MD/JAG/FS/JC/249

IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY JAPANESE NATIONALS AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR (CIVILIAN INTERNEES) AT FUKUOKA 4TH BRANCH, P.O.W. CAMP, MOJI.

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AFFIDAVIT of Captain Vivian George GALE, age 28 years; home address – 86 Ebury Street, London S.W. 1., at present attached to the School of Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Manorbier, Pembrokeshire:-

On the 8th March, 1942, whilst serving with the 6th H.A.A. regiment, R.A., at Garout, South Java, I was captured by the Japanese, and later transferred to Tandjong Priok camp, Batavia.

On the 21st, October, 1942, we embarked for an unknown destination and after having called at Singapore, Saigon and Formosa, arrived in Japan on the 28th, November, 1942, and were then interned in the P.O.W. camp at Moji.

On arrival we had no clothes; the weather was very cold indeed. Each man was given four blankets and other ranks, as soon as they could get out of bed, were issued with Japanese Army winter uniforms.

The number of men in this camp, on arrival, was approximately 240, of whom, by the end of January, 1943, about half had died. On arrival there were very few who could be called fit.

The food for the first eight months was adequate but not what was suitable for convalescent men. I can recall that the Japanese quartermaster, Tanaka, permitted the N.C.O. 1/c Cookhouse, to take what stores he required. The main diet was rice and wheat and stews made of vegetables. After July, 1943, the quantity diminished and during the winter of 1943-1944, it almost reached starvation level, due, in the main, to thieving by the guards and a shortage of vegetables. The position was eased by food contributed by the stevedoring companies for whom most of the men worked.

The articles of clothing issued were as follows:

WINTER Tunic (lined)

 Trousers (lined)

 Thick shirt

 Pants

 Socks

Boots

Raincoat

Overcoat

Cap

Sacking working suit.

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SUMMER Summer tunic

 “ trousers

 “ shirt

 “ pants

 Remainder as above.

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(b) Having regard to the circumstances, conditions were as well as could be expected, but with so much sickness (about 200 of the 240 were suffering with dysentery) the primitive Japanese system of sanitation became wholly inadequate to cope with the situation.

On arrival the worst cases were removed to the military hospital, but due to lack of accommodation, the camp, originally meant to be a working camp, became a hospital. On the second day fourteen American Hospital Corpsmen, captured at Guam, arrived with three American and two Australian doctors. This made a total of nine medical officers and about twenty-two medical orderlies.

Water was laid on and on most days facilities were available for a hot bath.

The system of sanitation was very primitive but up to Japanese standard.

(c) The camp had originally been a Y.M.C.A. concert hall with stage and a gallery on three sides. It was situate on the outskirts of Moji. I have drawn a plan of the inner construction of the hall and attach a copy. Accommodation at the commencement was very limited, but when our numbers were reduced by deaths, there was ample space.

 Our beds consisted of a Japanese straw mat, about half an inch thick, and four blankets.

 The cookhouse was a building alongside the hall and contained fie large boiling coppers and one small frying copper. It was fitted with tables and shelves for the bowls, and running water was laid on.

 The hall was heated in winter by means of a charcoal brazier, one upstairs and one on the ground floor. It was sufficient, but they were removed and not replaced after the winter of 1942-1943. After that they were only lit for drying clothes when the men worked in the rain.

(d) We were all regularly vaccinated and inoculated, and with the exception of knowing that Japanese and American medical supplies were in short supply, I cannot state to what extent. I did know that gauzes and bandages were washed after use.

 I am of the opinion that if drugs etc. had been in good supply at the time of arrival at the camp, they would have gone a long way to relieve suffering and possibly would have been the means of saving life.

 From about the beginning of 1943 to the end of that year, the Japanese Medical Officer, named Miakawa, behaved in the highest order of medical ethics, and left to become Regional Medical Inspector, but continued to pay periodical visits to the camp.

