feed him but the various guards refused. I was ordered to dress him after his death and when I saw him he was literally bone covered in scales as a result of dry beri beri. He was covered in filth.

Hatfield, an Australian Sergeant, was caught in Singapore in May, 1943. He spent three months with the Kempei Tai and was then brought into the gaol in August. He was tried in November 1943, and sentenced to be executed as a spy. I had some small knowledge of Japanese and I was taken to Hatfield on 4 December 1943, who asked me to arrange for him to make a will and for a Priest. Both these requests were refused by the gaol Commandant. Hatfield was taken away from the gaol on 6 December, and the guard who executed him told me later that he had had the pleasure of executing Hatfield in a field at Bukit Timah.

Mrs. Nixon, the only European woman I saw at Outram Road, came in January 1944. She had been an internee at Changi. She was brought in by the Kempei Tai and confined in the same circumstances as ourselves, without any privacy. She was still there when I left in May 1944, in solitary confinement.

Father Massine and another Portuguese Priest were brought into the gaol in 1943 and had both been tortured previously by the Kempei Tai. They died of disease in the gaol. Massine was regularly beaten by the guards when they saw him on his knees praying.

Hugh Fraser, the Colonial Secretary, Malaya, arrived with a party at the end of 1943. He had been with the Kempei Tai some four months prior to his arrival. He was beaten by the guards regularly and died after I left.

There was an Englishman who, in May 1943, developed a form of scabies as the result of which, the whole of the area at the back of his body from the waist to knees, became an open sore, which dripped pus. He was quite unable to sit down or lie down for three months, and was given no treatment, no bandages or rags to wipe the matter coming from the wound. Fortunately, eventually it dried by itself.

Two Chinese women were brought into the gaol on 26 July 1943, and were held in the same circumstances and conditions as the men. One woman was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. She was moved only a few days prior to the birth of her child.

videntiary Document No. 5430.

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A Chinese boy, aged 12, came into the gaol with his mother. She was put into one cell and he in another. He died of beri beri in about nine weeks. I carried his body when he was dead. It was all puffed out and his head was so swollen that the features were not obviously recognisable as human.

A number of people went mad under these conditions. The Japanese method of treatment was to put three or four more people into the cell to look after the lunatic. In most cases the mad man died because he refused to eat. On several occasions he injured his companions.

Major Smith who arrived at the end of November 1943, had had his jaw broken by the Kempei Tai during interrogation. It was exceedingly difficult for him to eat. He was refused treatment in the prison, the Japanese answer being, if he had told the truth he would not have had his jaw broken.

8. At the end of 1942, the prison authorities sent some of the worst sick away from Outran Road to Changi Hospital. In almost every case the men sent were about to die, and the Doctors in the Hospital told me that these sick men were impossible to save and it appeared that the Japanese were sending them so that the official death rate in Outran Road would appear to be less than it was in fact.

9. I had a big cyst on my right hip in September 1943, from which I suffered for nearly a month. Moreover, my side was enormously swollen and I asked the guard to slice the top of it off, which he did with his sword and then drained the pus. This I took as a kindly act. There was a dispensary in the gaol and a Japanese orderly with a large number of drugs and instruments, who refused to treat me. In August 1942, two Japanese escaped from their portion of the gaol and as a punishment for three weeks all the prisoners had to sit to attention, that is on their heels and cross-legged, from 7 in the morning till 9.30 at night. The daily ration was 3 ounces of rice, a small bowl of water and a piece of rock salt.

10. I had one pair of shorts during the whole period, April 1942 to September 1943. This was the case with many of us. In September 1943, we were issued with one Japanese shirt and a pair of shorts, which had come from diseased Japanese sick. These garments were washed once a month and owing to their refusal to allow us to number or mark the garments, no prisoner normally ever received his own garments back. In view of the diseased nature of most of the prisoners, under this system it was impossible for anyone to remain healthy. In a short time everyone had scabies.

11. It is difficult to describe the cells in which we lived. There were blood and pus stains on the wall, where people had wiped

6.

the hands they had used to dry their wounds. Piles of scaly skin lay in the corners. There were bed bugs in the boards of the bed. We were never shaved and had to cut our nails by scraping them on the concrete floors. All the guards wore masks when they were on duty in our block of cells. They never touched anything in our cells with their hands, only with their swords or with gloves. Our cells were cleaned to my knowledge, only twice in the two years. On the other hand the block in which the Japanese prisoners were housed was beautifully clean.

12. Every guard was a law unto himself and one evening a guard would beat us for not being asleep; the next on duty would beat us for being asleep.

13. There were working parties in the gaol which began in October 1942, when some of us went out cleaning drains. By May 1943 other parties had been formed.

