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1	Monday, 23 December, 1946
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4	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
5	FOR THE FAR EAST Court House of the Tribunal
	War Ministry Building Tokyo, Japan
6	TORYO, Sapan
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8	The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
9	at 0930.
10	
11	Appearances:
12	For the Tribunal, same as before with the
13	exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA, Member
14	from the Republic of the Philippines, not sitting.
15	For the Prosecution Section, same as before.
16	For the Defense Section, same as before.
17	The Accused:
18	All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is
19	
20	represented by his counsel.
21	
22	(English to Japanese and Japanese
	to English interpretation was made by the
23	Language Section, IMTFE.)
24	
25	

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.
THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President, Members of the Tribunal.

The reason for this discrimination between prisoners of war and civilians is not clear, as the Japanese Government had promised to apply the rules of the Geneva Convention of 1929 regarding prisoners of war to the Dutch civilian internees, as is shown in the cable from the International Red Cross, to the Netherlands Government, dated 20 February 1942, prosecution document 5736. This cable gives even a most reassuring picture of the treatment of the Dutch civilian internees in Japan proper.

The prosecution offers this document 5736 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5736 will receive exhibit No. 1679.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1679 and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Not before March 1944 did the Japanese treat the Dutch civilian

internees on an equal footing with the prisoners
of war (according to Japanese standards) by bringing
them under the administration of the P.O.W. Command,
as appears from the affidavits of Major General SAITO
and Colonel NAKATA, successive Commanders of the P.O.W.
camps in Java.
This, however, proved a change for the
worse in its results.
The prosecution offers for identification

document No. 5739, the affidavit of SAITO, and the excerpts thereof as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.

MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, the document, No. 5739, as indicated by the prosecution fails to show the statement in the introductory remarks. Insofar as I can ascertain the last question only pertains to the prosecution's introductory remarks.

THE PRESIDENT: We can only note what you say, Mr. Blewett. We have not read the affidavit yet.

MR. BLEWETT: Furthermore, sir, we feel obliged to object to the statement of the prosecution with particular emphasis on his statement that, "This, however, proved a change for the worse in its results."

THE PRESIDENT: We will reject every statement

of a prosecutor not supported by evidence; I can 1 only repeat that. 2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5739 will receive exhibit No. 1680 for identifi-5 cation only; and the excerpt therefrom bearing the same document number will receive exhibit No. 1680-A. 6 (Whereupon, the document above 8 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1680 for identification only; the excerpt 10 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit 11 No. 1680-A and received in evidence.) 12 THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt has been admitted 13 on the usual terms. 14 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the Court's 15 permission I will read a part from this affidavit: 16 II A ... In June 1942 I was appointed head 17 of all prisoners of war camps in Java. I arrived in 18 Java in July 1942 and took up residence in Batavia. 19 Before that I have never been in the Netherlands East 20 Indies. Before my departure for Java I was in Man-21 churia from October 1940 to June 1942. 22 "Q With what instructions did you come to 23 Java? 24 "A When I was in Manchuria in June 1942 25

I received my appointment for Java by cable. I was

then in Mu Tan Tchang. In the same cable were my appointment for Java as well as the order to attend a meeting in Tokyo. This meeting took place on the 7th and 8th July 1942 in the War Ministry at Tokyo.

"Q Were there any decisions taken during that meeting regarding punishment of prisoners of war for infringement and escapes?

"A This was not discussed, but was laid down in typed instructions handed to each of those present at the meeting. Every one read out that particular portion of the instructions which concerned him, asked questions and received answers thereto.

"Q Did you yourselves put any questions with reference to these instructions?

"A I cannot remember having made any questions as I knew nothing of the international regulations regarding prisoners of war, coming just from the war theatre."

The prosecution offers for identification document No. 5738, the affidavit of Colonel NAKATA.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5738 will receive exhibit No. 1681 for identification only.

(Whereupon, the document above

referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1681 for identification only.) LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: And the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit. THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: The excerpt therefrom 7 bearing the same document number will receive exhibit 8 No. 1681-A. 9 (Whereupon, the document above 10 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 11 No. 1681-A and received in evidence.) 12 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the Court's 13 permission I will read a small part from this affidavit: 14 "Q Who gave you instructions regarding your 15 work in respect of prisoner of war and civil internees 16 camps? 17 "A My immediate chief was Fieldmarshal 18 Count TERAUCHI. The instructions he gave me were 19 not directly sent to me by wire, but through head-20 quarters of the Army Commandant Batavia, Lieutenant 21 General HARADA Kumakichi. The other way round my 22 cables went similarly via these headquarters. 23

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General HARADA Kumakichi. The other way round my cables went similarly via these headquarters.

"Q What was the nature of these instructions from Count TERAUCHI?

"A In my opinion the instructions were not

harsh, but not quite benevolent, a sort of middle course was followed.

"Q Were you bound to act according to these instructions or could you also act on your own responsibility?

"A I have always executed the orders according to instructions and sever did I do anything on my own authority.

"Q You therefore ordered the treatment of the prisoners of war and civil-internees and you also were the person who gave orders for their transfers?

"A Yes, this I did entirely upon orders from TERAUCHI and I can inform you especially that the deportation of prisoners of war was in close relation to the active operations of the Army. Here I can add that I was entirely free in fixing the degree of severity, with which the prisoners of war and internees should be treated."

As has been mentioned elaborately in the phase dealing with the Japanese aggression against the Netherlands, almost all Dutch civilians who had not been born in the Netherlands Indies were interned, together with the higher officials born in this country. The total number is estimated by the Netherlands

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Indies Government, in the already mentioned document 5737, exhibit 1677, to be about 80,000, women and children included. Of these about 10,500 died or approximately 13%. The remainder, almost 70,000 survivors, is higher than the Japanese figure of 62,500 odd, mentioned by Major de Weerd.

The appalling conditions under which the prisoners of war and civilian internees had to live, of which incidentally some details had lea'ed out to the outer world, made the Netherlands Government propose to the Japanese Government to arrange an exchange of sick prisoners of war and civilian internees, against Japanese prisoners of war and civilians interned in Allied territory. In the Netherlands Indies the Japanese, as will appear from many documents, put the blame for bad conditions mostly upon the fact that they could not provide sufficient food, and so forth, because of the limited supplies in the country. The Swedish Minister in Tokyo, representing the Netherlands Government, handed to the Japanese Government a concrete proposal for exchange which appears in prosecution document 5757, which is a copy of the memorandum of the said Minister to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dated January 24, 1944.

This humanitarian proposal intended to save the lives of several thousands was met by the bland refusal of the Japanese Government "for military reasons," as appears from the annotation on the said copy, dated February 8, 1944.

The prosecution offers this document No. 5757 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5757 will receive exhibit No. 1682.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1682 and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The Netherlands

Government had protested against the location of-
THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.

MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, that notation referred to by the prosecution does not appear on the English copy. It may be due to the translation but there is no notation on the English copy whatsoever as to the Japanese reply.

THE PRESIDENT: There is not a certificate.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: There is a certificate from the Swedish diplomatic representative that covers this, Mr. President.

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Admitted on the usual terms.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The Netherlands
Government had protested against the location of
prisoners of war in dangerous zones because of the
possibility of attacks, and so forth, as appears
from prosecution document 5772, which is a copy of
a letter of the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo
to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dated December 30,
1943.

The prosecution offers this document No. 5772 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5772 will receive exhibit No. 1683.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1683 and received in evidence.)

LIFUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: In this letter the coast of Burma was mentioned as an example thereof. The Japanese Foreign Minister answered that Burma was not a theater that might be dangerous and it was not exposed to attacks: prosecution document 5773, being his letter to the Swedish Minister dated May 5, 1944.

The prosecution offers this document No. 5773 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5773 will receive exhibit No. 1684.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1684 and received in evidence.)

The Japanese have forced about 270,000 Indonesians to perform coolie-labor in other islands and other countries, of whom only 70,000 have been recovered, as stated by Major de Weerd (page 38). As the major part of these so-called "Romushas," laborers, were conscripted from the population of Java, this attack on the rights of the native population will be dealt with when evidence is given regarding the committing of B and C Class Offenses in the area Java.

LIEUT. COLONEL DARSTE: I will proceed 1 now with the presentation of evidence regarding Borneo to complete the evidence presented by Colonel Mornane. This will regard Dutch Borneo. Occupation by the Japanese Navy. Prisoners of War. 6 Murder. Immediately after the surrender of Tarakan, North East Borneo January 1942, about 30 Dutch P.O.W. were killed by bayonetting, as appears 11 from the affidavit of egt. Maj. J.M.J. Muller, R.N.I.A.; 12 prosecution document 5951 (sub I). 13 The prosecution offers this document 5951 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit. 15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 17 No. 5951 will receive exhibit No. 1685 for identification 18 only and the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit 19 No. 1685-A. 20 (Whereupon, the document above 21 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 22 No. 1685 for identification only; the excerpts 23 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit 24 No. 1685-A and received in evidence.) 25

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the Court's

permission I will read a part of it, that is, number "1"; not the question but the answer, "1."