(e) The first Red Cross supplies arrived at the camp about the middle of December, 1942. They consisted of approximately one parcel per man and were from the British Red Cross, and bulk supplies of cocoa, sugar and dehydrated soup from the South African Red Cross. The parcels were issued intact, one per man, and bulk supplies were fairly issued and lasted until about July, 1943. Some medical supplies also arrived.

 In March, 1943, one British Red Cross parcel per man arrived at the camp, and were issued one to each man with the exception of those men suffering from diarrhea – the reason for this was given that over-eating would aggravate the condition of these men’s stomachs. In effect, the number of men suffering from diarrhea was approximately equal to the number of the camp staff, and it is to be believed that the camp staff received one parcel per man.

 During 1943, bulk supplies of corned beef and meat and vegetable ration were received; on one occasion the guards received several tins per man and the Japanese cookhouse also received a regular supply.

 About September, 1943, eighteen British Red Cross parcels were received. These were opened by the Japanese Ration Corporal, named Hauti, who took out the articles that the Japanese liked and handed the rest over to us for distribution. Sometime after our arrival at the camp in November, 1942, the camp had been in charge of Lieutenant Takeda, who had been directly responsible for withholding the parcels from those suffering with diarrhea, already referred to. He was succeeded by Captain Saito about July, 1943, who, on the occasion when Hauti opened the parcels, was away on leave.

 Some South African and American boots also arrived about December, 1942 but kept in store for almost a year. The American boots were issued to the Japanese guards but were hastily withdrawn when a visiting officer, a General, was expected. The South African boots were issued to the prisoners.

 About the beginning of 1944, several bales of American Red Cross clothing were received. They were not issued but several of guards, and, in particular, one, Fuji Yama, the storeman, were seen wearing articles of American clothing. Sufficient clothing had arrived to completely rig out 95 men with winter clothing, but I reckon that two-thirds of this clothing was stolen; each man in the camp only receiving one or some two articles.

 On one occasion I saw Fuji Yama throw a box of clothing from the window overlooking the garden of his lodging. I asked one of the cookhouse staff, named Pew, to look in the box and he reported that it contained Red Cross clothing. One of the cookhouse staff, whose name I cannot recall, told me that Fuji Yama had later collected the box. Pew was a Gunner in 25 Heavy A.A. Battery.

 Afterwards all Red Cross parcels were opened in spite of our protests to Captain Saito, and we received what the Japanese did not want. There is no doubt that Captain Saito was aware of this.

 In the middle of one night, about July, 1944, the officers were called to the commandant’s office, where they found a Captain Takata, who said he was from Tokio Headquarters and that he wanted to know what we thought about the administration of our camp. He also said that there would be no repercussions if our comments were adverse. We told him all about the corporal punishment and the abuse of Red Cross supplies and expressed in no uncertain terms our opinion of the administration. He promised that the matters raised would be looked into and that he would do his best to rectify them. Some days later we were called to the office by Captain Saito who asked us what we had to complain of and when told gave orders that no more corporal punishment was to be administered. I cannot remember if an answer was given to our request that Red Cross parcels should be issued intact. In effect corporal punishment did stop.

 The next lot of Red Cross parcels arrived in the middle of December, 1944. They were in the proportion of about three parcels to every five men, leaving a few parcels over. We were visited by the interpreter, who asked us what we would like for Christmas. We asked permission for a Church service in the morning and a concert in the afternoon. He said that some Red Cross supplies had arrived and asked if we could suggest how they should be distributed. We replied that as we had unloaded the parcels and knew how many there were, that we would like to have three parcels intact for each five men. He said the commandant (Captain Saito) would appreciate a little present and we said that if we had the parcels intact he could keep the ones which were over. However, some days later the exact number of American Red Cross parcels, to give one per man, arrived. On Christmas Eve, the Orderly Officer, was called to the office and given a few tins of corned beef and Spam, some sugar, coffee, dried milk, some American cigarettes and two squares of chocolate per man and told that it was a supper treat. The troops were very annoyed that the parcels had been opened when they had been led to believe that they would be received intact for distribution by us. During the night the Orderly Officer (Flight Lieutenant Bevan, R.C.S., R.A.F.) was again called to the office and this time he was asked to state what the prisoners would have like to have for Christmas. He said, in reply to the three Japanese warrant officers present – Harada, Ino and Oda – that all that the prisoners wanted was one parcel per man, and (in a moment of inadvertency) that the commandant could have the rest. Bevan was told to write down his opinion which he did, on the understanding that it would not be shown to the commandant. Next morning the Camp Senior Prisoner Officer (Flight Lieut. D. R. P. Food, R.A.F.) was called to the commandant’s office together with the Orderly Officer and, I believe, the Senior American Officer (Warrant Pharmacist A.P. Daul, U.S. Navy). They were hit over the head by the commandant (Captain Saito) and were told that they had insulted his honour, and that as punishment they could have all the Red Cross supplies but that they must be eaten that day, that the officers would leave their new quarters immediately and return among the other ranks, that the Christmas Party arranged for the air raid shelter diggers at the commandant’s house would not take place, that all privileges would cease and that from henceforth the commandant would wipe his hand of us. Upon that they were dismissed.

