AUSTRALIAN
WAR MEMORIAL

AWM54 1010/4/5

Title: [War Crimes and Trials - Affidavits and Sworn Statements:] Statements by VX24574 Lt SF Anderson; QX15625 Pte RH Anderson; VX47449 Major BH Anderson; QX17090 Bdr RG Andrew; No Number, Major HL Andrews; VX55123 Sig R Ansits; VX38775 Pte AC Anstee; VX64212 Pte CH Anson; 91500 Sgt Johannes Amama; VX36401 Pte JB Amoore, Apier of Akam Village, Gasmata; 350696 W/O1 L Appleby, RAF

AWM -54

WAR OF 1939-45
Original from
D.P.W.I
Box No. 1010/4/5.
Serial
X.R.A. No. 417/1/7

OPEN

Statements by.—

VX 24974. Lt. S. J. Anderson,

QX 15624. Pte. R. H. Anderson,

VX 47449. Major B. H. Anderson,

QX 17090. Bdr R. G. Andrew,

No number. Major. H. L. Andrews

VX 55123. Sig. R. Ansito,

VX 38775. Pte. R. C. Anstee,

VX 64212. Pte. C. H. Anson,

91500. Sgt Johannes Amama,

VX 36401. Pte. J. B. Amoore,

Apiri of Akam Village, Gasmata.

350696. W/O1. L. Appleby. R.A.F.

RL
28/5/46

I, Leonard APPLEBY of Dromana, in the S/Vic. make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge I was 350694 WO1 Leonard Appleby of 151 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F. and was taken Prisoner of War at Singapore on 15th. February, 1942.

2. On 26th. October, 1942, I went to Siam and was in KANU Camp, SIAM from 7th. November 1942 until June 1943.

3. The Japanese Officer in charge of the guards on the trip to SIAM and who was Camp Commandant at KANU Camp during the whole period I was there was known as the KANU KID.

4. He was about 23 years of age, about 5'6" in height with broad shoulder very black hair, with pleasant regular Japanese features and bright piercing eyes.

5. He was a very brutal Japanese, especially under the influence of drink and he was usually in that condition.

6. He encourage the guards to beat the prisoners and he himself beat many prisoners for no reason at all. He was so brutal and irresponsible at times when drunk that even his own guards would try and restrain him.

7. In January, 1943, the sickness in the camp had reduced the working strength in W Battallion from about 400 to about 150, and the KANU KID said that the Officers would have to work and if they did'nt he would turn all men out of the hospital to work.

8. One Sunday morning he paraded the whole camp including the hospital.

9. He went first to the officers and asked the first one why he would not work and the officer replied that he had orders from CHANGI that officers were not to work. Whereupon the KANU KID struck him about three times on the jaw with his fist, saying " Why you no work".

10. He then went on to the next officer and did the same to him and then proceeded to beat another two officers when he was restrained by another Japanese officer visiting the camp.

11. The next day, a Japanese Medical Lance Corporal went around the hospital examining the sick and picked out about 20 or 30 men whom he said were fit to work and these were sent by the KANU KID to work in spite of our Medical Officers protests. They only worked for half a day, but this was as bad as a day's work and many of the sick collapsed.

12. The Officers then volunteered to work to save the sick men working and this did save the situation a little.

13. Conditions in the camp were very bad especially the food. Men were required to work hard on 12 to 14 ozs of rice per day with a little pumpkin stew and no meat or fish.

Sworn at Dromana
in the state of Victoria
this 6th. day of May, 1946

L Appleby

Before me A Greaves J.P.

"Lanu Kio" — u vsuki, Wob. 134

KISHIO (L4).

Tag no T15.

Note per photo ident

C. 22/5

Australian

RGN/11029

79

"Lamm Kid"

C 2/14, 4/13

SECRET

E.Gp/Int/Q.....

FORM 'Q'

WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by *ex*-Prisoners of War

Number 350696 Name APPLEBY
(In Block Letters)

Rank W.O.1 Initials L.

Unit/Ship R.A.F.

Home Address 65 Beaconsfield Parade Albert Park Melbourne Australia.

Date and place of Capture Singapore 15/2/42

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You are requested to set out, in accordance with the directions below, such knowledge as you may have on the subject of War Crimes. By doing so you may be the means of establishing the identity of persons who have committed offences against Prisoners of War and others, and the particulars you are able to give may be an important contribution towards their subsequent trial and punishment.

Therefore it is important that you should give your detailed information with the greatest possible care and accuracy in the columns provided overleaf.

2. War Crimes can be divided into two classes of offence :—

(*a*) *Criminal Acts in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—shooting and killing without justification, shooting and killing on the false pretence that the prisoner was escaping, assault with violence causing death, and other forms of murder or manslaughter ; shooting, wounding with bayonet, beating, torture, unjustified violence, and other forms of ill-treatment causing the infliction of grievous bodily harm ; theft of money and goods.

Under this head give in the columns overleaf the most exact information you have as to any such case. State, if you can, the names of those who committed the offence, as well as the names of any other enemy personnel such as Camp Commandant, Superior Officers or N. C. O's, who may in some degree be responsible. If possible, give also the names and full particulars of any other witnesses of the offence.

(*b*) *Violations of the Geneva Convention and of the rules of warfare, whether in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—unjustified imprisonment ; insufficient food, water and clothing ; lack of medical attention ; bad treatment in hospitals ; unhealthy conditions in Camp ; employment on work having direct connection with the operations of the war, or on unhealthy or dangerous work ; being detained in an area exposed to the fire of the fighting zone ; being used as a screen, and such cases as attacks on hospitals or hospital ships, and on merchant ships without making provision for survivors ; interrogation by third degree or other forcible methods.

Under this head, give brief particulars, with places and dates in the columns provided overleaf.

3. The above examples are only given as a general guide, and if you have knowledge of different kinds of war crimes committed (not necessarily against Ps/W only) you are requested to give similar particulars of them.

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses
Khan combing 3/11/42 (near Banpong)	We were transported by barges up river to Kanu Camp. First 3 days on water, received 2 Bananas per day only, nothing else. This gave us a little rice they could all afford. Could not lay down owing to the barge being packed up to sitting position. No medical aid, in very bad weather, no cover in the barge. Arrived at Camp Tamarkan. Continued next day nothing to eat for Two days.	Korean Guards escort — Names not known.	1371720 E. Brookbank K. L.

S OF

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses
KANU CAMP 7/11/42	ARRAYING GIVEN RICE STEW The Camp Pandit at Kanu was invariably drunk in the evenings. He would walk through the camp threatening everyone he met with his sword. We always had to duck the sword to escape injury. This man, known as the 'Kanu Kid' was definitely a bad character and was responsible for most of the atrocities at this camp	The Kanu Kid	1371720 E Brookbanks R.E.

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses

FORM 'Q'

Statement No: 79

File No: C7/2-3, 7/4

Statement By: 350696 WO I APPLEBY L. RAF.

Date & Place. 2/11/42.
KHANCANBURY (Near BANPONG)

Particulars: We were tranported by barges up river to KANU Camp. First 3 days on water, received 2 bananas per day only, nothing else. THAIS gave us a little rice they could ill afford. Could not lay down owing to the barge being packed up to sitting position. No medical aid, in very bad weather, no cover in the rain.
Arrived at Camp TARSOR. Continued next day. Nothing to eat for two days.

Other Witness: 1371720 E. BROOKBANK R.E.

Responsible: Korean Guards Escort. Names not known.

Date& Place. 7/11/42
KANU Camp.

Particulars: On arrival given rice stew. The Camp Commandant at KANU was invariably drunk in the evenings. He would walk through the camp threatening everyone he met with his sword. We always had to duck the sword to escape injury. This man, known as 'KANU KID' was definitely a bad character and was responsible for most of the atrocities at this camp.

Responsible: KANU KID

Other witness: 1371720 E. BROOKBANK R.F.

8191

I, Leonard APPLEBY of Dromana in the State of Victoria, formerly 350696 WO1 of 151 Maintenance Unit RAF make oath and say:-

1. I refer to my previous affidavit sworn on 6 May 1946 and say that the photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "A" is that of the Japanese Officer referred to in my said affidavit as the KANU KID.

Sworn at Dromana in the State of Victoria this 3rd day of June 1946

L. Appleby

Before me

Abb Strickland J P

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits

No
OTSUKI 8

AFFIDAVIT.

I, SAMUEL FISHER ANDERSON, of LACEBY PARK, WANGARATTA, in the STATE OF VICTORIA, make oath and say :-

(1). Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit are photographs marked 118 and 118 A, which I indentify as a JAPANESE named OTSUKI referred to in paras, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of my previous affidavit sworn at Wangaratta on 3 JUNE 1947.

SIG. Sam F. Anderson

SWORN AT WANGARATTA
THIS 24th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1947
BEFORE ME New Stewart

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits

No 8

I, Samuel Fisher ANDERSON of LACEBY PARK, WANGARATTA in the State of VICTORIA formerly VX24574 Lieut S. F. ANDERSON 2/21 Inf Bn, make oath and say :

1. I was taken prisoner of war at AMBON by the Japanese on 22 Feb 42 and was transferred to HAINAN ISLAND later in the year.

2. During the time we were at HAINAN ISLAND conditions were such that many men died through utter fatigue and lack of food.

3. One afternoon in June 1943, I was in the Officers Quarters when the Camp Commandant 2nd Lieut. HACHIALLA known as "JACK LANG" came in and called for Aust. Doctor and Q.M.

4. JACK LANG said he had been given a letter addressed to the HOKURI Commander asking for eggs and milk for the sick PWs. He then tore the letter into pieces in front of us and pushed the pieces down the QMs shirt and then struck the doctor and QM across the face and gave them a long lecture in Japanese of which we understood very little.

5. Later in September 1944 I was in charge of a work party in HASHO who were building a side road to a small battery at the Observatory. The Japanese in charge was 1st Class Private MIZUNO. The PWs were moving earth in trucks along the road.

6. I was at a point where the road crossed the railway line. At this point two loose rails were moved each time a train came.

7. Several times the train and trucks arrived simultaneously which necessitated quick movement. MIZUNO became excited and ordered me to help in the work. I did not do so whereupon he struck me across the face with a flag he was holding.

8. On 1st October 1944 I was again in charge of a work party doing the same work as described in paras 5, 6, and 7, but this time the Japanese in charge was a policeman, named OTSUKI. At the railway crossing the section of lines used for crossing the railway line became loose from their sleepers and movement became difficult and OTSUKI became excited at the apparent delay and struck several men including Cpl. BENVIE.

9. In the afternoon OTSUKI indicated that he wanted clay dumped and the crown of the road built up. I was left to supervise the job. When OTSUKI returned he became annoyed as apparently the clay was dumped in the wrong place.

10. OTSUKI then started to scream at the men and made several attempts to kick me. I managed to dodge these kicks.

11. OTSUKI again started to scream at the troops and suddenly swung around and aimed a blow at my groin with the butt of his rifle. I managed to parry this and got a bruised wrist. OTSUKI screamed once again, started to move off but stopped and threw a clod of dirt at me.

SWORN at Wangaratta
in the State of Victoria
this day 3rd of June 1947. Sam F Anderson

Before me, Hew Stewart

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for the taking of Affidavits.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Samuel Fisher ANDERSON, of Laceby Park, WANGARATTA, in the State of VICTORIA, make oath and say :-

1. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit are photographs marked 85, and 85 A, which I identify as a JAPANESE named KIRKOUCHI.

2. KIRKOUCHI visited the prison camp HAISHO at various times in company with other Japanese to enquire into messing, medical supplies, and general conditions of P.W.