"1. During activities in the surroundings of Tarakan (terrain nearthe military post Tg. Batoe), a squad of about 32 men of infantry troops, amongst whom was Capt. 'Bendeler', 1st. Lt. 'de Vos' and myself, were made prisoners on January 11th 1942. After we had been asked for the direction to Tarakan and an answer to this question was flatly refused by the Europeans as well as by the natives, we were informed by a Jap interpreter (each squad had a Jap interpreter at their disposal) that we should be killed if we did not give information concerning the road leading to Tarakan. The Jap infantry likewise threatened us by gestures. When even this had no success we were handcuffed and with 5 or 6 men tied together, led away right across the swampy terrain. At 2000 hrs we had to bivouac in the open after a day of all possible hardships (neither food nor drink had been supplied). On the following day, January 12, 1942, when Tarakan capitulated, we were tied together in groups of 10 and led away at a distance of about 20 to 25 metres from the bivouac. A Jap interpreter asked our names and ages. Then we were blindfolded and, with our hands tied behind our

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backs, we were slaughtered with bayonet thrusts by about 15 Japanese soldiers (so-called Star-troops). We were bayonetted until we gave no more sign of life. 4 (These beasts in human shope practised in this manner 5 in man-to-man fighting)." 6 6. At the surrender of Tarakan, the Dutch 7 Commander of the island dispatched an officer to 8 instruct one of the coastal batteries to cease fire, as apparently the Japanese had cut the telephone-10 communication between Dutch Headquarters and that 11 battery. However, the Japanese intercepted this 12 officer and prevented the carrying out of his task. 13 Consequently the coastal battery was not informed of 14 the surrender and sank two Japanese destroyers. Some 15 weeks after the surrender the Japanese selected all 16 the Dutch P.O.W. who had belonged to that battery, 17 about 215 men, and drowned them at sea, by way of 18 revenge. This appears from the second part of 19 Muller's affidavit, and from the sworn report of the 20 Chinese Medical officer Tan Eng Dhong, R.N.I.A., 21 prosecution document 5952. 22 The prosecution enters this document 5952 23 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit. 24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5952 will receive exhibit No. 1686 for identification

only.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1686 for identification.)

THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt is admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: And the marked excerpt therefrom, bearing the same document number, will receive exhibit No. 1686-A.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1686-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Longnawan, in the centre of the island, only attainable by a trip through the jungle for many weeks, the Japanese, who arrived there in August 1942, murdered the 35 Dutch troops who had surrendered, after resisting for some time, because they were unaware of the general surrender. This appears from the statement of the Australian Lt. F.R. Oldham, prosecution document 5265.

The prosecution enters document 5265 for identification --

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste, I am sorry, you didn't tender your synopsis from which you are reading and which is apparently in the hands of the

defense. Certainly it is in the hands of the interpreters because we are getting a simultaneous translation, We are having the greatest difficulty in following 3 what you are saying. We have to take for granted all you say. You do not read the supporting documents; you rely wholly on the synopsis. You have read parts of one or two documents, but not all the others. 8 Mr. Blewett. 9 MR. BLEWETT: Sir, if the Tribunal please, 10 I was waiting for the prosecution to read exhibit 11 1686-A to find out where this evidence is in para-12 graph 6, the synopsis. 13 THE PRESIDENT: Leave it to us to deal with,

Mr. Blewett.

MR. BLEWETT: But, Fir, there is a statement there that the messenger was intercepted by the Japanese and prevented from carrying out that mission. Now, I cannot find that in any one of the affidavits.

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THE PRESIDENT: Up to this point you have been presenting your case very clearly, Colonel Damste. We should like you to produce that synopsis.

MR. BLEWETT: May I have the Court's permission, sir, to ask the prosecution to point out where that evidence is?

THE PRESIDENT: We will ask him to do that, Mr. Blewett.

MR. BLEWETT: Thank you, sir.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I did not enter the synopsis in evidence, Mr. President, because I thought it had no probative value. But if the Court thinks better to offer it in evidence, I will do that.

THE PRESIDENT: No, it hasn't, in a sense, but it was arranged in chambers that that course would be followed, because we want to follow clearly what you are saying. It is not intended as evidence, but as a guide to evidence.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Am I allowed to enter this synopsis in evidence still, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. It is admitted on the usual terms.

No. 5683 will receive exhibit No. 1687.

(Whereupon, the document above

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1 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 2 No. 1687, and was received in evidence.) 3 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution 4 enters document 5265, being the affidavit of F. R. 5 Oldham for identification, and the excerpts as an 6 exhibit. 8 9 tion only. 10 11 12 No. 1688 for identification.) 13 14 those people at--15 16 cannot listen to what you are saying. 17 18 19 appear to be supported. 20 21 22 MR. BLEWETT: Thank you. 23 24

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5265 will receive exhibit No. 1688 for identifica-(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The killing of THE PRESIDENT: Just a second, Colonel. I My colleagues have been looking into the matter mentioned by Mr. Blewett, and his statements We will disregard that statement to which Mr. Blewett objects until you produce proof on it. THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt is admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: And the excerpt of

prosecution's document No. 5265 will receive exhibit 1 No. 1688-A. (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 5 No. 1688-A, and was received in evidence.) 6 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The killing of those 7 people at Longnawan was done under special orders 8 from the higher command at Tarakan as a punitive 9 measure; statement by the Japanese lieutenant, 10 M. SHOJI: Prosecution document 5244. 11 The prosecution offers this document 5244 12 in evidence. 13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 15 No. 5244 will receive exhibit No. 1689. 16 (Whereupon, the document above 17 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 18 No. 1689, and was received in evidence.) 19 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Samarinda, East 20 sorneo, in February 1945, three American airmen were 21 beheaded; statement by the Japanese warrant officer, 22 TSUDA: Prosecution document 5221. 23 The prosecution offers this document 5221 24 as an exhibit. 25

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
No. 5221 will receive exhibit No. 1690.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1690, and was received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Camps. Only a few camps existed, mainly at Tarakan, Balikpapan, Band-jermasin and Pontianak. Conditions were extremely bad; food was insufficient in quality and quantity; medical supplies were insufficient; exhausting labor, of course on military objects; exposure to Allied attacks; ill-treatment and many severe beatings were other features.

a. The prosecution refers to the report of Dr. TAN ENG DHONG, already introduced, exhibit 1686-A, which gives a vivid description of conditions at Tarakan POW camp.

With the Court's permission, I will read two excerpts of this; that is, page 6, the last paragraph:

"All unnecessary clothes were confiscated.

Every prisoner of war was only allowed two pairs of pants, no shirts and no coats. Heads had to be shaved, preferably entirely bald. All sorts of books, notes, etc., were taken away and burnt. Nobody was allowed to possess money or other valuables. The

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1 latter was fatal for us; until now we had always been able to smuggle in something like: Katjang idjoe (sort 3 of native beans), cake, fruits, etc., in order to appease our hunger or to make up for our vitamin 5 deficiency. No money meant no extra food. Working 6 with the upper part of the body naked, and bald shaved head caused the number of sick to increase. The high death rate during the months of May, June 9 and July 1944 was due to these measures which broke 10 us both physically and mentally." 11 THE PRESIDENT: I am receiving numerous 12 complaints from my colleagues against the speed at 13 which you are traveling, Colonel. They cannot follow

Well, continue, Colonel.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: And the second part, I will read from the prosecution document 5952, exhibit 1686-A.

THE PRESIDENT: Now pause for a minute or two until we get that particular document.

What page?

you and they want to do so.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Page 7, third paragraph.

> THE PRESIDENT: What is the exhibit number? LIEUT, COLONEL DAMSTE: Exhibit No. 1686-A.

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THE PRESIDENT: It is paged twice. One number is 5 and the other is 7. Where are you reading from? From the third paragraph? LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: From the third paragraph. "It was probably the intention of the Japanese to starve them--" 

THE PRESIDENT: Observe the red light. Colonel. 2

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LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: (Reading) "It was probably the intention of the Japanese to starve them to death gradually, but I opposed this. The quantity of food we received was so negligible that one could not keep alive on that, namely 75 grammes of rice plus 2 - 3 spoonfuls of sajour, (native vegetable soup) with ketimoen (Malay for cucumber) in 24 hours. For about four months I managed to keep them alive, except for one who died from dysentery, thanks to the extra food which I had sent to them clandestinely during the night. In this I was supported by the kitchen and nursing personnel."

b. Regarding Balikpapan prisoner of war camp, Fast Borneo, particulars are given in N.E.F.I.S., Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service report, G.S. Int. 7 Div., Prosecution document 5267.

The prosecution enters this document 5267 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Don't read until I tell you to.

It is admitted on the usual terms. "ait until all the judges get their copy.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-1 ment No. 5267 will receive exhibit No. 1691. 2 ("hereupon, the document above re-3 4 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 5 No. 1691 and received in evidence.) 6 THE PRESIDENT: State the page and the 7 paragraph. 8 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will not read 9 this, sir. 10 THE PRESIDENT: Let us have a few minutes 11 in which to peruse it. 12 Yes, Colonel. 13 MR. BLEVETT: If the Court please. 14 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett. 15 MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, may I 16 inquire of the prosecution as to the source of the 17 evidence for: "exhausting labor, of course on 18 military objects"? 19 THE PRESIDENT: Have you noted all those 20 cases in which there is an absence of evidence to 21 support the allegation in the synopsis? 22 MR. BLATT: I tried to read all these 23 documents, sir, and check up on these affidavits 24 as to whether or not this evidence was in the --25

going to be put in the record. We had anticipated

this difficulty, sir, when we argued this question of synopsis before your Honor.

evidence were read to us for days without one complaint from the defense. This morning we are inundated with complaints from the defense. One, at least, is well supported. I was going to suggest that we get on to something else while this is threshed out between the defense and the prosecution, but then everything will be out of order, so we had better plow ahead and see where we get.