 A fatigue party was ordered and all the Red Cross stores were brought into the yard where the boxes were unpacked, all the tins opened and the contents emptied into buckets and containers. However, due to the connivance of the three warrant officers Harrada, Ino and Oda) and Nakamura, the interpreter, most of the tinned foods were smuggled into the camp and hidden away.

 The commandant ordered Harada that while the Red Cross food lasted, no rice or other rations were to be issued to the prisoners. However, Harada ignored this order for which he was subsequently punished.

 Throughout these proceedings the disappointment of the three warrant officers and their sorrow for having precipitated the state of affairs was most apparent. The officers were removed from their quarters and the privileges were withdrawn. However, in a few days things drifted back to normal and when the Americans arrived about two weeks later, the officers returned to their private room, adjoining the dining hall. But, from that time the Commandant (Captain Saito) ignored all salutes and the officers were never again called into conference with him. A futher small batch of American clothing arrived which was fairly distributed.

 Although Red Cross supplies arrived and taken in store, no more were issued after December, 1944, until after the Japanese capitulated when some supplies were issued from store.

 When we regained fitness, the officers were asked if they would accompany working parties to see that every effort was made to avoid injury. We were accompanied by a medical officer and a medical orderly, with first-aid kit. Working parties were engaged in unloading ships, coaling ships and shoveling iron ore at the foundry.

 On the whole good relationships were maintained with the civilians who supervised the work. There is no doubt that the work was exceedingly hard and rigorous.

 About May, 1943, officers were taken off the working parties and allowed to remain in camp. Occasionally we were called upon to dig a garden or go to the market to collect food. On one occasion they helped a neighbor to build an air raid shelter.

 In December, 1943, a garden was obtained and the officers started to cultivate vegetables, for use in the camp.

 About June, 1944, the officers were employed breaking down walls, salvaging bricks and clearing up debris in the fire breaks which had been formed.

 In September, 1944, work was started on a camp air raid tunnel and when the working parties were used on this job the officers helped by carrying away the earth which had been excavated.

 A new garden was acquired in December, 1944 and the cultivation of this was carried out until the capitulation.

 The medical officers were employed in the camp, one being on duty each day, the other going into the garden, and one officer was employed in the office, keeping the men’s pay account and arranging the working roster. He was also the camp librarian. Other officers took it in turns to stay in camp for one week as orderly officer.

(g) As soon as it became apparent that air attack was to be expected, work was stared on an air raid shelter. A triple tunnel was bored into the side of the hill and adequate accommodation was provided for all the prisoners, the camp staff and their families, and numerous civilians. Emergency rations for the camp were also kept in the air raid shelter.

 At the start when the type of raid was uncertain, all personnel were brought back to camp and taken to the air raid shelter on the enemy-aircraft-approaching signal and on raider passed, returned to work. During the night the camp was roused on the initial warning, and taken to the shelter with emergency kit and bedding on enemy-aircraft-approaching signal. On the all-clear they were returned to camp.

