

C O P Y

MD/JAG/FS/JC/6

RMS/WRT

IN THE MATTER OF THE KILLING OF
WILLIAM HUTTON, INSPECTOR OF THE
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE, AT
HAIPHONG ROAD CAMP, SHANGHAI, IN
AUGUST 1943, AND IN THE MATTER OF
THE ILL-TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN
INTERNEES AT
HAIPHONG ROAD CAMP, SHANGHAI.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Ernest Philip HIGGS with permanent address at 11 Upland Park Road,
Oxford, Make Oath and say as follows:-

1. I was arrested by the Japanese on 5 November 1942 and taken to Haiphong Road Camp. I remained in this camp until January 1944, during which period the two chief complaints regarding conditions in the camp were lack of adequate food, and insufficient heating during the winter months. The prisoner of war camps in Shanghai, with which Haiphong Road Camp was included for the reason that we were regarded as political prisoners, were under the command of a Colonel Hodera, the resident officer being Lt. Honda.

2. The majority had no idea why they had been interned as political prisoners.

3. With reference to Inspector William Hutton. I saw a man named Watson arrested by one of the guards and taken to the camp office for questioning. I found out later that he was accused of trying to get a message out of the camp. The Japanese authorities looked for a man who was stated to have been sitting next to Watson at the time. A guard identified a certain man as being the one. Actually however this was not so, and the next morning Inspector Hutton went to the authorities and told them that they had made a mistake, and that he was the man who had been sitting next to Watson. Both men were taken out of the camp, I understand to Jessfield Road, Headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie. When they were brought back again several days later the man Watson could walk with assistance, and after a week or so in the camp hospital seemed to be quite fit. The man Hutton however was lying in the bottom of the car, naked except for a small pair of pants about his middle. He was unconscious and was placed on a stretcher and taken to the doctor in the clinic. A few minutes later I saw him on the stretcher being carried into the camp hospital. There were marks on his wrists which suggested that he had been strapped down and that both his legs from ankles to hips were criss-crossed with small cuts which had the appearance of having been done with an instrument such as a sharp razor blade. I did not see the remainder of his body, although the man sleeping next to me in the camp told me that he had seen Hutton's chest and that this

also was similarly disfigured with cuts. It was common knowledge amongst the internees at the camp that other injuries had been sustained by Hutton during the time that he was out of the camp including damage to his kidneys and private parts, and that the torture that he had undergone had snapped his brain. After three or four days in the camp hospital he was placed in an ambulance and sent to a mental hospital run by a Russian doctor, but he died that night.

SWORN by the said Ernest Philip HIGGS)
at 6 Spring Gardens, in the City of)
Westminster this fourth day of)
March 1946.)

(Sgd) E.P. HIGGS

BEFORE ME (sgd) E. Seaton, capt.,
Legal Staff,
Military Department
Office of the Judge Advocate General,
LONDON S.W. 1

Examined by me with the original
Affidavit and certified to be a true copy.

/s/ R. P. Lansbe, Lt. Colonel
I.G. War Crimes
HQ ACPRES

18th April 1946

S E A L

AFIDAVIT BY ERNEST SOLOMON.

I, Ernest Solomon, residing at 810/72 East Seward Road, Shanghai.

make oath and say as follows:-

I was taken into custody by the Japanese Gendarmerie on the 19th. July 1943, and imprisoned at 76 Jessfield Road the quarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie.

At about the beginning of August 1943 and on a date I cannot exactly remember, Mr. Hutton was brought into the cell opposite mine at about 5 o'clock p.m. He was questioned by Colonel B. Yoshida a Gendarmerie Colonel - I learned this from Mr. Hutton to whom I spoke after the first questioning - he was questioned about three times, he told me after each questioning. He was once questioned when he was brought in. Once two days afterwards and again the next day.

Whenever he came back to his cell after questioning, he had marks on his face, arms and on his leg - I cannot remember on which leg but only one. His index fingers on both hands were swollen. He told me that Yoshida and his assistants had hit him with the butt of a rifle, and with an iron bar and that the swollen fingers were due to an electric motor.

After the third questioning, Mr. Hutton came back to the cells and protested to the Warder, whose name I do not know, against the treatment and said he wanted to be released because the repatriation ship, Conte Verde, was due to sail and he wanted to see the Swiss Consul.

As the warder took no notice, Hutton started to bang the wooden bars in part of his cell. The warder then called Yoshida who arrived with three men who all (including Yoshida) carried rifles. - Yoshida asked Hutton in English what the trouble was about and after hearing his protest - which was the same as the protest made to the warder - Yoshida opened the door and shouted "You have nothing to complain of but we will give you another treatment". He dispatched one of his men to whom he gave what appeared to be instructions in the Japanese language, and started to beat Hutton with the butt of the rifle. Hutton defended himself but two Japanese Gendarmes who had remained with Yoshida joined in beating him with their rifles, and Hutton fell down upon the floor. Yoshida and his two assistants stomped on him with their heavy boots.

By that time the man who had left Yoshida, returned with a long thick rope.

They tied up Hutton with the rope. They wound the rope tightly round his body leaving only his head sticking out.

After that they laughed, and Yoshida - speaking Chinese - told the Chinese inmates of the cell (there were four or five Chinese confined with Hutton in the same cell) "Whoever helps or gives food to this man will be executed right away".

I heard Hutton moaning and he started shouting for "the Bishop" and "send my wife": and he shouted for someone else but I cannot now remember the name.

He appeared to fall unconscious again and at the time food was brought into the cells (which was usually between eleven and one) I asked the Chinese inmates of his cell to feed him. They did so but Hutton could not hold the food. He vomited it all up after a few seconds. The food was one bowl of rice.

I slept until 3 or 4 p.m. when the Chinese in my cell woke me up and told me that "the opposite man" wanted to speak to me. My first idea was that Hutton wanted to speak to me but when I went to the door, I was told that Hutton had died. He was still in the cell. The warder called Yoshida and Yoshida arrived some two hours later, accompanied by one assistant. He opened the door of Hutton's cell lifted him up and threw him into the gangway between the cells. The assistants dragged him along the floor out of the building in which the cells were. I believe a Mr. Watson helped to carry Hutton out.

I was kept in the same cell from the 18th July 1943 until the 19th August 1943. I was not allowed any exercise out of doors, I was not given any water for washing purposes. I was given hot tea and cold rice that was always sour. Hutton was given the same food and treatment.

SWORN by the above named ERNEST)
SOLOMAN in His Britannic Majesty's)
Consulate-General at Shanghai in) /s/ Ernest Solomon
the Republic of China this 18th)
day of May, 1946.)

Before me:

/s/ J. W. M. Gadsby

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

BRITISH PRO CONSUL
at Shanghai

(SEAL)

SHANGHAI

MATTER CONCERNING THE MURDER CASE IN HANKOW OF THE THREE
AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Military Affairs Section

4 November 1945

Urgent Telegram

To: The Vice MinisterFrom: The Chief of Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force in China

Sosan 2 Wire No. 682

Hankow - 3 am. Killed.
by "Chinese"

23 October 1945

For the purpose of investigating the murder case of three American prisoners of war who were killed at the end of last year in Hankow, a request was made on the 22nd for the arrest of eleven men, including General OKABE, Staff Officer MATSUURA (witness), and FUKUMOTO, M.P. Colonel, have been already taken into custody, and it seems that they are to be sent under guard in the near future to Shanghai. However, at the present time, General OKABE is ill in bed and we wish his arrest will be held up until his recovery. (It is estimated that several days will be required). In the said area, the surrender has not yet been completed. Furthermore, General OKABE is now ill, and the Area Army Headquarters was stationed at Nanyo at the time, and knew nothing about this incident until September of this year when American officers made inquiries. Therefore, even if General OKABE is arrested, the situation is such that there are no investigation materials with which to question him. Because of these aforementioned facts which have been requested in a previous wire, the Chief of Staff for the Commander in Chief today made the following earnest requests to the Ho Ying-Chin Headquarters:

"Make further investigations of Major-General KABURAGI, the Chief of Staff of the 34th Army at the time, and of 1st Lieutenant IZUMI and other required Army Group Headquarters personnel. If as a result, it is found necessary to arrest the Commander of the 6th Area Army as the responsible party, then arrest him formally; Or, if an immediate questioning is absolutely necessary, please handle the situation amicably, so as not to hinder the execution of his present work."