3. KIRKOUCHI and the other Japanese were told on each occasion of their visit, that the P.W. required more and better food, more medical supplies, and better facilities for treating the sick P.W.

4. KIRKOUCHI and the other Japanese always promised to improve conditions generally, such as supply extra rations, pay working PW., and provide a canteen for the PW., in which they could spend their pay. The PW. were promised extra rations for Xmas.

5. On a few occasions a totally inadequate increase was granted for a few days, and then conditions returned to sometimes worse than previously.

6. There can be no reasonable doubt that KIRKOUCHI knew how bad the general conditions really were, and that his efforts to improve them were nil.

7. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit are photographs marked 87, and 87 A, which I identify as a Japanese named SHIMOURA.

8. SHIMOURA visited the prison camp HAISHO at various times in company with other Japanese to enquire into messing, medical supplies, and general conditions of PW.

9. SHIMOURA and the other Japanese were told on each occasion of their visit that the PW. required more, ~~food~~ and better food, more medical supplies, and better facilities for treating the sick PW.

10. SHIMOURA and the other Japanese always promised to improve conditions generally, such as supply extra rations, pay working PW., and provide a canteen for the PW. in which they could spend their pay. The PW. were also promised extra rations for Xmas.

11. On a few occasions a totally inadequate increase was granted for a few days, and then conditions returned to sometimes worse than previously.

12. There can be no reasonable doubt that SHIMOURA knew how bad the general conditions really were, and that his efforts to improve them were nil.

13. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit are photographs marked 98, and 98 A, which I identify as a Japanese named HIRATTA.

14. HIRATTA visited the prison camp HAISHO at various times in company with other Japanese to enquire into messing, medical supplies, and general conditions of PW.

15. HIRATTA and the other Japanese were told on each occasion of their visit that the PW. required more and better food, more medical supplies, and better facilities for treating the sick PW.

16. HIRATTA and the other Japanese always promised to improve conditions generally, such as supply extra rations, pay working PW. and provide a canteen for the PW. in which they could spend their pay. The PW. were also promised extra rations for Xmas.

17. On a few occasions a totally inadequate increase was granted for a few days, and then conditions returned to sometimes worse than previously.

18. There can be no reasonable doubt that HIRATTA knew how bad the general conditions really were, and that his efforts to improve them were nil.

Sam F Anderson

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits.

Trial of TANAKA SUSUMU & OTHERS

Exhibit "A0(1)"

Henry G. Gumm
Lt-Col.
President

Date 23 JAN 1948

19. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit are photographs marked 106, and 106 A. which I identify as a Japanese named NISHAHARRA.

20. NISHAHARRA visited the prison camp at various times in company with other Japanese to enquire into messing, medical supplies, and general conditions of PW.

21. NISHAHARRA and the other Japanese were told on each occasion of their visit that the PW. required more and better food, more medical supplies, and better facilities for treating the sick PW.

22. NISHAHARRA and the other Japanese always promised to improve conditions generally such as supply extra rations, pay working PW. and provide a canteen for the PW. in which they could spend their pay. The PW. were also promised extra rations for Xmas.

23. On a few occasions a totally inadequate increase was granted for a few days, and then conditions returned to sometimes worse than previously.

24. There can be no reasonable doubt that NISHAHARRA knew how bad the general conditions really were, and that his efforts to improve them were nil.

Signature, Ron P. Anderson

SWORN AT WANGARATTA

ON THE 24th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1947.

BEFORE ME, Max Stewart

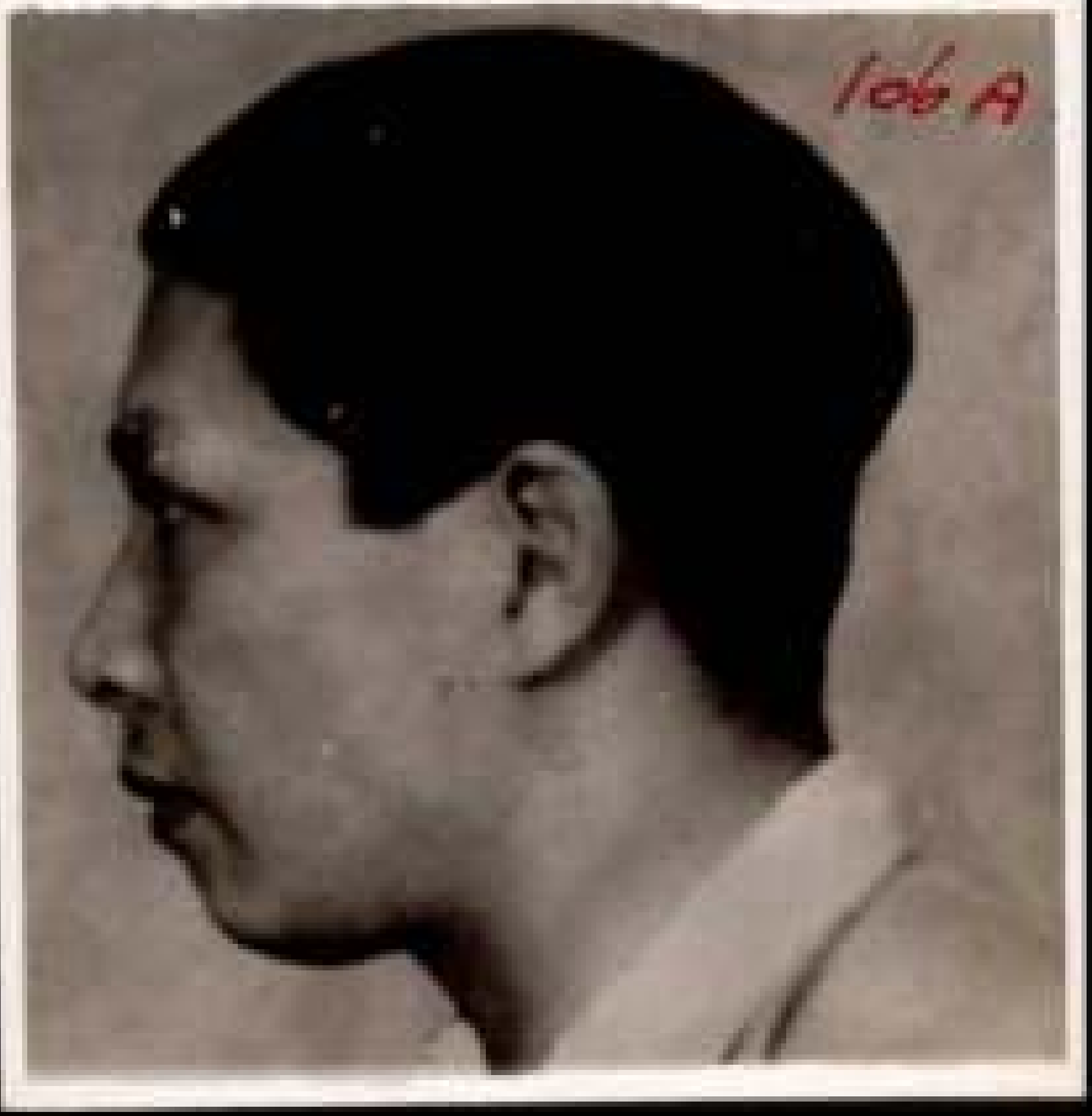
A COMMISSIONER OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE TAKING OF AFFIDAVITS, IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA.

Trial of TAMURA SUSUMU & OTHERS

Exhibit "A9(2)"

Henry G. Guinn
Lt. Col.
President

Date 23 JAN 1948


106 A

This is the photograph marked 106 A, produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 24th September 1947

Before me, Uche Ifememe

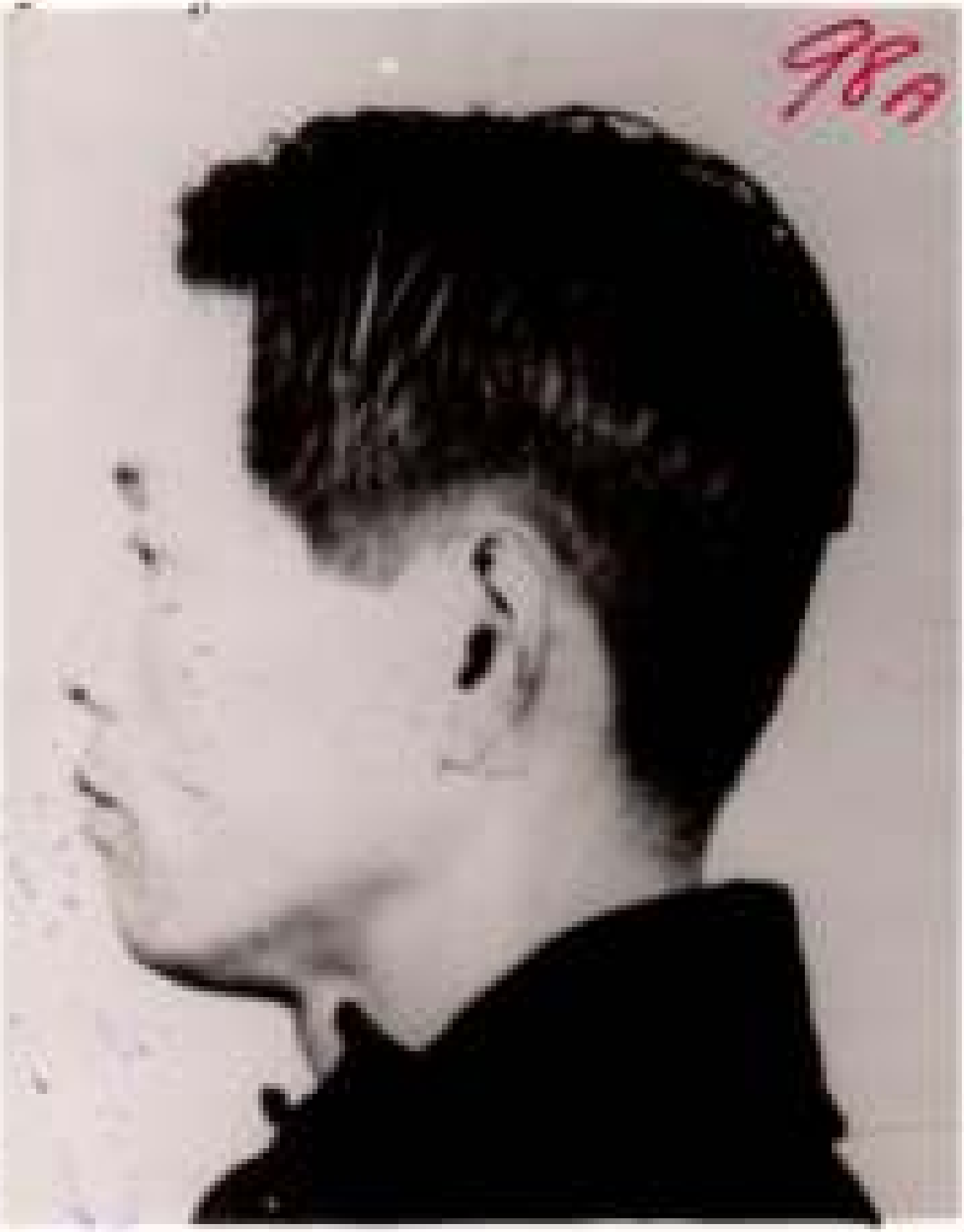
Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nigeria
for taking affidavits


106

This is the photograph marked 106 produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 24th September 1947.

Before me . Alex Stewart

Commissioner of Oaths
Supreme Court of Victoria
Law Institute Affidavits



This is the photograph marked 96 A produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 24th September 1947.

