



Australian War Memorial

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WAR OF 1898-03
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412/11/12

Statements by -

- NX 65716. Capt. R. Jackson
- NX 54882. J. W. Jackson
- QX 13808. Capt. J. M. Jackson
- Surgeon. G. A. Jackson
- NX 66377. Pte. G. W. Jackson
- Walt Mallock Jackson
- VX 44873. Dr. P. A. Jacobsen
- WX 14444. - P. A. Jacobsen
- Mohamad Jakim - (Saddames)
- WX 10867. Asst. Sgt. J. A. James
- NX 61007. Sgt. B. S. James
- FX 39847. Sister N. G. James
- 13123. Lt. Capt. W. P. James
- WX 8702. Gen. G. Japp

On this twenty-fourth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Cecil William Jackson, of 99 Highview Avenue, Bankstown, in the State of New South Wales, Engine Cleaner, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX6637 Pte C.W. JACKSON of 2/20 Bn I was taken PW at Singapore on 15 Feb 42. I arrived at FUKUOKA No. 6 Camp on 7 Jun 43. Officer in charge of Australian and British PsW at this camp was Lieut HUMBER of the British Army. The Japanese Camp Commandant at Fukuoka No. 6 Camp was Lieut SUEMATSU. A description of him is as follows:- Short, stout build; age about 40 yrs; clean shaven and did not wear glasses.
2. Conditions experienced by PsW during Suematsu's command were not good. Hours of working were long, for example, PsW working day shift in the mines started the day at 0400 hrs and returned to camp at 1800 hrs.
3. Rations for PsW were short, consisting of approximately 700 grams of rice and flour per day. To this was added vegetable soup for two meals of the day. This shortage of rations resulted in many PsW suffering from illnesses such as beri beri, mal-nutrition etc. and despite many representations to Lieut Suematsu by Lieut Humber and Dutch officers in the camp to have the rations increased, no response was ever made to these representations.
4. Working conditions in the coal mine were dangerous. Bad workmanship on the part of the Japanese in the mine and faulty timber, resulted in many falls of rock taking place. These falls caused the deaths of several Dutchmen but fortunately no Australians or Englishmen, although on one occasion a wall in the mine collapsed and a large piece of coal jammed an Englishman named Jones' leg against an upright. This injury resulted in his leg having to be amputated.
5. Although many representations were made to Suematsu to have the conditions in the mine made safe, no apparent action was taken by him to do so. His reply would be, "It is the duty of the mine officials."
6. I am not a witness to anything concerning the death of Pte IRWIN. I do know he escaped from the camp and I was told that his body was brought into the camp about two days after his escape.
7. The Camp Commandant, I am not sure whether it was Suematsu or his predecessor, name unknown, told us on parade that Irwin had escaped, and following capture had attempted to escape again, whereupon he was shot. No other particulars were known regarding his death.
8. I did not know any of the Japanese NCOs by their names

L. H. Humber

C. W. Jackson

and am not able to say whether Sgt NOZUMI or Sgt/Major IWANUMA were in this camp or not.

9. I did not come into contact with the Japanese NCOs a great deal and am unable to give any description that would assist in their identification.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,)
Cecil William Jackson, at Sydney)
this twenty-fourth day of May, One)
thousand nine hundred and forty-)
six)

Cecil William Jackson

Cecil William Jackson

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

WD/SAC/DA/3 32 (139)

J 3

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ILLEGALITY OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AND CONDITIONS AT ICHIKAWA
HOSPITAL, CANE, OKAZA, JAPAN.

14
514

AFFIDAVIT

I, Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Anthony Jackson, R.N.V.P., with permanent home address at Colston Park, Norley, Surrey, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese on 25 December 1941 in Hong Kong, and being at various prisoners of war camps, was at ICHIKAWA Hospital Camp, CANE from October 1942 to March 1944.

2. Myself and 5 other prisoners of war were the victims of an assault by members of the Japanese staff in July 1943. This consisted in injuries inflicted by physical violence upon the medical staff and myself as a reprisal for having reported to the Japanese authorities the theft of food from our hospital patients. The man responsible for this incident was the Japanese quarter-master named OSAKI, who in fact was himself stolen the patients' material. After the Japanese authorities had taken action to prevent further thefts, I and the following prisoners of war were sent away and stood outside the Japanese office: 1st-Lieutenant WATSON, R.N., Peter O'NEIL a civilian employed by the Admiralty as a telegraphist, TINKLER, R.N., Royal Marine, and one other whose name I forget. While we were lined up outside the Japanese office Sgt. Glass Private, GARD, 1st Class Pte. COMBETT and a British Corporal cook whose name I do not know, came up to us, and after taking our things about began a general beating up. After this beating we probably looked rather worse damaged than we were in fact. None of us suffered any permanent injury and we do not consider that the incident was a serious one apart from our loss of pride and respect.

3. OSAKI was a civilian employed as Quarter-master. He was an ex-soldier and I believe a Sergeant-Major in the Japanese Army. In build he was slender and gaunt with a low forehead, small dark eyes, almost bald. He had a mouth full of gold teeth, about 45 years old, height 5'6" tall, of very square and powerful build.