 On the night of 28th, June, 1945, Moji was fire-raided and practically the whole town was burned flat. On this occasion, as soon as it became apparent that the fire was out of control, fit personnel were taken from the tunnel and employed salvaging kit, furniture and stores from the camp and doing rescue work and fire fighting.

 As far as I can remember, prisoners were not called upon to do any work which Japanese did not have to do. If by chance a man was injured at work, the company paid him injury pay during his incapacity.

(h) When initially captured we were left very much to ourselves for the first week or ten days. Our transport was collected by the Japanese and we were marched some 8 miles to the railhead to await transportation.

 We were responsible for our own rationing and lived on Army rations plus local purchase from the natives.

 The journey from Tjbatoe to Tandjong Prick was by train and by mixed first to fourth class carriages, and took 36 hours. We arrived safely and were marched with full kit to the Kampong Lines and found that the Lines had been divided by barbed wire into small camps. There was a guard on the perimeter and for the first few days we were locked in our camps and only allowed out to fetch water, twice daily. Afterwards, when the perimeter wire was complete we were allowed to circulate freely from dawn to dusk.

 We were entirely responsible for our own administration and feeding. Rations were drawn from the Japanese quartermaster and cooked in a central cookhouse which was set up shortly after we arrived at the camp.

 Each separate camp had its own bath place and latrines and gradually everything was got into good working order. A hospital was set up and as supplies became available became most efficient. A church was built, dramatic and debating societies formed, and nightly there were variety shows and football matches to be watched. The guards did not bother us greatly and the biggest faults in their eyes was our failure to salute them and our habit of smoking away from an ash tray which were usually punished by two or three cuffs around the ear. On two or three occasions people were stood in the sun all day for offences and two men who escaped were beaten with sticks and transferred to another camp. The officer in charge of the camp, who was regarded as being responsible for their escape, was confined to a room in his own camp, for seven days.

 In Moji camp, the Japanese staff did all they could to install us comfortably on our arrival. Doctors and medical orderlies were brought to the camp but owing to the lack of drugs, suitable food, advanced state of disease and general conditions in the camp, about 120 men died out of 240. Ill- treatment by the guards did not become apparent until the ‘Gunzoku’ (civilian military) took over the guard duties. Then minor punishment in the shape of face-slapping became fairly frequent and petty disturbances, for example, guards on beat inspecting kit and looking for slight irregularities of dress, became a daily annoyance.

 In the summer of 1943, Warrant Officer Yamashita, on one occasion had a whole squad of about 16 men beaten for not having their beds in good order. He hit another man on the face with the sole of an Army boot and had another man flogged with a bamboo stick for reasons I cannot remember. Of the sixteen men beaten I recall that one was Bombardier Hayward, 15th. H.A.A. Battery. The man hit with the sole of a boot was Sergeant Thompson, believed of 89th. Light A.A. Battery.

 On other occasions Yamashita beat some of the officers whose names I cannot recall, for not having made up their beds. I witnessed the man, whom I believed to be Sergeant Thompson, being hit with the Army boot, but did not see the other incidents with the exception of having seen about six of the sixteen men beaten carried in.

 I was present on a day about the middle of 1943, when Yamashita hit about six of the officers about the face with his leather sword knot for not getting up to bow when he passed as they were having breakfast.

 Early in 1943, I was beaten myself by Yamashita, across the face with his fist, for failing to comply with the order of his corporal, Hauti, to detail some men to make wooden boxes. Next day, I was confined to cells for three days, the first two days without food.

 Face-slapping was too frequent an occurrence to record with any accuracy.

 Sometime during 1943, Lieutenant S. D. Mitchell, R.A., of 77th H.A.A. Regiment, was beaten around the face and imprisoned for 7 days without food, for resisting the efforts of a guard to push him into a tram. By night, food was pushed through a space between the wall and the roof of his cell and the guards, suspecting this, boarded up the gap. Mitchell, to enable more food to be passed to him, forced a board in the rear of his cell. This was detected, Mitchell was badly beaten up and kicked while on the ground by a number of the guards. I remember the incident well but cannot remember the details. Mitchell was taken to the office and received a further three days without food. He came out at the end of his ten days in a wretched condition, having had nothing to eat for a week, one small cup of water to drink per day, and not having been allowed to wash or shave. He had lost about two stone in weight. Captain Saito was the commandant but I cannot say who was directly responsible.