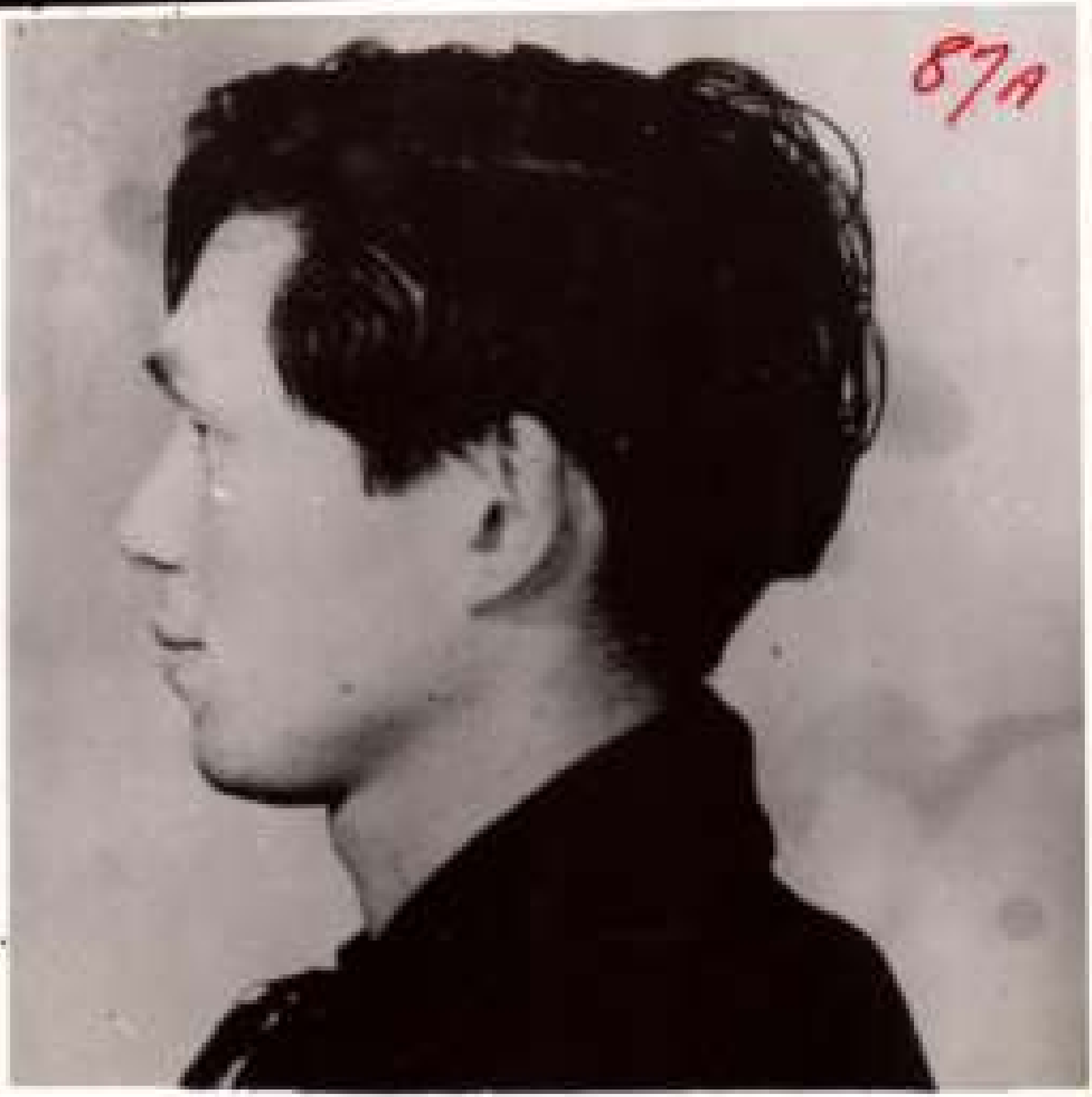
Before the Trial of YAMADA SUIKEMU & OTHERS

Exhibit 96 A

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits.

Henry G. [illegible]
Lt. Col.
President

23 JAN 1948


67a

This is the photograph marked 37 A produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 24 September 1947.

Before me, [illegible]

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits.

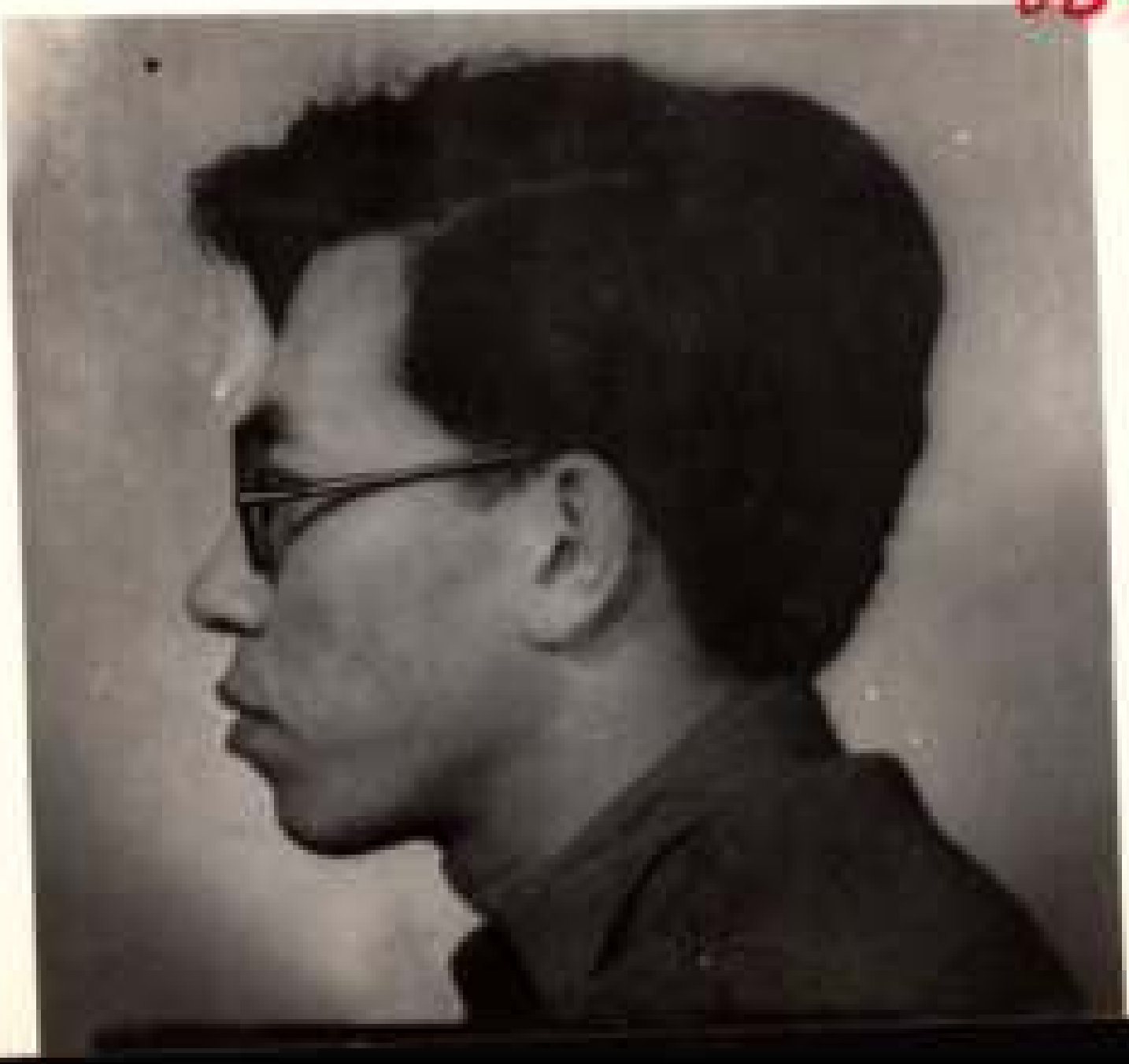
Trial of TANAKA SUZUKI & OTHERS

Exhibit "[illegible] (6)"

[illegible]

Date 23 JAN 1948 President

85 A



TANAKA SUGUMU & OTHERS

Trial of .....

Exhibit "AA(4)" .....

Henry G. Gruver
Lt. Col.
President

Date 27 JAN 1948 Photo No 85a 2 ABCS

This is the photograph marked 85 A produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 22nd September 1947.

Before me, _____

Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for taking affidavits.

This is the photograph marked U8 produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 20 September 1947.

Before me

Trial of TANAKA GUSUKU & OTHERS

Exhibit "U8"

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria

Date 23 JAN 1948

Lt. Col. President


87

This is the photograph marked 87 produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on [illegible] September 1947.

Before me, Alice Stewart

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits

Trial of TAKAKA SUSUMU & OTHERS

Exhibit A4(5)

Henry G. G[illegible]

Lt. Col.
President

Date / /

This is the photograph marked 86 produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 24th September 1947.