OSAKI was a handsome man. Had a natural strabismus of his right eye (permanent squint), about 22 years old, height 5'6", short, shaggy hair.

TINKLER was a school teacher and an educated man of European appearance. About 25 years old, height 5'6" tall, good physique, slender. Spoke very good English. He was more of a friend than an enemy to us apart from this one incident.

4. I cannot recall the name of WALTER BARNETT, nor can I recall a prisoner of war named S/ Sgt Alfred W. Underwood being assaulted.

5. In October 1943 a serious mass beating occurred of a number of sick men, patients within the hospital. The incident culminated some complaints ~~being~~ of myself and backed by the men, that the patients were inadequate to maintain life. We were allowed 145 grams rice, 15 grams beef, 15 grams beef daily. After a preliminary punishment of myself and about 30 men the Japanese began pouring water-soluble into a bucket and selected ~~some~~ 50 American patients all suffering from serious malnutrition, and beat up these men for over 2 hours, with bamboo poles and shoes. Any interference from us seemed only to result in aggravating the situation. As a man collapsed, he was resuscitated and assaulted. The majority of the Japanese medical staff indulged in the beating, moving under the orders of the Japanese medical officer Lieutenant MATSUDA. Within 3 weeks of this incident 6 of the victims had died of their illnesses which were undoubtedly aggravated by this experience.

16.

6. MATSUDA was about 50 years of age, gray hair, thin nose, of fair build, eyes had teeth and brown eyes. He was a reserve officer second from his previous service with the FAREAST ship during War.

7. ICHIKAWA Hospital was founded in the Japanese GHQ on the 15th October 1942, in order to accommodate the dysentery, typhoid, and desperate sick survivors of the transport ship "Liston Mary". I was the sole medical officer at this period with 150 patients and 14 voluntary workers, as nurses, cooks, etc. The hospital consisted of an empty building with floor cover mats with the floor. The Japanese were contented with the unexpected and proved themselves quite incapable of organizing or dealing with the situation.

8. Our basic medical supplies consisted of Japanese Sulphate, Tetrin, Abropin powder and an assortment of antibiotics and specialized tablets. There was the monthly accounts to meet the demands of an epidemic. This small stock was replaced monthly from the USANA Military Hospital and other sources like reported by preparations of doubtful quality, fessels and other drugs and so on. I was diligent this allocation with such additional drugs that we could prevent 100% through co-operative guards.

9. From November 1942 until April 1944 my patients arrived from various camps on transport ships, some ~~being dead~~ ^{being dead} upon unloading from the trucks conveying them.

10. Normally the establishment was under the command of a Japanese medical officer. At first a Lieutenant KIMURA, then a Lieutenant MITSUDA and finally Lieutenant MATSUDA. Of these MITSUDA was the only one who seriously interfered with the treatment of patients. He was a military doctor, about 55 years old, 5ft 4ins in height, stocky, eyes very close together and close shut, exhibiting frog prominent eyes in his eyes, had a very gross nose and a very unattractive face. On three occasions this man became sick prisoner from the hospital by truck and ordered an operation upon them. On the first occasion I was allowed to accompany my patients to the USANA Military Hospital, where a surgical operation of a minor nature was performed under primitive conditions with insufficient anaesthesia. My vigorous protestations against me being performed were attending subsequently when more serious surgical operations were performed upon them quite well for operation. None was died directly as a result of this intervention.

11. Rations allocated to the hospital were calculated upon a standard to be for the sick ~~and~~ ^{which was} about one third of that given to working groups. There was neither antibiotic nor sufficient fat sick men. Diarrhoea and locking were quite frequent, while fuel was not restricted if we happened to have some body else. No treatment was provided to deal with the hygiene of bedding and dishes. Medical surveys were not permitted to visit the establishment.

12. Lieutenant MITSUDA took every opportunity during 1942 and 1943 to irritate me and my patients that all sick men were worthless animals and the sooner they died the better. This attitude influenced his behaviour towards the sick through his administration. He was responsible for and encouraged his actions by his superior, a Lieutenant ~~Matsuda~~ ^{Matsuda}, who I believe was in charge of all medical arrangements for sick in the USANA area. Lieutenant ~~Matsuda~~ ^{Matsuda} was in my opinion a pathological megalomaniac as his visits to the hospital invariably led to disciplinary action and reforms.

13. I particularly want to state in this my affidavit that much of the difficulties at ICHIKAWA were due to the lack of availability to upgrade the European regard for sick and disabled men. The Japanese Army Medical Services ~~was~~ ^{look} grossly incompetent and no effort was made in the early days to give the best available. The lack of previous Red Cross supplies, which came to the base very rarely, was unapproachable. This was done quite openly by all members of the

Inspected every detail and in defiance of my protest, it had a serious effect upon my political career.

14. From July 1943 to September 1943, I suffered from the effects of the influenza epidemic which was then prevailing in the city of Washington.

15. I do not know the conditions at the time and was not present at the signing of the petition at the time of the signing of the petition on the 15th of June 1943.