 On two occasions during the end of 1943 or the beginning of 1944, the whole camp was lined up and each man received three blows across the face with the buckle end of a belt and afterwards a flogging across the back with the metal end of a shovel. The persons directly responsible on both occasions were Sergeants Miswaki and Sagami. These punishments were for slight breaches of discipline.

 About the middle of June, 1945, I was in the camp office talking to Warrant officer Oda, about the garden. He wanted to have details about the numbers of men available to go gardening and called Lieutenant J. W. Starkey, R.A., 12th. Battery, H.A.A., R.A., who held the rolls to supply the information. While talking to Oda, Starkey was addressed by Second Class private Sumi, and asked what he, Starkey, was doing with his hands. He replied, in his airy fashion, that he was holding them behind his neck, upon which Sumi gave him a shove, pushing him out through the sliding doors, causing him to fall two feet on the concrete pavement and then down three stone steps into the camp yard, where Sumi set upon him with a heavy bamboo stick and proceeded to beat him up. Starkey was knocked unconscious and was doused with water by a sympathetic guard, who called two officers and the M.O. from their quarters to help Starkey in. He was unconscious for about an hour and was in a dazed state unable to remember details of his affair with Sumi for several days.

 Generally, treatment by civilians was good. The Japanese civilian, by nature very generous, seemed sorry for our troops and often gave them food and cigarettes when the civilians themselves were heavily rationed. Any kindness shown to a civilian invariably brought a large reward. We had about three parties of men digging air raid shelters for civilians and they always spoke of the great kindness shown to all of them. The women, especially, were kind towards our troops; one girl actually went to jail for surreptitiously passing a packet of cigarettes to one of our men.

(j) Transport of prisoners by sea was by cargo transports. The holds were fitted to troops by the addition of wooden shelves, about three feet apart and six feet wide. The troops had to crawl to these shelves and live there the duration of the voyage. They were allowed on deck only for washing (often impossible because of the large numbers carried) drawing of rations and for visits to the toilet.

 Food was quite plentiful but as the men at that time had not acquired the taste for Japanese food few were able to eat the rations.

 The sanitation was primitive, the toilets were wooden cubicles hung over the side of the ship, totally inadequate to handle the large amount of sewage and these were flushed out periodically.

 Drinking water was provided in the form of hot water flavoured with green tea. In order to obtain this one had to queue for about an hour.

 Medical arrangements were in the hands of the prisoner medical officers and orderlies and there were some supplies and drugs.

 As far as Singapore there were only prisoners aboard and the Japanese guard. At Singapore we were trans-shipped, were taken aboard a Japanese disinfestations ship, were bathed and effects sterilized and we were tested for dysentery. We were then put on to a larger ship, the Singapore Maru. Japanese troops for repatriation occupied the first deck of the hold, the prisoners the deck below them. There were not sufficient shelves so some had to sleep on the hatch covers and when it rained they and their kit were soaked.

 Sanitation, food and medical arrangements were as before. On the journey to Saigon men started to report sick with dysentery and the hatch cover of the after hold was set aside as a sick bay. Two days out of Saigon the first man died. The disease spread, more men fell ill and the first deck of the after hold was cleared and turned into a sick bay. Owing to the lack of drugs and suitable food for sick men more died every day. When we arrived at Formosa the thirty worst cases were taken ashore. We started on the last lap to Japan, men were still falling sick and the number of patients were so great that only the worst could be taken into the sick bay. The remainder had to stay in their holds, some were so weak that they could not reach the latrines and the decks and stairways became fouled. The stench and the state of the holds full of dead and dying was indescribably. The weather became colder as we came into the northern winter. Thick clothing and blankets were non-existent and many men died of pneumonia. When we got to Moji, the men who were able to walk were taken off the ship and loaded into lighters which were then towed to the various camps which were all on the Shimonoseki strait. Other sick men from the other prison ships were brought aboard, the crew left the ship, and we were left aboard without food. The M.O.s and orderlies did their best to make us as comfortable as possible.