MR. BLEWETT: All right, sir.

THE PRECIDENT: Like Mr. Blewett, my colleagues can find no support in the evidence for the allegations in the synopsis under the heading of "Camps," that is, for the allegations in the first paragraph.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the court's permission I would like to read on page 4 of exhibit 1686-A. After the second dot line.

"The large majority however did coolie-work --"

THE PRESIDENT: Give us a chance to find it. Exhibit 1686?

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Exhibit 1686-A.

THE PRESIDENT: What page? 1 2 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Page 4. 3 THE PRESIDENT: Page 4. 4 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: On page 2, that 5 means a --6 THE PRESIDENT: No use talking against 7 that red light. I have tried. 8 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That is on page 2, 9 after the second dotted line. 10 "The large majority however did coolie-11 work; in the beginning they were assigned to 101 12 (Japanese Oil Company); the work was heavy but 13 there was not much beating --" 14 THE INTERPRETER: Mr. Prosecutor, you have 15 two page numbers on the same page. One is written 16 with typewriter, the other by hand. Which number 17 are you referring to? 18 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The number 2 in 19 the middle. 20 THE INTERPRETER: Thank you, sir. 21 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: ". . . the work 22 was heavy but there was not much beating nor were 23 the people driven. Suddenly there came an end to this; from 1 September 1942 work was commenced on 25

the airfield. This meant hell for many prisoners

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of war and I surmise that the prisoners of war here on this devil's island of Tarakan had to do the heaviest work in whole Borneo. Reports from other places, such as Samarinda and Balikpapan, made mention of lighter work and less rough and bestigl treatment."

THE PRESIDENT: Do you say it was military work because it was work for an oil company and on an airfield?

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Yes.

THE FRESIDENT: Usually you need some express statement that it was so -- that it was used for war purposes. That has always been supplied hitherto.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I assume so, sir.
Can I go on reading my synopsis?
THE PRESIDENT: Yes, go on.

At the prisoner of war camp Bandjermasin, South-East Borneo, in July 1942, three Dutch (Menadonese), prisoners of war, escapees, were executed after recapture, without trial, as appears from the affidavit of Sgt. P.H. Oudemans, , R.M.I.A.; prosecution document 5269.

The prosecution enters this document 5269.

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for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit. THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 5269 will receive exhibit No. 1692 for identification only, and the excerpt therefrom, bearing the same document number, will receive exhibit No. 1692-A.

(Thereupon, prosecution's document No. 5269 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1692 for identification, the excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1692-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I refer to prosecution document 5267, already introduced as exhibit 1691.

At the prisoner of war camp, Balikpapan, in March 1943 three Dutch and one Indian prisoner of war were murdered for unknown reasons, without trial; as appears from the already introduced --

THE FRESIDENT: My colleagues can't follow you, Colonel.

MR. BROOKE: If the Tribunal please, I would like to request the prosecutor if it would be possible for him to give us this document number at the first rather than at the last, then we would have a chance to pick up the document and maybe follow some of the excerpts. As a rule, like this case here, when the document is submitted he is already through with it, then we have to go back and we are lost. It would speed it up for us.

THE FRESIDENT: That is a reasonable request, but the interpreters will have to be given notice of the change.

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LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: c.

THE PRESIDENT: You are reading from page 3 of exhibit 1691.

I will announce it beforehand; and just follow in my synopsis on "c," and I will refer to prosecution document No. 5273.

I offer this document 5273 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5273 will receive exhibit No. 1693 for identification only; and the excerpts therefrom, bearing the same document No., will receive exhibit No. 1693A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 5273 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1693 for identification; and the excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit 1693A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Dr. Tan Eng Dhong, in his report already introduced, states that in March 1944 three Dutch POW were beheaded without trial: this is affirmed by the information of H. Loupatty, comprised in N.E.F.I.S. report F.I.U. 36/2.

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The prosecution document I entered already for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution

offers in evidence for identification the affidavit

of Sergeant A.M.L. Mohr, Royal Netherlands Indies

Army, for identification, the excerpts as an exhibit.

Prosecution No. 5271.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5271 will receive exhibit 1694 for identification
only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit

No. 1694A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 5271 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1694 for identification; and the excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1694A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Pontianak, West Borneo, in June 1942, three Dutch P.O.W., escapees, were beheaded after recapture, without trial, as appears from the affidavit of Sgt. A.M.L. Mohr, R.N.I.A.

THE PRESIDENT: Aren't you going to start with the document?

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LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That is general. Civilians. Internees.

In this area also the Dutch civilians in general, women and children included, not born in the Netherlands East Indies, and the higher officials regardless of their birthplace were interned.

The prosecution offers the affidavit of Mrs. Hoedt, prosecution No. 5953, for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5953 will receive exhibit No. 1695 for identification only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit No. 1695A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 5953 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1695 for identification; and the excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit. No. 1695A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will not read this but only give the synopsis.

At Bandjermasin, in October 1943, the Governor of Dutch Borneo, Dr. Haga, and some ten officials were executed as well as four women, after

a so-called trial. Among them was the Swiss missionary Dr. C. M. Vischer, the official delegate of the International Red Cross. Other civilian internees were taken away and disappeared; as appears from the affidavit of Mrs. Hoedt, who also mentions the conditions of the internment.

(Whereupon, a discussion off the record was had.)

MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, I was asking the prosecution to point out the evidence to the death of Dr. Vischer. I can't see it in this document.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Dr. Vischer was murdered along with Dr. Haga and others.

THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was taken until 1100, after which the proceed-ings were resumed as follows:)

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MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President,
Members of the Tribunal: Mr. Blewett's objection
is correct. I have to apologize to that. The fact
was that I took the fact from one of mv documents
that afterwards I decided not to introduce for
presentation.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what about the execution of the Governor and Dr. Vischer?

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That was the fact

I referred to, sir. Am I allowed to proceed?

THE PRESIDENT: Proceed. Colonel.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will read first the number of the document, and introduce the document, and then give the synopsis of the document, so the other way around as done in the synopses and testimony distributed.

The prosecution offers document 5325 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5325 will receive exhibit No. 1696 for identi
fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive

exhibit No. 1696-A.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 1696 for identification; and the excerpts
therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 1696-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Pontianak, between October 1943 and June 1944, murder occurred systematically on a huge scale. The Japanese Military Police of the Navy, Tokeitai, pretended that a plot existed. Confessions were extorted after torture. About 65 persons were tried in this way, and executed, but this would-be legal procedure was an exception. In toto 1000 persons were executed at Mandor; 240 at Sunggei Durian; 100 at Katapang; some at Pontianak. Among the victims were several of the native rulers of West Borneo, first of all the Sultan of Pontianak, along with two sons. Furthermore many well-to-do Chirese and Indonesians, and some Dutch officials. This case was directed on orders of Navy Headquarters at Soura-The interrogation-reports of the Japanese Lieubaya. tenant S. YAMAMOTO give a description of the Tokeitai activities in this matter. I prefer to read a part of it. That is page 3 of prosecution's document 5325, the second question:

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110 Who gave the order to execute all those 1340 1 people? 2 11 A The 1100 people were executed by order of 3 DAIGO TADASHIGE at BALIKPAPAN; the 240 people by order of KAMADA MITSIHIHAKI: both commanding the 5 naval base group at BALIKPAPAN. MITSIHIHAKI was the 6 successor of TADASHIGA. Of those 1100 people 46 have been before the Court Martial and were all sentenced to death. Of the group of 240 people 17 have been court-martialled and sentenced to death. 10 "Q. Why was only such a small part of the 11 12 suspects court-martialled? 13 "A Indeed that was incorrect. But because the 14 suspects were dangerous to Japan, they had to be 15 punished. 16 "Q Who in PCNTIANAK decided whether a suspect 17 was to be court-martialled? 18 "A TAKAGATSCHI of the Minseibu at BANDJERMASIN, 19 and others. 20 "Q Were the people arrested tortured during 21 their interrogation? "A Yes, that has happened. 23 "Q Do you know what happened to the President 24 of the Chan Hwe Ng Jap Soen at PONTIANAK? 25 "A I ill-treated that man myself. I applied the

water-torture on him and also the electricity test (torture)." I will go at page four from the seventh 3 question chward: "Q How is it that in both conspiracies 5 mertioned by you only such a few people were remitted 6 to Court-Martial and the others executed without trial? "A All ought to have been court-martialed, but 10 the trial of nearly 1000 people would have taken two 11 or three years perhaps, and moreover the enemy was 12 near. 13 "Q That last is strange; when were the conspir-14 acies discovered? 15 "A October 1943. 16 "Q At that time there was no enemy in the 17 neighborhood; Hollandia in New Guinea was conquered 18 in April 1944 only and there was not even allied 19 air action in the Indies at the time! 20 "A That is true, but at that time there has been 21 a submarine in front of the mouth of the Kapoeas. How-22 ever, there was no allied soldier then in the Indies. 23 "Q Then why was it necessary to be so hardhanded 24 with 1100 suspects instead of trying them properly? 25 "A The first hundred were executed by order of

