



Australian War Memorial

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OPEN

Statement By.

176223. Pte. Maurits Charles Baal. R.N.E.I.A.

NX49042. Pte H. J. Badinier.

NX 5870 Lieutenant Charles Brian Breyerly.

NX. 73634 Pte N. A. Bagnall.

NX. 57400 kpl. L. Bailey.

NX. 57171. kpl. F. J. Bailey

38065445. J. H. Bailey A. I. N. Pfc. 131st I.A.

20 813. 304. Jack Wayne Bailey P. I. I. A. I. I.

R. J. Bainbridge R. A. I.

GX. 16255. Pte S. R. Baker

Pte. F. J. Baker. A. I. I.

VX61194. kpl. A. W. K. Baker.

VX60311. kpl. M. W. Baker.

817070 Sgt. G. S. Baker. Company G. M.

A F F I D A V I T .

RECORD OF INTERROGATION OF WITNESSES.

Summoned and has entered the witness, who on being questioned

declared to be:-

Name: BAAL, Maurits, Charles,
Born: at Soerabaya, 11 March, 1923
Rank: Pte (Conscript)
Army Number: 176223
Unit: R.N.E.I.A.
Civil Employment: Student
Residence: Changi Jail.

Witness is informed of the subject of the interrogation.

After this the witness takes oath in accordance with his religious sect to tell the entire 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 civil internee camp?
A. P.O.W.
- (2) Q. By whom were you made a prisoner-of-war or were you interned?
A. Owing to capitulation.
- (3) Q. When and where did this happen?
A. Pongalengan on 8 March, 1942.
- (4) Q. In which prisoner-of-war or internee camp have you been, how long and in which period?
A. Djati Mangor till May, 1942.
Tjimahi till April, 1943.
Flores till August, 1944.
Batavia till February, 1945.
Saigon till end of war.
- (5) Q. Can you give information regarding acts of violences, caused to you or to others of which you were a witness?
A. On 5 April, 1945 we were transported with 100 men in 5 trucks from Long Tang to Lieng-Kiang.
On the way our truck flung out of a bend of the road, with the result that we and all our luggage were hurled out of the truck. Of the 20 men, among whom were I and the conscript pte Anton Hagenaar, 13 got injured and received internal contusions and leg-wounds. Many were unconscious for some time and those who could walk were taken to the hospital. Hagenaar who had a couple of bruised ribs but could walk, was given a rest-period to recover in the camp. After having stayed in the hospital for about 6 weeks I also returned to the camp Lieng-Kiang and witnessed there Hagenaar being thrashed by the Korean HAYIYASI with a 3' long cudgel of arm's thickness. He was walking outside the hut and the probable reason was that he had not seen the Korean and failed to salute him. He was hit on the chest and stomach. Hagenaar is at present in the Johore hospital and I suppose that he is still suffering from the after effects of this ill-treatment.
- (6) Q. What is the name or the nicknames of the committer of the violence mentioned by you? Could you describe him?
A. HAYIYASI, Korean soldier, short, stocky figure age about 25 years.
- (7) Q. Were there any other witness to this violence?
A. I don't know.
- (8) Q. Can you inform anything else on behalf of the investigation?
A. No.

VERIFICATION BY THE WITNESS.

I, undersigned,.....Maurits Charles B A A L..... 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 to me and held before me, have signed this as true and correct.

(sd) M. Ch. Baal.
Singapore, 7th. March, 1946.
The Witness aforementioned.

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
.....Seventh.....day of.....March.....1946.
(sd) M. Ch. Baal.

Of which is made this record, signed by the interrogator.

Leendert Cornelis de JONGE, Inspector of Police, Member of the Neth. War Crimes Investigation Team, Singapore.

(sd) L. C. de Jonge.
Singapore, 7th. March, 1946.
The Interrogator.

VERIFICATION BY THE TRANSLATOR.

I, Gerrit Boas having been duly sworn, state that the above is a true and correct translation of the Affidavit made in Dutch by Maurits Charles Baal on the seventh day of March, 1946.

(sd) G. Boas.
The translator aforementioned.
Singapore, 5th. July, 1946.
Neth. War Crimes Liaison Section.

This and the preceding page comprise a certified true copy of verified translation from Dutch of statement by Maurits Charles BAAL dated 7 March, 1946. A copy of which is in my custody.

Singapore: 13 July, 1946.

.....Captain,
1 Aust War Crimes Sec. (SEAC).

ON THIS twenty-ninth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty seven, Harry Jules Badinier of 15 Stanley Street, Waverley in the State of New South Wales, cleaner, makes oath and says as follows:-

I served with the 2/19 Australian Infantry Battalion with the regimental number EX49042 and the rank of private.

I was captured by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 and was sent to Camp No 17 Omuta in January 1945. I remained there until the capitulation of Japan.

I knew KATO who was a young man. He was the cause of a Victorian soldier named David -- I cannot recollect his surname-- losing both his feet. The incident happened during March 1945. Kato wrongfully accused this Australian of telling new prisoners arriving at the camp that they should not work so hard. Kato handed this soldier to the guards for punishment. First he was flogged unmercifully and then he was forced to undergo "bamboo torture" by kneeling on bamboo and having another piece of bamboo placed behind his knees whilst holding a heavy weight. He underwent this torture in the open throughout a bitterly cold night. In the morning his feet were both frozen and later they were amputated.

H. J. Badinier
.....
Fred. A. Moore J.P.
..... J.P.

I also know THE SOLDIER BOY who was a guard. He bashed prisoners with an iron bar or wooden club without any provocation. It was dangerous to go near him.

I knew ZIMBARTA. He was a miner in charge of working parties. When he went berserk, as he frequently did for no apparent reason, he would knock a man down with a tomahawk he carried or any other handy weapon.

I worked under ZIMBARTA, and, in addition to suffering frequent lashings by him, I saw him frequently ill-treat my comrades.

We were all very weak through insufficient food at this camp and frequently went to work when sick but we still had to produce our allotted quota during the 12 hours we were in the mines or suffer punishment from those Japanese who were in charge.

Brutality in the treatment of prisoners was rife in this camp.

SWORN BY the above-named deponent)
Harry Jules Badinier at Sydney in)
the State of New South Wales on)
the twenty-ninth day of May one)
thousand nine hundred and forty)
seven)

H. J. Badinier
.....

BEFORE ME

Percy O. Moore J.P.
.....
A Justice of the Peace.

ON THIS twenty-ninth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty seven, Harry Jules Badinier of 15 Stanley Street, Waverley in the State of New South Wales, cleaner, makes oath and says as follows:-

I served with the 2/19 Australian Infantry Battalion with the regimental number NX49043 and the rank of private.

I was captured by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 and was sent to Camp No 17 Omata in January 1945. I remained there until the capitulation of Japan.

I knew KATO who was a young man. He was the cause of a Victorian soldier named David -- I cannot recollect his surname -- losing both his feet. The incident happened during March 1945. Kato wrongfully accused this Australian of telling new prisoners arriving at the camp that they should not work so hard. Kato handed this soldier to the guards for punishment. First he was flogged unmercifully and then he was forced to undergo "bamboo torture" by kneeling on bamboo and having another piece of bamboo placed behind his knees whilst holding a heavy weight. He underwent this torture in the open throughout a bitterly cold night. In the morning his feet were both frozen and later they were amputated.

Harry Jules Badinier
.....
Thomas A. Moore
..... J.P.

I also know THE SOLDIER BOY who was a guard. He bashed prisoners with an iron bar or wooden club without any provocation. It was dangerous to go near him.

I knew ZIMBARTA. He was a miner in charge of working parties. When he went berserk, as he frequently did for no apparent reason, he would knock a man down with a tomahawk he carried or any other handy weapon.

I worked under ZIMBARTA, and, in addition to suffering frequent lashings by him, I saw him frequently ill-treat my comrades.

We were all very weak through insufficient food at this camp and frequently went to work when sick but we still had to produce our allotted quota during the 12 hours we were in the mines or suffer punishment from those Japanese who were in charge.

Brutality in the treatment of prisoners was rife in this camp.

SWORN BY the above-named deponent
Harry Jules Badinier at Sydney in
the State of New South Wales on
the twenty-ninth day of May one
thousand nine hundred and forty
seven

H. J. Badinier
.....

BEFORE ME

Percy A. Moore J.P.
.....
A Justice of the Peace.

C12/7 8738
C3/5

"On this 15th day of August One thousand nine hundred and forty-six Charles Brian Baerertz of Signans Creek, South Coast in the State of New South Wales, Farmer makes oath and says as follows:-

I NK.58702 LIEUT BAERYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn--POW from 11 Mar 42 to 25 Aug 45. At PADANG Camp, (3 mths)--at MEDAN Camp for 2 yrs, and at PAKANBAROE Camp for 14 months.

During the voyage from MEDAN Camp to Singapore in Jan 44, I witnessed the following atrocities:-

1. All 'holds' on the Jap ship VAN WARWICK were full of POWs.
2. POWs were allowed up on deck for 5 minutes twice a day.
3. While on the voyage, the ship was torpedoed, and the majority of the POWs, were unable to extricate themselves from the lower 'holds', and were consequently drowned.
4. There were approximately 1200 POWs on board this 500 ton ship.