Military Affairs Dispatch No. 736

Matters Concerning the Application for the Postponement of General OKABE's Arrest

To: The Chairman of the Tokyo Liaison Committee of the Army and Navy

From: The Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.

24 October 1945

1. In regard to the matter mentioned in the title, I received information from the Expeditionary force in China as indicated in the separate telegram. Please ascertain whether or not it is a request from the Americans.
2. If it is a request from the Americans, explain the actual situation of the place to the Headquarters of the Allied Forces and request the temporary suspension of General OKABE's arrest, or at least the postponement of his arrest until he recovers from his illness.

Moreover, as in this case, when work is being carried out to clear up the termination of the war, the arrest of the highest responsible persons in various areas will have little substantial effect on the disposition of the incident. In fact, it will be disadvantageous because it will delay the business of terminating the war. Therefore, together with the aforementioned circumstances, make a request for the postponement of the arrest until the work is completed, and also request them to contact this Ministry beforehand.

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Matters Concerning the Investigation of the American POW Case in Hankow

To: the Chief of Staff of the Shikoku Military District

From: the Vice-Minister

Riku Fu Wire No. 474

25 October 1945

There are investigation items concerning the American POW case which occurred at the end of 1944 in Hankow.

We want Major-General KABURAGI sent up to Tokyo, bringing along with him data of the time (data such as items of memory, and names of officers who were connected with the duties and who are at present in Japan Proper).

Matters Concerning Sosan 2 Wire No. 682

To: The Chief of Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force in China

From: The Vice-Minister

Riku Fu Wire No. 476

25 October 1945

In regard to Sosan 2 Wire No. 682, we must investigate the situation of that time, by promptly assembling the responsible parties who are now residing in Japan Proper. Therefore, we wish you to immediately inform us the names of officers who are presumed to have already returned home.

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Urgent Telegram

26 October 1945

To: The Vice-Minister

From: The Chief of Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force in China

Sosan 2 Wire No. 685

Riku Fu Wire No. 476 Return.

Major-General KABURAGI, MASATAKA, (Chief of Staff of the 55th Army)
Captain KOIKE, NAOTO (T.N. May be read NAONDO) (Military Affairs Bureau)

Although the following two officers are not at present in Japan Proper, please consider them in the investigation of responsible parties. Especially 1st Lieutenant IZUMI seems to be the most responsible person involved in the case. Since this investigation is thought to clarify the actual condition of this case, we submit for your reference the names of:

Major HINATA, YUKIO (Staff Officer of the 34th Army)
1st Lieutenant IZUMI, KIICHI (Attached to Headquarters
of the 34th Army)

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Military Affairs Dispatch No. 750

27 October 1945

Matters Concerning the Staff Officer Acting for General OKABE.

From: The Director of Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry

To: The Chairman of the Tokyo Liaison Committee of the Army and Navy.

In regard to the above-mentioned Staff Officer, the Headquarters of the Allied Forces requested that the name of the said person be reported

on this date, the 27th. Therefore, we request a report and an understanding be submitted, based upon the following purport:

1. It is difficult to make an investigation because the 34th Army, the unit concerned in this case, was transferred to the eastern part of Northern Korea just before the termination of the war and is now in the occupation zone of Soviet Russia.
2. Although at present it is difficult to find a staff officer who knows the detailed circumstances in the Expeditionary Force in China because of the above reason, since the situation is such, the present Staff Officer of General OKABE shall act in his place. The name of the Staff will be reported after receiving the report from the Expeditionary Force in China.
3. In regard to the present residents of Japan Proper who are regarded as being concerned with the 34th Army at the time, their names will be promptly reported after the investigation is completed.

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Urgent Telegram

28 October 1945

To: The Adjutant

From: The Chief of Staff of the Shikoku Military District

Shi Gun San Wire No. 241

Major-General KABURAGI is expected to arrive around the 1st, after collecting investigation data.

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Emergency Telegram

28 October 1945

To: The Vice-Minister

From: The Chief of Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force in China

So San 1 Wire No. 698

Riku Fu Wire No. 493 Return

Acting Staff - 6th Area Army Staff Officer - Lt. Colonel MATSUURA, Satoru.

This person has already been taken into custody by the American Military Police on 22 October, in Hankow, and should now be in Shanghai.

Military Affairs Dispatch No. 723

29 October 1945

Matters Concerning the Name of the Acting Staff Officer of General OKABE

To: The Chairman of the Tokyo Liaison Committee of the Army and Navy

From: The Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.

In regard to the case mentioned in the title, which was previously reported to the Headquarters of the Allied Forces, I have received the following report from the Expeditionary Force in China. Therefore, make a report to the Headquarters of the Allied Forces:

1. Office, Post and Name - Lt. Colonel MATSUURA, Satoru, Staff Officer of the 6th Area Army.
2. This staff officer has already been taken into custody by American Military Police on 22 October, in Hankow, and should now be in Shanghai.

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Urgent Telegram

1 November 1945

To: The Vice-Minister

From: The Chief of Staff of Shikoku Military District.

Shi Gun San Wire No. 249

Major-General KABURAGI and one other officer will arrive at Tachikawa in the afternoon of the 2nd.

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MATTERS CONCERNING THE ARREST OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN
THE MASSACRE OF AMERICAN AIRMEN IN HANKOW

HANKOW "DEATH MARCH"

(from the Mainichi Shimbun, 4 November 1945)

According to the Chung Yang Sho wire, dispatched on the 30th from Chungking, the Allied War Crimes Commission has arrested one staff officer of the Japanese Army, eight Japanese M.P.'s and one Japanese civilian, a total of ten men. They are being held as the war criminals who killed three airmen of the U.S. Air Force in Hankow, after forcing them to make a "Death March." Furthermore, General OKABE, Naosaburo, the Commander of the Central China Area Army (the 6th Area Army) is already being questioned about his responsibility in the case.

For the support of the U. S. Operation of approaching the continental shore, the U. S. Air Force began in May of last year to fiercely attack Hankow, the strategic continental railroad center. As a result, our air force strength was consumed and the Chinese public began to lose confidence in the Japanese Forces. Because of this political crisis, the Central China Army and the Military Police planned this "Death March." Three American fighter plane personnel who parachuted to earth when their plane was hit during aerial combat, were dragged out on 16 December of last year, and with their hands tied behind their backs, they were forced to march around the main streets of Hankow, accompanied by bands, and streamers which read "Hankow Bombing Devils," as if they were considered to be the ones who bombed Hankow. The Chinese people formed lines, and committed violence such as slapping, kicking and beating, until they were in a dying condition. After this, they poured gasoline on the men and burned them to death.

Chinese
beat
them
to
death

Two days after this incident, for about three hours commencing at noon of the 18th, Hankow suffered a severe air raid by over 100 odd fighter planes and bombers including B-29's. Practically the whole city was reduced to ashes. The Chinese people who were fearfully shaken by this, continuously evacuated Wuhan and Sanchen, and Hankow became uninhabited. In other words, the "Death March" had an opposite effect.

THE ATROCITIES AGAINST AMERICAN FLIERS IN HANKOW

4 November 1945

Major-General KABURAGI

I. Circumstances of the incident.

1. Since around autumn of last year, the indiscriminate shooting and bombing of the city of Hankow caused considerable damage to the homes of the citizens. Not only that, but the casualties inflicted upon the people, chiefly upon the Chinese forces, was great, and the indignation of the citizens gradually increased.
2. The Hankow Youth Organization (?) forced the American fliers who participated in attacks against Hankow, to march through the city, as a reprisal for the above-mentioned indiscriminate bombing and shooting. The citizens carried out beatings and violence against these fliers.

I do not have a detailed knowledge of the methods, means, and degree of the atrocity.