TADASHIGE, as mentioned by me before; the others by 1 order of his successor. "Q Were all those 1100 men arrested at the 3 same time? "A That was done in parties, not all at one time. 5 "Q After the first arrests, did not the other 6 suspects become afraid? "A Yes, but because their names were mentioned 8 9 by those arrested first, they also were arrested. 10 "Q Were any weapons found with the suspects? 11 "A Yes, 250, which originated from British and 12 Dutch armies. 13 "Q Has there ever been any revolt against the 14 Japanese at PUNTIANAK? 15 "A No. The information concerning the conspira-16 cy came from BANDJAR ASIN. 17 "Q Do you believe that by torturing suspects 18 they can be made to confess all sorts of things? 19 "A Yes, I can well imagine that." 20 And then on page seven from the fourth question 21 and answer: 22 "C Can you tell something about the Court 23 Martial which sentenced some of those arrested to 24 death? 25 "A I was present at a session of the Court

Martial. The Court was composed of: Colonel YAMAJI, 1 Captain TAKATA and KAWEI, registrar ARAKI, and another 2 Captain whose name I do not remember. There were 36 3 accused, who, in a session lasting from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. were all sentenced to death. YAMAJI was 5 second man of the Minseibu at MANDJERMASIN. 6 three Captains were from Soerabaja, all of the Navy. 8 TAKATA read out the charge and the results of the 9 investigation, which were translated into Malay by 10 KATO Then the accused was asked what they had to 11 say, whereupon they all confessed guilty. There was 12 no further interrogation of them or of witnesses. 13 I remember that one of the accused, I know that this 14 was PENAGIAN said something about his children. 15 Further nothing was discussed, whereupon the Court 16 Martial, after deliberating for half an hour, sen-17 tenced the accused to death." 18 I will go on reading my synopsis. 19 The prosecution offers 5922 for identifica-20 tion and the excerpts as an exhibit. 21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5922 will receive exhibit No. 1697 for identifi-

cation only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive

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exhibit 1697-A.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 I will not read this document. 10 11 12 13 CLERK OF THE COURT: 5921. 14 15 correct. 5921, in evidence. 16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 17 18 No. 5921 will receive exhibit No. 1698. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1697 for identification; and the excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1697-A and received in evidence.) LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: An official Japanese

summary was published in the Japanese edited newspaper "Borneo Shimbun", edition of 1 July 1944, giving the names of the most prominent victims.

The prosecution offers document 5958 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: 5921, is it not?

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Oh, 5921, that is

CLERK CF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1698 and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: In August 1944 the Tokeitai continued its murdering by killing about 120 Chinese at Singkawang, West Borneo, of whom only

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about 17 were tried, of course after the usual torture. Greed was the main motive. This appears from the interrogation of the Japanese, S. HAYASHI: Prosecution document 5921.

With the Court's permission I will read two excerpts. That is page one, the first question and answer:

"Q Will you now state what you know concerning the so-called 'Second Plot?'

In August 1944, I discovered that at SIIGKA-WANG some Chinese were holding a meeting. I reported this to CKAJIMA who gave me a list of 50 names of people I had to arrest. After the arrest of these 50 people during the interrogation I asked them about their friends of whom I drew up a list, or to be exact, two lists, of about 80 people. This list was copied in writing by TANIOUCHI at my office in PONTIANAK. By order of OKAJIMA these 80 people were arrested afterwards. All these 130 people were from SINGKAWANG and, in my opinion, they were arrested on account of their wealth, not because they had committed any crime. This plot had been partly planned by Okajima, NAGATANI, YAMAMOTO and me. Those who were guilty of this plot, in my opinion, deserved imprisonment at the most, but they should not have been beheaded."

I go over to the third question on the same page.

"Q Did all these 130 people appear before the Court Martial and were they executed?

"A Five men from SINGKAWANG and 12 from PONTIANAK appeared before the Court Martial. Then their papers were sent up to SOERABAJA where the Court Martial sentenced them in absentia. About ten of the 130 people were-released, the rest were executed, with or without a trial by Court Martial.

"Q Do you know who gave the order for the erecution?

"A The order was given by OKAJIMA who was
C. O. of the Keibitai Tokeitai at PONTIANAK at the
time. OKAJIMA received this order from the juridical
department of the Second Southern Squadron at
SOERABAJA.

"Q Were you present at the interrogation of these 130 people in the capacity of interpreter or as an interrogator? Who were the Tokeitai people who interrogated these 130 persons? What did these people state during their interrogation?

"A At the interrogations I acted as interpreter.

I arrested people by order of the Tokeitai - I did not arrest people on my own authority - but if I found

okajima, Yamanoto, Furukawa and myself; also Ishihara who belonged to the ordinary Police. After the electrical treatment and the 'water cure' had been applied, they admitted to have planned a scheme for the overthrow of the Japanese authorities. I admit having participated in the application of the above mentioned tortures. I remember to have applied them on CHA KONG DJIN, BONG KIM AN and others, I do not remember their names.

"Q During the interrogations of these 130 people, were reports drawn up and were they signed by them?

"A Yes, all these reports were signed by them and afterwards sent up to SCERABAJA.

"Q Was the order for the execution given on the strength of these reports? What do you think of all this; these people were executed on the strength of statements which had been made under pressure? Do you think they deserved death?

"A Yes. A great many of these 130 men were innocent and should not have been executed.

"( Is their execution connected with the fact that the plot had been partly planned by OKAJIMA, NAGATANI and YAMAMOTO?

Their money

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exhibit No. 1699-A.

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given to OKAJIMA. Where they have been sent to afterwards, I do not know. I did not enrich myself by them, however."

The prosecution offers document 5958 for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

The confessions of the suspects had been

drawn up by the Tokeitai personnel and suspects

signed them. We anticipated that death sentence

would be given on the strength of these reports.

They were mostly wealthy and important people and

and valuables were confiscated by the Tokeitai and

No. 5-8 will receive exhibit No. 1699 for identi-

fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive

therefor it was better to kill them.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 1699 for identification; and the excerpts
therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 1699-A and received in evidence.)
LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Berau, North

East Borneo, in June 1945, about 30 persons, mostly

Indonesians and a French couple, Mr. and Mme THOREZ were murdered, without trial. Affidavit by the 2 Japanese Lieutenant M. SHOJI; prosecution document 5958. I will not read this. The prosecution enters document 5268 for 5 identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit. 7 8 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 9 10 No. 5268 will receive exhibit No. 1700 for identification only; and the excerpts therefrom will 12 receive exhibit No. 1700-A. 13 (Whereupon, the document above re-14 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 15 No. 1700 for identification: and the excerpts 16 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit 17 No. 1700-A and received in evidence.) 18 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Kota Baru, South 19 East Borneo in June 1944 seven citizens were bayoneted 20 to death, without trial; as appears from N.E.F.I.S. 21 report No. 817 regarding the interrogation of SAIMAN: 22 Prosecution document 5268. 23 I will not read it. I will follow my synopsis. 24 At Longnawan not only prisoners of war were 25 murdered but also all civilians who lived there --

THE PRESIDENT: You are not giving us the number of the document.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I am not introducing a document at the moment, sir. This comes under "e" in my synopsis. It only refers to exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we do not know what -- which document refers to which episode. However, you go ahead.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Longnawan not only prisoners of war were murdered but also all civilians who lived there, even babies; as appears from the statements of OLDHAM and SHOJI, already introduced, exhibits 1688-A and 1689.

The prosecution refers to the murder of the white population of balikoapan, after the ultimatum to refrain from destruction of the oil installations had been rejected, as described in the affidavit of VAN AMSTEL, exhibit 1341, introduced at an earlier stage in this trial.

The prosecution offers document 5326 for identification, and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
No. 5326 will receive exhibit No. 1701 for identification only; and the marked excerpts therefrom will

receive exhibit No. 1701-A.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 1701 for identification; and the
excerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's
exhibit No. 1701-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Pontianak women were arrested and imprisoned without any suspicion but only to force them to submit to sexual intercourse with Japanese. Statement of S. HAYASHI; prosecution document 5326.

The prosecution offers document 5330 as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5330 will receive exhibit No. 1702.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1702 and received in evidence.)

regarding enforced prostitution are described in the report of the investigator Captain J. F. HEYBROEK, Royal Netherland Indies Army; prosecution document 5330. This completes the synopsis of the Japanese conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity

committed in Borneo. 1 And now I ask the Court's permission to call to the stand Lieutenant Colonel Read-Collins. 3 NICHOLAS D. J. READ-COLLINS, called as a witness or behalf of the prosecution, being first duly sworn testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: 9 Colonel, your name is Nicholas D. J. Read-10 Collins? 11 A That is correct, sir. 12 You are a Lieutenant Colonel with the British 13 Army? 14 I am. That is correct. 15 You are Chief of the British Division of the 16 Legal Section of the Supreme Command of the Allied 17 Powers? 18 That is correct. 19 THE MONITOR: Will the witness please observe 20 the light, please. 21 Where were you after the Japanese surrender? 22 I was consecutively in Rangoon, Singapore, 23 Palembang and Batavia. 24 Q When did you arrive at Batavia? 25

About the 18th of September, 1945.

and women internees.

Q What was your especial duty at Batavia?

I was responsible for the air supply of

prisoner of war and internment camps in Java and

Sumatra and in Batavia itself I was responsible for

the feeding of sixty-five thousand prisoners of war

- 4. Which internment camps did you visit?
- A I remember visiting the women's camp at Tjideng, at Kramat and Struisweg, the convalescent homes which were called Mater Dolerosa and St. Vincentius, and the prisoner internment 10th Fattalion Camp.
  - Q What was your first impression?