WITNESSE by the said Committee Anthony Jackson at 5 Spring Gardens in the City of Washington this seventh day of June 1943.

Anthony Jackson
(Anthony Jackson)

WITNESSE BY

Katherine Jackson
(Katherine Jackson)
Sister,
Royal Staff.

Office of the Judge Advocate General,
U.S.A.

FBI WASH DC

1946

Affidavit of J. M. JACKSON

Photographic identification of the following suspects
being sought:-

Sgt. OKIDA - possibly
OKADA, Seiichi - T. Job

10 Copies
GANG

J. LEVY WASH DC
FBI INVESTIGATION

J. M. Jackson

R/S
11/6/46

On this 17th day of May, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, John MacLeod Jackson, patient in Mater Misericordiae Hospital, North Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Ice Vendor, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As QX13808 Cpl JACKSON J.M. I was taken PW at Singapore on 15 Feb 42 whilst a member of AAMC attached to 2/10 Aust Fd Regt. I was transferred to Kanu Camp in Feb 43.

R/S

2. Conditions at Kanu Camp were deplorable - tents designed to house six were made to accommodate 20 PsW. Fifty per cent of the PsW had no blankets and the majority had practically no clothing. Tents were infested with bugs. Myself and a number of PsW built huts to house 30, but when these were complete and made comfortable the Japanese ordered us to return to the already crowded and vermin-infested tents. Hygiene arrangements were practically nil, 700 men being forced to use one latrine, a slit-trench type which was situated 25 yards from our sleeping quarters. Despite many requests made by the RMO, Capt PARKER, for extra hygiene duty men the only PSW permitted to work on hygiene were the sick. ~~Cholera~~ cholera broke out in the camp which resulted in many deaths.

3. At times up to 90% of the camp were bed patients with some complaint and despite representations by Capt Parker they were refused rest and forced to work. On one occasion 20 sick men were forced out to work at rolling stones, this being one of the hardest types of work done. This treatment was introduced by the Japanese to reduce sick parades: One occasion whilst on a working party Sgt OKIDO who was in charge of the party sent Gnr SINGER of 2/10 Fd Regt back to camp to get him a bottle of tea. Singer apparently took longer than was considered necessary and on his return was brutally beaten by Okido. Singer was knocked to the ground and in falling hit his head on a rock, which resulted in him receiving a large bump on the temple and whilst unconscious on the ground was kicked by Okido. At this stage I intervened and carried the unconscious Singer back to camp. The following day Singer died and although suffering from malaria I consider his death was due to his severe beating by Okido.

4. Pte KUREKINI (Mussolini) was notorious for his everyday beatings and cruelty. His usual procedure would be to stand on the line and endeavour to make PsW run whilst pushing truck loads of stone by beating them about the head and body with a bamboo pole.

5. One day Kurekini sent an unidentified PW to the jungle to cut bamboo. The PW had a bad fall, injuring his spine and paralyzing the lower part of his body. He was placed on a stretcher and carried back to camp when Kurekini

intervened and ordered that the injured man be placed on the ground where he (Kurekini) would examine him. I protested but after being belted with a bamboo was forced to lay the injured man on the ground. Kurekini then attempted to roll the unidentified PW over. I again protested and was bashed. Eventually a Japanese Officer intervened and allowed the injured man to be returned to the camp.

6. A member of 20 Battery, 2/10 Arty, whose name I do not remember, was subjected to a series of lashings by Kurekini. On one occasion he was forced to hold a rock, approx. 120 lbs, above his head and every time he allowed his arms to bend Kurekini would bash him about the face and body with a bamboo. After approx. 5 minutes the soldier dropped the stone on his head and was knocked unconscious.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,
John MacLeod Jackson, at Sydney,
this 17th day of May, One
thousand nine hundred and forty-
six

J JACKSON

BEFORE ME

R.P. Cahill JP
A Justice of the Peace.

*unable to sign with right hand
printed signature with left
R.P. Cahill JP*

*OKIDA SGT - There is a Lt OKADA. T87-
possibly OKADA. Serials - 4309
KUREKINI. SGT - Probably W.C.E. 365 NO NEG*

*note for
photo id
2/12/46*

On this fifth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, John William Jackson, Motor Driver, Karne Street, Punchbowl, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX54882, J.W. JACKSON, 2/3 WAC, I was taken PW at Singapore on 13 Feb 42. I was imprisoned in OMIO Camp, Japan, from Jun 43 until the Japanese capitulation.

2. I knew Pte ILMAN. I remember ILMAN being reported absent from a morning roll call. The following morning I saw a body, enclosed in rice sacks, brought into the camp and left outside the guard house. I did not see the body after that time and I do not know what happened to it. No one as far as I know saw the body uncovered.

3. Except on this occasion identification of bodies was always allowed.

4. The food at the camp was very short but as far as I know this was unavoidable.

5. Medical supplies were always inadequate.

6. Red Cross food parcels issued were about four per man during the time I was in OMIO PW Camp. The parcels were always open when we received them and I do not know what the Japanese look out of them before issuing them.

7. I heard that the Japanese used Red Cross food supplies for themselves.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent,
John William Jackson, at Sydney,
this fifth day of June, One
thousand nine hundred and forty-
six

J. W. Jackson

L. H. Jones

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.