3. Before the above-mentioned incident was carried out, application for permission to do so was made to the 34th Army Headquarters by the Hankow Youth Organization (?). However, the Commander of the Army (Lieutenant-General SANO) would not give permission at first, because the ill treatment of prisoners of war is not only a violation of International Law, but would also have a bad influence upon the treatment of Japanese nationals interned in the United States. However, the Youth Organization repeatedly requested the permission for carrying it out, saying that the plan was a reprisal for the indiscriminate shooting and bombings and that it would be carried out under the responsibility of the Chinese people and that they will absolutely refrain from troubling the Japanese forces. Consequently, the permission for the aforementioned was granted.
4. The Headquarters of the 6th Army was at the time of this case stationed at Nanyo. They were in command of the operation in the Southern Area, and not only did they have no information about this case, but they were also in no condition to actually direct this incident.
5. In regard to the detailed circumstances, aside from the aforementioned, these are not clear because the Headquarters of the 34th Army has been transferred to Kankou in Northern Korea.

From 1 December 1945
to-----

The Investigation Report of the Central Investigation Committee of POWs.
by POW Investigation Division

I N D E X

- Part 1. Report concerning treatment of American and Philippino after Bataan Operation finished.
- Part 2. Report concerning treatment of American POWs in Philippine.
- Part 3. Investigation report of mistreatment of POWs in Philippine.
- Part 4. Investigation report of the men who were related with the case which occurred in Palawan Island.
- Part 5. Investigation report of decapitation of the American fliers in Aitape, New Guinea Island.
- Part 6. Report of protest from the American Government concerning the treatment of American fliers in New Guinea and Aitape, New Guinea Island.
- Part 7. Name list of Japanese Army personnel in the Central China theater.
- Part 8. Investigation Report of the Malayan Massacre. (Singapore)
- Part 9. Investigation report of POWs in Burma.
- Part 10. Investigation report of mistreatment of POWs in Rangoon.
- Part 11. Investigation report of mistreatment of POWs in Burma.
- Part 12. Report of three American fliers murdered in Hankow, China.
- Part 13. Report of condition of POWs who were transported to Brazil-maru from Philippine Island. (Jap. transport).
- Part 14. The materials concerning disaster of Rakuyo-maru. (Jap. transport)
- Part 15. The materials concerning disaster of Lisbon-maru. (Jap. transport)
- Part 16. Case concerning the crimes of stealing, rape, etc. which were disposed by the Court-Martial during the Far Eastern War.
- Part 17. Investigation Report of treatment of POWs in POWs camp in Mainland.

- Part 18. Investigation report of POWs in Burma theater.
- Part 19. The materials of Brazil-maru. (Jap. transport)
- Part 20. The materials of treatment of POWs were transported by Japanese ships which were sunk in Philippine sea area.
- Part 21. Investigation report of treatment of American POWs in Philippine Island.
- Part 22. Investigation report concerning the use of POWs on the construction of the railroad between Burma and Thailand.
- Part 23. Investigation report concerning the treatment of Allied fliers in the eastern district of Japan.
- Part 24. Investigation report concerning the treatment of Allied fliers in the central district. (Part One)
- Part 25. Investigation report concerning the treatment of Allied fliers in the western district of Japan.
- Part 26. The second investigation report concerning the treatment of POWs in mainland.
- Part 27. Investigation report concerning the treatment of Allied fliers in the central district of Japan. (Part Two)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the above investigation documents (in Japanese language) consisting of twenty-seven parts, were removed from the files of the First Demobilization Bureau, Tokyo, on 9 September 1946 and placed in my hands pursuant to demand AG 300.6 dated 9 September 1946. Thereafter on 17 September 1946 the above described documents were placed with the International Prosecution Section for translation.

/s/ Richard E. Rudisill
Lt. Col. QMC
Chief, Investigation Division
Legal Section, SCAP

(SEAL)

AFFIDAVIT BY EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON.

I, Edward Eric Williamson, Captain, now serving in Shanghai as an officer in the War Crimes Commission Team No. 9. make oath and say as follows:-

- (I) From 5th. June 1924 to 30th. July 1942 I was, apart from short periods of leave, serving in the Shanghai Municipal Police and latterly in charge of a Police district in Shanghai as a Chief Inspector.
- (II) I was in Shanghai on the 8th. December 1941 and continued to serve in the Shanghai Municipal Police until the 31st. July 1942, when I was relieved of my position by the Japanese. I was interned in Yu Yuen Civil Assembly Center on the 9th. February 1943. I remained there until April 1945 when I with the remainder of the camp was transferred to the Eastern Area Civil Assembly Center, at 41, Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.
- (III) The attached report from "Military Staff Office" dated the 2nd. May 1946 to "The International Military Tribunal Far East" and Sh.1/46 Appendix "B" which are attached to this my affidavit and signed by me respectively as exhibits "A" and "B" are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

SWORN at His Britannic Majesty's)
Consulate-General at Shanghai in) /s/ Edward Williamson
the Republic of China this 6th)
day of June, 1946.)

Before me:

/s/ J. W. M. GADSBY

BRITISH PRO CONSUL
at Shanghai.

British-Consulate-General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

"A"

FROM: Military Staff Office.

DATE: 2nd May, 1946.

TO : The International Military Tribunal Far East.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF ALLIED NATIONALS BY THE JAPANESE

8.12.41. TO THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Herewith a general statement of the treatment of Allied Nationals by the Japanese authorities in the Shanghai Area between 8th December 1941 to the termination of hostilities.

On the early morning (about 4 a.m.) on the 8th December, 1941 the Japanese made it known to the Shanghai public that a state of war existed by shelling the H.M.S. "Petrel" and capturing the U.S.S. "Wake" both vessels were then in the Whangpoo River. Thereafter at 10 a.m. on the same day the Japanese Military entered the International Settlement with light tanks etc. On completion of this operation the Japanese proceeded to take over all Allied business houses.

At various dates following the occupation of the Settlements in Shanghai the Japanese Gendarmerie acting on information and from years of inquiries proceeded to arrest prominent Allied Nationals e.g., heads of business firms and leading members of National Societies. These persons were then taken to an apartment house known as "Bridge House" which had been the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie since 1937 the date of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. When these Allied Nationals were taken to Bridge House they were thrown into a filthy verminous cell which was already overcrowded with persons of various nationality both male and female, numbering between fifteen and twenty persons. For the toilet a bucket in the corner of the cell was the only facility provided serving both male and female occupants. The food provided was mainly rice in porridge form with weak tea in quantities not sufficient to sustain life. Sleep was impossible in these cells as all could not lie down at once. They, the prisoners, were only supplied with one blanket which was also verminous.

On the days previous to interrogations these prisoners were placed in a cell usually next door to a torture chamber where they could hear the yells and cries of persons being beaten and tortured hearing moans as if the person beaten were actually dying. This treatment of arrested civilians viz, locked in a filthy cell, little or no food, made to listen to the tortures and beating of

other prisoners such as, Chinese, Indian and Russians, was an organized, premeditated and inhuman way of breaking down the resistance and morale of these prisoners, so as to put them in mental and bodily fear of torture when their turn for "interrogation" came.

TORTURE.

Various tortures were administered during interrogation the main ones being "Water Torture" which is done by laying a person flat on his back on a bench with his head overhanging one end. A funnel is then placed in the mouth and water forced into the abdomen and lungs. The torturer then jumps on the stomach of his victim producing a drowning sensation.

Electric Treatment. This is done by tying the victim to a "painters ladder" in the shape of a crucifix and applying a hand manipulated shocking coil to the body. The parts chosen usually were around the private members or near the nose. Before this treatment is given the body is sprayed with cold water.

Beatings. These came into various categories such as :-
(1) Beating across the back and buttocks with a stick or hose. (2) Slapping of the face. (3) Kicking of the shins and various other sadistic methods such as kicking the private parts.

Other. In one case they removed both toe nails from the big toes of a victim without an anaesthetic. The rack torture was also administered and many others too numerous to mention.

Bridge House was a name which was broadcast in Shanghai during the occupation and was feared and dreaded by all nationalities and was effectively used by the Japanese on merchants as a lever for extortion.

HAIPHONG ROAD.