Before me,

Taken, Sworn & Signed
Commissioner

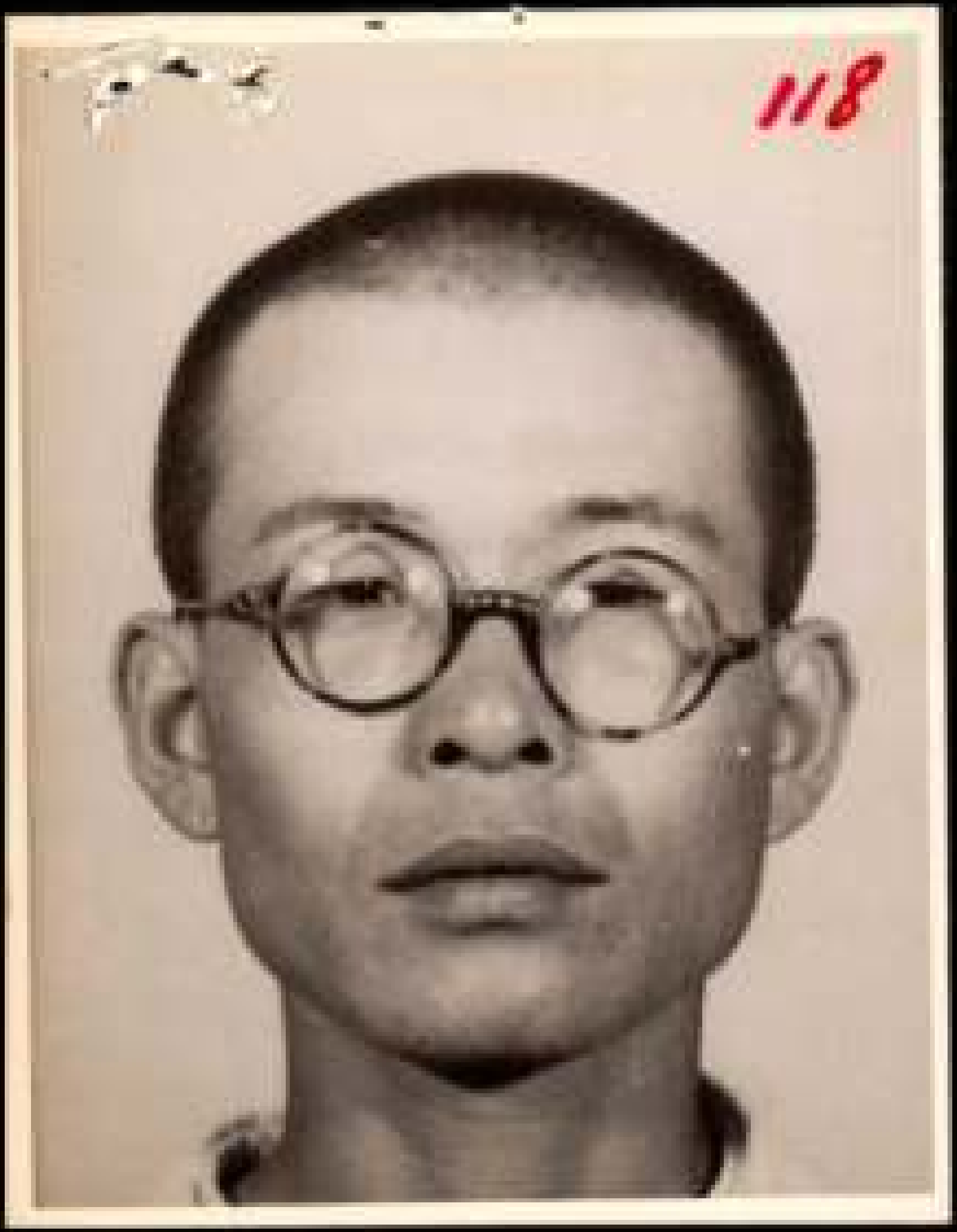
Trial of

Supreme Court of Victoria

Exhibit "86" to his affidavit

L. Col.
Provost.

23 JUN 1948


118

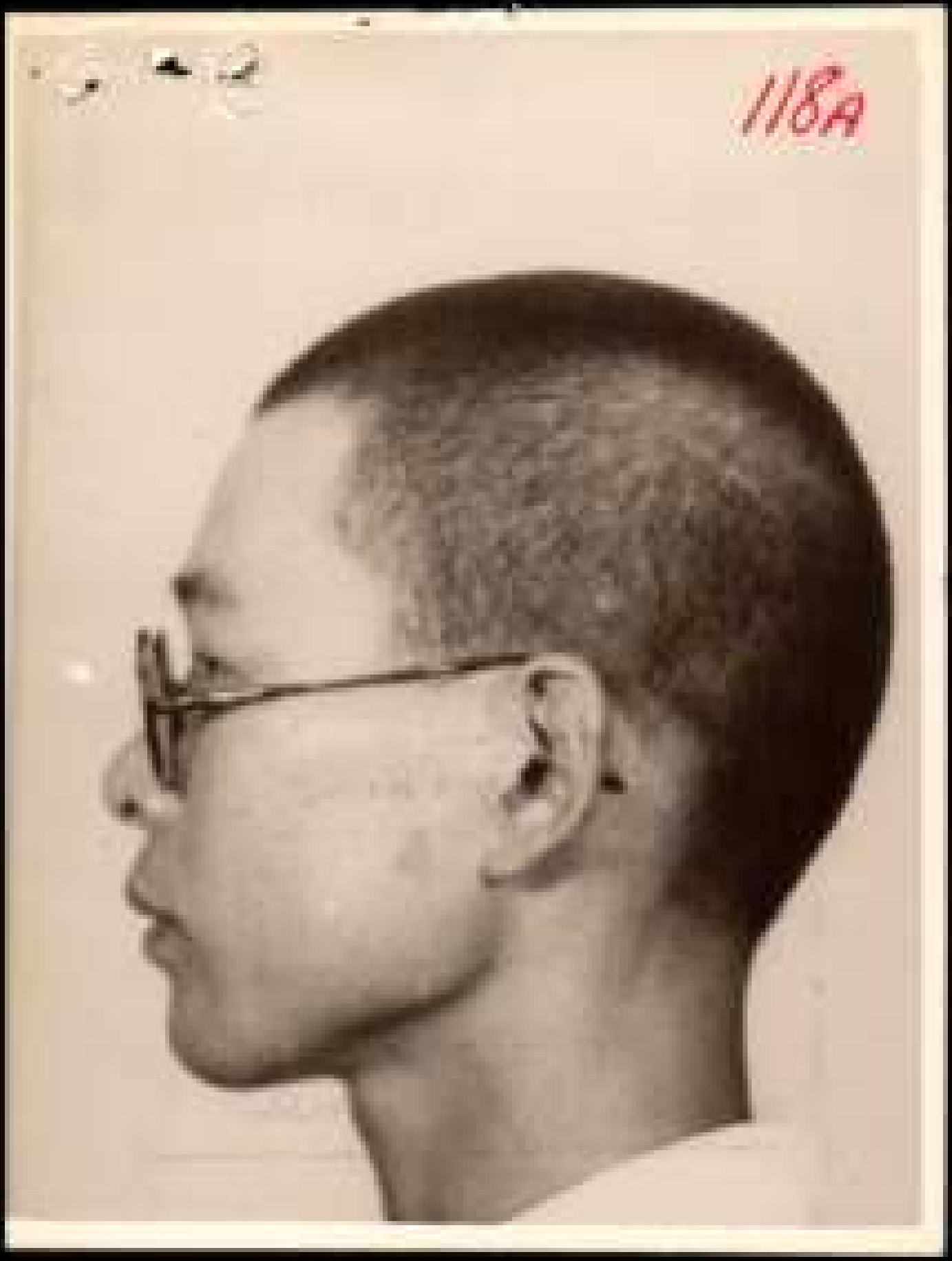
This is the photograph marked IIB produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 24th September 1947.

Before me, _____

Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
[illegible] Melbourne.

Trial of ..... Lt.Col.
Exhibit ..... President
Date 29 [illegible]

118A



This is the photograph marked IIB A produced and shown to Samuel Fisher Anderson at the time of swearing his affidavit on 24 September 1947.

Before me,

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, SAMUEL FISHER ANDERSON, of LACEBY PARK, WANGARATTA, in the STATE OF VICTORIA, make oath and say :-

(I). Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this affidavit are photographs marked 118 and 118 A, which I indentify as a JAPANESE named OTSUKI referred to in paras, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of my previous affidavit sworn at Wangaratta on 3 JUNE 1947.

SIG. Sam F. Anderson

SWORN AT WANGARATTA
THIS 24th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1947
BEFORE ME Alex Stewart

Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for taking affidavits.

Trial of TAKARA SUSUMU & OTHERS
Exhibit "CA(1)"
Henry G. Simon
Lt-Col.
President
Date 28 JAN 1948

I, Samuel Fisher ANDERSON of LACEBY PARK, WANGARATTA in the State of VICTORIA formerly VX24574 Lieut S. F. ANDERSON 2/21 Inf Bn, make oath and say :

1. I was taken prisoner of war at AMBON by the Japanese on 22 Feb 42 and was transferred to HAINAN ISLAND later in the year.

2. During the time we were at HAINAN ISLAND conditions were such that many men died through utter fatigue and lack of food.

3. One afternoon in June 1943, I was in the Officers Quarters when the Camp Commandant 2nd Lieut. HACHIALLA known as "JACK LANG" came in and called for Aust. Doctor and Q.M.

4. JACK LANG said he had been given a letter addressed to the HOKURI Commander asking for eggs and milk for the sick PWs. He then tore the letter into pieces in front of us and pushed the pieces down the QMs shirt and then struck the doctor and QM across the face and gave them a long lecture in Japanese of which we understood very little.

5. Later in September 1944 I was in charge of a work party in HASHO who were building a side road to a small battery at the Observatory. The Japanese in charge was 1st Class Private MIZUNO. The PWs were moving earth in trucks along the road.

6. I was at a point where the road crossed the railway line. At this point two loose rails were moved each time a train came.

7. Several times the train and trucks arrived simultaneously which necessitated quick movement. MIZUNO became excited and ordered me to help in the work. I did not do so whereupon he struck me across the face with a flag he was holding.

8. On 1st October 1944 I was again in charge of a work party doing the same work as described in paras 5, 6, and 7, but this time the Japanese in charge was a policeman, named OTSUKI. At the railway crossing the section of lines used for crossing the railway line became loose from their sleepers and movement became difficult and OTSUKI became excited at the apparent delay and struck several men including Cpl. BENVIE.

9. In the afternoon OTSUKI indicated that he wanted clay dumped and the crown of the road built up. I was left to supervise the job. When OTSUKI returned he became annoyed as apparently the clay was dumped in the wrong place.

10. OTSUKI then started to scream at the men and made several attempts to kick me. I managed to dodge these kicks.

11. OTSUKI again started to scream at the troops and suddenly swung around and aimed a blow at my groin with the butt of his rifle. I managed to parry this and got a bruised wrist. OTSUKI screamed once again, started to move off but stopped and threw a clod of dirt at me.

SWORN at Wangaratta
in the State of Victoria
this day 3rd of June 1947. Sam F Anderson

Before me, Hue Stewart

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for the taking of Affidavits.

Trial of Tanaka Sukeji et al
Exhibit "82"
Henry S. Fairman
Lt.-Col.
President
Date 28 JAN 1948

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES

BOARD OF INQUIRY

ROBERT HENRY ANDERSON, sworn and examined:

I am QX15624 Pte. Robert Henry Anderson, 2/26 Btn., 8 Aust Div.

Prior to the surrender to the Japanese in February 1942 I did not personally see any breaches of the rules of warfare by the Japanese.

I was taken to Changi where I remained until some time in 1943 when I left with F. Force. I worked with F Force on the Burma-Thailand Railway for about 60 days. We were at No.1 camp. I then became sick with malaria, dysentery and beri beri and was put into hospital. For a while I was in No. 2 camp and then was sent to Burma hospital first and then Kanburai hospital. I was then returned to Changi where I remained until the end of the war.

Conditions were fairly good in Changi. During the 60 days I worked on the railway we worked long hours. We worked from daylight until any time of night. I would say we worked 12 hours a day. Sick men were forced to work unless they were in hospital. I did not see any sick ill-treated. Food was good while working. It consisted of rice and stew. Rations were reduced for the sick. Sick men received half a pint of rice and half pint of stew per meal.

During the whole term of my internment I received seven letters and wrote five cards.

This is the first and only sheet of evidence of ROBERT HENRY ANDERSON taken and sworn before me at Brisbane in the State of Queensland this 19th day of November 1945.

Anderson R.H.
Deponent

Anderson J.H.
Chairman, Australian Board of Inquiry into War Crimes

David Raymond Gordon Anderson of Barnawartha in the State of Victoria make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge I was VX31546 Cpl D.R.G.Anderson of 2/2 Bur Bn.

2. I was taken prisoner in Java in March 1942 and sent to Nagasaki Japan in May 1944. From Nagasaki I was sent to Omine on the 30th June 1945 where I remained until released in September 1945.

3. During this period I was employed for about six weeks in general camp duties but not actually in the coal mine.

4. Working conditions in the camp were not good. Bashings of P.W. for little or no reason were frequent. Accomodation was in verminous wooden huts. Sanitation was fair.

5. Food consisted almost entirely of rice, the quantity per man being one small Box measure (about one teacup full) of cooked rice three times per day. In consequence of this we all became very meat and vegetable hungry and it was a common practise among P.W. to supplement the rice ration with rats, snakes etc.. I myself have several times caught, cooked and eaten snakes and snails in addition to my issue of rice. In spite of this my weight which is normally 12 stone was reduced to approximately 7 stone.

6. I have frequently heard from other P.W. in the camp of autrocities committed by "AIR FORCE KID", "PANSY", "PUSS IN BOOTS" and the civilian overseer at the mine, but all these autrocities occurred before my arrival in the Omine camp. Captain Williams of the 2/40 Inf. Bn. would have adequate evidence of all such incidents.

7. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit is a group photograph endorsed "A". I recognize the Japanese as being those who were attached to the camp staff and at the mine at the time I was a P.W. at Omine. I am only able to swear identification of the Japanese numbered 44 in the photograph whom I identify as being a guard known as "THE BROWN BOMBER". he was a particularly brutal type of guard, well known for his bashing of P.W., I myself received several severe bashings from him. He normally used his fist in these bashings.