60

This is the photograph
numbered 60 produced and
shown to Ralph Jackson at
the time of swearing his
affidavit this Tenth day
of May One thousand nine
hundred and forty-seven.

BEFORE ME


Ernest H. Hargis
A Justice of the Peace



60a

This is the photograph
numbered 60a produced and
shown to Ralph Jackson at
the time of swearing his
affidavit this Tenth day
of May One thousand nine
hundred and forty-seven.

BEFORE ME


A Justice of the Peace

On this tenth day of May One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-seven Ralph Jackson of 42 Auburn St. AUBURN in the State of New South Wales. Iron Workers Assistant, makes oath and says as follows:-

R. Jackson
C. Henry
1. As NX65716 Cpl. R. Jackson ^{of the 2/20 Coy Bn} I was taken prisoner at Singapore on 15 Feb. 42. I remained in Singapore for about 10 months and was then taken to NAOETSU No. 4. PW Camp Tokio Area, where I remained until I was released and repatriated.

2. I refer to my previous affidavit of 21st March 1946, para 3.

3. I identify the person in the attached photographs marked 60 and 60A, as "GUMMY" a Japanese civilian on the Camp Staff of NAOETSU No. 4. PW. Camp, Tokio Area.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Ralph Jackson at Merrylands this)
Tenth day of May One thousand)
nine hundred and forty-seven.)

R. Jackson

BEFORE ME

C. Henry
A Justice of the Peace.



This is the photograph
marked "B" produced and
shown to Ronald Albert
Jacobsen at the time of
swearing his affidavit
this ^{25th} *August* day of
1947,
before me -

[Signature]

A Justice of the Peace.

PHOTO No 94A



This is the photograph
marked "A" produced and
shown to Ronald Albert
Jacobsen at the time of
swearing his affidavit
this ^{25th} *August* day of
before me - 1947,

[Signature]
A Justice of the Peace.

[Handwritten mark]
PHOTO No 94



#997

Photo No 15 (2 AWCS SCAP)

"D"

This is the photograph marked D
produced and shown to the witness
at the time of his deposition
affidavit taken 8th day of Nov 1946
before me

J. J. [Signature]

A Commissioner etc

"D"

This is the photograph marked
D produced and shown to
Ronald Albert Jacobsen at the
time of recording his affidavit
taken 8th day of Nov 1946 before me

J. J. [Signature]

A Commissioner etc



997
S/M

C

Photo No 15a (2 AWCS SCAP)



1013 ~~73~~ E 6

Photo No 14 (2 AWCS SCAP)

E

This is the photograph marked "E"
produced and shown to Ronald
Albert Jacobsen at the time
of swearing his affidavit
the 8th day of Nov 1946 Reference

[Signature]
A Commissioner & etc.


On this Tenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven Ralph Jackson of 42 Auburn St. AUBURN in the State of New South Wales, Iron Workers Assistant makes Oath and states as follows:-

1. As NX65716 Cpl. R. Jackson of the 2/20 Inf. Bn. I was captured at Singapore on the 15 Feb. 42. After remaining in Singapore for about ten months I was taken to NAOKETSU No. 4, FW Camp, Tokio Area where I remained until I was released and repatriated.
2. With reference to my previous affidavit made at Sydney on the 21st of March 1946, Witnesses other than myself to the illtreatment of Sig. BAKER were, Pte. D. ALCHIN, 2/20 Bn., Pte. BLUDHORN, 2/20 Bn., Pte. R. BETTERIDGE, 2/20 Bn., Pte. J. COOK, 2/20 Bn., Pte. W. BRAY, 2/20 Bn., and L/Cpl. M. CLIFT, 2/20 Bn. All of these men would have seen the illtreatment of Sig. BAKER at the SHINETSU factory.
3. The actual beating up of Sig. BAKER took place in the camp and I cannot recall the names of any person who actually saw the incident.
4. With reference to paragraph 3 of my previous affidavit of 21st March 1946. The work involved in being on the furnace at SHINETSU factory consisted of loading the furnace by shovels with Ore and Charcoal and continually mixing and stirring the mixture with long wooden sticks. The men doing this work were made to work without rest for long periods, in intense heat, and they were continually being heckled by the Japanese. The work was most arduous and could only be performed by very fit men.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Ralph Jackson at Merrylands this)
Tenth day of May One thousand)
Nine hundred and forty-seven.)



BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.

On this ^{21st} day of March, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six NX65716 Cpl Ralph Jackson, late of 2/20 Inf Bn and at present a patient at 113 (Concord) Mil Hosp, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX65716 Cpl R. JACKSON I was taken POW at Singapore on 15 Feb 42. I remained in Singapore for about 10 months and was taken with about 500 other PWs, consisting of members from the 2/18 Inf Bn, 2/20 Inf Bn and 8 Div Sigs, to MAGETSU No. 4 PW Camp, Tokio Area, where I remained until repatriated.