At approximately 4 a.m. on the 5th November 1942, many squads of Japanese Gardarmerie assisted by Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, armed with Japanese Military Warrants arrested between three and four hundred Allied Nationals which included a few persons who were neither British or American. They were taken through the streets in open trucks and confined in an Ex U.S. Marine camp in Haiphong Road without cooking arrangements, rations, or toilet facilities. In this camp beatings

were frequent and general conditions bad. From this camp various prisoners were removed to the Union Jack Club, Bridge House, or 76 Jessfield Road where beatings took place while under interrogation. It was in this camp that William Hutton was imprisoned, taken out and tortured to death.

This camp was dissolved in the summer of 1945 when the whole camp was taken to Fengtien near Peking North China by rail. This rail journey lasted four days and four nights with the occupants of the train only being allowed out for exercise twice and only given water on two occasions. The way this journey was arranged was a brutal and an inhuman way of transporting humans. Crowded coaches, no sanitary arrangements or food. On arrival at Fengtien the whole camp was for the most part suffering from some sort of ailment, and was made to march for three miles through a Chinese town to bare warehouses, where most of the men collapsed from lack of sleep, food or water.

CIVIL INTERNMENT CAMPS.

On the 9th February 1943, the Japanese Consul General (Mr. Yano) started to intern Allied men, women and children. The first camp to be formed was in the Shanghai Municipal Schools in Yu Yuen Road. Thereafter camps were formed at Great Western Road (Ash Camp), Lungsha (near the airfield), Chabei (an old amusement resort) at the Columbia Country Club Great Western Road, and the last one at Yangchow (near Nanking). At all these camps food and living conditions were bad, beatings were frequent, and discipline strict. Furthermore the consequences would have been much worse had it not been for the support of the International Red Cross and the Swiss Consulate. The Red Cross saw to it that friends could send into the camps at least one food parcel per month, and the Swiss Consulate donated bulk food supplies.

Japan treated the civil internees in Shanghai a degree better than any other part, because Shanghai was a sort of an "International Stage" the internees the actors and the International population of Shanghai the audience.

EASTERN AREA CAMP NINGKUO ROAD.

This camp deserves special mention. In the month of April 1945 the Camps at Yu Yuen Road School and the Columbia Country Club were joined and sent to an Ex-Roman Catholic Hospital (Sacred Heart) in Ningkuo Road. This hospital was taken over by the Japanese Military in 1937 as a venereal and dysentery hospital, and was used as such until they changed places with the internees in Yu Yuen Road.

When the internees took over this hospital as a Camp it was full of rats, mice, vermin, fleas and mosquitoes. Most of the grounds were entrenched and full of water, all sanitary arrangements were out of order, and the only toilet available was a dry latrine. Water lay two feet deep under each building, the roofs leaked and the general conditions were abominable. The food supplied was usually festering salt pork which was condemned. One of the worst features of this camp was that the Japanese placed approximately one thousand one hundred Allied Nationals in the very middle of a Military area. These internees were not all fit persons. There were children of a few weeks old, men and women of over seventy all concentrated in area surrounded by anti-aircraft batteries of all descriptions. This was made very plain when U. S. Planes raided the vicinity and the noise of the anti-aircraft guns made it impossible to carry on conversations or give orders to internees for safety.

In the last few days of the war and on three consecutive days about 600 U.S. aircraft raided Shanghai, and about 50 dive bombers attacked target on the river. These fifty planes circled above this Eastern Area Camp and peeled off towards their objective. Anti-aircraft guns were firing all round and in the camp women were fainting. The Japanese knew they were putting their internees in the middle of a Military objective and subjecting them to the hazards of war;

YANGCHOW.

In the spring of 1943 the Japanese organised three internment camps at Yangchow near Nanking and were classified A, B, C, camps. Several months later A and B camps were sent back to Shanghai and distributed between the other internment camps in the Shanghai area. "C" camp remained in Yangchow until end of war. At this camp discipline was strict but beatings took place of a minor nature. However, the worst feature of the organization of these camps was that all men and women old and young were transported to camp under severe circumstances. They were packed aboard a small steamer in Shanghai and taken to a point on the Yangtze near Yangchow, where they were transferred to a barge, taken up a creek, and thereafter had to walk about three miles across country to the camp. In these camps food was short and medical supplies almost non-existent.

In conclusion the Japanese authorities both Civil Military and Naval did their best to lower the prestige of the white man in the eyes of all in East Asia. They, the Japanese lost no opportunity in parading Allied Nationals through the main streets of Shanghai, whether on foot or in lorries. This report would not be complete, however, without mentioning this final fact.

When the Japanese made all Allied Nationals wear red arm bands with the letter "A" for American, "B" for British etc. with a number appended, the Japanese openly admitted that it did not have the desired effect, as other nationals then knew who their friends were and took the red arm band as a sign of friendship.

Later and after the internment of Allied Nationals, the Japanese again openly admitted that it did not have the effect desired. They admitted that the Chinese and other nationals sympathy was with the internees.

Finally the last step came when the Japanese removed old and helpless persons from their homes and institutions, and interned them. These old people had been in China thirty, forty, and fifty years, and had a host of good class Chinese friends. The result was that a goodly amount of indignation was caused and the anti-Japanese feeling intensified. This was so much so, that the Japanese English language and Chinese language newspapers gave prominence to an article, which made excuses for the action in interning these old people whose interest in any state secret etc, had long since been annulled by the will to live on in the Country of their adoption.

/s/ Edward Williamson

Capt

No 9 W.C. IT Shanghai

"A"

THIS is the document marked "A" referred to in the Affidavit of EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON sworn before me at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai in the Republic of China, this 6th day of June, 1946.

/s/ J. W. M. GADSBY

BRITISH PRO CONSUL
at Shanghai

British Consulate-
General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

"B"

Sh. 1/46. Appendix B.

THE POOTUNG INTERNMENT CAMP.

In the first report regarding the treatment of Prisoners of War in the Shanghai area, the Pootung Internment Camp was by error omitted.

The Pootung Internment Camp was formed for bachelors and men whose wives were not in China, however there were also some men interned in this camp whose wives were still in Shanghai, but owing to the fact that these men were married after the outbreak of war, the Japanese authorities did not regard this marriage ceremony as legal. The result being that many of the wives who were not interned were left with little or no support and suffered accordingly.

On or about the 23-1-43 the above men were summoned by the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, and after being assembled in Shanghai, they were marched down to the river front, and transported to some empty British American Tobacco Company warehouses in Pootung on the opposite side of the river.

During their internment they were given at times unwholesome fish, meat, rice, and native vegetables to eat.

The sanitary and toilet arrangements were unsatisfactory and primitive. The roofs leaked, bugs and vermin abounded, and it was only by the concerted efforts of the internees themselves that the camp was made more or less sanitary.

At a later date this camp was used by the Japanese to intern

women and young people, who were allowed to mix with the men who had been interned about a year. This camp was unsuitable for women and girls.

The camp was also in a Military zone thereby exposing the internees to the hazards of war.

/s/ Edward Williamson Capt.
No. 9 W. C. I.T.
Shanghai

"B"

THIS is the document marked "B" referred to in the Affidavit of EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON sworn before me at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai in the Republic of China, this 6th day of June, 1946.

/s/ J. W. M. GADSBY

BRITISH PRO CONSUL

at Shanghai

British Consulate-General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

IN THE MATTER OF THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT, INHUMANE TREATMENT AND TORTURE, OF WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY, A. V. T. DEAN, AND THE REVEREND W. H. HUDSPETH, CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SHANGHAI FROM 28th OCTOBER 1942 to 28th JANUARY 1943 and SUBSEQUENTLY AT HAIPHONG ROAD CAMP AND FENGTAI CAMP Near PEIPING FROM 28th JANUARY 1943 to 19th AUGUST 1945.