A My first impression of these camps was as of a man who has been translated to another plane and of talking to people who had died before. My feeling was that these people were subnormal and their reactions were not what one would have expected from mature people. I was shocked and revolted by the conditions which I saw, principally, I think, because I had expected conditions to be the same as those under which Japanese internees were incarcerated at Gwalior and at New Dehli in India. I had to some extent been impressed by the Japanese conception of moral and social behavior as indicated in the etherial Bushido and, therefore, the surprise was the more accentuated by the conditions which I saw in Batavia.

I found people suffering from acute malnutrition, hunger odema, malaria and the effects of accumulated attacks of dysentery. The conditions which we actually found were quite unknown when we planned for the occupation of Java and Sumatra and, as a result, on

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arrival at Batavia we had to recast our ideas with regard to the requirements of the internees on the island.

Q What was the behavior of the men?

The men, on the whole, behaved only slightly abnormally. Physically they showed the signs of prolonged starvation. They were suffering from beri beri and from malaria and generally suffered from tropical ulcers. They found it difficult to coordinate their thought and their body movements in some cases -- were extremely talkative -- but in general their condition was not as bad as that of the women. This, I think, was due to two causes: first, that military discipline had been effectively exercised by the Allied camp commanders and this had resulted in a higher state of morale than in the women's camps. The second cause was that each man had a responsibility only towards himself whereas each mother had had responsibility towards her children, the feeding of them and in many cases the feeding of children whose parents had either died or were in other camps. In the 10th Battalion Camp conditions had improved slightly because of the rapid evacuation of American and British nationals to Singapore and the removal of severe cases to hospitals in the Singapore area.

and what was the behavior of the women?

A The behavior of most of the women was distinctly abnormal.

THE PRESIDENT: Were they European or native somen, Colonel?

THE ITNESS: They were European women, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: And were the men Europeans?

THE WITNESS: The men were Europeans.

THE PRESIDENT: Soldiers and civilians -- were they soldiers or civilians or both?

THE WITNESS: They were both, sir.

The physical condition of the women was similar to that of the men but their mertal state was, in my opinion, more acute. I formed the impression that their entire existence was motivated by a single urgent and violent hunger drive. In conversation I felt that the women in general were not responsive and, perhaps, unaware of the presentation of the normal stimuli with which they were confronted in the camp at that time, and they showed no clear response to any stimulus which was not directly related to the stisfaction of the pangs of hunger. The women in Tjideng and in other camps were so conditioned to starvation that when the first regular supplies were taken to those camps it was difficult to persuade the women camp

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commanders to issue them. It was explained to me that the camp leaders felt it was necessary to hoard these supplies in case there should be any decrease of rations in the future. I found that every leaf and every flower, every insect, every spider, every rat was critically examined by most women with regard to its calorific potention.

The second abnormality I noticed was the drive to possess and acquire small things. For example, a piece of string, an old cigarette packet, a piece of cellophane paper were possessions in a very real sense. I was associated for several months with the evacuation of women and children internees and found that nearly always they carried about with them a collection of useless material, old tins and pieces of cloth, which for the period of their internment they had had with them. I think this hunger drive and the urge to possess had made a semi-permanant impression because in January, 1946, I traveled with a number of men, women and children internees from Padang in Sumatra to Batavia en route for Holland. They were still carrying the tins they had made themselves for water and various cooking articles which they had used in the camps. On the ship after meals I watched mothers brushing crumbs from the tables and taking

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them away with them. All these small pieces of food were kept in tins and I was told by various women that so ingrained was the habit in camps that they felt it impossible not to collect up every portion of food that was left behind.

## BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE:

Q Were they mentally unbalanced as to controlling their emotions, for instance?

A In the early stages on the whole very little emotion was manifest at all. I think perhaps this was due to the fact that the women were sexually repressed and their only interest in life was to satisfy hunger.

MR. BROOKS: If the Court please, I want to object to the conclusions and opinions being given by the witness in his answers. I think it is quite proper to testify to the facts and leave the conclusions and opinions to the Court, and will save a lot of time.

THE PRESIDENT: Have you made any study of psychology, Colonel? It is called philosophy in some universities.

THE WITNESS: A very superficial study, sir, unguided by any professional institution.

THE PRESIDENT: We just went the facts as to the condition of the women without any conclusion by the witness as to the cause of their condition so far

as it rests on such things as repression of sexual feelings and that type of thing. He can tell us what they told him as to the cause of their condition.

Q In what condition were the children?

A The children showed signs of starvation, of malnutrition, and some appeared not to be greatly affected. Others, however, had the appearance of children who had grown up as plants grow up when kept without light. The bodies of many were emaciated and they had the pallor which one associates with repeated attacks of malaria. I was told that the majority of children had had dysentery and that the majority suffered from an intense fear of the Japanese guards to the camp. I think this was due not to any brutality shown by the guards toward the children but due to the beatings which the mothers had received. The children were at first generally silent and were very slow to laugh.

Q What was the worst camp you visited?

A The women's camp at Tjideng was the worst which I saw.

Q. Do you remember the number of inhabitants?

A Yes. There were approximately 10,200.

Q How were they confined? How large an area?

A They were confined in an area approximately

three-quarters of a mile square. I was told that the Japanese had arbitrarily taken a section of the poorer residential district of Batavia and scaled it for an internment camp. THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now until half past one. (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was taken.) 

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1330.

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International

Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMFTE (Continued):

Q Colonel, we were speaking about Tjideng Camp. How was the accommodation?

A When I went to Tjideng Camp, I saw a number of derelict and dilapidated houses of the type I have described before, namely, those which were formerly occupied by minor civil officials in Batavia. In many cases they were without doors and without windows because these had previously been removed, first, to make for room and, secondly, for use as firewood which the Japanese frequently refused to provide for cooking. The houses were without fans and adequate ventilation for the large numbers of women and children which were confined in each house.

Q I understand it was overcrowded, you said, to make more room. Was it overcrowded?

A The whole camp was excessively overcrowded and I was told that the original area which had been

sllotted by the Japanese had been reduced from time to time and the area which I saw was considerably smaller than the original which had been allotted.

Q Can you give us an example of the overcrowding?

A Yes, in one house of which the floor space was approximately 40 feet by 20 feet there were 84 persons living. It was quite a normal thing for 2 or 3 families of about 15 persons to be living in a garage which would accommodate a 18 horsepower motorcar.

Q Had everybody sufficient bed place?

A In some houses there was sufficient accommodation for people to lie on the floor and attain a reasonable amount of rest, but in the example which I have given of 84 people in one house, there was so little accommodation that it was impossible for them to sleep at night in a lying position.

Q How were the houses furnished?

A There was very little furniture indeed. This, I think, was due to the fact that during the constant removals no time -- warning had been given to the women and they were unable to take any furniture or any property whatsoever other than sufficient implements with which to cook. I was told that most of the furniture which had existed at one time had

been broken up, first, to make more room for other people, and, secondly, to provide fuel for cooking.

Q How were the amenities?

A There were no amenities whatsoever. There was insufficient space for children to play. There was no intellectual outlet for the women themselves, neither was any form of education for the children carried out.

Q Was there a playground for the children?

A There was no area in which children could play:

Q And what about hygienic conditions?

A Because of the excessive overcrowding the sanitation system of this area was hopelessly overloaded and had been so for a number of months. The water supply was totally inadequate and I have been told that during the period in which the camp was controlled by the Japanese that very often there was only sufficient water for cooking purposes. As a result of the overloading of the sanitary system, the septic tanks had overflowed and pieces were lying in open monsoon gullies which surrounded the bungalows. I saw children walking and sitting in this stinking filth and was told that because of it every child had at sometime been infected with a form

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of dysentery. The stench was quite sickening and the only comparative I can offer is that of a battlefield 3 or 4 days old. The camp was full of flies to such a degree that in normal conversation it was necessary in some parts to hold a handkerchief over one's mouth to prevent the flies from flying in. There were black clouds of flies over the areas in which the food was prepared.

Q Was there no collection of refuse, of rubbish?

A Before our arrival the Japanese commander had given orders to Indonesians to clear the camp and this had been done to some degree. The women, however, had objected to Indonesians coming into the camp because they were embarrassed in their filthy conditions and did not want to be seen by people from outside.

How were the internees dressed?

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Each woman had one dress which I was told had been kept partly as a souvenir of their former life but rather as a token of hope for the future, and some were wearing that one dress. Others. however, were wearing the same clothes which they had worn during camptime. This dress consisted of a vair of shorts and brassiere and most women were barsfocted.

Did you see mosquito nets in the camps?

I never saw mosquito nets in the camp and judging from the requests which I received for their provision I think that no nets existed. I made inquiries on this point from the Japanese and I was told that there was no malaria in Batavia.

What were the main diseases in Batavia?

The main diseases were malnutrition, edema from beriberi, dysentery, and a various assortment of nervous disorders. Practically every woman bore the marks of trapical ulcers and some still had an extreme wasting of various parts of the body, of the arms and of the legs, and in one instance I saw a woman whose leg had been eaten away to the bone by a tropical ulcer.

And what about malaria?

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A Every woman had had malaria; every child had had malaria; some told me ten times, fifteen times, twenty times, during internment.

Q How was the food when you arrived? What was the daily menu?

A The principal items were rice, a very small amount of meat, a black bread which was very sour made from a product known as Asia flour. Asia flour is made from tapioca root, I understand; and I think a reasonable amount of green material which I was told were obi leaves.

Q Had the food been increased since the Japanese surrender?