2. During Aug 43 Sig BAKER, a member of 8 Div Sigs, was severely beaten for no other reason than because he was sick, suffering from beri beri and malnutrition, by AOKI, a Jap medical sgt and one of the enr NCOs of No. 4 Camp. He was a typical Jap with broad face, bullet head, short stature and nuggety build, very intelligent and spoke a fair amount of English. He understood more than he spoke. He was commonly known as the "healer" because of his rank and status of medical Sgt although he had no knowledge of medicine. I did not witness this beating but was told by several other PWs in the camp, in fact it was common knowledge. He was well-known for his picking on sick men and ridiculing when they went on sick parade.

3. After being beaten Sig BAKER was sent to work at SINETSU carbide factory by AOKI and I did see Sig Baker working on the furnaces whilst he was in a condition of collapse with a Jap named "Gummy" standing over him. AOKI was fully aware of his condition but made no effort to take Baker off this work or to let our medical officers give any attention they were able to. He was kept working at the furnaces for some hours until he eventually collapsed. He was then carried back to camp where he died from pneumonia that night or the following day. As AOKI had administered the beating to Sig BAKER and was fully aware of his weak condition I hold him absolutely responsible for Baker's death.

4. A few weeks following BAKER's death Pte J. HARPER of 2/18 Bn, who was a friend of mine and who was in camp with me and sick in lines at the same time as me, suffering from diarrhoea, beri beri and malnutrition, was sent out to work at the stainless steel works. He had not eaten for 24 hours, this I know for a fact as he told me to eat his ration for the day because he was unable to do so. He was unable to work at the factory longer than a day and when he returned to camp had to be admitted to the camp sick room where he died that night. As AOKI is the Jap who had the final say as to whether a PW was to work or not and as he knew that HARPER

PR. EX. 17

R. Jackson
Bob Harper

was in a very weak condition and forced him out to work, despite our own Doctor's decision, I hold him fully responsible for HARPER's death.

5. In Jun 45 WATANABE, Snr NCO at No. 4 Camp, administered the following lashings which I clearly witnessed. He was an extremely well educated and intelligent Jap, spoke excellent English and would only eat European foods. He was average size, rather good-looking for a Jap, had an overbearing personality but suffered from an inferiority complex. He was very suspicious and was always plotting against PW Officers and NCOs. He openly stated his reason for doing this was that Officers were of higher rank than he and NCOs were of equal rank and for this reason alone he hated them. I witnessed several lashings by WATANABE but the two I remember most clearly are the beatings given by him to Pte K. BURLING 2/20 Inf Bn and Cpl J. REDMAN of 2/20 Inf Bn. The beatings took place one morning in Jun 45 at about 0930 hrs. I was sitting in a room in the front of the camp which was totally enclosed by glass windows, giving me a clear view of the beatings. I saw six men in a line standing in front of the Jap quarters. Watanabe came out of the Jap quarters with KONO the Jap interpreter and commenced to bash the six men who were WOLL CHAPMAN 2/20 Inf Bn, Pte K. BURLING 2/20 Inf Bn, Pte COLLINS 2/20 Inf Bn, Pte K. PIERCE 2/20 Inf Bn, Pte CHARLTON 2/20 Bn and one other man whose name I cannot remember, on the face with his closed fist. When they were knocked down the men got to their feet again only to be knocked down again by KONO with a split bamboo stick about 5' long and weighing about 5 pounds. Pte BURLING, who was a big man and who the Japs thought to be the ringleader of this party, who had refused to take notice of a Jap who had ordered them to work without authority longer hours without extra food as stated in Camp Orders, received a more severe lashing than the other five men. His jaw was broken and he had to be admitted to the sick room for about two weeks.

6. On another morning about 1000 hours I was standing in the NCOs squadroom with several other PWs, including Cpl REDMAN, who was in the loft. We were talking to each other and cleaning the squadroom when WATANABE passed by. According to Jap regulations one man shouted in a loud voice "keiri" which means "salute". All the men in the squadroom immediately stood to attention and saluted. Watanabe looked around at every man and saw Redman in the loft. He called him down and asked him why he did not obey the order to salute. Redman told him that he had saluted whereupon Watanabe seized a heavy stick, that I used to assist me walking and weighing about 7 pounds and commenced to hit Redman on the head with it. The stick had a large knob on the end of it. He continued to hit Redman until he was unable to stand up. He was later given medical attention by our own doctor but had to continue work that night.

7. On 25 Apr 43, Anzac Day, we arrived home from work at 1700 hrs and the interpreter KURAYAMA, who was of very small stature with a very weak face, no chin and a sulky expression, came out and told us that a tin of bully beef had been stolen from the store and until the man who stole it admitted it we would have to stand to attention without any food. Many of the men, including myself suffered from diarrhoea which necessitated frequent visits to the latrines. After two hours we obtained permission to attend the latrines but on going into the latrines we found Guards inside who hit us with rifles, kicked and punched us. We stood up to attention that night for seven hours. The man who stole the tin of bully beef was in hospital. This possibility was explained to KURAYAMA but he would not accept it. We did not disclose the man's name. Many men's condition was worsened by this treatment, no food being given to us from 1100 hours that day until 0630 hours the following day.