A F F I D A V I T

I, WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY, Director of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Limited, Shanghai, China, temporarily resident at Forest Gate, Barrswood Road, New Milton, Hants. MAKE OATH and say as follows:-

1. On 8th December 1941 when war broke out between Japan and Great Britain, I was a member of the Board of Directors of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Limited in Shanghai.
2. When His Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr was at the Embassy in Shanghai, he established a number of Committees consisting of unofficial members of the Shanghai community, for his assistance. Among such Committees was one known as "The Ambassador's Publicity Committee" which consisted, amongst others, of A. V. T. Dean, Manager in China of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Reverend W. H. Hudspeth, representative of the British & Foreign Bible Society, and myself.
3. In consequence of the work undertaken by us at the request of H. M. Ambassador we were marked men, and I was confidentially informed that members of that Committee not on the Diplomatic List would be arrested as soon as the "KAMUKURA MARU" carrying Diplomatic and other officials, merchants, etc., had left Shanghai on 17th August 1942. Unfortunately representation made by me to His Majesty's Charge d'Affairs did not result in accomodation being made available for the above mentioned members of the Committee on the said steamer, with the result that we were left in Shanghai.
4. At 6.30 a.m. on 28th October 1942 I was arrested, and for three months was detained at Bridge House, the Headquarters in Shanghai of the Kempeitai, or Japanese Gendarmerie, as that body of military police was ordinarily referred to. The paper writing marked "W. S. B. 1." and now produced and shown to me, is my report "A" of the conditions under which I was confined at Bridge House aforesaid, examinations, generally inhumane treatment, and specific tortures, to which I was subjected.
5. On 28 January 1943 I was transferred from Bridge House to the Haiphong Road Prisoner of War Camp in Shanghai. Subsequently I was transferred with others from Haiphong Road Prisoner of War Camp to a Prisoner of War Camp at Fengtai, a few miles south-east of Peking. The paper writing now produced and shown to me, marked "W. S. B. 2." is a copy of my report "B" describing my experiences in those two Camps.
6. Subsequent to our release from Bridge House, the said A. V. T. Dean and W. H. Hudspeth and myself had opportunities of exchanging information as regards our experiences in Bridge House, from which it appeared that we had been confined under similar conditions, examined, ill-treated, and tortured, in much the same manner and to a greater or lesser degree.

SWORN by the said WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY)
 at 1 The Sanctuary in the City of) Sgd. W. SLADE BUNGEY
 Westminster this 21st day of February)
 1946. Before me,
 Sgd. Henry L. Bolton
 A Commissioner for oaths.

This is the Exhibit marked "W. S.B. 1."
referred to in the Affidavit of
WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY Sworn before me,
this 21st day of February, 1946

Sgd. Henry L. Bolton

Commr. for Oaths.

Compared with the Original and Certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

Private & Confidential

REPORT A.

Brief resume of the treatment of William Slade Bungey (British) age 59. at Bridge House, Shanghai, from October 28th, 1942, to Jan. 28th 1943.

- Arrest At my Flat, No. 602 Grosvenor House, 219 Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai, by six gendarmerie, accompanied by a Russian detective of the French Police, with two large motor cars and one closed army lorry, at 6.30 a. m. October 28th, 1942.
- Search They searched my Flat and took away sundry papers, photographs of my family, etc., and later took my deed box containing family jewels, foreign money, passport, and certain family documents. They seemed very angry, as they believed I had a lot of the British Press Attache's literature in my Flat - hence the lorry.
- Bridge House I was placed in a motor car with a gendarme in plain clothes each side of me who covered me with revolvers; also one with the Chauffeur. I was not allowed to take anything with me, and upon arrival at Bridge House was searched and all things taken away from my person and a receipt given for them (later returned after leaving Bridge House.) My collar, tie, handkerchiefs, studs, links, belt, braces and shoes were removed and for three months were not returned except shoes for wearing between cell and torture chamber; each time the shoes had to be returned to the cell guards.
- Cell I was thrown into a filthy, overcrowded cell, opposite the door leading to the compound, with the guards' office immediately in front of the cell bars. The size of the cell was approximately fifteen feet by ten and we had as many as 23 prisoners in it, the average being 18, and we were made to sit in a space not exceeding three feet square.

In the corner of the cell was a hole out through the flooring which served as a W. C. The stench was awful and ever with us.

The prisoners were made up of Chinese, Soviet Russians, Koreans, Duchy of Luxembourg, Japanese (occasional), English (myself only). They were all filthy and covered with lice, open sores and other wounds, the result of 3rd degree methods and long incarcerations. A thin, filthy, sore despoiled blanket was handed out each night and this was my only covering for the first month. They refused to allow anything to reach me until the end of November, and I was without a towel, face flannel, soap, toothbrush, etc., The latter three items I never received from my outside friends although I know they were sent immediately I was arrested. Washing facilities outside the cell were only granted to Koreans and Japanese, and two buckets of water were given us daily for washing the face and body, averaging 8 men to the bucket; after washing we used the water to clean the cell floor. As the prisoners were diseased the prospect of even a quick rub of the face and hands were horrible.

During the whole three months we were not permitted a shave, haircut, or to cut our finger or toe nails. We tried breaking nails off and rubbing the broken finger nail on the concrete wall, but they festered badly and resulted in infected fingers for which the Japanese doctor would do nothing, and we made bread poultices from our food and bound up the fingers with a piece of shirt tail.

After nearly two months I was moved to a cell in an isolated building where the snow came through the window on to the floor. We were practically barefooted all the time as our socks soon wore through. No heat was permitted, even in the coldest snowy weather. The torture chambers were immediately overhead and we could hear the cries of the victims day and night, also the groans of the prisoners in adjoining cells. All prisoners going out for questioning had to pass in front of our cell and oft times it was an unpleasant sight when they returned.

Food

During the whole three months the Japanese only supplied us daily with a thin, watery chinese cup of rice congee for breakfast, and for dinner and supper one slice of bread each meal about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

My friends sent me parcels, but they did not reach me for the first five weeks, and thereafter I was supposed to get a weekly parcel, but only three parcels of foodstuffs actually reached me in three months, as we were given 10 minutes to eat the parcel which time was totally inadequate. At first I handed two-thirds of the parcel to my guards and requested that I be allowed to eat the balance at dinner time. They took it, but that was the last I saw of it. We had to eat the food outside the cell in the presence of the guards and what I couldn't eat in 10 minutes I threw through the bars of the cell to the other prisoners. I was caught at it and was beaten over the head and body with a thin iron bar and made to kneel on the concrete floor for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours until the guard was changed.

For liquid we shared a chinese rice bowl containing warm water or weak tea twice daily between 5 men.

Exercise

We were never allowed to leave the cell for the first two months and the only exercise I got was at night when they took me out to the next room for questioning - a distance of 10 yards. We never saw the sun in 2 months, or the heavens in daylight. The last month when I was removed to the other building, conditions were slightly better. We exercised every other day for 10 minutes in the courtyard, if it wasn't snowing or raining, and when the water taps weren't frozen we could go out at 7 o'clock in the morning and wash under the taps. As we were so bitterly cold we could not take our clothes off. The guards made a tub of hot water about six times in that month and all the prisoners washed in it (10 cells) and then throw cold water over the body. That was heaven compared with our previous lot.

Questioning

For the first 13 days after I was pushed into cell No. 1 in the building adjoining the gendarmerie main office, no Japanese official came near me. I made many requests to the guards and interpreters (who came to the cells to bring out prisoners for questioning) to be taken before an officer and charged, but they only laughed at me and refused my request. Then, on the 13th day of my incarceration, they came at 9.15 p. m. (bedtime 8.30 p. m.) and ordered me to get up and go with them. I was hustled through the gendarmerie head office up the stairs, and pushed into a cubicle with 1 chair and a table. There, three gendarmes in uniform were waiting for me and a Japanese interpreter named Yokomizo (nicknamed Jimmy).

Jimmy started in at once by saying that these gendarmes had the power of life and death over me and I must agree to the information they had about me, otherwise I should never see my wife and children again. They then charged me with conducting propaganda against the Japanese, and said they had clear evidence of my activities against Japan when I was a member of the British Ambassador's Publicity Committee prior to the 8th December 1941, and that I had used the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. Ltd. (Branch of the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.), advertising organisation throughout China - both before and after December 8th 1941 - to stir up the Chinese against Japan. I denied it point blank and gave very full reasons which could quickly be substantiated - if given the opportunity, to prove the utter falseness of these charges. They worked on me for three months to make me sign a statement to that effect, but I refused and was made to sign a statement in Japanese which I was told was a true report of the questions put to me and the answers I had given. Not knowing the language I don't know what I signed - only that when I first demurred and asked for a translation I was beaten up and forced to sign. This is a digression: I must tell what happened the first night.