A I was told that the ration had been approximately doubled. The women were generally satisfied when I was at Tjideng Camp with the ration. I inspected it and found it to be a black mess of pottage which to me was completely unpalatable.

Q Had there been any shortage of food in Batavia for the half year prior to your arrival?

A I made a general survey of the food stocks in Java on arrival and as far as I can say, from that survey, there was no shortage of food in Batavia in the six months prior to our arrival and I saw no signs of malnutrition amongst the local population.

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Q Had the Japanese stored food?

A Food was stored in considerable quantity in Batavia and I inspected a number of the godowns which supplied the troops of the Japanese 16th Army.

Q What kind of food and to what amount?

A The principal items were rice, tinned meat and tinned fruit, white flour which could have been used for bread-making. I cannot now recall the exact amounts of each but I remember that it was decided that these godowns held sufficient stocks to feed all the internees in Batavia for six months.

Q Did the Japanese explain why they had not issued this food although apparently an emergency existed?

A As far as the Japanese were concerned no emergency existed in connection with the condition of the internees and the only emergency which was foreseen was the invasion of Java and Sumatra by the Allied Forces.

Were there many patients in the hospital?

A On my arrival at Tjideng there were, to the best of my memory, about 1200, and this was immediately increased to 2000 and every available building in Batavia was converted into a convalescent home. A number of the worst cases were evacuated by

air to Singapore but I think this evacuation was complete in about three days.

Q	Were	the	hospitals	adequately	equipped?

A The hospitals were very much overcrowded, in a number of instances patients had no beds, were lying on the floors. There was no bedding, insufficient dressings, insufficient surgical equipment and a general lack of drugs and anesthetics.

Q Ead medicines been supplied refore the Japanese surrender, accoring to doctors or internees?

A Yes, they had been provided, but, I was told by the doctors, in quite inadequate quantity. I was told that only major operations could be performed with a general anesthetic. Minor operations such as appendicitis were performed with a small amount of local anesthetic.

Q Did the Japanese have stocks of medical supplies?

A Yes. The Japanese controlled very considerable stocks in the city of Batavia itself. There was in Batavia a chemical manufacturer which was known as the Rathkamp, and this had been working for the Japanese during the occupation. Medical supply was outside my responsibility, but it was my responsibility to request from South East Asia the supplies which the doctors required. As far as I remember apart from vitamin extracts, anesthetics, treatment for malaria,

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there was considered sufficient stock in the Rathkamp in Batavia to meet the needs of all the women internees and the prisoners there.

Q Do you mean stocks for the time being, or for a considerable time in advance?

A I do not remember for what period the stocks in Batavia were adequate.

Q How did the Japanese look physically?

A They appeared to be perfectly fit and in good health.

Q Did you visit any Japanese barracks?

A Yes. I made frequent visits to the Intendance Department of the 16th Army, which was at Meester Cornelius in Batavia.

Q Did you visit homes of the Japanese or Chinese or Indonesian civilians in Batavia?

A Yes. In the course of my duties to procure food I went into both Indonesian and Chinese homes.

Q How were they furnished? How were living conditions?

A They appeared to be satisfactory. I am not acquainted with living conditions in Java before the war, but there was furniture, bedding. There appeared to be no shortage of the furniture that normally is in a European home.

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again?

Q Did the internees tell you about special incidents with the Japanese?

A I was told of a number of incidents of Japanese brutality.

Q Which kinds? `

A I saw a room in Tjideng Camp in which the camp commander imprisoned women at various times for periods of three to fourteen days in total darkness. They were imprisoned in this room, which was unventilated, as a punishment for having asked for extra ford. There were a number of women who had been questioned by the Kempei at various times who had been subjected to the same treatment: Beating, water treatment, and there were a number of women in the camp who had been beaten by the Japanese guards periodically. I saw women in the camp who as punishment had been given manual tasks such as chopping or digging, and as a result their hands and legs and shoulders had been very severely calloused by the tropical sun, and the exposed parts of their body were similar in appearance to the scales of dried fish,

Q How was the attitude of the internees towards the Japanese?

WITNESS: Will you please put that question

(Whereupon, the question was read by the official court reporter as above recorded.)

A I did not put this question to the women, whom I saw at Tjideng. I was told that the Japanese Camp Commander had been removed as soon as the Japanese surrendered for his own personal protection. I think there was an underlying current of hatred against the Japanese guards, but this was masked to a certain degree by other problems such as food-finding. It was not very clear to understand how the women themselves felt towards the guards in the camp.

Q Was a special diet provided in the hospitals?

A No special diet was provided by the Japanese. We did our best on arrival, however, to make up a balanced diet which would satisfy the need of the internees at that time.

Q Did you notice blindness or bad eyesight among the internees?

A The camp doctors reported to me that there were cases of temporary blindness due, I was told, to a vitaminosis.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: That concludes the direct examination, sir.

MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please. THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett. 2 CROSS-EXAMINATION 3 BY MR. PLEWETT: 4 What branch of the service are you a member, 5 Colonel? I belong to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. 7 Do you make a carreer of your army training 8 or how long have you been in? 9 I am a regular officer and I have seen seven 10 and a half years service. 11 Q What was your profession or activity prior 12 to joining the army? 13 14 I worked as a journalist. Under what circumstances were you selected 15 16 for this job? 17 You mean my position in Java? 0 Yes, sir. At the time of the Japanese surrender I belonged to an organization which was responsible for communicating with prisoners of war and internees and necessitated work behind Japanese lines. I was,

THE PRECIDENT: Are you wearing a paratrooper's

therefore, on the spot and was nominated to look after

their interests in Java.

badge?

THE TITNESS: I am. sir.

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What were your orders, colonel? 0

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A For which particular operation, sir?

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For the job in Batavia when you were sent 0 there on the 18th of September.

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My task was to survey the stocks of Japanese food in Java, to use them as was necessary for the prisoners of war and internees, and to obtain from South Tast Asia Command such food and medical supplies as was necessary and to have it sent in by air.

Were the internees still in the three camps which you visited and the convalescent home and the 10th Battalion Camp when you reached there? I should add, sir, when you reached the various camps.

A They were, sir,

How much time did you spend in all in this 0 region?

My first visit to Batavia lasted about two months and I have returned on temporary duty several times during the last year.

Can you give us any proportion as to the amount of food that was brough in from outside as contrasted with the food that was obtained in Batavia?

I can't remember the exact detail. I think

in the time in which I was at Batavia roughly ten 1 sorties by Dakota were coming into Java and Sumatra 2 per day. Each Dakota was carrying about 3,500 peunds. 3 Had you completed, sir? And the contents consisted principally of 5 drugs, of milk, and of surgical implements. 6 Would you say, Colonel, that the bulk of the 7 food and drugs and supplies came from outside? 8 A No, sir. I should not say so, except for 9 such as I have mentioned before, which was plasma, ... 10 11 atabrine, and anesthetics. 12 MR. BLEWETT: That is all. 13 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin. 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued) BY MR. LEVIN: 16 Colonel, in the Tjideng Camp where you learned women had been imprisoned in a dark room for asking for 18 extra food, had you contacted any of these women? 19 A Yes, sir. I spoke to two of them who had had this experience. 21 Do you know how many had been treated in that 22 manner? 23 No, sir. A 24 THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks. 25

## CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

This example that you gave, Colonel, of the

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BY MR. BROOKS:

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Q How long had you been engaged in such work

A I don't know the exact period. I think, as far as I remember, that the excessive overcrowding had been effective for about a year before the surrender.

eighty-four persons that were confined, how long was

this period of confinement where the conditions were

crowded like you set out in your example?

Q By that you mean the excessive overcrowding in the camp?

A Yes.

Q Now, in this example that you gave, were all of these persons adults or were some of them children?

A Some were children.

Q Now, Colonel, you stated here that you belonged to an organization that had worked behind the enemy lines. What was the type of organization that you referred to?

A This was a secret military organization which was charged with contacting prisoners of war in the camps during war time, to maintain contact with them and to offer them means of escape.

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behind the lines prior to the surrender?

- Approximately four months.
- O Did your duties also include any acts of sabotage or organization of guerrilla forces?

THE PRESIDENT: It would be surprising if he had the opportunity and he didn't take it. He need not answer.

MR. BROOKS: That is all, your Honor.

MR. BLEWETT: I think that is all the crossexamination.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: No redirect.

THE PRESIDENT: The witness is released on the usual terms.

(Whereupon, the witness was excused.)

A Yes, I was also the honorary vice

consul for Greece, and when my father was away I

1	acted as honorary consul for British, Netherlands,
2	Norway, Sweden and Portugal.
3	What were your principal duties?
4	A We were shipping, banking and insurance
5	agents.
6	O Did you leave Japan before the war?
7	A Yes, I left Japan in September 1940.
8	o And why?
9	A 1 was arrested in July 1940 for alleged-
10	ly spying, and after a trial I was sentenced to
1	fourteen months penal servitude. The sentence was
2	suspended for four years and I left Japan.
3	O There did you go to?
4	A I went to Belgaum, India.
5	O And what was your occupation there?
6	A I was training as an officer cadet.
7	O When were you commissioned?
8	A The first of March 1941.
9	And where were you posted?
0	A I was posted at headquarters, Third
1	Indian Army Corps, Kuala Lumpur, Malay. I was
2	intelligence officer.
3	O Where were you at the time of the sur-

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A I was en route to Java.

render of Singapore?