8. One night during Jun 43 we were all awakened by the Jap staff of the camp who were intoxicated. We were told to stand up and exhibit the sheet we were ordered to tie around our stomachs.

R. J. ...
B. J. ...

Quite a number of men did not wear the sheet as ordered due to the fact that it was a sultry night and was entirely a Jap custom we thought unnecessary. In addition to this sheet we were ordered to sleep under two double blankets and one single blanket which we considered a punishment. All men were ordered to fall out on the paradeground as they were, some men were only clad in "G-Strings". On calling in KURAYAMA instructed KONO to ask us who were not wearing sheets. No man replied whereupon KURAYAMA called out a list of members and the remaining men were told to sit in a semi-circle in the paradeground. I was sitting in the front row. The men called out were told to crawl around on the paradeground on their toes and hands. Both SIYAMO, known as "the bull" because of his bull-like voice and who was always acting the goat, was of thin build and fresh complexion, and KATAYAMA, a rather youthful Jap with an undevelopped face, well-educated and spoke English well when reading it, hit the men crawling around the parade-ground on the end of the spine with a heavy hardwood stick about 5' long. Despite the fact that some of these men wore the sheets they were bashed continually and made to fight each other until they dropped. This lasted for about three hours, the men sitting in the semi-circle being compelled to watch on. All ranks were included in the party that were beaten and one in particular Lieut. J. MOOD 2/20 Inf Bn was severely beaten on the back because he could not continue to crawl.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent)
 BX55716 Cpl Ralph Jackson, at)
 Sydney, this 21st day of)
 March, One thousand nine hundred)
 and forty-six)

R. Jackson

BEFORE ME

B. L. King

Brian Thomas Claude King, Captain, an
 Officer of the Australian
 Military Forces.

1. On this Nineteenth day of May One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven Carl Mallesch JACOBSEN of LAE New Guinea makes oath and says as follows :-

2. I am a British subject and after serving in the LAE Bulelo area with the New Guinea Volunteer Rifles I was discharged from the ANZ at the request of the U.S. Army and employed by them in the capacity of Specialist Intelligence Representative with 5 Fighter Command.

In this capacity I entered SALAMANA in early October 1943 immediately after it fell.

3. I was told something in LAE which led me to believe that an airman had been executed in SALAMANA and on my arrival there I undertook an extensive interrogation of the natives with a view to tracing the remains and collecting evidence of the crime.

4. All natives interviewed were quite sure that the victim was an American. They claimed that they "knew by his voice".

5. As a result of questioning nine natives from the area I was able to piece together the history of this airman as follows :-

He came ashore, wearing a mae west or some similar rubber life saving device, (a gumi) near the village of ASINI.

Submissions
C. M. Jacobsen

He staggered ashore and fell onto the platform of a native canoe in a deep sleep. Natives admitted that some of their members ran to tell the Japanese of the occurrence. Later a Japanese patrol arrived and arrested the airman after a brief struggle. The arrested man was taken to SALAWANA, thence to LAE and later returned to SALAWANA. Two natives NIKKAS and KUPAY heard and saw an interrogation of this airman by the Japanese. They say he was very proud, held himself erect and refused to answer any questions in spite of threats. They said he was a big man and I gathered from their description that he was over six feet tall and of athletic build.

None of the natives I questioned admitted to witnessing the execution of the victim, but many had seen his body from day to day as they went to work for the Japanese.

I was led by a native to a large water logged bomb crater about 30 feet from the sea at KILA POINT, in close proximity to remains of the cement floor of one of the Chinese Stores. I drained the crater and discovered the remains about half way down on the seaward side. It was lying stomach down and arms outspread and was missing the head. I recovered every bone except the head and an intensive search using probes failed to discover the head.

The remains were dressed in slacks and shirt of Australian pattern. The pockets of the trousers contained only one small empty money purse and a tattered handkerchief bearing a laundry mark. I handed these items together with the clothing and the remains to an Officer or NCO who was in charge of a section of an Australian War Graves Registration Unit in SALAWANA.

I discovered the remains about the middle of October 1943 and handed them to the War Graves Unit at that time.

As soon as I collected the bones I washed them, checked them with a chart of the bones of the human body and

William J. B. Jackson

noticed that the left pelvic bone was chopped and almost severed as though chopped by a sword.

I contacted an American medical officer who was visiting SALAMANA at that time. He stated that in his opinion the bones had been immersed for four or five months. He took photographs of the crater and the bones. This officer (name unknown) may be identified as having been a member of a U.S. Radar Unit of which CAPT. WILLIAMS was the Commander with Headquarters at NADZAB.

6. I know nothing of a SGT. LYON or SGT. FOX or any other airmen who were captured in that Area.
7. About the beginning of August 1944 in Melbourne I swore an affidavit for the American Intelligence Corps. I was told it was for a War Crimes Tribunal. In that affidavit I described the foregoing discovery of the remains of this airman.

"SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Carl Mallech JACOBSEN at SYDNEY)
on the nineteenth day of May one)
thousand nine hundred and forty)
seven
BEFORE ME

C. M. Jacobsen
.....

W. Williams
.....
"A Justice of the Peace"

I, Philip Alexander JACOBSEN, Manufacturer of 41 Ballarat Road, FOOTSCRAY, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX44873 Dvr. P.A. Jacobsen 8 Div Petrol Coy AASE make oath and say :

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.
2. After being in several PW Camps I arrived at TAKEFU PW Camp in May 45 and remained there until the cessation of hostilities.
3. During the three months I was at TAKEFU approximately 200/parcels arrived at the camp. Red Cross
4. Despite this number of /parcels that were there only one parcel to 20 men was issued and we had to draw lots to get one. Red Cross
5. Whilst at TAKEFU a Japanese by the name of INAGAKI was in charge of the camp he had all to do with the issue of parcels.
6. Rations appeared to be in fair supply. On arrival at TAKEFU we were given approx. 147 grammes of rice per day which gradually dropped to 85 grammes. Fish was issued every second or third night for the first month, and then dropped to NIL. Vegetables were in short supply although there appeared to be sufficient in the stores.
Sea weed soup was also supplied.
7. Just prior to the cessation of hostilities, seven or eight men suffering from BERI BERI, many with dysentery and others worn out through malnutrition were forced to work in the fields and also clearing weeds from the railway line despite the fact they were supposed to be on NO DUTY.
8. When working in the fields they were working in water up to their knees.
9. This work was personally supervised by the Japanese INAGAKI who would not consider any suggestion of relief.

SWORN AT MELBOURNE

THIS 9th DAY OF MAY 1947. *P. Jacobsen*

BEFORE ME *W. Lanning*

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

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of PUKUOKA PRISONER OF
WAR CAMP 6 B ORIO.

War Crimes Commission No.

Reference No.



I, RONALD ALBERT JACOBSEN, formerly WK.14454 of the A. I. P., but now C/o Victoria Hotel, Roebourne, in the State of Western Australia, being duly sworn make oath and say as follows:-

(1) I was a prisoner of war in Pukuoka P.W. Camp 6B Orio for a considerable time and I now refer to affidavits previously sworn by me in connection with incidents which occurred in the said Camp.

(2) I recognise the photographs now produced and shown to me and marked "A" and "B" as being those of the Japanese referred to by me previously as "Deguss". This Japanese was responsible for more ill-treatment of prisoners in this Camp than any other individual and I myself have seen him on numerous occasions kicking and punching other prisoners. He also punched and ill-treated me on more than one occasion.

SWORN by the abovesamed RONALD ALBERT JACOBSEN at Roebourne in the State of Western Australia this 23rd day of AUGUST 1947, before me -

R. Jacobsen

[Signature]
A Justice of the Peace.

DAAG

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of FUKUCKA PRISONER OF
WAR CAMP 6 B ORIO.

War Crimes Commission No.

Reference No.

WAR CRIMES AFFIDAVIT
of
RONALD ALBERT JACOBSEN.

H.F.E. WHITLAM,
Commonwealth Crown Solicitor,
8-10 The Esplanade,
PERTH.

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of FUKUOKA PRISONER OF
WAR CAMP 6 B ORIO.

War Crimes Commission No.

Reference No.

WAR CRIMES AFFIDAVIT
of
RONALD ALBERT JACOBSEN.

H. S. E. WHITLAM,
Commonwealth Crown Solicitor,
3-10 The Esplanade,
PERTH.

"c"

This is the photograph marked c
produced and shown to Kenneth
Malcolm Lewis McKenzie at
the time of swearing his
affidavit this 8th day of Nov 1946
Before me

[Signature]

A Commissioner etc

e

This is the photograph marked "c"
produced and shown to Ronald
Allan Jacobson at the time
of swearing his affidavit this
8th day of Nov 1946 Before me

[Signature]

A Commissioner etc

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of atrocities etc.
committed at FUKUOKA PW Camp
No.15, Japan in June 1943, and
of the death by shooting of
Pte. IRWIN George Arthur in the
summer of 1943.

United Nations War Crimes
Commission Reference

Deponent
I, Ronald Albert JACOBSEN, of 97 Angove Street, North Fremantle *Perth*
in the State of Western Australia, Furniture Manufacturer, make
oath and say as follows:

1. I was a Prisoner-of-War in Japan and my Army number was
W.X.14454.
2. I was a member of the 2/1 Australian Heavy Battery, A.I.F.
3. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn the
day of May, 1946.
4. Now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters
A. and E. are photographs of the Camp Commandant referred to in
Paragraph 8 of my affidavit. I do not remember the name of the
Camp Commandant and as far as I am aware he did not have a
nickname.
5. Now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters
C. and D. are photographs of the Japanese Sergeant Major referred
to in Paragraph 9 of my affidavit. I do not know the name of
the Sergeant Major or any nickname which was given to him.
6. Now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters
B. and E. are photographs of the Japanese Administrative Staff
Sergeant referred to in Paragraph 10 of my affidavit. I do not
know the name of the Japanese nor his nickname.
7. I positively identify the photographs as those of the
Japanese mentioned.

SWORN by the deponent at PERTH
in the State of Western Australia
this 8th day of November 1946.