I said I would tell the truth and nothing but the truth and they could kill me if they liked, but I would make no false statement to suit

their requirements. They then laboured me over the head, neck, shoulders and arms with sticks, and a leather strap three thicknesses, each slightly narrower than the other. I fell several times and then the three of them struck me and I crashed over the table which collapsed; hours later I found myself all doubled up amongst the debris, and as I was coming to, a gendarme came in and stamped on my shins with his nailed boots. Later they propped me up and made me write a farewell letter to my wife and children, which I did and gave to them. Then they took me to another chamber and took off my coat and strapped me to a low tressle table with a half circle cut out of one end for the head to fit in. They then brought several large cans of water and poured without stopping on to my mouth and nose, asking all the time if I would confess. All I could do was wave my head - meaning "no". If I wanted to say "yes", I should lift my head forward in a nodding motion. Ropes were across neck, chest thighs and ankles. I took in a great deal of water and became unconscious. When I came to, a gendarme in uniform with top boots was riding my stomach astride and bumping up and down - getting the water out of my stomach. I was retching, and awful bile and stuff came up with the water, covering my eyes, ears, face and hair. I still refused and was then half lifted and dragged down the stairs and made to sit at the back of the gendarmerie office until I was fit to be taken to the cell. That was 5 a. m. and I had been on the go since 9.15 p. m. - I was taken back about 6 a. m. I was told that worse would befall me if I did not confess within 48 hours.

Two nights later they repeated the water torture and this time put a dirty piece of towelling cloth over my nose and mouth. This was awful but I refused to subscribe to lies and became unconscious for a longer time because it was morning when I was able to get my bearings and return to the cell - about 5.45 a. m.

A few nights later I was again beaten so badly that for three weeks I could not put my head to a pillow nor think clearly in any way; they tried to get information from me on other matters concerning my Company, but I was beyond thinking - my memory wasn't functioning.

During these periods the torturers were inquisitor-gendarmes named Yokohata, Nekatani and Suzuki. I have only found out the names since comparing notes in camp with others who were there with me. Yokomizo I am sure of; I can identify the others when confronted with them.

Later, when I went to the cell in the other building I was called out twice for all night sessions and my entire history from birth was required in detail. The interpreter was named Miyabe. He did not behave unreasonably and I have no kick with his treatment except for the long all night sessions. Afterwards he interrogated me during afternoon sessions when he took down exactly what activities took place at the British Press Attache's office as regards propaganda covering the European war up to December 8th 1941. There was nothing of a secret nature in this as it was not against Japan, and when my memory failed Miyabe himself supplied the details, showing he was fully conversant with our activities.

I also had several other beatings, etc. etc., but the foregoing is sufficient to go on with.

On the morning of January 28th, 1943, the head of the gendarmerie office addressed us and said that by the graciousness of the Generals we would not be court-martialled, but would be sent to Haiphong Road camp, and he was sure the Commandant would allow us to see our Shanghai friends - if we could not visit them, then they could visit us. Both were disallowed, and in 34 months I have not had a visitor.

My stay in Bridge House resulted in my arriving at Haiphong Road camp suffering from:-

1. Beri-beri.

2. Acute discharges from both ears and from the nose, caused by

infection contracted during the water torture.

3. Deafness, My hearing is at least 50% worse.
4. Hernia. I need an operation to sew up the stomach due to the water torture.
5. Lumbago.
6. I also suffer from "black-outs" and occasional complete loss of memory of a temporary nature, due to beatings over the head, eyes, and on the cheeks.

There is a very valuable man we should contact who was a prisoner in my cell for nearly a year. He is a Korean, a fine linguist and loyal ally and was employed by Jardine Matheson & Co., for which he was put into Bridge House. His name is Shur, and his two sisters from the Telephone Co., were also in Bridge House. He is familiar with all that went on, as the guards conversed with him all the time, and he knows the lay-out of the place thoroughly.

I have confined this memorandum to what effected me, but I can give much more of what I saw and heard concerning others - too horrible for words.

Signed by W. Slade Bungey

Director.

Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd.,
175 Soochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Peking
28th Aug., 1945

Branch of British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
London (England)

& Richmond (Virginia) U. S. A.,

Note: This report was compiled at request of Major Nicholls, U. S. Army Investigator and handed him on August 28th 1945. Later a full Army (U. S. A.) Commission was flown to Peking, China, in Sept. 1945 and complete forms on treatment during the 3 years imprisonment, by the Japanese Military and Gendarmerie, made out by all in Haiphong Road and Fentai Camps.

To these Forms I also attached copy of this Report.

Signed W. Slade Bungey.

Compared with the original and
certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

This is the Exhibit marked "W. S. B. 2."
referred to in the Affidavit of
WILLIAM SLADE BUNGAY Sworn before me
this 21st day of February 1946.

Sgd. Henry L. Bolton

Commr for Oaths

Compared with the original
and certified as being a
true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

REPORT B.

WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY - REPORT B on Imprisonment by Japanese in Shanghai, Haiphong Road Camp and Fengtai Camp near Peking from January 28th, 1943 to August 19th, 1945. British - age 58 $\frac{1}{2}$

To complete the story of my Imprisonment by the Japanese, I would state that on January 28th, 1943, I was taken to Haiphong Road Camp, Shanghai.

Approximately 370 men were in this camp under Commandant Orders. By order of the Japanese Government, we were classified as Prisoners of War and all given the rank of Sergeant and designated as "Dangerous Political Prisoners".

The average age in the camp at that time was 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ and later when Americans were repatriated in September 1943, the average was higher.

The Japanese did not provide any beds, bedding, or equipment, of any kind excepting one metal rice bowl and a cup, both of which were used discards by the Japanese army and were chipped and rusty in places.

The food was totally insufficient for minimum subsistence and when we protested, the Commandant said "we received Half Prisoners of War rations because we did not do any heavy work". We pointed out the average age of our men, but were told never to bring up this food matter again or we would be severely disciplined under military law. In fact, we were threatened several times with "Bridge House". To commence with I was able to get an outside contact to send in parcels of food, using the proceeds of sales of some of my private effects, which had been placed with a Swiss Storage Firm, but as the amount realized was small, it soon became exhausted. For a time we used the small sums provided through the Swiss Consulate by the British Government for comforts and to augment our food -- by buying essentials such as potatoes, Lima and Soya Beans, Cracked Wheat, Red Beans, Hard Peas and Lard. Later, owing to difficulty with exchange rates, the British Government discontinued sending "Comfort Money". The last few payments were so delayed that when paid by the Japanese authorities, the Chinese Central Bank Notes had so depreciated that they were next to worthless and would only buy one or two items of little food value. It became necessary to raise loans outside to buy cracked wheat, beans soya and red, lard, egg flakes and potatoes to augment the small amount supplied by the Japanese. This food was only used for bare subsistence to keep up our minimum calory needs. Many men were developing Beri-Beri and other serious ailments due to malnutrition.

Eight to twenty five men were packed closely in rooms according to size.

Our armed guards comprised Japanese Regular Soldiers, Japanese Gendarmes, Japanese Police from the Shanghai Municipality, and Indian Sikh Police from the former International Municipal Settlement. The four branches were on duty all the time.

The first winter, rooms were heated. The second winter, one small stove was provided in the main hall, which proved so unsatisfactory that all heating was discontinued and the temperature was often below freezing point in all rooms and went below 20 degrees Fahrenheit in the courtyards which were enclosed.

During the whole of 1944 and up to the close of the war September 1945, the Red Cross Letters, which we wrote half yearly -- July and December -- were not sent by the Japanese, they destroyed them.

Early in August 1943, the Japanese arrested two of our men and they were returned after ten days of torture in a shocking condition. One, a British Member of the Shanghai Municipal Police named Hutton, when brought back to the Camp by the Gendarmerie on August 13th 1943 in a private car, was lying huddled on the floor of the car in a dying condition, his body

was lacerated, and had been dehydrated. He was semi-conscious and died two days later, 15th August 1943.