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1	C Did you reach Java?	
2	A No, I was captured by the Japanese	
3	Navy in the Bangka Straits.	
4	O So you were made a prisoner of war?	
5	A Yes, I was made a prisoner of war.	
6	O In which camps were you confined un	til
7	the Japanese surrender?	
8	A Muntok, on Bangka Island, and Palem	bang
9	city and environs.	
10	C "hen?	
11	A From the 17th of February 1942 up	
12	until March 1942, and on Bangka Island, and fro	m
13	then on in Palembang.	
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1	Q In the same camp at Palembang?
2	A No. First, until April 1944, we were in the
3	city, after which we were taken out to a jungle camp
4	some eight miles outside the city.
5	Q Did you have any special occupation in the
6	camps?
7	A Yes. I was camp interpreter, working party
8	officer, and assistant adjutant.
9	Q What did you do after your release?
0	A I went home to England.
1	Q And when were you sent back to the Far East,
2	and for what duty?
3	A I volunteered to come back to the Far East
4	in May 1946, and joined the headquarters of War Crimes
5	Allied Land Forces, Southeast Asia, in Singapore.
6	Q What was your special duty?
7	A I was staff captain investigating war crimes
8	in Sumatra.
9	Q When did you leave Singapore, and where did
0	you go to?
1	A I left Singapore in August 1946 for Medan,
2	Sumatra.
3	Q What was your duty at Medan?
4	A I was war crimes liaison officer to help
5	investigations of the Dutch team in Medan. I also

suggestive.

1 investigated and interrogated Japanese war criminals. 2 Q Only Japanese? 3 I also interrogated many ex-prisoners of 4 war and internees. 5 Q Did you read reports on all prisoner of war 6 camps of Sumatra? 7 Yes, I read all reports on prisoner of war 8 camps in Sumatra. 9 THE PRESIDENT: Just say yes. Lon't repeat 10 the question, Major. 11 G So you think you have a comprehensive 12 knowledge of conditions in such camps? 13 A Yes, both from my personal experience and 14 investigations. 15 Q What was the attitude of the Japanese head-16 quarters at Medan regarding your investigation? 17 In minor cases they were fairly helpful; 18 but in major crimes they were very obstinate. 19 Q Did they protect officers and put the blame 20 on guards? 21 A Yes. 22 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin. 23 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, I want to object 24 to that question, on the ground it is leading and 25

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it could have been put in a less objectionable way. However, we have the answer now.

MR. LEVIN: May that answer be disregarded, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: We will only waste time getting the same thing in another way. My colleagues can take their own view of that. But it is objectionable on an important matter to lead.

MR. LEVIN: I should like to say,

Mr. President--

THE PRESIDENT: To shorten the -- your objection is allowed, Mr. Levin, so the Colonel can go about it in another way.

We will recess for fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon, at 1445, a recess
was taken until 1500, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:)

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G	1	MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
l d	2	Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed
b e	3	THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.
r	4	BY LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE (Continued):
g &	5	Q When did you leave Sumatra, Major?
В	6	A November, this year.
a r	7	Q How many Japanese had been tried up to
t	8	that time and with what results?
n	9	A Twenty-four
	10	THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brocks.
	11	MR. BROOKS: If the Court please
	12	A (Continuing): of which nine were
	13	sentenced to death
	14	MR. BROOKS: If the Court please, if the
	15	witness will allow counsel to make an objection:
	16	I think it is highly irrelevant and immaterial as
1	17	to the convictions of the Japanese down there in
	18	that case to be brought in at this time. I think
	19	the question is improper.
	20	THE PRESIDENT: They have been admitted
	21	before.
	22	We admit it for what it is worth. The

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objection is overruled.

imprisonment and 2 were acquitted.

A (Continuing): -- 13 to various terms of

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	Q And how many Japanese were still in custody
1	awaiting trial on specific charges?
2	THE PRESIDENT: If that is objected to, we
3	will allow the objection.
4	MR. BROOKS: Same objection, your Honor.
5	Q Have you any idea how many prisoners of
6	war were concentrated in Sumatra and of what national-
7	ity they were?
8	A At the maximum time, in early 1944, some
9	two thousand British and six thousand, five hundred
0	Dutch.
1	Q About how many died up to the time of the
2	Japanese surrender?
.3	A Approximately fourteen hundred.
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5	Q Going back to your own experiences as a
6	prisoner of war, did the Japanese recognize you as
17	such?
8	MR. BROOKS: If the Court please, I object
9	to that. That evades the province of the Court, calls
20	for a corclusion of the witness on the legal signifi-
21	cance of that question.
22	THE PRESIDENT: It is not within that category
23	at all. The objection is disallowed. The witness may
24	answer

At first we were treated as just plain

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criminals until September, 1942 when we were forced to sign a parole form.

Q Did you sign the parole?

A Yes, under duress. Six hundred and fifty
British prisoners of war were locked into one small
school. Even our hospital patients were thrown
out of the hospital and brought into the camp. Our
senior commanders were put into solitary confinement.
We were on minimum rations. After five days, dysentery
developed; and one man, Lieutenant Leggard died from
results of dysentery. We signed the parole form on
the eighth day.

Q How many prisoner of war camps existed in Sumatra during the war?

A Up till October 1943 there were three camps, at Palembang, Padang and Me'dan. After that date there were two camps at Palembang and Pakanba'ru. These main camps were split up into minor camps.

Q Were there many reshufflings of prisoners of war?

A Yes. Most of the prisoners of war had to work on aerodromes and railways. When these were completed, they were moved to make new aerodromes and continue the railway line further.

Q Did general conditions differ in different

camps?

A All camps were very much alike in their conditions. They were all bad.

Q What methods of transportation were used in the moving of prisoners of war to Sumatra?

A Troop transports.

Q Do you know about conditions that existed on board these ships?

A Yes. I met one ship that arrived in Palembang. The commander, the Dutch commander of the ship told me that they had been battened down in holds, were terribly overcrowded. They had only one meal a day and all the water they had was what they could take in their canteens when they left Batavia. The latrines were completely inadequate. Several died of dysentery and claustrophobia. On another occasion, in May, 1945, we sent a draft of sixteen hundred prisoners of war from Palembang to Singapore. These were put on board a collier of two thousand tons. The collier was fully loaded with coal. Prisoners of war were billeted on the hatches. There was no cover, no shelter from the sun or the rair. The journey took five days.

Q Were the ships marked in any way to indicate that they were carrying prisoners of war?

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THE PRESIDENT: This is hearsay, obviously.

A A Dutch officer who was on a submarine that torpedoed the Van Waerwyck in Malaka Straits personally told me that there were no prisoner of war signs on board the ships.

Q Do you know of any cases in which such ships were torpedoed?

In June, 1946, -- in June, 1944, the Van Waerwyck with seven hurdred prisoners of war on board was torpedoed in the Malaka Straits. Two hundred and fifty prisoners of war were drowned. I personally interrogated the Japanese commandant -troop commandant of this ship. He admitted to me that there was no sufficient life-saving equipment for the prisoners of war. They were all battened into one hatch. There was only one ladder they could escape by. In September, 1944, the Junior Maru was torpedoed between Bencoolen and Padang off the west coast of Sumatra. This ship was carrying two thousand, three hundred prisoners of war and five thousand Javanese coolies. After the ship had been torpedoed, the prisoners of war and coolies were machine-gunned in the water. Others who tried to board rafts had their hands chopped off and their skulls smashed in.

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We should know the source of it so as to be in a position to give it its true value.

THE WITNESS: I have, your Honor, seen affidavits from people who were on board the ship.

THE PRESIDENT: This is an unusual type of evidence, Colonel. Generally you get an affi-davit from survivors or from somebody who was closer to the matter than this person has been.

Q How were the prisoners of war transported on land?

A By truck or in railway dattle wagons, and generally by long marches.

Q What kind of accommodation was provided for the prisoners of war in camps?

A In our camp in Palembang we were originally quartered in schools. After April, 1944, we were in the jungle in atap huts. These atap huts had no flooring and only bamboo beds. The roofs were always leaking and men had no room to sleep when it was raining as they had to sit up. Due to the overcrowding of these huts, they were full of vermin, rats, lice, and bedbugs.

Q What was the nature of the camp surroundings?

A In Palembang City we were in the slum of the city. In the jungle we were in the jungle camp with

jungle all around. In Pakanbaru the camps were built in jungle and swamp. Camp No. 1 in Pakanbaru was continually flooded. In one case the water was up to the prisoners of war's armpits.

Q How about sanitation?

A In our school camp in the city we had six lavatory seats for over six hundred prisoners of war. In the jungle camps the latrines were just trenches covered with bamboo. The bamboo often broke and people's legs and even their bodies falling through. In one case in Pakanbaru a man was actually drowned.

Q What about bathing facilities?

A Bathing facilities were from wells only, and in the summer camp during the drought season we just had to go without baths. We were allowed one pint of water a day; and even before we could drink this water, we had to let it settle so that the mud would settle to the bottom.

Q Were disinfectants provided by the Japanese?

A In Pakanbaru camps, no. In our camp we were in the oil center. We sometimes got some oil to put in the latrines.

Q Was bedding provided?

A No bedding was provided whatsoever.

And mosquito nets? Q No mosquito nets wore provided. Were there many mosquitoes in the areas of the camps? A In the tropical area there it was mosquito infested. The men tried to make mosquito nets out of sacking which they had stolen. 

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Q Was clothing provided?