14. It was impossible to keep notes or a diary since cells were searched daily. Outram Road gaol was the Central Gaol for the Japanese Southern Army, so that when a cell was empty we knew either the man had died or had been executed, or was about to be executed.

15. When I first arrived in the gaol I saw in the open buildings which were around, six fully stocked with cases of tinned milk. I estimate there were between 20 and 30 thousand cases. We got a little for the first month; after that we had milk twice on the Emperor's birthday in 1942 and 1943. The milk was used by the Japanese for themselves in the gaol and as presents to visitors. It was not distributed to other units. There was enough milk in the gaol to supply every prisoner with milk until the end of the war with a good deal to spare, and Vitamin B was, of course, our greatest need.

16. On one occasion a member of the Royal family walked through the gaol at the end of 1942. He never looked into the cells, he merely walked into the passage. On several occasions high ranking officers paid visits to the gaol. They must have seen some of the prisoners at their work or carrying their latrine buckets to be emptied. Prior to such visits, the cell steps would be scrubbed with soap. Soap was never issued to the prisoners for the purpose of washing their bodies.

17. On the 13 May 1944, I left Outram Road gaol and went back to Changi gaol and was put in the tower. I was asked to sign a non-escape form, which I did eventually under compulsion. I was then released and became an interpreter, going to Bukit Panjang with 379 officers and men, to dig Japanese fortifications. The Australian Camp Commandant protested to the Japanese Sergeant in charge of the camp, and to high inspecting officers who visited, as to the nature of the work, but to no avail. In June 1945, an Australian, Private Wilson, was killed in a fall of earth owing to insufficient precautions being taken, during the tunnelling of the hole.

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

7.

The work parties began at 3 a.m. and marched four or five miles each morning. For the most part, men had no boots. Some used home-made rubber shoes or clogs, others had bare feet. Officers were not permitted to leave the camp, nor allowed to go with the working parties, which normally returned at 6.30 p.m. Towards June 1945, the men began to return from work parties at 10 p.m. in the evening, after working 20 to 30 feet into the side of a hill by candlelight, and not having eaten since midday. They often came back wet through. No lights were allowed in the camp and the hours were so irregular that it was often very difficult to provide a hot meal at night.

Clothing was very short in the camp and in about July 1945, 50 pairs of Chinese women's bloomers were issued to the great amusement of the villagers as some of the men walked through the streets in them. We had very little medical stores in the camp and although 200 yards away was a medical store distribution centre, we were unable to obtain any nevertheless. A good deal of beating up by the Guards took place. One order that all men had to salute sentries, provided ample excuse for many beatings.

The ration for working men was 10 oz. of rice daily, 3 oz. of vegetables and occasionally tinned food, which appeared to be Red Cross supplies, since I saw Red Cross parcels in the stores. The ration for a sick man was about 30 percent less. This affected the camp basic ration, as about 50 percent of the camp were sick."

Prosecution Document numbered 5397, the affidavit of Lieut. A.G. Meynton, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the conditions of living in Outram Road gaol and makes reference to the beatings and murder of prisoners, and to the execution without trial of Allied airmen and civilians.

(c) Prosecution Document numbered 5077, being the affidavit of Major J. D. BULL is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution Document numbered 5064-B, being the affidavit of Major B.L.W. CLARKE is offered for identification and the marked excerpt tendered in evidence. These documents refer to the gross inadequacy of food supplied to the prisoners in Roberts Barracks and IRANJI Camp, resulting in deficiency and other diseases; no attempt was made by the Japanese to control the incidence of malaria. When men came to hospital from work on the Burma-Siam railway, in appalling physical condition, the P.O.W. Doctors were given no help or facilities to deal with them. There was a shortage of essential drugs and stores. Accommodation for the sick was greatly inadequate.

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

3.

After the surrender, the Japanese sent in enormous quantities of food to the hospitals. Drugs, instruments and other greatly needed articles were sent in. These had been in Singapore since 1942, yet requests for food and drugs to save life had always during interment been refused.

3. Prosecution document numbered 5058, being the affidavit of Brig. F.G. GALLAGHAN, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that:-