The Japanese Guards under Lieutenant Honda and others, did everything they could to make life unbearable, using every mean device possible to deprive us of any comforts which we by our own efforts could contrive. One example - a few of us were able to purchase (pay after the War) a Diathermy machine which was badly needed in the Clinic. The Colonel approved and a few weeks after it arrived they refused us electric current for it.

On July 8th, we were ordered to pack up and were told the camp would be transferred north. We went by army trucks to the Shanghai Station and there were packed (like sardines) into 3rd Class Cars - hard seats - and notwithstanding the terrific heat, we had to stay packed for four days and nights in this train and were only allowed to move when going to the lavatory at the end of the car. Barbed wire was strung along the windows etc. and during the whole time were only permitted to leave the car twice for ten minutes walk on the Platform at Pukow and Tsinanfu. Our legs and ankles swelled up so badly that we had to take off our shoes. For food we were given hard biscuits of the dog variety and water once a day.

A strong guard of soldiers armed with Tommy and Machine Guns, hand Grenades etc., were on duty all the time.

On the fourth night at 11 p. m. we arrived at Fengtai Station - junction of the Peking - Mukden, Peking-Tientsin and Peking - Hankow Railways, which was an important military strategic centre for the Japs. We were made to walk over a mile, carrying luggage, etc., in the dark over a rough track. We were then dumped into a section of a Railway Godown. Over 200 men were placed in a section which was unhealthily overcrowded.

All communications with the outside were disallowed. No papers, mail, or facilities for buying food. The Swiss Consul in Peking was prohibited from contacting the Camp. High Tension Power Barbed Wires, five rows deep, were strung around the camp and were less than a foot from our open field latrines. A further lot of wires were placed about 300 yards from our camp.

We should have starved had we not brought with us some of the Iron Rations purchased by means of the loan previously mentioned.

Again, no provision was made for our coming. Fortunately, we packed our cooking and medical equipment on the train, so were able in part to keep the Clinic and cookhouse going.

We were told that this camp was only temporary and have since learned that we were intended for Japan, to be placed at a strategic centre (presumably as B.29 targets). Anyway, conditions became so difficult in Japan that our destination was changed to Manchuria, and it was only the Atomic Bomb which saved us from being sent there.

On August 17th, 1945, Major Nicholls, U. S. Army, with six others dropped by parachutes near our camp and were taken to Jap North China High Command headquarters in Peking (six miles from Fengtai Camp). Due to the strenuous efforts made by Major Nicholls, we were taken to Peking on August 19th at 11 p. m. and lodged in two empty Japanese Brothel-Restaurants, and remained there until finally released and taken to the Wagon-Lits Hotel, Peking, on September 6th, 1945. There we awaited transportation to Shanghai. We left Peking on October 5th and boarded the U. S. A. Attack Personnel Auxiliary Vesship LAVaCA and arrived at Shanghai via Tsingtau on October 11th, 1945. After seeing the chaotic condition Shanghai was in, I decided to carry on in the same ship to San Francisco, via Okinawa and Honolulu. I left the U. S. A. on the "Queen Elizabeth" and arrived in England on November 27, 1945.

In conclusion, I should like to place on record the admirable work done in the Camps by Dr. Sturton, in charge of the Clinic and Camp's Health; Messrs. E. Collar and W. Wright - the Camp's representatives - and Webber, in charge of the Kitchen. All are British, though we prisoners were of several nationalities, British, American, Dutch, Greeks, Belgians, Italians and Russian. These four men worked very hard and handled the difficult situations which constantly arose in admirable fashion.

Signed W. Slade Bungey

English Address

c/o British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.,	)	
Rusham House,	)	at present
Egham,	)	on leave
Surrey	)	in England

CHINA Address

Director
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd.,
175 Soochow Road,
Shanghai,
China.

Compared with the original and
certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

C O N F I D E N T I A L 1895A

For The War Crimes Office

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

In the matter of the torture * Perpetuation of Testimony
of approximately 50 American * of James Scott Browning,
prisoners of war at Shanghai * Pfc., U.S. Marine Corps
Prisoner of War Camp of a *
Japanese civilian named *
Ishihari *

Taken at: Reform, Ala.

Date: 29 December 1945

In the presence of: James R. Farrell, Special Agent,
Security Intelligence Corps, Security
and Intelligence Division, Headquarters
Fourth Service Command.

Reporter: Ethel I. Eubanks, Dist. 6, 4th Service
Command, 240 Graymont Avenue, Birning-
ham, Alabama.

Questioned by: James R. Farrell, Special Agent,
Security Intelligence Corps

Question: State your name, rank, permanent home address and
any other pertinent information about yourself.

Answer: My name is James Scott Browning. I am a Private
First Class in the United States Marine Corps. I was
born 24 April 1920 at Booth, Ala. I have had three
years college at Mississippi State, Starkeville, Miss.
I enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on 14 June 1941.
After taking basic training I was sent to Pearl Harbor
on 30 August 1941 then went to Wake Island where I was
stationed with the Marine garrison. I was captured on
23 December 1941 while on Wake Island. I am presently
on furlough from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Millington,
Tenn., and return to the hospital on 8 January 1946. I
will be discharged from the service shortly thereafter.
I am single. My home address is Box 207, Reform, Ala.

Q Give a description of the civilian named Ishihari who was responsible for the torture of approximately 50 American prisoners of war at Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp in February 1944.

A Ishihari, (first name not known), was a civilian interpreter at the Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp from the Summer of 1942 until March 1945. Ishihari was about 45 years of age; was about 5'8" tall; he was very slender and wore a small mustache. He wore glasses. Ishihari was married and lived in Shanghai with his wife. He had been a taxi driver in Honolulu before the war. His picture appears on page 2 of Volume 1, No. 6 issue of "Prisoner of War Bulletin" published in Washington, D. C., by the American Red Cross and this is the November 1943 issue. Ishihari is the Japanese escort wearing glasses and is standing with his right side and back to the camera. He left the Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp in March 1945 and it is my understanding that he was taken into the Japanese army as a Three-star Private and was a driver for some Japanese General in the Shanghai area.

Q State what you know concerning the torture of approximately 50 American prisoners of war by Ishihari in February 1944.

A At the Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp it was possible for the American prisoners to buy some merchandise if they had the necessary money. At the Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp there were Chinese civilians who were working on the construction of the rifle range project. It became the custom of the American Prisoners of War to turn over to these few Chinese civilians their rings, watches, and other valuables. These Chinese would, in turn, take the valuables into Shanghai, sell them and return the money to the American Prisoners of War. This had been going on for some time. In some way civilian interpreter, Ishihari, found out about this and managed to get the names of most of the American prisoners of war who had been dealing with the Chinese. Ishihari got the approximately 50 prisoners of war together and, although he knew that they were guilty and apparently had all the facts, he tortured these men with the water cure. Ishihari, himself, was directly responsible for this torture, although he had two other Japanese, names not known, assisting him.

Q What method did Ishihari use to torture these Americans?

Q He stripped the American prisoners of war, took them outside in the snow and gave them the water cure by forcing water into their stomach and then jumping on their stomach and forcing the water out. When the American prisoners of war would pass out he would take them to a post out in the snow and revive them by pouring ice water over them. He then would repeat the water cure process. During this time Ishihari beat the prisoners of war with a riding crop about two feet long which had been loaded with lead.

Q Do you know the names of any American prisoners of war who were subjected to this torture?

A Yes; I know a United States Army Staff Sergeant Minnick whose home is in Pennsylvania, Marine Staff Sergeant Joe Stowe whose home is in Georgia, a Doctor Foley, (Naval doctor), Lt. (jg), and a Marine Technical Sergeant Stowers whose home is in Alabama who were subjected to this torture. All these men actually had to take the water cure.

Q Did you, personally, see all of this torture?

A Yes; I saw all of the part that took place on the outside; some of the preliminary phases of this water cure took place on the inside of the building which I did not see, but I actually saw all of it which took place on the outside.