A In the early stages, before we were recognized as POW's, there were big stocks of clothing at Palembang City, and we were provided with one suit and a pair of boots each. By June, 1945, as we had not been supplied any further clothes, prisoners of war were working in just "TOJO-step-ins" with no boots, no shirts or hats.

Q Was clothing provided after the surrender?

A After the surrender we were provided with too many clothes, moscrito nets; and the Japanese camp commander made a speech, saying: would we please wear the clothing supplied as Great Britain was an honorary nation, and the local natives shouldn't see members of such a great empire going around with no clothes on.

Q You mentioned two shipwrecks. Were the shipwrecked recall who survived provided with clothes?

A No. They were not supplied with clothes. Prisoners of war had to share what they had with them.

Q Was medical attention provided

A There was a Japanese doctor appointed to the camp. But this doctor took no interest in the camp except he walked around and our own doctors pro-

vided all the medical attention.

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Were there any hospitals?

The hospitals were the same atap huts that the fit men were billeted in. Sick men were lying on broken bamboo beds. We asked the Japanese doctor to supply boarding for the very sick. This was refused, but his own office was boarded, and all the guards' barracks were boarded. There were no bed pans in the hospital, and dysentery patients had to walk to the latrine from thirty yards away. I, myself, had dysentery and had to walk some fifteen and sixteen times a day with high fever in the rain.

Were nedical instruments provided?

A In Pakan Bara Camps a certain amount of medical equipment was supplied. In our own camps we were supplied with nothing; and even our own doctors who had full medical equipment with them, this was confiscated. In one case we had a man with strangulated hernia. We asked the Japanese -- we had no instruments -- to take him to the Japanese military hospital. We were informed by our Japanese doctor that it was against the High Cormand's orders for any prisoners of war to be allowed in any Japanese military hospital. We performed this operation in the camp, and the man died that evening.

1	Q What were the most frequent diseases that
2	needed medical treatment?
3	A Malaria and dysentery. We had practically
4	no quinine and nothing to cure dysentery with. All
5	I had when I had dysentery was charcoal made from
6	our own fires.
7	Q Was no quinine provided?
8	A In our camp we were supplied with a small
9	quantity; completely inadequate. In the Pakan Baru
10	Camps none was supplied.
11	Q Did tropical ulcers occur?
12	A Tropical ulcers were came to nearly
13	everybody in camp at one time or another.
14	Q Were dressings provided?
15	A An inadequate amount of rags and paper were
16	provided as dressings. This was insufficient, and
17	we used to have to use bark off bamboo trees.
18	Q You mean bamboo trees?
19   20	A Banana trees, I am sorry.
21	Q Were the Japanese short of medical supplies?
22	A Will you repeat that question, please?
23	(Whereupon, the last question was
24	repeated by the official court reporter.)
	A No. We had chemists working in Japanese

godowns sorting medicines and drugs. As soon as the

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surrender took place, we were supplied with emetine and all necessary drugs. All our sick were moved to the Japanese military hospital.

- Q Were any Red Cross medicines supplied?
- A In September, 1944 we received a very small supply of Red Cross medicine. Our liaison officer actually saw the Japanese doctor removing the drugs from these supplies.
- Q Did Japanese medical officers inspect your camp?
- A Our Japanese camp doctor inspected the camp once a week. After he left in June, 1945, we only saw the Japanese doctor once every three weeks.
- Q About food: How many meals were given daily?
- A We were given a certain amount of rations which we had to make do for the day. In our camp we eked it out for three meals a day, but in other camps there were only two meals a day.
  - Q Would you tell us the typical menu.
- A In our camp, for breakfast we had very watery rice; for lunch we had watery rice mixed up with leaves of sweet potato; in the evening we had dry rice with a taste of dried fish or dried meat.
  - Q Major, what was the official ration laid

down by the Japanese authorities?

A Up to October, 1943 we had 700 grams for heavy workers, 500 grams for light workers. From that time up 'til May, heavy workers received 500, light workers 300. From May until the surrender, heavy workers received 400 grams, light workers 250, sick in hospital 150.

Q Did meat and vegetables belong to the official ration?

A The official ration of meat or fish was 50 grams a day, and vegetables 250 grams a day.

Q Was the food ration issued according to this official scale?

A Yes. The rice was issued according to the scale except the loss in bag was usually about ten per cent. We were often supplied with rice sweepings and limed rice which all had to be gone through and sorted and washed. Meat ration and fish: After May, 1944 we never saw any fresh meat or fish whatsoever. We received about an average of ten grams a day of either dried fish or dried meat. On one occasion, for a week's ration, we were supplied with dried tapicca roots. We complained, these were uneatable, and the Japanese Quartermaster's answer was, "If you can't eat it, send it to the rigs."

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Q How were the Japanese fed?

A The Japanese garrison troops had 600 grams a day of rice and 150 grams a day of fresh meat or fish. This was supplied to them right up to the end of the war. Even the vegetables we grew in our own garden, which was supposed to be for us, we got the leaves, and the Japanese took the roots; that is, sweet potatoes and tapioca.

Q Did your medical men consider the caloric value sufficient?

A No. At the end, the value -- the calorific value was about 650 to 700 calories.

Q And what did he say about the vitamin value?

A Food lacked vitamin of all sort, especially vitamin B. We understood the Japanese did not like red rice. We asked for red rice to supply us with vitamin B. We were told we had to take what we got.

Q What was the ellect of this diet on the physical condition of the prisoners of war according to the doctors?

A Severe malnutrition resulted. And, owing to the lack of vitamin B, practically everybody in the camp had beri-beri. Out of the camp total strength at the end of May, 1945, 1,050, in June we lost forty-two lives; in July, ninety-nine; and in

August, 135.

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Q What were the other consequences of malnutrition?

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A Exhaustion, causing heart attack from hard work, pellagra, and loss of eyesight.

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Q . What was the average percentage of sick among the prisoners of war?

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A In our camp, twenty-five per cent; in one of our sub-camps it was up to sixty per cent at one time.

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Q Did your senior officers protest about these conditions?

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A Yes. We sent in letters to the Japanese Camp Cormandant.

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Q With any results?

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A No. There was no improvement in our conditions at all. The interpreter adivsed us not to write so many letters as it was just annoying the camp staff.

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Q Didn't they explain their attitude?

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A Their attitude was -- one day after we had buried five men, I complained to the Japanese interpreter. He told me that the British shot their

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sick animals, dogs and horses, and that's the atti-

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tude of the Japanese command to the sick prisoners

of war. 1 Were the prisoners put to work? 0 2 All prisoners of war had to work. 3 Were officers and non-commissioned officers 4 compelled to work? 5 We were compelled to work because, if we 6 didn't work, we were put on hospital rations. There was no discrimination between the NCO's and the men. 8 They all had to do the same work. 9 What kind of work had to be done, Major? 10 In our camp, first we built an airdrome. 11 We then built anti-aircraft and searchlight positions. 12 Later we worked on the docks unloading rice, lime and 13 ammunition. Also, some men were forced to work in 14 precision instrument factories in which they had to 15 repair range finders and airolane parts. The officers 16 supervised working parties and also worked in the 17 camp gardens. 18 19 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn until half-20 past nine tomorrow morning. 21-(Whereupon, at 1600, an adjourn-22 ment was taken until Tuesday, 24 December 23 1946 at 0930.)

NOTE:

The attached pages are corrected pages and should be substituted for the corresponding pages in the record.

This humanitarian proposal intended to save the lives of several thousands was met by the bland refusal of the Japanese Government "for military reasons," as appears from the annotation on the said copy, dated February 8, 1944.

The prosecution offers this document No. 5757 in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 5757 will receive exhibit No. 1682.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1682 and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The Netberlands

Government had protested against the location of -
THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.

MR. BLEVETT: If the Court please, that notation referred to by the prosecution does not appear on the English copy. It may be due to the translation but there is no notation on the English copy whatsoever as to the Japanese reply.

THE PRESIDENT: There is in the certificate.

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: There is a certificate from the Swedish diplomatic representative that covers this, Mr. President.

defense. Certainly it is in the hands of the interpreters because we are getting a simultaneous translation. We are having the greatest difficulty in following what you are saying. We have to take for granted all you say. You do not read the supporting documents; you rely wholly on the synopsis. You have read parts of one or two documents but not of the others.

Mr. Blewett.

MR. BLE'ETT: Sir, if the Tribunal please, I was waiting for the prosecution to read exhibit 1686-A to find out where this evidence is in paragraph 6, the synopsis.

THE PRESIDENT: Leave it to us to deal with, Mr. Blewett.

MR. BLEWETT: But, Sir, there is a statement there that the messenger was intercepted by the Japanese and prevented from carrying out that mission. Now, I cannot find that in any one of the affidavits.

referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 1 No. 1687, and was received in evidence.) LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution 3 enters document 5265, being the affidavit of F. R. 4 5 Oldham for identification, and the excerpts as an 6 exhibit. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 8 No. 5265 will receive exhibit No. 1688 for identifica-9 tion only. 10 (Whereupon, the document above 11 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit 12 No. 1688 for identification.) 13 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The killing of 14 those people at --15 THE PRESIDENT: Just a second, Colonel. I 16 cannot listen to what you are saying. 17 My colleagues have been looking into the 18 matter mentioned by Mr. Blewett, and his statements 19 appear to be supported. 20 We will disregard that statement to which 21 Mr. Blewett objects until you produce proof of it. 22 MR. BLEVETT: Thank you. THE PRESIDENT: The excerpt is admitted on 24 the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: And the excerpt of

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