 After two days Japanese came aboard, took the sickest men into hospital and we were taken in lorries to the No. 4. Camp. Several men died on the lorries.

 About 120 men died on the voyage and as we left the ship about thirty of them were still lying on deck.

 Journeys to other camps in Japan were usually by train, the compartment being cleared of civilians by the escort. Rations were provided before leaving camp.

(k) Prisoners were frequently employed handling ammunition and Army stores. On one occasion guns and ammunition were loaded into a hospital ship.

 Men were employed on heavy laboring when they should have been in hospital.

 Medical supplies and invalid foods, which were in stock, were not issued when their use might have saved many lives. In substantiation of this statement more evidence may be obtained from Captain Alan Berkeley, R.A.M.C.

 Insufficient clothing was issued, men often working in boots without soles the clothing issued in summer was unserviceable and in rags; insufficient soap was issued; for the first six months in Japan no soap was issued at all; after that, occasionally, we were given a small piece and that had to last two months and was for all purposes. From time to time small amounts of washing powder were issued.

 With the arrival of 70 Dutch and 50 Americans the camp was overcrowded and became infested with fleas and lice.

 The individual guards had too much power and could punish a man for any offence at will. Favourite punishments were beating, standing a man to attention for long periods, the docking of meals and keeping a person in the position of ‘on the hands down’. The worst example of this was when Warrant Officer Yamashita had five officers in that position for over an hour, when their bodies sagged to the ground they were beaten across the back with a heavy bamboo rod by Ono, a civilian guard. They were punished for not having made their beds up before breakfast and the witness, Captain J. F. B. Cross, R.A., is at present at the School of A.A. Artillery, Manorbier.

 A printed list of Camp Regulations was issued about a month after our arrival and on the surface seemed quite normal and reasonable. The hour of rising was early, 5 a.m. in summer, 6 a.m. in winter, and roll call was ten minutes later. By which time beds had to be made up and kits and blankets aligned. Then followed breakfast and working parties had to fall in for work at 6 a.m. in summer, and 7 a.m. in winter.

 All Japanese had to be saluted, either by hand or by a bow from the waist and no smoking was allowed away from a fire brazier.

 Times of meals and routine for their serving were given and times at which washing of clothing was to be done; times of evening roll call and lights out were also laid down and from time to time additional orders were added.

 The regulations which made life so intolerable were the unofficial personal regulations laid down by each individual guard.

Appendix “A”

1. A good description of Captain Saito is not possible. He is aged about 40 and is stoutish. He has a very round head and suffered badly with stomach trouble. He was married and had one daughter, about eight years of age, and he had spent many years with the occupational Army in China.
2. Inouye is aged about 28, about 5’ 8” in height and a good physical specimen. He was a Kendo expert. He was married to a girl who lived directly opposite the camp. Her father was a street leader and her sister was called Sumiko. He had a small son, born about March 1945. Dr. Miakawa was the friend who negotiated Inouye’s marriage for him.
3. When Captain Saito first took over the camp he was most genial. He would come to the officers’ quarters and talk in a most friendly fashion, often giving items of news which were usually most inaccurate. He reorganized and rebuilt the camp and also gave the officers separate quarters and a mess.

 When a man was accused of some misdemeanor he gave a heavy punishment, but after a day or so he invariably reduced the punishment and released the man.

 His main faults were, lack of control of his subordinates, his belief that if a man could walk he could work, and his greed. He was intensely jealous of the fact that our countries could send us luxuries which the Japanese had not seen for years and his own home was always well-stocked with Red Cross supplies.

 Inyoue was a most difficult man, well-educated and of good family and most intelligent. He was believed to have held a degree in chemistry. When in normal mood he was always smiling and was a most helpful person. At times, usually when the moon was full, he changed, his face became black as thunder and if anything went wrong, even if he had nothing to do with the case, he would take part and behave in a most insane and bestial fashion. He would beat a man until he fell to the ground, then kick him, and when the man became unconscious, he would revive him by drenching him with water, and then start again. When a man was badly injured during a beating he would give orders that no medical aid was to be rendered.