8. My camp number at Omine was 675.

Ray Anderson

Sworn at Barnawartha this 18th day of June 1946
before me

R. S. Hetch

A Commisioner of the supreme court of Victoria for taking Affidavits

Kanburi 243

I, Bruce Hunter ANDERSON of 36 Margaret Street, MOONEE PONDS in the State of Victoria, Medical practitioner, make oath and say :

1. Before discharge I was VX47449 Major Bruce Hunter ANDERSON, DAIMS 8 Aust Div and was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942.

2. At the end of June, 1943 I went in charge of a medical force called "K" Force and arrived in KAMBURI, SIAM on 2 Jul 43 when all medical officers of the party were paraded before Col HAYAKAWA who was the officer commanding the Hygiene and Sanitary Corps attached to the Japanese THAI-BURMA Railraod Construction Group.

3. He said that all the engineering achievements of the world had been carried out in the face of great medical problems. He mentioned that the building of the trans-American railway by the "filthy white yankees" was done with Japanese and Chinese labour and many thousand had died. Now the Japanese Army was constructing a great railway and they were using British, American Australian and Dutch prisoners and British civilian subjects who were coolies from Malaya. Many had died and many more would die. It was the duty of the medical officers to help the IJA and prevent disease. He said that we would be employed looking after coolies but he required to be satisfied that we had sufficient knowledge and that there would be an examination and if any failed they would be employed as ordinary labourers on the railway.

4. I made a written protest against the use of Army medical personnel for treatment of civilian labour when large numbers of our own prisoners of war were sorely in need of medical attention but the protest was disregarded and the personnel of "K" Force were sent to various coolie camps along the THAI-BURMA railway.

5. Very little if any medical supplies were provided by the Japanese from July to November, 1943 for use in these coolie camps. Protests and requests for supplies were made repeatedly without result.

6. During this period from July to November, 1943 the food provided was totally inadequate and resulted in a high incidence of vitamin deficiency diseases and with no supplies for treatment large numbers died. Malnutrition was also an important contributing factor in deaths from other diseases.

7. The Japanese frequently stated that they had no supplies but on many occasions when these statements were made large stores of food and medical supplies were in the area.

8. The Hygiene and Sanitary Corps attached to the THAI-BURMA railroad Construction Group controlled all medical supplies and services and was responsible for the health of personnel employed on the railway line and the Commander Colonel HAYAKAWA ignored protests and requests for medical supplies the lack of which resulted in such an appalling loss of life during the construction of the railway.

SWORN at MELBOURNE in the State of VICTORIA. Bruce H Anderson
this 21st day of FEBRUARY, 1946.

Before me H F Burt

A commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for the taking of affidavits.

Kanburi

2425

I, BRUCE HUNTER ANDERSON of 36 Margaret Street, MOONEE PONDS in the State of Victoria, Medical Practitioner, make oath and say :-

1. Before discharge I was VX47449 Major Bruce Hunter ANDERSON DADMS 8 Aust Div and was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.

2. At the end of June 1943 I was in charge of a medical Force called "K" Force and sent to SIAM.

3. I have previously made an affidavit concerning Col HAYAKAWA the Japanese Officer commanding the Hygiene and Sanitary Corps attached to the Japanese THAI-BURMA Railroad Construction Group.

4. Major KUDA was the officer commanding KUDA BUTAI which was responsible for medical services of Coolie Camps and Coolie Base Hospitals from August 1944 to April 1945. He was also Camp Commandant of DAI ICHI and DAI NI Camps at KAMBURI SIAM during this period in which camps I was then working.

5. Major KUDA would not provide sufficient medical supplies for prisoners of war or for coolies in spite of repeated requests and when such supplies were in his store. He himself beat prisoners of war, including officers without reason and also directed his men to carry out beatings for minor offences. He forced medical personnel, including some officers, to carry gravel for constructing roads and to carry bags of rice for distances of two miles and over.

6. Japanese soldiers under the command of Major KUDA administered injections to coolies (thought to be corrosive sublimate) which resulted in acute "toxic nephritis" and death within twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

7. Major KUDA was in prison in BANGKOK awaiting trial when I was returned to Australia.

SWORN at MELBOURNE
in the State of VICTORIA
this 21st day of FEBRUARY,
1946.

Bruce H Anderson

Before me,

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

C1/10. 56444

I, RAYMOND GODDARD ANDREW
of 592 Lower Bowen Terrace
New Farm BRISBANE formerly
QX17090 Bdr ANDREW R.G. of 2/10 Fd Regt AIF now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. In about August one thousand nine hundred and forty-two I was a Prisoner of War at "GREAT WORLD CAMP" SINGAPORE in which camp were approximately one thousand two hundred Officer and other rank POW of English and Australian nationalities.

2. We were employed as labourers in warehouses, wharves, etc loading and unloading stores.

3. The Japanese Commander of this camp was Lt SHIOZAWA.

4. The Japanese Officer in charge of our particular detachment of which I was a member was known as "I KILL YOU" a nickname derived from a threat by this officer to shoot any POW caught stealing.

5. On one occasion I was a member of a party (approx twenty) POW detailed to cut grass in the Malayan Dairy Farm situated in the TENGAH aerodrome district.

6. During a luncheon recess a member of our party QX17307 Bdr H.V.CLARKE of 2/10 Fd Regt informed us that he had discovered four Australian graves and additionally the body of an Australian soldier in an advanced state of decay. The name on the identity disc was L.H.BALL the Regt Number had been obliterated.

7. Bdr CLARKE stated that the arms were tied together behind the back and several large holes which were either bayonett or bullet wounds were discovered on the body. The body was buried beside the other four graves.

8. I later visited the graves and ascertained that one of the deceased was a Capt PARKES a Medical Officer.

9. I was informed by a Chinese small farmer, who lived less than one hundred yards from the graves that all deceased were Australian soldiers.

10. The discovery of the body and graves was reported to our Senior Officers on return to GREAT WORLD CAMP. The identity discs were also handed to Maj SCHNEIDER who was the senior Officer.

This is page one of the affidavit made by me on the Sixth day of August 1946, at Brisbane

R. A. [illegible] C. J. Colwell J.P.

Deponent A Justice of the Peace

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the)
withinnamed Deponent at)
Brisbane on the sixth)
day of August 1946)

.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

A W Roberts J.P.

C/10 8645

I, RAYMOND GODDARD ANDREW of
592 Lower Bowen Terrace, New Farm
BRISBANE formerly QX17090 Bdr
ANDREW R.G. of 2/10 Fd Regt AIF, now discharged being duly sworn make
oath and state as follows:

1. In about August one thousand nine hundred and forty-two I was a prisoner of war at "GREAT WORLD CAMP" SINGAPORE in which camp were approximately one thousand two hundred Officer and other rank POW of English and Australian nationalities.

2. We were employed as labourers in warehouses, wharves, etc loading and unloading stores.

3. The Japanese Commander of this camp was Lt SHIOZAWA.

4. The Japanese Officer in charge of our particular detachment of which I was a member was known as "I KILL YOU" a nickname derived from a threat by this officer to shoot any POW caught stealing.

5. On one occasion I was a member of a party of POW (approximately forty in strength) detailed by a Japanese NCO known to the party as "THE BROWN BOMBER" to load stores onto a Red Cross Ship, which was located opposite No 18 shed on the SINGAPORE Harbour board wharves.

6. The cargo loaded onto this ship by our party consisted of rice, foodstuffs, office paper a large number of large packing cases the contents of which were unknown, and a large number of cases which contained small arms ammunition, these cases marked with a large Red Cross, were identical with the Japanese small arms containers which we had on numerous occasions seen whilst at "GREAT WORLD CAMP."

7. A description of the Japanese NCO known as "THE BROWN BOMBER" is as follows: Age approximately thirty-five years, height approximately five feet four inches, solid build, dark complexion, prominent teeth filled with gold and silver, heavy jawed perpetually twitching his facial muscles.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the)
within named Deponent at)
Brisbane on the sixth)
day of August 1946)

R G Andrew
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

C J Bolitho J.P.
.....

P4/1

When COMPLETED this document must be classified as SECRET.

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

A

NOTES :—

(a) This questionnaire should be completed by :—

(i) All repatriated Australian prisoners of war (A.I.F., R.A.A.F. and R.A.N.).

(ii) All repatriated Australian civil internees.

(iii) All repatriated British civil internees in the Pacific Area (excluding Malaya and China).

(iv) All members and ex-members of the Allied forces who have actual knowledge of war crimes committed by the enemy.

(b) It will be completed in the presence of an officer who will countersign the signature of the person making the statement.

(c) It is important that a full statement on page 3 (carried on to page 4 if necessary) be furnished as well as the answer to 8 (f).

1. Army number QX 17090. 2. Rank BOMBARDIER

3. Full name (in BLOCK letters) ANDREW — RAYMOND GODDARD

4. Unit at time of capture and/or place of capture 2/10 FIELD REGT. R.A.A. S. HUSTLER TANGLIN, SINGAPORE — 15. 2. 42

(State here unit in which soldier was serving at time of capture, e.g., 2/1 Fd. Regt. or H.Q. 6 Aust. Div., &c.)

5. Home address 593, LOWER BRIDGE STREET, NEW FARM, BRISBANE

6. At what enemy camps and hospitals were you confined and when were you at each?

SELARANG — FEB.-MAR. 42, GREAT WORLD SPORE MAR.-OCT. 42 RIVER VALLEY RD SPORE OCT. DEC. 42, SELARANG DEC. 42 - MAY 44, CHANGI MAY 44 [illegible]

7. Do you have any information about any atrocities against, or mistreatment of, *Allied* soldiers, prisoners of war, civilian internees or the civilian population for which you think the perpetrators should be punished? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below)—

(a) Killings or executions	No YES or NO.
(b) Rape, torture, beatings or other cruelties	Yes YES or NO.
(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions	No YES or NO.
(d) Massacres, wholesale looting, pillage, or burning of towns or villages	No YES or NO.
(e) Use of prisoners of war or civilians on enemy military works or operations	Yes YES or NO.
(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war	Yes YES or NO.
(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions or deportation of civilians	Yes YES or NO.
(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war ..	No YES or NO.
(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war or internees with proper medical care, food or quarters	Yes YES or NO.
(j) Collective punishment of a group for offence of others	Yes YES or NO.
(k) Breaches of rules relating to the Red Cross	Yes YES or NO.
(l) Cannibalism..	No YES or NO.

(*m*) Mutilation of the dead .. .. No
YES or NO.

*(*n*) Any other war crimes not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished .. .. .. No
YES or NO.

If any question is answered YES then state the facts in 8 (*f*) and on pages 3 and 4.

8. *Details of Atrocities.*—

(*a*) Kind of crime.....

(*b*) When and where it happened.....

(*c*) Who was the victim? (Give complete description including name and whether military or civilian personnel).....

(*d*) Who was the perpetrator? (Give as complete description and as much information as possible).....

(*e*) State if you saw it yourself. If you did not see it, who told you about it? (Give names and addresses of other witnesses).....

(*f*) Give brief story of crime. **Full statement required on pages 3 and 4.**

To the best of my belief the above particulars are correct.

.....
(*Signature of Interrogating Officer.*)

.....
(*Signature.*)

14 Nov 45
(*Date.*)

LTD BRISBANE
(*Place and/or Unit at which interrogation was made.*)

Comment by Interrogating Officer.....