While a POW in PAKANBAROE Camp, I witnessed the following atrocities:-

- (a) Bashing of POWs on numerous occasions by Jap Guards, with sticks, rifles, and fists. POWs were made to stand in the mid-day sun after bashings without hats.
- (b) The Jap Guard responsible for these bashings was nicknamed NAPOLEON.
- (c) Food rations were cut in half, the purchase of any food forbidden. This was especially applied to Hospital cases, who were always the first to suffer. This food ration cut was done periodically.
- (d) The Jap Officer responsible for these ration cuts was Lt DOI.

Ch. Baerertz
90
C. Baerertz

- (e) With regard to food, the Jap ration was NOT sufficient to sustain the POWs. Food consisted of:- Breakfast- 100 grammes rice (approx- 1 breakfast cupful of cooked rice) and half a cup of juice obtained by boiling Jungle greens. Lunch, 1 bun made of tapioca flour. Dinner, 200 grammes of rice, plus 1 cup of Jungle vegetable soup.
- (f) All sick POWs received only half rations.
- (g) These rations were supplimented from Camp funds when permissible by 1 bullock for 1500 men per month. This made the total ration just sufficient to keep them alive.
- (h) With regard to accomodation- the large roofed huts, were badly in need of repair, with earth floor, and raised flooring of wood to sleep on. The sleeping space was so close, that the shoulders of each man were touching.
- (i) The Hospital was even more crowded.
- (j) Sanitstion:- Latrines consisted of deep pits with no disinfectent.
- (k) Medical care:- Malaria cases were tracted with powdered Quinine Bark made into pills about the size of a large marble. The daily dose being 32 pills. The Dysentery ward was overcrowded, and there ^{WERE} insufficient bed-pans. The only treatment given for Dysentery consisted of charcoal powder, plus (when available) 1 dose of Epsom salts, but only after a preliminary 36 hours fast. Shocking cases of Tropical ulcers were in evidence, and the only treatment given was Palm Oil, and in bad cases, their limbs were amputated with practically no anesthetic. Beri Beri was contracted by 95% of the POWs, and no treatment was available. Allied Doctors did everything possible for POWs under shocking conditions. Most of the ill health of the POWs was caused by malnutrition, and overwork. Hours of work being from 8 to 12 per day.

The Jap Camp Commandiant, Capt MIYASAKI or MERNASAKI was directly responsible for all these atrocities. He was constantly approached by the Senior Allied Officer regarding conditions and treatment of POWs, but would not listen to any complaints whatever.

The Jap officer Lt DOI, was also repeatedly approached, but would not listen to any complaints.

Names of individual victims cannot be remembered.

*Sworn by the abovenamed deponent

A. H. ...
 at... *Dagupan ...*
 on the *15th* day of *August*

L. M. ...

One thousand nine hundred and
 forty-six.

BEFORE ME

Ch. Field

J.H.D.

"On this *21* day of *Oct* One thousand nine hundred and
forty-six *Charles Brian Bayertz* of *Dignons Creek*
in the State of New South Wales, *Farmer* makes oath and
says as follows:-

1. "I, NK.58702 Lt. BAYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn- identify
the Japanese whose photograph numbered (No SUM 299) is
attached hereto as Lt ISHII Haruyoshi

2. "I, NK.58702 Lt. BAYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn- identify
the Japanese whose photograph numbered (No JB 230) is
attached hereto as Lt DOI.

"Sworn by the abovesaid deponent
Charles Brian Bayertz...
at... *Dignons Creek*...
on the... *21*...day of... *Oct*...
One thousand nine hundred and
forty-six.

..... *Se. Pracy city*

BEFORE ME

W.C. Godfrey J.P.
.....
Justice of the Peace.

"On this 21 day of Oct One thousand nine hundred and forty-six Charles Brian Bayertz of Dignans Creek in the State of New South Wales, Farmer makes oath and says as follows:-

I MK.58702 LIEUT BAYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn- POW from 11 Mar 42 to 25 Aug 45, do hereby give answers to the questionnaire as follows:-

1. The last Camp was PADANG, where I was captured.
2. The next camp was MERDAN, but not classified by me as a Transit Camp.
3. 28th of Jun 1944, from MERDAN.
4.
 - (1) Embarked straight from wharf unto ship.
 - (2) Not applicable.
 - (3)
 - (4) Sailed in convoy. No other ships carrying PWs. I do not know names of other ships in Convoy. Position in Convoy approximately in the middle.
5. Sailed on the 28 Jun 1944. I do not remember the exact time, and the boat did not call at any Port during the voyage.
6. The name of the ship was the VAN WARWICK.
7. The names of other ships in the convoy carrying PW, UNKNOWN. To the best of my knowledge, there were 6 ships in the convoy.
8. The name of the Japanese Officer i/c of PW draft, was Lt DOI. The names of other Japanese Officers or NCOs, ORs, or Koreans on board, UNKNOWN. No nick names known.

W.E. Goadley p. 10

CB Bayertz

- 9.
- (1) There were approximately 1200 PWs in the draft,
 - (2) The PW officer in charge of draft was Maj Campbell.
 - (11) There were approximately 8 PW Medical Officers in the draft, but names NOT known.
 - (1V) The PWs occupied all the holds in the ship, plus all lower decks.
 - (v) Not known.
 - (vi) This is incorporated in clause vii.
 - (vii)
 - (a) PWs were crowded into the ship with just space enough to lie down. Our bodies were touching each other, and no beds or blankets were supplied.
 - (b) Besides PWs, the ship carried a cargo of rice and other food stuffs, quantity, unknown.
 - (c) Ventilation consisted of leaving the hatch covers open.
 - (d) There was no provision made for PWs to escape from the ship in case of accident or sinking.
 - (e) PWs were NOT prevented from attempting to escape when ship was torpedoed; Japs being too busy escaping themselves to bother with PWs.
 - (f) There was NO life saving equipment provided for PWs on the ship.
 - (g) Nil
 - (h) There were NO facilities given PWs for exercise.
 - (i) PWs were NOT battened down at any stage of the voyage.
 - (j) NO lighting facilities were made in PW quarters.
10. The ration scale was approximately 1/3 PW Camp ration, but there was sufficient water to drink.
11. (1) NO PWs became ill on the voyage.
- (11) Not applicable.
 - (111) Injured PWs received very little treatment.
 - (1V) Not known.
 - (V) PWs injured when ship sank were given NO treatment by Jap Medical Officers. PW Medical Officers assisted the injured to the best of their ability with their limited supplies.
 - (VI) As far as I know there were NO deaths amongst PWs from illness or disease on board the ship. Approximately 200 PWs lost their lives when the ship was torpedoed, being unable to extricate themselves from the lower holds.
12. (1) There were only two latrines on board, these were situated aft. NO bathing facilities were supplied for the use of PWs.
- (11) The accommodation areas on the ship were in a very filthy state.

W.E. Geoffrey J.P.

S. Bayley

13. As far as I know PWs were NOT illtreated during the voyage, same being of such short duration.

14. (Ref para 5)

(1) Arrived port of disembarkation 2 Jul 1944.

(11) SINGAPORE.

(111) Cannot recall actual time of disembarkation, but it was in the early hours of the morning.

(1V) Arrived in convey.

(V) During the voyage three ships were sunk by Allied Submarine. Two were Tankers (names unknown), and the VAN WARWICK, which was the only ship carrying PWs. The sinking occurred at approximately 2 pm on the 29 Jun 1944.

(VI) Surviving PWs were picked up by Tanker and small craft about 5 pm the same day.

(VII) Some PWs were sent to Changi prison camp and the others to River Valley Road (Singapore).

15. The PW transports did not carry any markings or signs to denote that PWs were on board.

16. There was practically no priority given injured PWs disembarking from transports at SINGAPORE. A feeble attempt was made at first to effect priority but this was soon sacrificed for speed.

"Sworn by the abovenamed deponent

Charles Brian Page

at *Singapore*

on the *21* day of *Oct*

One thousand nine hundred and
forty-six.

BEFORE ME

W. E. Hooley J.P.
Justice of the Peace.

C. Page

1/21/7

"On this *21* day of *Oct* One thousand nine hundred and
 forty-six *Charles Brian Baylitz* of *Figsons Brook*
 in the State of New South Wales, *Hammer* makes oath and
 says as follows:-

1. "I, NK.58702 Lt. BANYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn- identify
 the Japanese whose photograph numbered (No SIM 299) is
 attached hereto as Lt ISHII Haruyoshi

2. "I, NK.58702 Lt. BANYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn- identify
 the Japanese whose photograph numbered (No JB 230) is
 attached hereto as Lt DOI.

"Sworn by the abovenamed deponent

Charles Brian Baylitz
 at *Figsons Brook*
 on the *21* day of *Oct*

..... C. Baylitz

One thousand nine hundred and
 forty-six.

BEFORE ME

W. E. Goodfellow J.P.
 Justice of the Peace.

DPW & I

1 AUST WAR CRIMES SEC

Affidavit of NX58702 LT. C. B. BAEYERTZ

Photographic identification of the following suspects
is being sought:-

CAPT. MIYASAKI Ryohci SUM.296
LT. DOI ISAMU SUM.298.

Wheat Lt
for J LLOYD MAJOR
DAAG (INVESTIGATIONS).

"On this *21* day of *Oct* One thousand nine hundred and
 forty-six *Charles Brian Bayliss* of *Signans Creek*
 in the State of New South Wales, *Harmon* makes oath and
 says as follows:-

1. "I, NK.58702 Lt. BANYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn- identify
 the Japanese whose photograph numbered (No SUM 299) is
 attached hereto as Lt ISHII Haruyoshi

2. "I, NK.58702 Lt. BANYERTZ, Charles Brian- 2/20 Bn- identify
 the Japanese whose photograph numbered (No JB 230) is
 attached hereto as Lt DOI.