/s/ James Scott Browning
JAMES SCOTT BROWNING
Private First Class

S E A L
STATE OF ALABAMA)
; SS
COUNTY OF PICKENS)

I, James Scott Browning, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ James Scott Browning
JAMES SCOTT BROWNING
Private First Class

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January 1946.

My commission expires 5/8/47 /s/ O. U. Cook

CONFIDENTIAL

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, James R. Farrell, Special Agent, Security Intelligence Corps, certify that on 29 December, personally appeared before me James Scott Browning, Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; and that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said James Scott Browning read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

PLACE: _____

DATE: _____

JAMES R. FARRELL
Special Agent
Security & Intelligence
Corps

CONFIDENTIAL

Doc. No. 8130 *

CONFIDENTIAL 189818

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, permanent home address, and any other pertinent information concerning yourself.

A. [My name is Carl Edward STEGMAIER, Jr. I am a Private First Class in the United States Marine Corps, and my serial number is 286478.] My permanent home address is 1612 Stewart, Kansas City, Kansas.

Q. Were you the victim of any beatings or torture by the Japanese.

A. Yes. [While I was an inmate of Kiang Nan Prison Camp, China, on 20 January 1945, I, together with one Marshal E. FIELDS and three other men whose names I do not recall, was bayoneted by a Japanese guard during an air raid by American air forces.] FIELDS was a member of the United States Marine Corps and was captured while serving with an anti-aircraft battalion on Wake Island.

The raid was made by a group of United States fighter planes which had succeeded in shooting down two Japanese bombers that were above the camp. [During the raid all prisoners had been confined to their barracks by order of the Japanese. The success of the raid elicited cheers from some of those prisoners within the barracks.

I was seated in the Barracks #1 drinking coffee when one of the Japanese entered. He asked the identity of those who had cheered but received no answer. He thereupon lunged with his bayonet at me and bayoneted me in the left hip. The blade penetrated to the bone.

The guard then crossed to where one Robert Leroy FREY (a member of the United States Marine Corps captured on Wake Island while serving with a machine gun unit) and pounded FREY about the head with his rifle butt until FREY was almost unconscious.

The guard continued his questioning as to the identity of those who cheered but without any reply. He next lunged with his bayonet at the above named FIELDS and bayoneted him on the inside of the left thigh just below the genitals.

The guard thereupon left Barracks #1 and crossed to Barracks #2. There he found a prisoner who had been sent in from outside the compound endeavoring to enter his barracks. This prisoner was one HARRISON, a member of the United States Marine Corps captured with the legation guard, Peking, China. The Japanese guard summarily bayoneted HARRISON, wounding him in one leg.

The Japanese guard proceeded from Barracks #2 to Barracks #3 and #4. He bayoneted a civilian named ALTERS who had been captured on Wake Island wounding him in the leg also and as I recall, this was down in Barracks #3. While at Barracks #3 he fired several rounds at the United States planes passing overhead. Proceeding to Barracks #4 from Barracks #3, the Japanese guard bayoneted one CRISTENSON who was also a civilian captured upon Wake Island. CRISTENSON had been sent to the compound from his work outside and was endeavoring to enter his barracks.

I did not personally witness the bayonetings of HARRISON, ALTERS, and CRISTENSON, but I heard the above information from them personally while we were hospitalized in the camp after the bayoneting.

I do not know the full identity of the Japanese guard in question but his nickname within the camp was "Sugar." The camp at the time was under the command of a Japanese Colonel named ODERA.

Those prisoners who had been bayoneted had been questioned that evening by the Japanese through the camp interpreter, one MURUSAIU, and a Japanese First Lieutenant named MIYASAKI. Two days later the guard was transferred to another post unknown to me and the Japanese gave out the information that he had been beaten for the bayoneting.

I can recall nothing further concerning these incidents which would be of value to the War Crimes Office and I do not have any other information favorable or unfavorable which I consider of sufficient importance to report.

(S) Carl E. Stermaier, Jr.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :

: SS

CONFIDENTIAL

County of Alameda :

I, Carl Edward Stegmaier, Jr., of lawful age, being duly sworn, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, consisting of two pages, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(S) Carl E. Stegmaier, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1945,
at Oakland, California.

(S) Thomas T. Guerin

(Rank)

Lt. USNR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :

: SS

County of Alameda :

I, Lieutenant T. Guerin, U.S.N.R., certify that (Name) Carl Edward STEGMAIER, Jr., (Rank) Pfc. USMC (ASN) 286478, personally appeared before me on the 8th day of October, 1945, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Oakland, California(S) T. Guerin(S) Thomas T. GuerinDate: 8 October 1945Page three of three pages.

A TRUE COPY:

(S) Harryman Dorsey
Captain, JAGD

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
(SS:
COUNTY OF PIERCE)

1899A

Morris Littman, of lawful age, being duly sworn and under oath, states:

My name is Morris Littman, my rank is Corporal, my serial number is 6995757, my permanent address is 236 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. I am a graduate of high school and am 24 years of age. I entered the military service of the United States on 9 October 1939 and was shipped overseas on 8 June 1940 and was returned to the United States on 12 October 1945.

I was held in custody as a prisoner of war by the Imperial Government of Japan from 6 May 1942 until September 1945. At the time of my capture I was in B Company, attached to the 4th Marines on Corregidor. I was captured on 6 May 1942 on Corregidor by the Japanese Army.

While prisoner of war I was held at Cabanatuan from May until October 1942 and then taken to Mukden, Manchuria where I was held from November 1942 until May 1944 thence to Kamoika, Japan where I was held from June to September 1945, at which time I was liberated.

Colonel Matsuda was the camp commander of the camp at Mukden, Manchuria. He wore a small goatee mustache, about 5'2" in height, weight 125 pounds, about 55 years of age. He had a real high pitched voice.

Cpl. NODA, a Japanese regular army guard, was born and raised at Berkeley, California and attended the University of California at Berkeley, was about 5'8" in height, weight about 155 pounds, about 28 years of age.

Lt. MICKI, regular Japanese Army Officer, was about 5'9½" in height, weight about 150, about 33 years of age.

2 Along about the middle of April 1943 three of the Americans at Camp Mukden escaped from the camp and were not missed by the Japanese guards until roll call the following morning. Each of the three men were from separate barracks. I don't recall their names. The three men were absent from camp for about three days before they were caught by the Japanese and returned to camp. I saw the men when they were returned to the camp. They were walking one behind the other with a guard along the side of them holding them up; I don't think they were able to walk by themselves; one of them had a rag wrapped around his head which was blood soaked; all three of them had their clothing on their backs ripped up and was very bloody; their ankles were chained together and could only take small steps; the chain extended up their back and their hands were chained together. We went on to work in the factory that day and later on in the day the guards brought them out to camp and tried to make them pick out the Americans who had helped them to escape, also the Japanese

who had aided in the escape. They refused to give any information and were removed from camp. Two days later the Japanese officials had the wood shop to make three crosses with their names on the cross. The Japanese guards took a detail of three or more men to the cemetery where there were three freshly covered graves and the detail set up the crosses over these three graves which they had prepared in the wood shop of the camp. The Japanese guards in the camp said that they were beheaded with samuri swords. The day following the date on which the three men were caught the Japanese didn't let us go to work; they came in and called attention and showed us a position that they wanted us to sit in and placed a guard over us to see that we stayed in that position and kept us this way for two weeks in the daytime. They made us sit at attention with our legs crossed above the knee, our hands resting on our leg with palm up. We sat on the edge of our beds. We were not allowed to speak and could move our hands only when we ate. Each of the three men that had escaped were from each of three barracks so the Japanese made the barracks, three in number, all sit like this for two weeks.]

Pvt. Robert Miller, USMC from California out of the 4th Marines, Corporal Johnson also from the 4th Marines were both eye witnesses to this incident.

This is all the pertinent details of this incident that I am able to remember.

/s/ MORRIS LITTMAN, Cpl.
Morris Littman, 6995757

Witness:

/s/ G. D. HINSON, Jr.
G. D. Hinson, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
15 day of October, 1945, at
Fort Lewis, Washington.

/s/ Arthur G. Bouley
ARTHUR G. BOULEY
CWO, U S A
Asst Adjutant General
ASFTC Fort Lewis, Wash.

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