- (i) In September 1942, four prisoners of war were executed without trial by the Japanese for an attempted escape three months earlier. They were shot in the presence of the witness. After the execution the Japanese Commander gave the P.O.W. spectators a homily reminding them that disobedience of orders meant death.
- (ii) Owing to the refusal to sign non-escape forms voluntarily, the 16,000 prisoners of war under the command of the witness were ordered to move into the squarest Selarang Barracks by 1800 hours, 2 September 1942. The normal accommodation of the barracks was for roughly 450 men. The prisoners of war remained thus until 4 September, when an agreement was arranged. During this period no rations were supplied to the prisoners of war, and there was a large increase in the number of dysentery and diphtheria cases. Evacuation of the sick from the square into the hospital was not permitted.
- (iii) In Changi Camp, food was always inadequate. One man of 16 stone weight dropped to 4½ stone and generally people were at least one third underweight. Deficiency and skin diseases were rife. Medical supplies were grossly inadequate.
- (iv) Prisoners were engaged on building airfields, hours were long, clothing was insufficient and representations to the Commanding Japanese General of no avail. Japanese aeroplanes used the airfield after its construction.
- (v) Demands made by the Japanese for working parties were impossible to fulfil using only healthy men. Sick men were forced to work and repeated complaints were useless.
- (vi) There were no visits by any Red Cross Representative, despite frequent requests.
- (vii) There were inspections of Changi Camp by high ranking officers. Count Terauchi twice inspected the Camp. General ITAGAKI inspected the camp and walked through it. General TOJO when in Singapore did not visit the Camp.

4. Prosecution Document numbered 5057-B, the affidavit of W.T.C. GUNST is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

9.

evidence. This affidavit states that the witness, the Red Cross Representative in Malaya, interned as a prisoner of war in River Valley Camp, was hampered and frustrated in every effort he made to use the facilities of his Society for the benefit of the prisoners of war. Permission was refused to enable the witness to make necessary purchases and help prisoners of war in the hands of the Kempei Tai.

The witness brought the Red Cross Conventions and Rules to the notice of various Japanese officers in a fruitless endeavour to obtain proper facilities.

Red Cross parcels were misused and no supervision in their distribution was permitted.

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE

S I N G A P O R E

C. INTERNEES

A) Prosecution Document numbered 5078 being the Affidavit of J. D. WILSON, the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Singapore together with the report of the Sime Road Commission in relation to "The Double Tenth" raid, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that:-

"On 10/10/43, all internees in Changi Prison were paraded soon after dawn in the Main Yard as if for a routine roll-call.....A number of the internees were called out by name, labelled and segregated.....The investigation finished after dusk and internees were allowed to return inside the Prison. Many of them had had no food since 6 p.m. (T.T.) on the previous day, and some suffering distress and even collapse owing to the day-long exposure to the sun without food.

In consequence of this investigation, 57 internees were removed from Changi Prison by the Military Police on or after 10/10/43.....the Japanese were trying to establish that there was a spy organisation in Changi Prison which received and transmitted by radio telephony, which had established contacts in the town for the purpose of sabotage and stirring up of anti-Japanese feeling, and which collected money from outside for this purpose. In fact, there was no spy organisation, no radio transmission and no attempt to promote anti-Japanese activities outside the Camp....

The conditions under which Internees were detained by the Military Police were rigorous in the extreme. They were crowded, irrespective of race, sex, or state of health, in small cells or cages. They were so cramped that they could not lie down in comfort. No bedding or coverings of any kind were provided and bright lights were kept burning overhead all night. From 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. inmates had to sit up straight on the bare floor with their knees up and were not allowed to relax or put their hands on the floor, or talk, or move, except to go to the lavatory. Any infraction of the rigid discipline involved a beating by the sentries. There was one pedestal water-closet in each cell or cage, and the water flushing into the pan provided the only water supply for all purposes, including drinking. It should be recorded here that nearly all of the inmates suffered from enteritis or dysentery. No soap, towel, toilet articles or handkerchiefs were permitted and inmates had no clothing other than those they were wearing.

The food supplied....was insufficient to support life over a long period and led to serious deficiency diseases

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

Page 2.

in all cases of long detention.

Medical facilities...were for all practical purposes non-existent...a Japanese doctor, who was called to see an internee suffering from a fractured pelvis and possibly ruptured kidney, remarked that the man was not sick enough.....

The buildings occupied by the Japanese Military Police resounded all day and all night with blows, the bellowing of the inquisitors, and the shrieks of the tortured. From time to time, victims from the torture chamber would stagger back or, if unconscious, would be dragged back to their cells with marks of their ill-treatment on their bodies. In one such case, an unconscious victim so returned died during the night, without receiving any medical attention, and his body was not removed until the afternoon. In these conditions, and this atmosphere of terror, these men and women waited, sometimes for months, their summons to interrogation which might come at any hour of the day or night.

Usually interrogations started quietly and would so continue as long as the inquisitors got the expected answers. If, for any reason, such answers were not forthcoming, physical violence was immediately employed. The methods used were:-

(1) Water Torture. There were two forms of water torture. In the first, the victim was tied or held down on his back and a cloth placed over his nose and mouth. Water was then poured on the cloth. Interrogation proceeded and the victim was beaten if he did not reply. As he opened his mouth to breathe or to answer questions, water went down his throat until he could hold no more. Sometimes, he was then beaten over his distended stomach, sometimes a Japanese jumped on his stomach, or sometimes pressed on it with his foot.