"Sworn by the abovesamed deponent

Charles Brian Bayliss
 at *Signans Creek*
 on the *21* day of *Oct*

Charles Brian Bayliss

One thousand nine hundred and
 forty-six.

BEFORE ME

W.C. Goodfellow J.P.
 Justice of the Peace.

20/9

On this Tenth day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Six, Charles Brian Baeyertz, of Dignams Creek, in the State of New South Wales, Farmer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. "I, EX58702 Lt. Baeyertz, C.B., identify the Japanese whose photograph numbered (SUM 296) is attached hereto as Capt. MIYASAKI - Ryehei, referred to in my affidavit made at Dignams Creek, on the Fifteenth day of August One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Six."

2. "I identify the Japanese whose photograph numbered (SUM 298) is attached hereto as Lt. DOI Issamu, referred to in my affidavit made at Dignams Creek, on the Fifteenth day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Six."

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent,
Charles Brian Baeyertz, at Dignams-
Creek, this Tenth day of September
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-
Six.

C. Baeyertz
.....

BEFORE ME.

W. E. Lee a Foley J.P.
A Justice of the Peace.

ON this *Twenty Ninth* day of May, One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven, Norman Henry BAGNALL of 23 Woids Avenue, HURSTVILLE, in the State of New South Wales, Builder's Labourer, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. I was previously NX.73634 Pte BAGNALL N.H. of 2/19 Bn. 8 Div. A.I.F.
I was taken prisoner at MALAYA and moved to CHANGI where I remained for nine months.
I was than moved to KOBE and worked in the shipyards, and then to KAWASAKI, where I worked in the coal mines.
2. Whilst at KAWASAKI, I witnessed many instances of ill-treatment of prisoners by the Japanese guards, but I cannot now remember the names of any of the Japanese guards, listed in the information, as being responsible for the ill-treatment. One of the guards responsible for the illtreatment was known to me as SATA. After work was finished for the day and we returned to camp, we would be lined up and one or more of the prisoners would be picked out and for some alleged misconduct, would be punched until he fell to the ground and would then be kicked until he was unconscious and then taken off to the gaol. The rest of us then would be beaten across the face with a belt. I was beaten across the face on several occasions. After these beatings a further punishment would be to make us go without the evening meal.
3. I can only remember the name of one person who was bashed in this way. He was Pte Fred BROWN of 2/19 BN., and I witnessed one of the guards punching Pte BROWN until he fell to the ground and then kicking him until he was unconscious. I cannot now remember the name of the Japanese guard. Pte BROWN was also hit on the head with a rifle on this occasion.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Norman Henry BAGNALL, at
in the State of New South Wales
on the *Twenty Ninth* day of May
One thousand nine hundred and
fortyseven.
BEFORE ME

n H Bagnall

Martin Foster
A Justice of the Peace.

" On this ^{31st.} day of May One Thousand nine hundred and forty seven, Leslie Bailey, of 6 New Street, LIDCOMBE, in the State of New South Wales, labourer, makes oath and says as follows:-

As NX87400 Cpl. Bailey L. of the 2/19 Bn. A.I.F. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese Forces at Singapore on the 15 February 1942. I left Singapore on 17 March 1943 for Thailand and worked on the rail way line. I left Thailand for Japan about June 1944 and left Singapore on 1 July 1944 for MOJII which I reached after being 70 days on the boat. I was so sick that I had to be carried off the boat and taken to OHAMA. I arrived there on 10 September 1944 and left there in Sep 1945. On arrival at OHAMA I was immediately admitted to hospital and remained there for three months. I found the treatment good but I was treated by a Dutch and an American medical Officer. Both these ~~officers~~ medical officers were constantly hindered by the Japanese medical officer who although apparently raising no objection to a mans entry to hospital constantly tried to overrule their form of treatment to a patient. They were very often penalised for their outspoken remarks by being given what became known to me as "guard house treatment".

I recall a guard who was known to me as FUJII. I first contacted this guard when going from MOJII to OHAMA. He was in charge of the guards detailed to look after us. I noticed that he showed some consideration for the sick by allowing them to remain on the top part of the overcrowded barge. The other men, about 250 were below. A ticket system, which recorded a man's movements about the camp, was thoroughly policed by this guard who saw that any prisoner who made the slightest departure from the rules concerning this system was immediately sent to the guardhouse where they were struck by Fujii with an open fist or a big stick shaped like a sword. I myself received this form of bashing and witnessed many other bashings by this and other guards. I have also seen Fujii strike many other prisoners within the camp area for NOT bowing to him. Movement meant further bashing. I recall Pte. Douglas Craig of the 2/19 Bn. being sent to the guard house for a breach of discipline unknown to me. He was at the time having treatment for septic sores. He was still made to work in this state of health. On reaching the guard house he was forced to kneel in about 4 inches of snow for a period of at least 24 hours: I saw him in this position and I also saw many guards including Fujii and one known to me as UEDA give him a beating for the slightest movement. I also noticed that he was beaten for no apparent reason by other guards unknown to me. He was just beaten for the sake of being beaten. Whether the other guards were ordered to do it by their guard commanders, FUJII AND UEDA, I do not know. Craig was NOT rendered unconscious by this treatment but at the completion of his punishment he was allowed to report sick. I saw him at this stage and his body was a mass of bruises and septic sores. He was admitted to hospital and died within a few days. I saw his body. The general opinion of the inmates of the camp was that Craig would have survived his ordeal in the snow had he NOT been beaten. I blame FUJII and UEDA who gave and condoned these beatings. I might add that our camp was about 100 yards square and it was possible to see any incident usual or otherwise which occurred in the camp area. There was a camp Commandant but as he appeared to be lenient towards the prisoners himself it was assumed that

L. Bailey

W. J. ...

that he could not or would not exert strong discipline towards his guard commanders. I also add that FUJII was always possessed of a bad temper and we prisoners never felt comfortable in his presence. UEDA was very hard to understand and we prisoners never knew how to take him. He was always laughing as he bashed me and others.

2. I recall another guard known to me as KONDO. He was always nasty and his favourite pastime was to enter the dining or mess hall at awkward moments. If he was NOT instantly recognised and saluted he would immediately bash the first two or three prisoners within reach and deprive that shift of mine workers of their daily issue of cigarettes. Although he visited the hall on many occasions during a week he resorted to this punishment on an average of three times per week. I saw it happen on many occasions and quite often I was a victim of his temper.

3. I recall a civilian guard employed by the mining company where I worked. His name or nickname was HAKU BOY. He used to sneak around the camp area in soft shoes and on tip toes. As it was more or less impossible to be aware of his presence I, and many others, were often beaten by him for NOT giving a salute. I think he was of weak intellect, for it was noticed that his actions were considerably restrained when Army guards took over the control of this camp. At the completion of an Allied air raid Haku Boy would emerge first from a so called air raid shelter and wait for the prisoners to emerge. As they did so he would wait until they were in a bending position and then beat them with the stick. He never appeared to have a wash and it was confirmed by our own doctors that he had contracted V.D. We objected very strongly about this but to no avail.

4. Had I and the other prisoners been in good health we could have stood these beatings. But our rations were very light and as a result our health suffered. Even when we were sick our rations were reduced instead of being increased. This should NOT have been so as we prisoners found huge dumps of American Red Cross supplies in the vicinity of the Camp when it was liberated. Who was responsible for the withholding of these rations I do NOT know."

"SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Leslie Bailey at LIDCOMBE
on the 31st day of May One
thousand nine hundred and forty
seven
BEFORE ME
A Justice of the Peace.



On this fifteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, NX57171 Dvr Frank John Bailey, HQ Sig Base, Beecroft, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX57171 Pte F.J. BAILEY of 2/19 Bn I was captured in Singapore and reached TARSOA Camp in Thailand on 10 Apr 43, remaining there until November of the same year. At this camp there was a Korean guard named MOTOYAMA, whom we called the "Black Prince." He was about 5'6" high, and was aged about 28 yrs. He spoke a little English. He was there the whole time I was there and would be well-known to all other PW who were under him.

2. About Jun 43 I was made to work on the railway when I had a temperature of 103°. I was made to do hard labour on the railway, when I collapsed and was sent to hospital in the camp. After being there about a fortnight I was included in a party to rebuild huts. One day when we were doing this work under Motoyama one of the huts we were erecting collapsed, whereupon Motoyama rushed at me, kicked me in the shins, then struck me on the face with his fist and then severely beat me with a bamboo stick on the body and arms for a period of about half an hour. During this beating I sustained a broken arm and two broken ribs and finally collapsed. I was allowed to remain four days in the camp hospital in respect of my rib injury and so far as my arm was concerned it was merely put in a sling and as a matter of fact it is still broken.

3. At the same time that I was beaten as described Motoyama beat a young Dutch PW, whose name I do not know, to such an extent that he fractured his skull, causing two holes in his forehead. He died about three days later. About six other PW were also beaten up at the same time but not seriously injured.