* Other war crimes not specifically mentioned include :—

(i) Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
(ii) Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
(iii) Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.
(iv) Confiscation of property.
(v) Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions.
(vi) Debasement of the currency and issue of spurious currency.
(vii) Deliberate bombardment of undefended places.
(viii) Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historical buildings and monuments.
(ix) Use of explosive or expanding bullets and other inhuman appliances.
(x) Directions to give no quarter and refusal of quarter.
(xi) Misuse of flags of truce.

FULL STATEMENT OF ATROCITY OR CRIME.

This MUST be signed by the person making the statement and countersigned by the interrogating officer at the end of the statement.

7 (b) Singapore – working parties on wharf (1942) – beatings usual procedure.

(e) Aerodrome at CHANGI

(f) ditto

(g) movement of working parties 50 or 60 to a truck normally designed to carry 12

~~(h)~~

(i) Changi gaol – generally

(j) working party – Singapore 1942 – whole party flogged as punishment for a stealing incident.

(K) Loading ammunition on hospital ship – Singapore 1942

(n) Aug 42 – body of Aust soldier bound with signal wire and bayoneted. About twenty or thirty bayonet wounds in body.

Witness

[signature]

By Authority: L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

5288.

Yakin kept

234

I, Howard Lyell ANDREWS of MURCHISON in the State of Victoria, Medical Practitioner, make oath and say as follows :-

1. That I went to Malaya in April, 1941, as a Major, second in command, of 2nd Con. Depot. I became a prisoner of war on 15th February, 1942, and in August, 1943, I went to Thailand as Commanding Officer of L Force, and remained there until October, 1945. I returned to Australia in October, 1945, and on 21st January, 1946, I was posted Commanding Officer of No.107 Aust. Convalescent Depot, BALLARAT, which position I am, at present, occupying.

2. That I have previously made only one statement to any investigating officer in connection with Japanese atrocities. That was in September, 1945, at NAKON-NAYOK in Thailand. An English medical orderly was reporting to an English officer the murder in January, 1944, at NIKKE of a native by a Japanese, three star private, known as "Greenpants" and "Icepick Harry". "Icepick Harry" drove the point of the icepick into the coolie's skull. I signed as witness at the foot of the orderly's statement and supplied the name of the Japanese Camp Commandant. His name was Tossio Narumi. His rank was Junior Officer, medical.

3. During the time that Tossio Narumi was in Command it was the habit of Japanese soldiers on the staff of the coolie hospital to visit the wards and give intravenous injections of chloroform at random to sick coolies. I saw it done twice, but after carefully checking reports from my orderlies I am satisfied that it was done many more times. The names of the orderlies are Pte. J. FILCOCK of Bendigo, formerly of 2/9 Fld Amb., Cpl. C.W. SMITH and Pte. SMITH, both of Sydney, formerly of 10 A.G.H. To my knowledge some thirty or forty coolies were killed in this way. I verily believe that these killings were carried out with the knowledge of Tossio Narumi.

4. That under the command of Tossio Narumi rations were very poor. I made protests, both written and verbal, and he replied that the ration scale was one Japanese soldier, two coolies and three prisoners of war.

SWORN at BALLARAT
this thirteenth day of
February, 1946.

H L Andrews Major

Before me

H F Buck

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits.

AFFIDAVIT

In the Supreme Court of VICTORIA.

I, R. ANSITS of 47A Thirteenth Street MILDURA?VICTORIA make oath and say as follows:

As ex VX56123 Sig R.ANSITS AIF I was a prisoner of war in the TAISHO-JINSEN Camp,KOREA for a period of only six weeks. I cannot recall the exact date but know that I was a member of the first batch of troops to enter the camp.

As it was a new camp and we were the first POW's in it, the food quarters etc were of a fair standard and definitely much better than in a previous camp at SINGAPORE.

The working conditions were also reasonable as far as conditions usually were under the Japanese.

During the short time I was in the camp I did not witness or hear of any major crimes such as beatings tortures etc committed by the Japanese,nor have I anything against any of the guards etc whose names I Cannot even recall.

Signed - R. Ansits - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Sworn at MILDURA in the State of VICTORIA on the - - - - - - - - - - day of November in the year One Thousand nine hundred and forty six(1946).

Before me L.A. Quick
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of VICTORIA for the taking of Affidavits.

Signed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Date - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

61

SECRET

E.Gp/Int/Q.....

FORM 'Q'

WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by *ex*-Prisoners of War

Number VX 38775 Name AMSTEE
(In Block Letters)

Rank Pte Initials A. C.

Unit/Ship 2 Aust. Mob. Bact. Lab.

Home Address 23 Marlin St. Preston N19. Victoria.

Date and place of Capture 15/2/42 Singapore

.....

.....

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You are requested to set out, in accordance with the directions below, such knowledge as you may have on the subject of War Crimes. By doing so you may be the means of establishing the identity of persons who have committed offences against Prisoners of War and others, and the particulars you are able to give may be an important contribution towards their subsequent trial and punishment.

Therefore it is important that you should give your detailed information with the greatest possible care and accuracy in the columns provided overleaf.

2. War Crimes can be divided into two classes of offence :—

(*a*) *Criminal Acts in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—shooting and killing without justification, shooting and killing on the false pretence that the prisoner was escaping, assault with violence causing death, and other forms of murder or manslaughter ; shooting, wounding with bayonet, beating, torture, unjustified violence, and other forms of ill-treatment causing the infliction of grievous bodily harm ; theft of money and goods.

Under this head give in the columns overleaf the most exact information you have as to any such case. State, if you can, the names of those who committed the offence, as well as the names of any other enemy personnel such as Camp Commandant, Superior Officers or N. C. O's, who may in some degree be responsible. If possible, give also the names and full particulars of any other witnesses of the offence.

(*b*) *Violations of the Geneva Convention and of the rules of warfare, whether in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—unjustified imprisonment ; insufficient food, water and clothing ; lack of medical attention ; bad treatment in hospitals ; unhealthy conditions in Camp ; employment on work having direct connection with the operations of the war, or on unhealthy or dangerous work ; being detained in an area exposed to the fire of the fighting zone ; being used as a screen, and such cases as attacks on hospitals or hospital ships, and on merchant ships without making provision for survivors ; interrogation by third degree or other forcible methods.

Under this head, give brief particulars, with places and dates in the columns provided overleaf.

3. The above examples are only given as a general guide, and if you have knowledge of different kinds of war crimes committed (not necessarily against Ps/W only) you are requested to give similar particulars of them.

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses
Kinsayo (Thailand) Tamarkan Oct 43. Nonpaddock	See appendix attached	"The Pig"	McLee AASC Murray AASC. Lieut Riches

23 MARTIN. ST.
PRESTON. N19.
VICTORIA.
AUSTRALIA.

NAME A.C. ANSTEE.
RANK PRIVATE
REG. NUMBER VX38775
UNIT 2 AUST. MOB. BACT. LAB
A.I.F.
CAPTURED SINGAPORE
DATE 15-2-42

1/ I have witnessed many cases of ill-treatment to Prisoners of war, the worst of all was the number of sick men being forced to work at Kinsayo, some had temperatures at the time over 103°, these men were forced to work by a Nippon corporal, his name I do not remember, his face I could, a great habit of this same fellow which annoyed me a lot, when a man was dying in the hospital he would come to the door, salute and have a large smile at the same time, facing the dying man. This same fellow also bashed a friend of mine over the head with a pick handle after dragging him from hospital, for absolutely no reason whatsoever, the name of the victim is, John Hurley Smith of the AASC this was witnessed also by McVee AASC. Murray AASC.

2/ I was at Tamarkan camp in October 1943 when ten men were caught sabotaging Nippon Chunckle heads, these men were tortured by Nippon police for four days and four nights, without a break, this case I know will be reported by Officers, so there is no need for me to go into detail.

3/ There was also the case at New Pladok number two camp, the Nippon commandant refused us the supply of firewood for our Christmas dinner 1943. I was told by good authority this same Officer executed one or more Australians. The Officer who witnessed this was Lieut. Rudes. The Nippon Officers nickname was "The Pig"

Witness
A.C. Anstee

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses

(1) C12/-

9016

IN THE MATTER of evidence as to the of Prisoner of War - VX64212 Pte ANSON.C.H. of the Australian Military Forces.

-and-

IN THE MATTER of Japanese Forces.

I, CLIVE HENRY ANSON now of Cobden in the state of Victoria, Australia, Australian Imperial Fordes, make oath and say:-

1.That I was a member of the Australian Imperial Forces (hereinafter referred to as the A.I.F.)from the Third of October 1941.
My number was VX64212 and my rank Private, my unit was 2/26 Infantry Battalion A.I.F.

1.The last Prisoner of War Camp that I was in before movement to transit camp, was "Changi".

2.No Transit Camp.

3.Date of Embarcation 25 April 43, from Singapore Harbour.

4.(1) Straight from Wharf to Ship.
(2) No.
(3) Embarked at wharf and remained at wharf until following day.
(4) Yes, sailed in convoy, no other ship to the best of my belief carried Prisoners of War.

5.Date of actual sailing from Singapore was approximateley 1200 hours on 26 April 1943, and arrived at St Jaques Port, Cape Cambodia on 30 April 1943. I left this port on 3 May 1943 and reached "Takaw" Formosa, on ninth day of May 1943. fifteenth
The convoy left there on the ~~ninth~~ day of May 1943 and arrived at "Mogie" Kiushiu Island, on the nineteenth day of May 1943 at dawn and disembarked immediately.

6.I was on the transport ship "Kyoki Maru".

7.There was no other ship carrying Prisoners of War to my knowledge, the number of ships varied in the convoy, six ships were in the convoy when leaving Singapore, but varied at Ports of call afterwards.

8.I do not know the name of the Japanese Officer or NCO I/C of Prisoner of War draft.
I only know of the presence of one person on board, a Korean commonly known as "Basher Bill"..

9.(a) There were 200 Australian Prisoner of War on board and 300 English Soldiers and sailors and 1000 Dutch Prisoners of War.
(2)Major R.V.Glasgow, was Officer in charge of draft.
(3)No medical Officer was on board, medical orderlies were two Dutch one English and one AIF personell. The name of the AIF orderly was Private Carr.J.
(4)Prisoners of War were accomodated on board numbering 750 below forward deck and 750 below after deck.
(5)750 prisoners in each place of accomodation.
(6)There were no bunks of any kind, it was a cargo vessel, there was no room at all and we were crowded in like sheep in a pen, approximately one foot to one and a half feet of space per man.
(7)a.About one foot to one and a half feet of space per man.
(b) At periods during the voyage a system of Canvas Wind funnells was used to supply ventilation.(b)A cargo of Rubber was carried
(d) No facilities was given to Prisoners of War to escape from ship in case of accident or sinking.
(d)Not known.
(f)Life saving belts were provided, but innsufficient for all persons aboard.
(g)Not sufficient for all personell.
(h)Ten minutes was allowed twice daily for exercise on the upper deck and Prisoners of War were used for chipping and tarring the deck as exercise or work.
(h)All Prisoners of War were battened down on several occasions during the voyage, at night time there was only two exits which allowed one person at a time passing through.
(j) Electric light - not adequate.

C H Anson

No (2) SHEET.

10.Unable to give complete details of ration scale,water was very short and we were at one stage without water for six days.
11.(i) Quite a number became ill during the voyage but I could not say how many.
(ii)Mostly Disentry.
(iii) No treatment was given to the best of my knowledge.
(iv) No medical supplies were issued to the medical staff on board to my knowledge.
(v) There was a medical officer(Japanese) who visited us only once during the voyage,no treatment was given.
(vi) Five Prisoners of War died at my end of the vessel during the voyage,one being an AIF soldier who died from a Tumour on the brain. The others died from other diseases.