In the second, the victim was tied lengthways on a ladder, face upwards, with a rung of the ladder across his throat and his head below the ladder. In this position, he was slid first into a tub of water and kept there until almost drowned. After being revived, interrogation proceeded and he would be re-immersed.

(2) Beating with iron bars, brass rods, sticks, bamboos, wet knotted ropes, belts with buckles, or revolver butts, all over the body. Whilst these beatings were being inflicted, the victims were sometimes suspended by the wrists from a rope passed over a beam. Sometimes their hands were tied behind their backs and they were forced to kneel on sharp pieces of wood or iron, while sharp-edged pieces of wood or metal were placed behind their knees so as to cut into the flesh as they knelt. While they were so kneeling the Japanese would

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

Page 2.

in all cases of long detention.

Medical facilities...were for all practical purposes non-existent...a Japanese doctor, who was called to see an internee suffering from a fractured pelvis and possibly ruptured kidney, remarked that the man was not sick enough.....

The buildings occupied by the Japanese Military Police resounded all day and all night with blows, the bellowing of the inquisitors, and the shrieks of the tortured. From time to time, victims from the torture chamber would stagger back or, if unconscious, would be dragged back to their cells with marks of their ill-treatment on their bodies. In one such case, an unconscious victim so returned died during the night, without receiving any medical attention, and his body was not removed until the afternoon. In these conditions, and this atmosphere of terror, these men and women waited, sometimes for months, their summons to interrogation which might come at any hour of the day or night.

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Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

Page 3

jump on their thighs or on the projecting ends of the bar or wood behind their knees; sometimes to increase the pressure on the wood or bar behind the knees, a Japanese would perch himself on the shoulders of the victim, or the victim, with hands untied, would be compelled to hold heavy weights above his head. They were often forced to remain in this position without intermission for 9 to 10 hours, during which period interrogation would go on remorselessly, punctuated by blows. At times, the victim would be tied to a table and flogged until he lost consciousness. In one case, the man so flogged counted over 200 blows before losing consciousness. This treatment, was in some cases, carried on daily for 4 to 5 days consecutively. In one case, a European who died later, was interrogated with the usual beating, for 58 hours at a stretch and another European since dead, underwent 144 hours of beatings in all, according to the estimate of his cell mates

(3) During interrogation the inquisitor, in many cases, burnt the victim with cigarette and cheroot ends, even on the most sensitive parts of the body, e.g. arm-pits, between the toes, on the scrotum and penis. Several Asiatics had petrol poured on their bellies and ignited, and another Asiatic had his hands tied together and immersed in a bowl of methylated spirit which was ignited.

(4) Electric Torture. There were two forms of this. In the first, an induction coil was used, one electrode being attached to the hand or foot and the other bare wire was applied to various parts of the body. One victim reports that he was thrown across the room by the violence of the shock. The effect has been described as one of physical and mental disintegration. The second form apparently more severe, was called the electric table or electric cap. There is evidence that this was used but not on any of our witnesses.

(5) In addition to these forms of torture, the inquisitor, often employed other methods, such as ju-jitsu, twisting of limbs, bending back of fingers, twisting of sharp-edged wood between fingers, punching, repeated blows on the same spot, and so on. These methods, in many cases resulted in dislocations and permanent damage to limbs and joints. In one case, the inquisitor punctuated his questions by flicking off, with the frayed end of a bamboo, flesh bruised in a previous beating. This left a permanent scar, six inches by three inches on the victim's thigh.

(6) In several cases, victims were led to believe that their execution either by beheading or shooting, was imminent. They were advised to write a letter of farewell. Preparations for execution were carried out, up to the penultimate stage, with such realism that, in two cases, the victims fainted.

Evidentiary Document No. 5430.

Page 4.

(7) Threats to families. Threats were also made to take action against the family of the victim (the wives of some Internees were believed to be in Japanese custody in other parts of Asia). Torture was carried out to the limit of human endurance. One Internee attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the verandah. In his fall he fractured his pelvis, but, despite his condition, his interrogation under torture was continued until just before he died. In another case, the Internee asked his Inquisitors for the means to commit suicide. A pistol was produced and was snatched away only when the man was about to carry out his declared intention.

B) Prosecution Document numbered 5131, being the Affidavit of C. E. HILTERMANN is now produced for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5205 being the affidavit of Dr. B. M. JOHNS is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

These Affidavits confirm the evidence of the Lord Bishop of Singapore and describe the tortures they observed inflicted by the Kempei Tai on civilians.

The witness Hiltermann states that "on one occasion I saw the Bishop of Singapore who had been maltreated terribly. His legs from his hips to his ankles had been beaten to pulp. They were literally like raw meat....He was just about able to crawl."

Every refinement of torture, every conceivable humiliation, every possible degradation, was inflicted upon the internees as these documents testify.