4. After I had come out of hospital Motoyama would invariably jeer and spit at me when I went past him.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent, }
Dvr Frank John Bailey, at Sydney, }
this fifteenth day of April, One }
thousand nine hundred and forty- }
six }

F J Bailey

BEFORE ME

R.R.B. Hickson

Capt

R.R.B. HICKSON
NX25579
An Officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

Affidavit of Signalman Frank John BAILEY

Signalman Frank John BAILEY of Headquarter Sigs, 800P, previously of 8/19 Battalion, Australian soldier whose service number is 3357171 being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:

I am Frank John BAILEY, a Signalman in the Headquarter Sigs Detachment, 81A JIB, a member of the Australian Military Forces and a former Prisoner of War in Japanese hands. I was captured in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942 and was at first confined in CHANGI and River Valley Road Camps.

About April 1942 I was entrained at SINGAPORE with a party of prisoners of war known as "D" force for THAILAND. Thence we moved by train and marches in various stages to YABO Prisoner of War camp which was located on the BURMA THAILAND railroad then under construction with Prisoner of War labour. About October 1942 while working in the YABO camp on the construction of buildings, one of the buildings then in the course of construction collapsed. The Korean guard who was in charge of the Prisoner of War labour party blamed the Prisoners of War for the collapse and began to attack those nearest to him with a bamboo stick. As a result of this beating, one of the prisoners, LAC McKERN H. H. (RAAF) suffered a broken arm. I do not know the names of the other prisoners but in addition to McKERN several others were beaten about the body and had their faces slapped. The Korean guard who carried out this beating was known to us as HOTOYAMA, also known under the nickname of "BLACK PRINCE". In the meantime, I and other Prisoners of War began rescuing those prisoners who had been trapped under the fallen building.

McKERN was treated by the Prisoner of War Medical staff for a broken arm and severe bruises.


McKERN is a friend of mine and his present address in Australia is as follows:

H. H. McKERN,
515 Canterbury Road,
CAMPSIE,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

SWORN to by the abovesaid deponent
Frank John BAILEY at TOKYO, this 21st
day of April, One thousand nine hundred
and forty seven

Frank John Bailey

BEFORE ME


(H. S. Williams) Major
An Officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

Affidavit of Signalman Frank John BAILLY

Signalman Frank John BAILLY of Headquarter Sigs, 8COF, previously of 2/19 Battalion, Australian soldier whose service number is AX57171 being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:

I am Frank John BAILLY, a Signalman in the Headquarter Sigs Detachment, 8TA JIMA, a member of the Australian Military Forces and a former Prisoner of War in Japanese hands. I was captured in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942 and was at first confined in CHANGI and River Valley Road Camps.

About April 1942 I was entrained at SINGAPORE with a party of prisoners of war known as "B" force for THAILAND. Thence we moved by train and marches in various stages to TAPSO Prisoner of War camp which was located on the BURMA THAILAND railroad then under construction with Prisoner of War labour. About October 1942 while working in the TAPSO camp on the construction of buildings, one of the buildings then in the course of construction collapsed. The Korean guard who was in charge of the Prisoner of War labour party blamed the Prisoners of War for the collapse and began to attack those nearest to him with a bamboo stick. As a result of this beating, one of the prisoners, LAC McKERN H. H. (RAAF) suffered a broken arm. I do not know the names of the other prisoners but in addition to McKERN several others were beaten about the body and had their faces slapped. The Korean guard who carried out this beating was known to us as MOTOYAMA, also known under the nickname of "BLACK PRINCE". In the meantime, I and other Prisoners of War began rescuing those prisoners who had been trapped under the fallen building.

McKERN was treated by the Prisoner of War Medical staff for a broken arm and severe bruises.

McKERN is a friend of mine and his present address in Australia is as follows:

H. H. McKERN,
515 Canterbury Road,
CAMPSIE,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

SWORN to by the abovesigned deponent
Frank John BAILLY at TOKYO, this 21st
day of April, One thousand nine hundred
and forty seven

F. J. Bailey

BEFORE ME

H. S. Williams
(H. S. Williams) Major
An Officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

Affidavit of Sig Frank John BAILEY on 17th day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven.

Signalman Frank John BAILEY of Headquarters Sigs, BCOF, previously of 2/19 Battalion, Australian soldier whose service number is NX57171, being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:

I am Frank John BAILEY, a Signalman in the Headquarter Sigs Detachment ETA JIMA a member of the Australian Military Forces and former Prisoner of War in Japanese hands.

I was captured in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942 and was confined in CHANGI camp, River Valley Road prior to being moved to THAILAND. One day about March/April 42 during the period when I was quartered at River Valley Road, I was kicked on the shins and had my face slapped by a tall 3 star Japanese soldier on the Singapore wharf for having dropped a case while shifting merchandise from one warehouse to another. The Japanese soldier was acting as a guard. One of the Australian officers who was working with us at the time enquired from the Japanese interpreter the name of the soldier who had beaten me and was informed that his name was MORINAKA, Tanzo. I noted this name in my diary, which diary, unfortunately was recently destroyed by fire in the barracks of Headquarters Sigs Detachment at ETA JIMA on 4 March 1947.

The beating was witnessed by Private "Wally" BURNS and Private "Slogger" RYE both of 2/19 Battalion, AIF, also by Private "Joe" PALMER of, I believe, the Cameron Highlanders and several other Prisoners of War whose names I have forgotten.

After working on the railroad in THAILAND I was subsequently returned to SINGAPORE whence I embarked about November 1942 for Japan on "DAI MARU" with a party of about 1100 prisoners of war comprising about 500 Australians and the remainder British and Dutch personnel. The senior officer in the party was Captain R. N. NEWTON. I was located at various camps in the KOBE OSAKA and nearby areas from early 1943 until the cessation of hostilities when I was repatriated to Australia.

I returned to Japan again as a member of BCOF in June 1946 and was stationed at ETA JIMA. There, among the Japanese who were working at the Sig Detachment Headquarters ETA JIMA, I recognized the aforementioned MORINAKA Tanzo who was there acting as an interpreter. He also recognized me. His present address as shown in the Detachment records is as follows:


MORINAKA Tanzo,

(Identification Card number 16949,
OBARA, ETA JIMA.)

SWORN to by the abovenamed deponent
Frank John BAILEY at TOKYO this 17th
day of April, One thousand nine hundred
and forty seven.

} F. J. Bailey

BEFORE ME


(H. S. WILLIAMS) Major
An officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

AFFIDAVIT

1. NX57171 Corporal BAILLY Frank John of Headquarters Signals, British Commonwealth Occupation Force, KURE JAPAN and formerly NX57171 Private BAILLY Frank John of 2/19 Australian Infantry Battalion make oath and say as follows.

1. I left SINGAPORE in about April 1943 on the "MATSUBI MARU". There were about twelve hundred to fifteen hundred prisoners of war on board, including Australian, English and Dutch. There were only seventy five Australians, all of whom were Tradesmen in civil life.
2. The seventy five Australians, of which I was one, were all together in Hold No. 2. Living conditions were very crowded, and the hold was filthy dirty.
3. Our food was rice, with a very little fish sometimes, but mostly it was rice alone. Sometimes we had a little vegetable with the rice.
4. No medicine was issued to us. The journey to MOJI took twenty one days and many of the prisoners were sick before we disembarked.
5. Our latrines were buckets that we had to empty twice a day. Sometimes at night these buckets overflowed to where we were sleeping, and the floor around them would be wet. Some of the soldiers were also sick onto the deck. Among a group of one hundred and seventy five men there would sometimes be only three buckets.
6. We were allowed out on deck for one hour each day; at night the hatch was battened down.
7. Other prisoners of war on board with me were Private Ray PETERSON and an Indian doctor named SING who served with the Malayan Volunteer Force in MALAYA.

SWORN at MOJI BUILDING TOKYO JAPAN)
by Frank John BAILLY this 3rd)
Third day of September One thousand)
nine hundred and forty eight)

F. J. Bailey

before me

A. D. Mackay
.....Major
(A. D. MACKAY)

An officer of the Australian Military Forces.

J. H. BAILEY.
EXHIBIT _____

8411

AFFIDAVIT

I, Bailey J. H. A.S.N. 38065145, Pfc. 131st F.A. do make the following statement:

In Nakom Paton Prison camp in September 1944 I witnessed the following incident involving a Korean guard we called "Jungle Jim" or "Moss Production".

I was on a work party building a wall made of dirt. There was an Australian in the group about fifty years old. He was carrying two pails of dirt up the back when "Jugle Jim" struck him for not moving fast enough. He used a bamboo club and the first blow hit the Australian in the mouth knocking out two of his front teeth. The Australian was knocked off the bank and "Jungle Jim" followed him down and kicked him several times. The Australian was in the hospital for about two weeks as a result of the beating.

/s/ J. H. Bailey

Witness:

/s/ Keith R. Aikens
S.A. C.I.C.

Subscribed and sworn before me 12 September 1945 in Calcutta, India.

/s/ Thomas W. Steptoe,
Major, C.A.C.

A TRUE COPY: _____

/s/ Thomas W. Steptoe
/t/ THOMAS W. STEPTOE
Major, C.A.C.

A TRUE COPY:

Richard A. Solomon
RICHARD A. SOLOMON
1st Lt., A.C.

CONFIDENTIAL
FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

8408

AK 4

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

In the matter of the improper treatment of * Perpetuation of testimony of Jack Wayne
American Prisoners of War in Thailand from * Bailey, Pfc., ASN 20 813 304, of
August 1944 till September 1945. * Plainview, Texas.