(iv) The worst beating that I witnessed was a beating of a Gunner Chick of 248th. Light A.A. Regiment. He was beaten by Warrant Officer Yamashita who set into him with a heavy bamboo and beat him until he was unconscious. When unconscious he was revived with water and then other guards, whose identity I’m not sure of, set about him and again beat him with a bamboo rod and kicked him until he was again unconscious. He was brought back to his bed and it was a week before he could move without discomfort. This occurred about August, 1943 and took place in the camp yard.

 I was personally beaten about September 1943 by Ono. I was coming from the washhouse carrying a bowl of wet clothes and failed to see the guard in the dark corner, having passed without bowing. He called me back and in spite of my explanations fetched a bamboo rod and beat me across the back with it.

 A few days before the capitulation we had lined up before leaving for the garden and Fujiyama saw some rice sacks on the garden handcart. He claimed that they were his and that as I was a garden leader I had stolen them. He beat me about the face, knocking me to the ground and then kicked me several times. Most of the prisoner officers were present. In fact, the sacks had not been stolen, but had been placed on the hand cart by Fujiyama’s own fatigue party.

(v) Maloney was injured about May, 1943 while working at the iron foundry and he was paralyzed from the waist down and had no control over his bowels and urinary systems. He spent several months in a military hospital and then came back to Moji. His intense spirit and his desire to see his wife and son again kept him alive and he lived until the end of February, 1945. He was devotedly attended by Captain Berkeley and Corporal A. Spence, R.A.M.C. Apart from what we learned from Captain Berkeley we had no method of gauging how lack of medical supplies caused Maloney’s death.

(iv) Carpenter had been wounded in the Philippines and in consequence had one leg shorter than the other. He was at first employed in the Japanese cookhouse. He was later sent out to work and a hemorrhage started in his leg. He was admitted to the sick bay but complications set in which necessitated the administration of blood plasma. I learned in the course of conversation that the Japanese medical corporal, Terada, would not authorize the use of plasma, of which there was a plentiful stock and Carpenter died about June, 1945.

(vii) I did not witness the beatings of Joseph Kosack, John Sullivan, George Spencer, George Powell, William Bray and Arthur Lewis.

(ix) I recall that about March 15th. 1944, Captain Berkeley was called for from the sleeping quarters to the front hall to see Inouye. I heard sounds of a beating, namely, the thud of a bamboo stick on a body, and on my return from the bathroom, found that Captain was in bed tended by Doctor Doppert, Dutch Medical Officer, and that he was unconscious. A request was made that he be not visited as his condition was serious. I learned that Captain Berkeley had been beaten by Inouye and that as he fell his head had struck the stone floor. He was suffering from concussion and was in bed for about a fortnight. I also learned that he had been asking Inouye for medical supplies.

 Flight Lieutenant D. R. P. Foot, R.A.F., The Manor House, Pembray, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, kept a day-by-day account of ration issues, Red Cross issues and beatings during the whole of our stay at the camp.

 Captain A. Berkeley, R.A.M.C., Senior Medical Officer in the camp, will be able to give more accurate evidence of the state of supplies and drugs available and how the lack of them caused so many deaths and much discomfort.

 I append a list of Japanese military who contributed towards making like in the camp very uncomfortable and unpleasant :-

Military Guards. Civilian Guards.

Warrant Officer Yamashita; Inouye;

Sergeant Miawaki; Ono;

Sergeant Sagami; Takano;

Corporal Hauti; Yagi;

Corporal Terada; Ikeda;

Private Sumi. Fujiyama;

 Sakaguchi;

 Hewartari.

 I have read this affidavit and it is true.

 V.G. Gale Captain, R.A.

This affidavit was sworn before me this 23rd day of July, 1946.

 Justice of the Peace

 for the Borough of Tenby