12.(i) Three was two lavatories and one latrine on the upper deck for the use of 750 persons,there was no arrangements for bathing during the voyage.
(ii).Hygeinic conditions were bad and we had to share with Dutch Javanese at all times.

13. I was sick during most of the voyage and I am not able to give an accurate description of treatment as required in para 13.

14.(i) Arrival at Port of disembarkation was on 19 May 1943.
(ii) "Mogi" was the port of disembarkation.
(iii) Time of arrival was at dawn on 19 dayvof May 1943 (we were not allowed watches).
(iv)We arrived in the harbour at night and I am unable to say if the convoy was complete,so far as I know there was only the transport that I was on.
(v)During the voyage no ships were sunk to the best of my knowledge.
(vi) No transports sunk.
(vii) After Disembarkation we went to a camp named "Taisho" in the town of Osaka".

15. To the best of my belief the vessel did not carry any markings to distinguish it from any other vessel.

16On disembarkation no attempt was made to give priority to sick or wounded,but two sick soldiers of our deck were taken direct to hospital at "Simon Oseki".

SWORN ~~at CORDEN~~ Terang
in the State of Victoria this 6
day of January 1947 } Afternoon

Before me,

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavitis.

Evidence of VX.64214 Private Clive Henry Anson, 2/6 Bn.;

My name is Clive Henry Anson. My home address is South Purrumbete Victoria. I was captured at Singapore on 15 February 1942 and was first confined at Changi camp for about four days.

I next went to the Harbour works barracks, where I remained for about three weeks. We were on the wharves unloading pineapple crates. I was given rice to eat. Conditions were very bad. We worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until about 6 o'clock at night.

We then went to Reesoon camp. There we were employed sorting damaged clothes which were being washed by Indians. Our treatment there was fairly good.

We then went to the Great World Theatre at Singapore, where we remained until 22 October 1943. The treatment there was fairly good. I have nothing to complain about that camp.

I was next in a garden party back at Changi camp, where conditions were alright.

We were sent to Taiso camp on 26 April 1943; we arrived on 22 May 1943. I was sick on most of the voyage. I was down in the hold, with about 750 in the fore and aft holds. There was not room to sleep; we were very crowded. The heat was terrible. We were allowed on deck a few minutes a day. A few of the prisoners had diarrhoea. One died from a tumour on the brain.

At Taiso camp in Osaka they were very strict at the first. Our food was very light; we had three cabbages for 200 men in the beginning. I was working in the iron and steel works, making parts for ships. We worked from about 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. A lot of us suffered from malnutrition and beri beri. Three men died in this camp, one from pleurisy. He died on the way to hospital. Another died from malnutrition, and the other collapsed one night and died.

On Christmas Day, 1943, we had an English parcel between seven. Some Red Cross medical supplies came in about the same time; at other times we did not get supplies. We were paid 10 cents a day, which was the proper rate. We were told more could be kept for us, but we did not receive it. The sick men were not paid.

About June 1945 I saw Driver L. Holt, A.A.S.C., beaten by Matsumoto, the Japanese quartermaster of the camp; he was a sergeant-major. Dvr. Holt was kicked and beaten with the buckle end of a strap; he was then made to stand to attention for about two hours. He was very sick for a couple of days. He had a certain amount of work to do; he had finished his work and was sitting down, not working; this was why he was beaten. Up till March w/Kawasaura in charge; he was a corporal. Fukue was one of the rifle guards; he hit everybody he came across. There was another sergeant called "Yoshow". He made us stand to attention for hours at a time.

On 15 March 1945 Osaka was burnt by incendiaries. The camp was hit by 40 bombs. The factory was about a mile from our camp.

I left Taiso camp on 17 May 1945 and went to Takefu until I was released on 9 September 1945. There was a gang of soldier guards there; four men tortured the prisoners, putting sticks behind their knees and made them squat down with a bucket of water on their hands, stopping the circulation. The name of the guard responsible was a Japanese nicknamed "Caesar". Other guards, including "Rabbit Eye", were concerned in the beatings.

/August

He stopped work on 15/~~September~~ 1941 and the next day we were given Red Cross parcels and other comforts.

I received only about six letters all the time I was in confinement.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at
Kroile on 30 September 1945.

Commissioner.

I, Clive Henry ANSON of Parrot Street, COBDEN, in the State of VICTORIA, formerly VX64214 Pte C.H.ANSON of 2/26 Infantry Battalion, A.I.F., make oath and say :-

1. I enlisted in the A.I.F. on 3 October 1941 and was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.

2. I was transferred to TAKEFU Prisoner of War camp on 17 May 1945 where I remained until released on 10 September 1945.

3. The Camp Commandant of TAKEFU Prisoner of War camp whilst I was there was known to me by the nick name "JOE LOUIS".

4. I did not witness any incidents of ill treatment by this Japanese "JOE LOUIS" or know of any incident whereby he was responsible for withholding Red Cross supplies, beating of Prisoner's of War, misapropriation of rations and forcing sick Prisoner's of War to work.

5. A number of Japanese in this Prisoner of War camp were known to me as the "GESTAPO" I did not know any of their names.

6. The Japanese Gestapo referred to in para 5 worked independantly and were dressed in civilian clothes.

7. I witnessed on many occasions whereby these men ill treated Prisoners of War by beating them with sticks, Cpl Tom Atkins and Dvr Fred Fitzsimmons of an A.A.S.C Unit were two soldiers whom I witnessed being ill treated by the GESTAPO.

8. During the period that I was in TAKEFU Prisoner of War camp I was ill and confined to the camp there for did not have much opportunity of witnessing ill treatment to other Allied soldiers.

C H Anson

Sworn at COBDEN in the State of VICTORIA

this 16th day of July 1947.

Before me K Bond J.P.

Evidence of VX.64214 Private Clive Henry Anson, 2/26 Bn.;

My name is Clive Henry Anson. My home address is South Purrumbete Victoria. I was captured at Singapore on 15 February 1942 and was first confined at Changi camp for about four days.

I next went to the Harbour works barracks, where I remained for about three weeks. We were on the wharves unloading pineapple cases. I was given rice to eat. Conditions were very bad. We worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until about 6 o'clock at night.

We then went to Neesoon camp. There we were employed sorting damaged clothes which were being washed by Indians. Our treatment there was fairly good.

We then went to the Great World Theatre at Singapore, where we remained until 22 October 1943. The treatement there was fairly good. I have nothing to complain about that camp.

I was next in a garden party back at Changi camp, where conditions were alright.

We were sent to Taiso camp on 26 April 1943; we arrived on 22 May 1943. I was sick on most of the voyage. I was down in the hold, with about 750 in the fore and aft holds. There was not room to sleep; we were very crowded. The heat was terrible. We were allowed on deck a few minutes a day. A few of the prisoners had disorrhea. One died from a tumour on the brain.

At Taiso camp in Osaka they were very strict at the first. Our food was very light; we had three cabbages for 200 men in the beginning. I was working in the iron and steel works, making parts for ships. We worked from about 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. A lot of us suffered from malnutrition and beri beri. Three men died in this camp, one from pleurisy. He died on the way to hospital. Another died from malnutrition, and the other collapsed one night and died.

On Christmas Day, 1943, we had an English parcel between seven. Some Red Cross medical supplies came in about the same time; at other times we did not get supplies. We were paid 10 cents a day, which was the proper rate. We were told more would be kept for us, but we did not receive it. The sick men were not paid.

About June 1943 I saw Driver L. Holt, A.A.S.C., beaten by Matsumoto, the Japanese quartermaster of the camp; he was a sergeant-major. Dvr. Holt was kicked and beaten with the buckle end of a strap; he was then made to stand to attention for about two hours. He was very sick for a couple of days. We had a certain amount of work to do; he had finished his work and was sitting down, not working; this was why he was beaten. Up till March we had Sawamura in charge; he was a corporal. Fukue was one of the rifle guards; he hit everybody he came across. There was another sergeant called "~~Benbow~~ Bimbo". He made us stand to attention for hours at a time.

On 13 March 1945 Osaka was burnt by incendiaries. The camp was hit by 46 bombs. The factory was about a mile from our camp.

I left Taiso camp on 17 May 1945 and went to Takefu until I was released on 9 September 1945. There was a gang of soldier guards there; four men tortured the prisoners, putting sticks behind their knees and made them squat down with a bucket of water on their hands, stopping the circulation. The name of the guard responsible was a Japanese nicknamed "Caesar". Other guards, including "Rabbit Eye", were concerned in the beatings.

We stopped work on 15/August 1945 and the next day we were given Red Cross parcels and other comforts.

I received only about six letters all the time I was in confinement.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at)
Manila on 30 September 1945.)
)
)
)
Commissioner.)

AFFIDAVIT

RECORD OF INTERROGATION OF WITNESSES.

Summoned and has entered the witness, who, on being questioned, states to be:-

Name: AMAMA, Johannes

Rank: Sergeant

Army number: 91500

Unit: Infantry

Civil employment: ---

Residence: Beatrix mamp - Changi

Future Address: 92 Gouldst., Frankston, Australia

Born at: Haarlem on 10 February 1912.

The witness is informed of the subject of the interrogation.

After this the witness takes the oath in accordance with his religious denomination to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth and answers the questions asked him as follows:-

(1) Q. Were you made a prisoner-of-war or put into a civil internment camp?

A. P.O.W.

(2) Q. By whom were you made a prisoner-of-war or were you interned?

A. By the Japanese Army.

(3) Q. When and where did this happen?

A. 4th February 1942 on Ambon.

(4) In which prisoner-of-war or internment camps have you been, how long and in which periods?

A. 4/2 - 26/10/42 on Ambon
6/11/42 - capitulation Japan on Hainan

(5) Q. Can you give information regarding acts of violence, caused to you or to others of which you were a witness?

A. I know that in the beginning of 1944, when I was staying in the P.O.W. camp on Hainan island, a hundred Chinese were murdered by the Japanese at a distance of about 1 km. from our camp.
At the time I saw approximately a hundred Chinese assembled at the back of the Japanese guardhouse. Many of themwere tied up, hand and feet; some were blindfolded. Several had obviously been maltreated. I saw 3 or 4 open trucks enter the camp on which these Chinese were driven. Some of them who were apparently unable to climb in by themselves were thrown in by the Japanese. Some Chinese were thrashed with a spade. A patrol of Japanese soldiers from the nearby Japanese camp Hoekery climbed into a separate truck. They were fully armed and wore their steel helmets. I saw our Japanese camp commandant and the Japanese doctor also climb into a truck. I don't know their names.
A few days later a Japanese soldier told me that the Chinese had been despatched on a spot situated near the bridge along the road to the aerodrome that was to be constructed there, at about 1 km's distance from our camp.
Part of them were shot and part of them bayonetted to death.
The soldier also told me that previously a pit had been dug on the said spot and that the dead bodies had been thrown into that.

According to this Japanese soldier the Chinese were killed because some Japanese had been murdered at the harbour, the delinquents of which crime could not be traced.
As a retaliatory measure these Chinese were then executed.

(6) Q.What was the name or nicknames of the perpetrator of the violence mentioned by you? Could you describe him?

A. ---

(7) Q.Were there any others witness of these violences?

A. No, none of the P's.O.W. was present at the execution.

(8) Q. Can you inform anything else on behalf of the investigation?

A. ---

VERIFICATION BY THE WITNESS.

I, undersigned, J. AMAMA, mentioned above, declare herewith that I, ushered in, was heard by the interrogator on oath, who informed me that the statement made by me was binding after which I, after having heard the statement on oath which was read out and shown to me have signed this as true and correct.

The witness aforementioned,

(Sgd.) J. AMAMA.