Taken at: 908 Columbia Street, Plainview, Texas.
Date: 13 October 1945
In the presence of: David J. Morrison, Agent, Security
Intelligence Corps, Eighth Service
Command.
Questions by: David J. Morrison, Agent, Security
Intelligence Corps, Eighth Service
Command.

Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.

A. Jack Wayne Bailey, Pfc., ASN 20 813 304; I live at 908 Columbia Street,
Plainview, Texas.

Q. Give the date and place of your birth.

A. 6 August 1920 in Jones County, Texas.

Q. Are you married?

A. No, Sir.

Q. How far did you go in school prior to entering service?

A. I finished highschool here in Plainview, Texas.

Q. Did you follow any civilian occupation.

A. Yes, Sir, I was farming.

Q. When did you enter service and when did you go overseas?

A. I entered service in November 1940 and went overseas in November 1941.

Q. While overseas were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, Sir. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at the time Java fell to them on
8 March 1942.

Q. Give the dates and places you were interned while a prisoner of the Japanese.

A. I was held at the Bicycle Camp, Batavia, Java from March till October 1942; in
November 1942 I went to Changi Camp in Singapore and left there that same month for

Final 5'

CONFIDENTIAL

J.W.B.

B Burma, where I stayed in what are called the Kilometer camps, till ~~August~~ ^{January} 1944; *gwb*
 I was then taken to the Nakan Paton Hospital Camp in Thailand and was there *gwb*
 till April 1945; from there I went to a work camp on the Malay Thailand *gwb*
 Border and stayed till June of 1945 at which time we went back to the Nakan Paton *gwb*
 Hospital Camp and stayed there till we were released in September 1945.

Q. How was the treatment given you at the Nakan Paton Hospital Camp?

A. It was very bad. To begin with we were almost all sick and were given ^{very little} *gwb* treatment for our illness by the Japanese, then we were also forced to work. I remember in December of 1944 the Japs decided to build a mud wall around the camp. I was picked on this detail even though I was suffering from malaria and had Beri Beri so bad I could hardly walk. We were forced to work hard and our treatment by the guards was bad even though this was a Hospital and most of us were sick. I remember one incident that happened on the 27th of December 1944. I did something that one of the guards did not like and he came up to me and pushed me into a ditch. I got up without saying anything and returned to work and then every time this one guard would see me he would pick up rocks and throw them at me and did hit me with several of them. I don't know what this guard's name was other than the fact that we had nick named him Jungle Jim. He was a Korean with a big full face, about five feet nine inches tall and weighed about 155 pounds, he was about twenty three years old and had very broad but rounded shoulders.

Q. How was your condition when you were taken to the work camp on the Malay-Thailand Border and how were you treated while you were there?

A. There were about a thousand men on this working party and while most of us had recovered from our illness we were all weak and had lost lots of weight. We were taken by railroad for about two hundred and fifty kilometers and then forced to walk about fifty five kilometers with each man carrying a load of about thirty five pounds of equipment. This took about four days during which time we were fed only two meals per day of rice and fish or some kind of stew. For drinking water we carried buckets and would get water from streams when we stopped. We arrived at the camp on the 18th of April 1944, late at night and very early the next morning we were called to work and were forced to put in a full day. On 20 April 1944 we were told to cut a path through solid rock using only our hands and picks as tools. As usual we were assigned a quota to do that day and by six PM we hadn't gotten half through so they brought our meal to us and we were forced to go on working. About eleven PM the Jap C. O. came out wanting to know why we were going so slow and when we told him the job couldn't be done by hand, he took a pick and tried the job, when he saw how hard it was he had the rock dynamited and we were allowed to go in for the day. I was there for something like six weeks and every day was the same, very long hours and very little food. Our food consisted of boiled rice for breakfast, a pint of dry rice and one small dried fish for lunch and then some seaweed stew for dinner. Nothing was ever salted and we were given no salt during our stay.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the Japanese or Koreans responsible for the conditions of either the Hospital Camp or the work camp you have described?

A. I know none of the names, however besides the guard I described above there was a Lt. second in command of the Hospital Camp. He was a Japanese in the regular Jap Army. He spoke some English, was about thirty years old and had a rather soft face. He was about five feet ten inches tall and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. I think his name was something like Wakie Mas. *gwb*

At the work camp the Japanese C. O., was a Capt. in the Jap Army. He had overly slanting eyes, a very long face and was badly stooped. He was about thirty five years old, weighed 150 pounds, 5'9" tall and spoke some English.

- Q. Do you possess any information concerning the mistreatment of American Prisoners of war other than the information contained herein?
- A. Yes, Sir, I know of many other incidents all of which have been fully covered by this interview.

Jack Wayne Bailey
Jack Wayne Bailey, Pfc.

State of: Texas)
(SS
County of: Hale)

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

Jack Wayne Bailey
Jack Wayne Bailey, Pfc.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of December 1945

Anna D. Borker
Notary Public

Major, Med. Adm. Corps
Adjutant, Air Club General Hospital
Temple, Texas

CERTIFICATE

I, David J. Morrison, Agent, Security Intelligence Corps, Eighth Service Command, certify that Jack Wayne Bailey, Pfc., ASN 20 813 304, personally appeared before me and testified concerning War Crimes: that all of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth are accurately transcribed herein.

Place: Plainview, Texas

David J. Morrison

Date 3 December 1945

Agent, SIC, Eighth Service Command

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State of: Texas }
County of: Hale } ss

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

/s/ Jack Wayne Bailey
Jack Wayne Bailey, Pfc.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of December 1945

/s/ Donald W. Boehme
Notary Public.

My commission expires:

Donald W. Boehme
Major, Med. Adm. Corps
Adjutant.
Terple, Texas,
McCloskey General Hospital.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, David J. Morrison, Agent, Security Intelligence Corps, Eighth Service Command, certify that Jack Wayne Bailey, Pfc., ASN 20 513 340 personally appeared before me on 13 November 1945 and testified concerning War Crimes; That the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Plainview, Texas

/s/ David J. Morrison
Agent, SIC, Eighth Service
Command.

Date: 3 December 1945.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.

Albert W. Schneider
ALBERT W. SCHNEIDER
Captain, J.A.G.D.

left there that same month for Burma where I stayed in what we called the Kilometer Camps, till January 1944; at Kamburi (Phonetic) from January 1944 to August 1944; I was then taken to the Nakan Paton Hospital Camp in Thailand where I stayed from August 1944 till April 1945; we were then taken to a work camp on the Malay Thailand Border and stayed till June 1945; we then went back to the Nakan Paton Hospital Camp and stayed there till we were freed.

- Q. What were you doing while you were interned in Burma?
- A. We were building a rail road for the Japs.
- Q. Were you forced to do this work and were you paid for it?
- A. Yes, Sir. We were forced to do the work. Colonel Nigatama, of the Japanese Army was in charge of the whole job, however his headquarters was about ten kilometers behind where the actual work was being done, and when we first got to Burma and were told what we had to do, the Colonel made a speech for us in which he told us we should feel honored to work for the Japs and that we were just the remains of a rebel army. I also remember he told us in the same speech that "we will build this rail road over your dead bodies if necessary". We were paid a little something for the work we did, as I recall it was about fifteen cents a day.
- Q. What were the conditions under which you were forced to do this work?
- A. They were the worst a person can describe. Our days were very long, anywhere from ten to twenty hours, and we were supposed to have one out of every ten days off, for rest, but we never got them on time. The work was being done in the jungles without any modern equipment. The Japs would assign a certain amount of work to be done each day and we would have to go on working regardless of the hour, till we got that amount of work done. Most of the time we would be given 1.7 cubic meters of dirt or mud for each man to move by hand, in one day. They would tell us if we worked fast and got done early we would go in early but when we did that they would just assign another quota to be done to keep us working till quitting time.
- Q. At any time during your stay in Burma did you or any of the other American's receive beatings by the Japanese or Korean Guards?
- A. Yes, Sir. I don't think any man in Burma, that is any prisoner, went clear through that period of time without being beaten one or more times.
- Q. Do you recall any incidents wherein you were beaten?
- A. Yes, Sir. I was hit by Jap and Korean Guards many time during my stay there. I remember one time in July of 1943 I was working on a detail for one guard, and about thirty minutes before we were through another Jap Guard came up to me and another American and had us stop what we were doing to go help him for a little while, when we came back to our own detail the guard in charge walked over to the other boy and me and hit us both with his fist. Another time in the 62 Kilometer Camp I had been sick with Beri Beri to where I ~~saw~~ couldn't walk very well.

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They didn't make me go to work on the Hail road but assigned me on the ration detail to walk about two kilometers over to where the rations were. When we got there the guard in charge told me to get into a pen and catch a pig. I did this but I let the pig get away. This made the guard mad and he had me come out and stand at attention in front of him while he beat me over the head with a bamboo stick about two feet long. All the way through Burma such incidents as these were happening every day.

Q. What were the conditions of the camps you stayed in while in Burma?

A. They were just typical of a temporary camp built in the jungles. Our huts were of bamboo, very dirty and not water tight, there was no sanitation other than the latrines we would dig ourselves, we would bath in the streams we would find close to the camps; we never had enough food, only rice and somekind of very watery stew, and never enough of either, all the boys lost lots of weight and most became sick before we got out of the jungles and were never given any treatment or medicines by the Japanese.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the Japanese responsible for the conditions, in Burma, under which you were forced to work and live?

A. Colonel Nigatoma was in charge of the entire operation and while he was not with us all the time he made inspection trips once or twice every week and knew all about the conditions of the work and the camp and how we were being beaten all the time. He was a big man about five feet nine inches tall and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. He was about forty years old and was in the Jap Army.

There was a Lt. Knito who was the Commanding Officer of many of the Kilometer camps we were in. He was about forty years old; five feet eight inches tall; one hundred and forty pounds and in the Jap Army. He was drunk all the time however he did know all the conditions of the camps and the work and the beatings.

Q. Do you possess any information concerning the mistreatment of American Prisoners of War other than the information herein set out?

A. Yes, Sir. I know of many other incidents all of which have been fully covered by this interview.

/s/ Jack Wayne Bailey
Jack Wayne Bailey, Pfc.

IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY
JAPANESE NATIONALS AND IN THE MATTER OF
THE ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT
HINTOCK VALLEY CAMP PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

I, Reginald Thomas RAINBRIDGE,
of "Craiglands East", Barnard Castle,
in the County of Durham,
make oath and say as follows:-

- (1) I joined the Royal Air Force in September, 1940, and was granted a Commission on 21st June, 1941. After service in this Country I was drafted to Java in January, 1942, and operated there and in Sumatra, and within a week of the capitulation of Java on 8th March, 1942, I was captured by the Japanese. I was in prisoner of war camps in Java until February, 1943, when we were transferred to Singapore, and on 5th May, 1943, was sent to Thailand by train.
- (2) I do not know who ordered the journey, but the conditions under which we travelled were appalling. We were dreadfully overcrowded in steel cattle trucks, with inadequate feeding and sanitary arrangements. There were 27 men in my truck, and the heat generated inside the truck was appalling. We were de-trained at BAMPONG, and housed in filthy huts for two days and one night, conditions were such that a large amount of dysentery germs were spread among the troops with the result that many men sat out on a hundred mile march, physically unfit to do so as the result of the train journey and the stay in the huts.
- (3) The hundred miles march to HINTOCK was made at night in about 6 days, and we had one period of rest for 36 hours, spent at a supply depot named Tarsae. Upon arriving at a place named KAMBURI, after a night's march, the whole party were marched, without having any respite, a further distance of four miles in the heat of the day, to be inoculated. I think this inoculation was against dysentery and typhoid, and the effect on the already exhausted men was very marked. The last three nights of the march were made in pouring rain, as the monsoon had just broken.
- (4) Upon arriving at HINTOCK at midday on 19th May, 1943, the main body had to pitch a tented camp in a jungle site which they had to clear themselves. I arrived some days later and was accommodated in a tent wholly inadequate as a protection against the weather, which for ten weeks consisted of a downpour of rain.
- (5) The British Officer placed in charge of the camp by the Japanese was Major G.F. Gaskell, one of the Welsh 77th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment. The camp consisted of roughly 50 per cent each of Army and Air Force personnel. I was the senior R.A.F. Officer there.
- (6) The work consisted of railway construction, calling for extremely heavy and forced manual labour. The men had to march 3½ miles each way to and from their work, which consisted primarily in constructing a large bridge. A British Officer was placed in charge of each 50 men, and all were supervised by Japanese and Korean guards and engineers. The men left the camp shortly after dawn each day and returned practically in darkness. No rest days were given. We were paid a certain amount, but money received could not be spent.
- (7) Food was wholly inadequate for the extremely heavy labour, and consisted of three meagre meals a day, composed of rice and dehydrated vegetables. For the first six weeks we had no meat or proteins of any description.

(8) Conditions at the camp were appalling. As we were never given any time to construct decent latrines in the outset, sanitary arrangements were primitive in the extreme, and dysentery became rife within a very short time, to which was added beri-beri, caused mainly by the inadequate food, malaria, starvation and exhaustion. The men were never able to dry their clothing, and literally slept in a sea of mud, packed like sardines in leaky tents, offering wholly inadequate protection against the appalling weather.

(9) Owing to lack of transport facilities, medical supplies were quite inadequate. The sick men were merely housed apart, under the same conditions as I have previously described. There were two British medical officers placed in charge of them with an inadequate number of medical orderlies to help them. The Japanese engineer officer in charge of the work on this section of the line, Lieutenant HIROTA, was continually asked to allow more men to act as medical orderlies and to work on improving camp conditions. This he steadfastly refused to do throughout our stay there.

(10) At intervals, Lieutenant HIROTA, directed his guards to parade all sick men, and pick out those considered fit to work, irrespective of the efforts of the British C.O., and Medical Officers, to prevent the use of men wholly unfit to work. The incidents of sickness mounted at a terrible rate and were expedited by an attack of cholera. Deaths took place daily and rose to a death rate of eleven per day at one period.

(11) Lieutenant HIROTA, while we were at HIMPOCK camp, was at all times indifferent to the conditions under which we lived and worked, despite repeated representations to him by our Commanding Officer, who several times suffered the indignity of being assaulted, when lodging protests, by guards at the camp. I cannot name or describe any of the guards. There was a Japanese Warrant Officer, whose name I do not know, in charge of the camp, but he was entirely under the directions and control of Lieutenant HIROTA.

(12) On one occasion, I cannot give the exact date, I saw Lieutenant HIROTA throwing stones at some Australian and British prisoners of war working on the railway, as an incitement for making them work harder.

(13) At the end of July, 1943, of the 600 men sent to the HIMPOCK camp in B.M., not more than 60 men were fit to be sent out to work, and the total death rate was in the region of 200, the remainder being sick due to disease, malnutrition and exhaustion. I consider that by his actions, and lack of action, Lieutenant HIROTA was entirely responsible for this state of affairs.

(14) During September, 1943, my party was evacuated to KEMBURI, where some were placed in hospital. I remained in a small camp nearby for five weeks and was then sent to Singapore, arriving there on 23rd November, 1943. When I had left Singapore in May, 1943, I was in charge of 287 airmen, and of these, only 137 eventually returned to Singapore, the remainder having died.

(15) From this time I was in prisoner of war camps at Singapore until the war with Japan ended, and returned to this Country on 22nd September, 1945. I am still serving in Royal Air Force, and at present stationed at 45 Group H.Q., Old Church Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex.

SWORN at New Scotland Yard
in the County of London
this 28th day of March 1946.

Sd/- R.T. BLINBRIDGE.

Before me E. DODDS A Commissioner for Oaths.

This and the preceding page comprise a certified true copy of the original statement by Reginald Thomas BLINBRIDGE, which is in my custody.

Singapore, 7th August, 1946.

Grant M. Intyre, Capt.
1 Inst. War Crimes Sec. (S.E.C.).

3/11/46

9

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES

BOARD OF INQUIRY

STEPHEN ROBERT BAKER, sworn and examined:

I am OX16255 Pte Stephen Robert Baker, 2/2 Machine Gun Battalion.

I was captured in Java by the Japanese on 8 March 1942, and put into Bandoeng Camp.

The accommodation there was not too bad. The sanitation was all right and the food was very good. We worked only about once a month. On the whole we were treated reasonably there. They did not knock us about.

I then went to Changi, where I remained two days, and then went to Thailand. That was at the end of December 1942. I was in Kenyu, Hintok and Tarseo camps.

At Kenyu accommodation was poor.

The food was not sufficient. Rice was plentiful, but the supplies of meat and vegetables were insufficient.

The work was hard and the hours of work long. We would sometimes start at 6 o'clock and knock off at 12 o'clock that night. That was not the regular thing. Ordinarily you would do about 9 hours.

Sick men were not made to work. They tried to force them to work, but Colonel Dunlop stood up against them and would not allow the men to go out.

Nearly everyone was beaten occasionally. I saw a few bad beatings, but I do not know the names of the men beaten or the names of the Japanese who hit them. The "Mongrel" did all the bashing. He was at Hintok.

Hintok was a very poor camp. We had rotten tents there and with heavy rain all the time you would be sleeping in rain practically all the time.

Work there was hard and the hours long.

We received 10 cents a day, but that was not much use to us.

The sick were not made to work there. They tried to make them, but Colonel Dunlop stopped them. "The Mongrel" was a Korean and he beat me. As a matter of fact, I received several lashings from him. One would be beaten with the first thing they could pick up - a rod or anything - and would be kicked. The beatings were usually given because we could not understand them. They would be speaking for a while and then they would lose their temper.

From Hintok we went to Hintok River Camp. Conditions there were just the same. The railway was practically finished then.

There was a lot of malaria, cholera and tropical ulcers, and beri beri. There were plenty of amputations, but that information could be obtained from Colonel Dunlop.

STEPHEN ROBERT BAKER, sworn and examined:

I am DEPOSED by Stephen Robert Baker, 2/5 Machine Gun
Battalion.

I was captured in Java by the Japanese on 8 March 1942,
and put into Henderson Camp.

The accommodation there was not too bad. The ventilation
was all right and the food was very good. We worked only about
once a month. On the whole we were treated reasonably since
they did not treat us about.

I then went to Gungah, where I remained two days, and then
went to Thailand. That was at the end of December 1942.
I was in Kanyu, Hinton and Taro camps.

At Kanyu accommodation was poor.

The food was not sufficient. Rice was plentiful, but

This is the first sheet of the evidence of

STEPHEN ROBERT BAKER taken and sworn before
me at Brisbane in the State of Queensland
on about 2 hours.

this 20th day of November, 1945.