I, undersigned, witness declare herewith that I properly sworn in, in the presence of the interrogator have put my signature under the aforementioned statement on the thirteenth day of March 1946.

(Sgd) J. AMAMA.

Of which is made this record, signed by the interrogator, Mr. Anthonie Corstiaan Kraayenbrink, Neth. Ind. Official, Member of the Netherlands War Crimes Investigation Team, Singapore.

The Interrogator,

(Sgd.) A.C. Kraayenbrink.

VERIFICATION BY THE TRANSLATOR.

I, undersigned, P.A. van Dijk, having been duly sworn declare that the above is a true and correct translation of the affidavit made in Dutch by J. AMAMA on the thirteenth day of March 1946.

P.A. van Dijk.
The Translator aforementioned
Neth. War Crimes Liaison Section
Singapore, 13 February 1947.

Examination of AMANA, Johannes
Date March 13d 946

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Q. Can you give information regarding acts of viàlences, caused to you or to others of which you were a witness.

A. I know that early 1944, when I was in a POW camp Hainan a 100 Chinese were murdered by the Japanese at about 1 KM away from our camp.
I have seen about 100 Chinese behind the guard room at that time. Many were tied hand and feet, others blindfolded. Several showed clear signs of ill treatments. I have seen arriving three of four open lorries where those Chinese were hurried into: some who were incapable of climbing were thrown in by the Japanese-
A few Chinese were beaten up with a shovel. A peleton Jap. soldiers from the nearby Japanese Hockery camp boarded another lorry. They were fully equipped and carried steel helmets. Also the camp commandant and the doctor entered the lorry. I don't know their names.
A few days later a Jap private told me that the Chinese were finished off about 1 km distance from our camp on a spot close by the bridge on a way to the drome that was supposed to be laid down there.
They were partly shot dead partly baynetted. This private also told me that a large pit was dug and that the bodies were thrown therein.
According to this Jap private these Chinese were killed as a reprisal for the murder of some Japanese at the harbour, as the perpetrators could not be found these Chinese were executed as a reprisal.

Q. Were there any others witness of these vilences?

A. No. None of the POWs was a witness to this execution.

Certified true copy of Interrogation of Sgt AMAMA, Johannes dated 13th March 1946, the original of which is in the custody of War Crimes Registry.

Singapore. 29 Oct 46.

William B. Kerr
Capt.
1 Aust War Crimes Sec (SEAC)

HAINAN ISLAND

ADAMS J. W.

[redacted].

ALDER K. C.

ANDERSON S. F.

[redacted].

BOYCE C. V. (2)

BROWN W. J.

[redacted].

CHAFFEY C. A.

COLE A. G.

[redacted].

CRAIG J. R. H.

DAVIDSON N. A.

ELLIOTT F. H.

[redacted].

[redacted].

[redacted].

[redacted].

[redacted].

LARKINS J. D.

[redacted].

LONG R. F. (2)

[redacted].

[redacted]. (2)

McDONALD A.

MACRAE I. F. (2)

MISKIN P. P. (3)

NEWNHAM C. F.

NORMAN E. C.

[redacted].

OLIVER K. W.

[redacted].

PENNY L. J.

[redacted].

[redacted].

[redacted].

[redacted].

[redacted].

[redacted].

BENVIE L.D.

[redacted].

GRUNT D.C.

GREEN R.J.

PURCHASE S.F.

SCOTT W.S.R.

~~BRYANT~~

BRYANT J.S.

[redacted] A

[redacted]

ALLEN R.K.

BEAMSLEY H.W.

COCHRANE V.E.

GRIFFIN D.L.

KITCHENHAM E.T.

LOCKWOOD T.

McDONALD R.P.

PETRIE W.A

PHILLPS W.J.

RIGHETTI C.J.

SMITH W.E.

TURNER J.M.

WINSOR A.F.

WOODWARD C.A.

COLE A.G.

GRANDI D.

WOODWARD C.A.

SMITH D.W.

GROWSE A.B.

BIERMANS J.

AMAMA J.

BEVERS A.J.B.

AITKEN W.

COOK L.W.

GRIFFIN D.L.

KAPITZ J.L.R.

~~[illegible]~~

LEECH R.J

LUPSON K.E.

PYERS L.O

PEIFFER L.J.J.

PEESE BINKHORST

O'DONNELL C.G.

VIANT W.L.

VAN VLIET P.

VAN DEKKEN L.

TURNER R.G.

ADAMS J. W.
AITKEN W.
ALDER K. C.
ANDERSON S. F.
PEESE BINKHORST J. F. J. M.
BOYCE C. V. (2)
BROWN W. J.
BUCKLAND P. J.
CHAFFEY C. A.
COLE A. G.
COOKE I. W.
CRAIG J. R. H.
DAVIDSON N. A.
ELLIOTT F. H.
FOLEY D. G. P.
GREEN A. J.
GROWSE A. E.
KAPITZ J. L. R.
KISSICK G. H. (2)
LARKINS J. D.
LLOYD J. K.
LONG R. T. (2)
LUPSON K. E.
McCUTCHEON C. S. (2)
McDONALD A.
MACRAE I. F. (2)
MISKIN P. P. (3)
NEWNHAM C. F.
NORMAN E. C.
O'DONNELL C. G.
OLIVER K. W.
OSBORNE M. T.
PENNY L. J.
PEIFFER L. J. J.
PYERS L. O.
TANNER E. S.
WOODMAN R. C.
Van VLIET
Van DEKKENL

I, John Batman AMOORE, of 78 Kerferd Road, Albert Park, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 36401 Pte. AMOORE J.B. of 2/2 Pioneer Bn. and was taken prisoner of war in JAVA on 9 March 1942.

2. From about the 28th September 1944, until 3 June 1945, I was in KAWASAKI Camp, KOBE.

3. The Camp Commandant was changed several times while I was in this camp, and I can NOT remember the names of any of them.

4. Food consisted mainly of cereals with occasionally fish and vegetables. The quantity was not sufficient to maintain the prisoners in good health and condition. Most prisoners suffered from beri-beri.

5. A DUTCH ARMY Medical Officer treated the prisoners, but had a very limited supply of medicines to work with.

6. Clothing:- 2 Sets of Japanese Army uniforms.
Quarters:- Wooden huts with wooden platforms for bunks.

7. Work was hard, and shifts of about 11 hours per day . All prisoners worked in SHEBARA ENGINEERING WORKS, near YOKAHAMA.

8. Beatings and mal-treatment at this camp were common. The work overseers were Japanese civilians, employees of the SHEBARA ENGINEERING WORKS.

9, On 15 December 1944, a Dutch soldier, whose name I cannot recall, received a severe bashing from a Japanese civilian guard known to us as ORNADELLA, and nicknamed RUBBER NECK, because he had a habit of turning his neck quickly from side to side.

10. I saw the Dutch soldier, after he had received this treatment, and he was in a shocking condition. He died early next morning, the 16th Dec 44.

11. The beating was meted out because the Dutchman took a china plate from the factory.

12. ORNADELLA was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, 11½ stone in weight, and he had very prominent ears.

13. On the day the Dutchman died, a Japanese civilian doctor whose name I never knew, visited the Allied Camp Commandant, A Dutch Captain named SCHMIDT, and our medical officer, and informed them that if any enquiries were made concerning the Dutchman's death they were to say that he died of beri-beri.

14. I heard the above conversation per medium of the interpreter.

15. Pte. Harold Ramsay of 2/2 Pioneers, now of Meyers, Melbourne, may be able to give further information concerning this, and other occurences.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 27th day of August 1946. John B. Amoore

Before me, R. P. Hitch

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits

I, John Balmain AMOORE, Carpenter of 71 Kerford Road, Albert Park, in the State of Victoria make oath and say :

1. Prior to discharge I was VX36401 Private J.B. AMOORE of 2/2/ Pioneer Battalion.

2. I was taken prisoner of war in Java on 9 Mar 42.

3. I arrived in Japan on 28 Oct 44 and was taken to KAWASAKI Camp which was midway between YOKOHAMA and TOKIO.

4. I cannot remember who was the Camp Commandant at KAWASAKI when I arrived but Lt TANAKA took up this position in Dec 44.

5. The camp contained approximately 190 prisoners which included, Dutch, English, Americans and ourselves.

6. Whilst in this camp I received a few slappings but am unable to remember any details.

7. I heard of many instances of prisoners being beaten and bashed by Lt. TANAKA, "RUBBER NECK" and LITTLE RUBBER NECK, but I have forgotten the details.

8. We were issued with a working suit and a Japanese Winter uniform on arrival at the camp. These were very thin and did not keep the cold out. At different times I saw good supplies of all types of clothing in the camp store including underclothing, shirts etc. We received very few issues considering the amount of clothing held in the store.

9. On 21 Nov 44 I helped unload American Red Cross parcels into the Camp Store. I counted 141 cartons each containing 4 parcels. During my stay in the camp we received approximately 2¾ parcels per man and in spite of repeated requests "The Pig" refused to issue the remainder. An Englishman by the name of Chris Smyth, formerly of an Anti-aircraft regiment assisted me to unload the stores.

10. The Camp was destroyed by an air raid on the early morning of 15 Apr 45. As it was still dark we were unable to enter an inadequate air raid shelter because it was against camp orders to do so except during daylight.

11. Whilst the raid was still in progress we marched to 3 D Camp for the night and moved on to a temporary camp at the SHIBAURA DINKI factory where we worked each day.

12. This camp was a two storied building and was right in the factory area.

13. After we had completed building a camp about 300 yards away from our temporary camp we moved in on 17 May 45.

14. This camp was not marked in any way so as to be recognisable to aircraft and was in the centre of heavily industrialised area which bristled with A/A guns and searchlights.

15. I left this camp on 3 Jun 45 for NIIGATA.

SWORN at MELBOURNE in the state of VICTORIA this 16th day of OCTOBER, 1946.

J. B. Amoore

Before me.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits.

STATEMENT OF APIAR OF AKAM

Apiar says as follows: My name is APIAR I am of Akam village, Gasmata. During the Japanese occupation I worked on the Gasmata aerodrome on many occasions. On one occasion whilst I was at my village I saw a party of five Australians together with Mr. Levien arrive at Akam by boat. They beached the boat and proceeded to where a Japanese sentry post was maintained on the Akam side of Ring Ring village. Party arrived at Akam approx 6 p.m. The Japanese guard took them across the river to Ring Ring from where they were taken by Japanese lorry in the direction of the aerodrome. Later that night Mr. Levien returned and was rowed back to Lindenhafen. Some New Guinea mainland natives were his crew. Approx. two to three weeks after the arrival of this party of five another party of three arrived by road with Mr. Levien. Later I saw these men in the barbed wire enclosure in which the Japanese kept them. A Japanese named KONDO was in charge of the camp at this time. SENOIMULISANO (big stomach) was No.2 in charge(no sword). KONDO was tall and thin. I could recognise both of these men if I saw them. Soldiers under KONDO were SAKSAKI, TANIMOTOSANO both of whom I could recognise. I do not know what happened to the two Australian parties mentioned above but Karing told me they had been taken away and killed. All the Japanese party were Navy men. I do not know the names or units of any of the Australians.

Signed Apiar his X mark.

Taken before me at Gasmata this 3rd day of June 1947.

(Sgd) A.L. Robinson
Assistant District Officer
GASMATA.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original document of which it purports to be a copy and that I have sighted the said original document which is at present in the custody of the officer in charge of Civil Administration for the New Britain District.

Victoria Barracks,
Melbourne, Victoria.
10th August 1949.

Douglas McBain Major,
DAAG (War Crimes Investigations)
Army Headquarters.