His name was made to work, but Colonel Kingup stood up against them and would not
allow the men to go out.

Hearing was held occasionally. I saw a few had
before, but the names of the men before or
the names of the men who did not appear did not
the hearing. I think.
Chairman,
Australian Board of
Inquiry into War Crimes
Deponent
We had rotten bands there
and with heavy rain all the time you would be sleeping in
this position all the time.

W. Webb

Work there was hard and the hours long.

We received 10 cents a day, but that was not much use to us.

The sick were not made to work there. They tried to make
them, but Colonel Kingup stopped them. "The Hospital" was a
Korean and he helped me. As a matter of fact, I received several
backings from him. One would be better at the first thing
they could pick up - a rod or anything - and would be kicked.
The patients were usually given because we could not understand
them. They would be speaking for a while and then they would
I had that temper.

From Hinton we went to Hinton River Camp. Conditions there
were just the same. The railway was practically finished then.

There was a lot of malaria, cholera and tropical ulcers,
and beri beri. There were plenty of mosquitoes, but the
information could be obtained from Colonel Kingup.

There were a number of beatings at Hintok River Camp, but I cannot remember any ~~xxxx~~ names.

We went to Tarso just before the finish. I was there about 2 months. I was in hospital. Conditions were poor. It was a sort of hospital base and the Japanese did not worry us much.

About Christmas 1943 I was sent to Singapore, where ~~x~~ I remained for about 2 weeks. Conditions were just the same.

I then went to Japan on the "Byoki Maru". The trip was pretty bad. There were about 600 on board, including 100 Dutch. The rest were Australians.

On board we slept head to feet and had very little space.

Sanitation was poor. The latrines consisted of two boxes on each side of the ship. If you were lucky you could get up on top and have a wash under the salt water hoses.

The food consisted of rice and dried fish. We received three meals a day, but they were very small amounts.

The Japanese bashed quite a few of the men, but I do not remember the names of the men. The trip lasted 70 days. We disembarked at Moji and went to Shimonoseki, from which camp I worked in a copper mine.

The accommodation in Japan was very good. The food was not the best, being very light. We used to receive three meals a day, but it was not enough to keep a school child alive. It consisted of rice and potato leaves and we received occasionally dogs and cats. They were often brought into the camp. I saw them being cut up. There was not much meat on them and we got the bones. We would get them probably once a fortnight and sometimes once a week as a luxury. In Japan it is a luxury. They eat them themselves.

The pay was 10 cents a day, but it was of no use to us. We had to rely on the Japanese for our food.

~~I~~ We received very little clothing. They used to issue us with their cast-offs, which were rubbish. In Thailand we got a fair bit of good stuff before we left to go to Japan. It was mostly English and Australian stuff that they had captured at Singapore. We were issued with a complete outfit.

In the copper mine the hours of work were from 6 a.m. to about 3.30 p.m. Once a fortnight we used to get every Sunday off. The Japanese in the mine used to beat us. There were no bad cases where I was, but in other parts of the mine there were quite a few severe bashings, but I never saw them. I received a few hits. Those beatings would be given because you could not understand them when they spoke to you. Right through the language difficulty was the main trouble.

sheet

This is the second and last ~~page~~ of the evidence *after*
Stephen Robert Baker taken and sworn before me at
Brisbane in the State of Queensland this 20th day
of November, 1945.

S. R. Baker
Deponent

S. R. Baker
Chairman, Australian War Crimes
Board of Inquiry.

AMERICAN WAR CRIMES

BOARD OF ENQUIRY

JOSEPH ROBERT BAKER, name and address:

I am 3814255 Pte Stephen Robert Baker, 2/2 Machine Gun Battalion.

I was captured in Java by the Japanese on 8 March 1942, and put into Bandung Camp.

The accommodation there was not too bad. The sanitation was all right and the food was very good. We washed only about once a month. On the whole we were treated reasonably there. They did not knock us about.

I then went to Chengji, where I remained two days, and then went to Thailand. That was at the end of December 1942. I was in Kanyu, Hinstok and Tareo camps.

At Kanyu accommodation was poor.

The food was not sufficient. Rice was plentiful, but the supplies of meat and vegetables were insufficient.

The work was hard and the hours of work long. We would sometimes start at 6 o'clock and knock out at 12 o'clock that night. That was not the regular thing. Ordinarily you would be about 9 hours.

Sick men were not made to work. They tried to force them to work, but Colonel Dunlop stood up against them and would not allow the men to go out.

Nearly everyone was beaten occasionally. I saw a few bad beatings, but I do not know the names of the men beaten or the names of the Japanese who hit them. The "Meegrol" did all the bashing. He was at Hinstok.

Hinstok was a very poor camp. We had rotten tents there and with heavy rain all the time you would be sleeping in rain practically all the time.

Work there was hard and the hours long.

We received 10 cents a day, but that was not much use to us.

The sick were not made to work there. They tried to make them, but Colonel Dunlop stopped them. "The Meegrol" was a Korean and he beat me. As a matter of fact, I received several beatings from him. One would be beaten with the first thing they could pick up - a rod or anything - and would be kicked. The beatings were usually given because we could not understand them. They would be speaking for a while and then they would go home their tongues.

From Hinstok we went to Hinstok River Camp. Conditions there were just the same. The railway was practically finished then.

There was a lot of malaria, cholera and tropical ulcers, and beri beri. There were plenty of amputations, but that information could be obtained from Colonel Dunlop.

This is the first sheet of the evidence of
STEWART ROBERT BAKER taken and sworn before
me at Brisbane in the State of Queensland
this 20th day of November, 1945.

Stewart Robert Baker
.....
Deposant

W. H. O. G.
.....
Chairman,
Australian Board of
Inquiry into War Crimes

328

AFFIDAVIT

Waikayama, Honshu
(Place)

14 Sept 45
(Date)

I Francis Joseph Bell, ASN 2/20 Br. Ant. I.F., of 16

Park Rd. Koorah, serving in the grade of Pvt with
(Home address)
N.S.W. AUSTRALIA

the 2/20 Br. A.I.F., Australia armed forces at the time
(Unit) (Nation)

of my capture on 15th 42 at SINGAPORE do hereby depose and say
(Date) (Place)

1. Japanese prisons, camps or hospitals in which I was confined are as follows:

Name or Location	Date	Japanese Commander
<u>YAMANI JAPAN</u>	<u>10 Sept 42 - May 45</u>	<u>CAPT. MOROKAMI</u>
<u>NIHAMA JAPAN</u>	<u>MAY 45</u>	<u>Sept 11 45 CAPT. MOROKAMI</u>
<u>GREAT WORLD SINGAPORE</u>	<u>27th 42 - Nov 42</u>	<u>LT. SHENZEN</u>
<u>TARSAU THAILAND</u>	<u>MAY 43</u>	<u>COL. ISHI</u>
<u>TONCHAN'ETH THAILAND</u>	<u>JUNE 43 - APRIL 44</u>	<u>HIRAMATZ Socho</u>
<u>TONCHAN</u>		
<u>RINTIN</u>		
<u>TAMPIL</u>	<u>APRIL 44 - JUNE 44</u>	<u>SAZUKI CAPT</u>

Conditions in each camp, hospital or prison with respect to food, medical care, clothing, sanitation and required work were as follows:

TARSAU FOOD BAD. SICK MADE TO WORK NO CLOTHING ISSUED
CHANGI FOOD BAD NO WORK REQUIRED. NO CLOTHING ISSUED.
GREAT WORLD FOOD FAIR WORK HARD. SICK ALLOWED TIME OFF CONDITIONS GOOD
TONCHAN'ETH }
TONCHAN } FOOD FAIRLY GOOD WORK HARD SICK NOT TOLERATED
RINTIN }
TAMPIL }

3. I have personal knowledge of killings, tortures, beatings, other cruelties (including starvation) or improper punishments as indicated:

P.T.O

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
<u>Sgt. VALPIED</u>		<u>YAMANI</u>	<u>CAPT MOROKAMI</u>

Imprisoned in a very small cell without clothes
during capture of Singapore, no water for 3 days. Beatings
on 12th Sept 42

TAMUANG WORK LIGHT, FOOD FAIR SICK ALLOWED TO REST OR SENT TO HOSPITAL

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
----------------	------	-------	----------------------

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Brief description of each atrocity:

4. I have heard of and have reason to believe the following atrocities were also committed:

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
----------------	------	-------	----------------------

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Brief description of each atrocity:

5. I ~~do~~ have (not have) a diary or other documentary evidence. It is presently located at _____

J. Baker
(Print Name)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of Sept, 1945
at Wakayama

Noble J. Taylor
(Judge or Notary Public authorized to take oaths)

0-242068 12th Cav
ISN Organization
Summary Court

Trip to Japan from Thailand.

Left Samang on 20 June 1944 for Singapore by train in all steel Rice truck 25 men and gear to each truck. Trip lasted till 26 June when we arrived in Singapore with most men down with malaria, with which we were all infected owing to exposure in Thailand. Stayed in Rhee Valley Rd, Camp in Singapore until 2 July at when we boarded a ship which had been burned out and was most unworthy. Sailed 4 July at Trip took 70 days of wind Storm Rain (From which we had no shelter owing to the condition of the ship) and bad food. 4 men died on the trip from Dysentery & Malaria. The rest were all so fit to the under weight, and mostly sick.

After 5 days at Yamani Japan we started work in a copper mine where we worked for 8 months on very poor food. Result much better & 12 Oct. May 45. Moved to Mishima. Worked in

San Francisco on Railway. Condition better
and better, but P. H. still badly
treated & unable to work.

Condition gradually improving until August
when we reached the head of the trail
Yamama to Nihama camp near Capt.
Mackham's.

S. Baker

Aug 14 P.M. 1905.

I, Arthur William Kindell BAKER of 86 Grosvenor Street. ST. KILDA, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 61194 Cpl. BAKER A.W.K. of AAPP. and was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb. 1942.
2. From May 1945 until the end of hostilities, I was in TAKEFU Camp JAPAN.
3. The Camp Commandant at this Camp was a Japanese Warrant Officer known as JOE LOUIS. He used to work the men very hard and was very strict, but I did not see him beat any prisoners. He left the running of the camp to a sergeant who was not a brutal type.
4. Clothing was rather short but not entirely inadequate. Food was sometimes insufficient and the quality was fair from the Japanese standards. Quarters were poor but adequate for the summer.
5. On arrival at TAKEFU Camp, there was in the camp, Red Cross supplies sufficient for one parcel per man. After about two months, half of it was issued and the balance was not issued until after the cessation of hostilities. I saw no evidence of Red Cross supplies being taken by the Japanese.
6. The prisoners worked in a carbide factory. It was a dirty job but in most cases not too heavy.
7. Some of the guards in the camp were brutal and ill-treated the prisoners. The worst of these was nicknamed "CAEZAR". He was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, average build held himself erect and had rather a leering smile.
8. He had a habit of pushing prisoners in the stomach with his foot and striking prisoners. Complaints were made to the Camp Commandant, of his treatment and it was checked but he still continued to beat prisoners from time to time.
9. A guard nicknamed "PRETTY BOY" tortured Pte. SOFFER of 8 Div Sigs, about the end of July, by making him kneel with a piece of wood behind his knees. He had to be carried back to camp.
10. PRETTY BOY was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, well built with regular handsome features. He was not usually brutal, but beat the prisoner occasionally.
11. I was in TAISHO Camp OSAKA from May 1943 until May 1945.
12. The conditions were fairly similar to those at TAKEFU but the quarters were a bit better.
13. At one period at the end of 1944, Sgt. KUKUDA, nicknamed "SEBASTIAN", was Camp Commandant. He indulged in a lot of beating of prisoners and kept prisoners standing to attention in the cold for hours. The guards also used to beat the prisoners as a result of his example and conditions became unbearable.
14. On one occasion all men who had received a haircut were struck by one of the guards nicknamed SPEED, because the barbers had not cleaned up properly.
15. On another occasion KUKUDA lined up all prisoners who washed before reveille and made them stand to attention until it was too late to eat breakfast.
16. Sick men were also sent to work.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria
this 14th day of August 1946.

A.W. Baker

Before me,
R. J. Atch

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

c7/13
c7/22

8687

I, Maxwell Wadsley BAKER of Flat 8, Roslyn, 31 Eildon Road, St.Kilda in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 60311 Cpl M.W. BAKER of 2/10 Ord. Fd. Pk. and was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.
2. In June and July 1943, I was in ONTE Camp,SIAM and left at the end of July 1943.
3. The Japanese in charge of ONTE Camp during this period was a corporal nicknamed the TATOED LADY.
4. He was assisted by a Japanese private soldier, nicknamed the BROWN BOMBER who used to take us to work on the railway.
5. The food was short and bad and there were no medical supplies.
6. Both the TATOED LADY and the BROWN BOMBER forced men to work who were sick and totally unfit to work. Only seven men were allowed to be in hospital out of the 170 in camp, and it did not matter how sick men were, only seven remained and the others went to work. I have seen men fall down going out the gate to work and been beaten and driven on to work by both these Japanese.
7. On one occasion Pte. MOLLER of (I think) the Mobile Bath Unit, collapsed at the gate from weakness. He was kicked by the TATOED LADY until he staggered to work. This man later died in CHUNGKAI Camp.
8. On six or more occasions, I, with many others, were made to lift ~~the~~ trunks far beyond our strength and were severely beaten by the BROWN BOMBER when unable to do so.
9. Many of the men became too weak to work and were taken to BANGAN Camp where there was a hospital. Some of these died there later. One of these was Pte. I. RICHARDSON of 2/10 Ord. Fd. Pk. He was brought from ONTE to BANGAN and died there through weakness, due to overwork and illtreatment, a day or two later.
10. Others who died at BANGAN from the same causes were:- Pte. A. JENSEN, PTE. LUSHER, PTE. CARRISON and PTE. GOLMAN all of 2/10 Ord. Fd.Pk.
11. My twin brother Cpl G.W. BAKER of 2/10 Ord Fd. Pk contracted a very bad ulcerated leg through over work and was made to work for about three weeks with this and was beaten by the TATOED LADY and the BROWN BOMBER. He died later through this ill treatment.
12. I am unable to remember details of the ill treatment of Pte. BELL, Cpl. PRIEST, Sgt. GREEN and Cpl LAWSON, but I know that they were beaten by these Japanese.
13. Pte. FLANNERY of 2/4 M.T. Coy (A Victorian) should know of these incidents in detail.
14. I am unable to identify the photographs B. 783 or T. 180.

Sworn at Melbourne. in the State of Victoria this 13th day of August. 1946.

M.W. Baker.

Before me,

R. S. Hetch

IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY JAPANESE
NATIONALS AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT
OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT KOBE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

B7

I, George Sidney BAKER,
of 179, Downham Road, Islington, N.1,
in the County of London, a Company Quarter Master Sergeant,
make oath and say as follows:-

(1) I enlisted in the Regular Army on 1st February, 1934, my number being 817070, and rose to the rank of Company Quartermaster Sergeant. I was posted to the 2nd Battalion, Loyal Regiment, and on 1st October, 1936, left England for Shanghai. I subsequently went with my regiment to Singapore and was there when we capitulated to the Japanese on 15th February, 1942. From that date until July, 1942, I was in camps in Singapore, and was then taken on the s.s. "FUKI MARU" to Korea. We arrived there in September, 1942, and were taken on to KOBE, Japan, in July, 1943. There we worked at the KAWASAKI shipyard, the camp being about half an hour's ride away.

(2) The conditions at this camp were very bad and food very poor. We had three meals a day, rice for breakfast and supper, with soup which was practically boiled water, and at dinner time plain bread, amounting to two thick slices. Now and again we got a little fish.

(3) Work started about 7.45 a.m. and we arrived back at the camp about 6.30 p.m. I worked in the shipyard as a labourer, and we were allowed two Saturdays and two Sundays off a month, alternately. After returning from work, we were not allowed to lay down or turn in until after roll-call, the time of which varied between 8 p.m. or 9 p.m. according to the season. On one occasion I can't remember the date, I was not feeling very well after finishing work and sat on my bed, resting myself on my elbows. The sentry caught me, said I was laying down, and slapped me about five times with his palm. I do not know his name and they all look alike that I cannot describe him. There was quite a lot of slapping of this nature, for minor things.

(4) On 3rd December, 1943, whilst working in the shipyard, an iron girder fell on my right leg, causing a disease of the bone named OSTEOMYELITIS. I was taken to the hospital in the camp at KAWASAKI, where I was first treated by Japanese doctors, and afterwards by a Dutch doctor. Conditions in the hospital were poor, and they seemed to have very little medical stores. Food was also reduced to two thirds of that of the normal working man.

(5) Whilst I was in hospital I heard about the case of "Black Sam" which was the talk of the camp at the time. I do not know about the details personally, but was told by someone, I cannot remember whom, that "Black Sam" a Dutch negro prisoner of war had tried to sell a Japanese raincoat. He was caught doing this, and brought back to the camp, beaten up and put in the cells, where he subsequently died. It was said that he had died of starvation and exposed. The Japanese commandant of the camp at this time was Lieutenant MORIMOTA and I heard that he was the one who beat "Black Sam". I don't know anything further about the matter.

(6) On 16th July, 1944, I was taken to the KOBE prisoner of war hospital, and remained there until 8th May, 1945. My leg had

healed/

healed, but I was still limping. I was then taken to the MOTOYAMA prisoner of war camp and made to work in the coal mine. My job was to switch on and look after the belt conveying the coal, which was considered a light job.

(7) Working hours varied in the mine, the day shift being from about 4.30 a.m. until 6 p.m., and the night shift from about 4.30 p.m. until 6 a.m. or 7 a.m. The man cutting the coal had to mine a certain amount, and if he was delayed by any mechanical breakdown which was repaired before the next shift came down, had to make up his quota.

(8) The food we got at this camp varied, but consisted mainly of rice and vegetable soup. I lost some weight whilst in captivity, somewhere in the region of two stone.

I was working in the coal mine on 16th August, 1945, when they came down at 4 p.m. and told us to finish. When we got to the top of the mine the sentry told us the war had finished and we did no further work. Later I was repatriated to this Country and was demobilised on 5th March, 1946.

SWORN at..... *New Scotland Yard*

in the County of..... *London*

this..... *21st* day of..... *March*..... 1946

J. S. B. Lees

Before me

E. W. Adams

A Commissioner for Oaths

WAR OF 1812-13

Despatch / 1812

D. P. W. + F.
R. M. A.

Date. No. 1010/4/8

Serial

417/1/7

AWM - 54