Before me:

[Signature]
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
in the Supreme Court of Western
Australia.

R. Jacobsen

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of atrocities etc.
committed at FUKUOKA PW Camp No.15
Japan, in June 1943, and of the
death by shooting of Pte. IRWIN
George Arthur in the summer of
1943.

United Nations War Crimes
Commission Reference

AFFIDAVIT OF RONALD ALBERT
JACOBSEN

GEORGE A. WATSON,
A/Commonwealth Crown Solicitor,
Atlas Buildings,
8-10 The Esplanade,
PERTH.

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of atrocities,
etc. committed at FUKUOKA
PW Camp, No. 15, Japan in
Jun 43, and of the death by
shooting Pte IRVIN George
Arthur in the summer of 1943.

United Nations War Crimes
Commission Reference.....

I, WXL4454, Sgt Ronald Albert JACOBSEN, formerly of 2/1
Heavy Battery, A.I.F., now of W.A. Fixed Defences, being
duly sworn, take oath and say as follows:-

1. I was taken prisoner at Timor on the 23 Feb 43 and eventually taken to FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp, No. 15, Japan, in Jun 43. I remained at this camp for approximately 2½ years until I was released on 15 Aug 45.
2. At this camp there were regular beatings by Japanese NCOs and guards and these beatings were carried out mainly with bare fists, but sometimes with sticks and with flat of swords. So far as the living conditions were concerned they were quite fair, but the working conditions were very unsatisfactory. All of the prisoners of war were working in coal mines about 400 yards from the camp.
3. In the coal mine in which I was working the tunnels were not properly timbered, and the tracks which were used for hauling coal and the winches and chains which controlled the tracks were faulty owing to lack of maintenance.
4. There were falls in the tunnels on an average of once a week, and as a result of these falls two Dutch prisoners of war and one English prisoner of war named Cpl Jones sustained injuries and each of them had one leg amputated. I was personally present when the side of a tunnel caved in and fell on Cpl Jones about the 8 Aug 45. The lack of care in the maintenance of the equipment in the mine resulted in the brakes on the winches not working, and the chains attached to the trucks giving way. As a result of this, three or four Japanese PW died through injuries received by them. The administration of the mine was controlled by Japanese civilians.
5. So far as the rations in the camp were concerned, for the first six months of my imprisonment in the camp the rations were fair, but after the expiration of this period the rations issued were definitely short and consisted of plain cooked rice and seasoned soup. The rice was issued twice a day and consisted of a bowl on each occasion.
6. So far as Red Cross supplies were concerned, after I had been at this camp for about six months Red Cross supplies began to arrive at the camp and were continually purloined by the Japanese. All the Japanese staff, including the Commandant of the camp, were often seen by me eating the contents of the Red Cross parcels and wearing American Red Cross boots and other Red Cross clothing. Where one Red Cross parcel should have been issued to each prisoner of war there were never less than eight men to share a parcel. I have seen prisoners of war at the camp going to work in barefeet when at the time there were Red Cross boots in the stores at the camp.

7. Amongst the PW at the Fukuoka Camp was an Australian soldier, Pte George Arthur IRWIN who was ill and was certified by an English medical officer, Capt Vainmsey, and a Dutch medical officer, Capt Rappart, as unfit to work in the mine. During the summer of 1943 - I cannot remember the day or the month - on the day when Pte IRWIN was due to return to work in the mines after his illness, I saw Japanese armed guards leaving the camp and subsequently during the same day I saw them return carrying Pte IRWIN's body. He had been shot in the front of the body and was dead when I saw him. I was subsequently informed by one of the Japanese guards that Pte IRWIN had attempted to escape and when re-captured had attempted to escape again and was shot.
8. The Camp Commandant of the PW camp who was responsible for the administration of the camp and was there throughout the whole of my detention was a Lieutenant and the only Japanese officer in the camp. I cannot remember his name but his description would be as follows: height, about 5'6"; build, stout; weight, 14 to 15 stone; complexion, fair; features, regular. This Lieutenant spoke a little English. I saw him take an active part in beatings on about twelve occasions.
9. The Japanese Sergeant Major at the camp who supervised the parades of PW took an active part in the beatings which were administered to prisoners of war. I personally saw him severely beat a Dutch PW with his bare fists and after the beating although it was winter and very cold he picked the Dutchman up and threw him into a fire pond in the camp. I cannot remember the name of the Sgt Major but the following is a description of him: height, about 5'9"; build, well built; weight, about 11½ stone; complexion, very fair; features, regular. This man was handsome for a Japanese, was well educated and could speak a little English.
10. On the administrative staff of the camp there was a Japanese named Decass whom I believe was a Sgt. He was responsible for most of the beatings. He not only gave instructions for the beatings, but also took an active part in them. I was personally punched and kicked by this Japanese. His description would be as follows: height, about 5'8"; well built; weight, about 11½ stone; complexion, dark; his features were regular, except that he had very small eyes. This Japanese had a scar on one of his shoulders as a result of a wound which he had received when fighting in the islands.
11. During our work in the mines the Japanese civilians also administered beatings to the prisoners of war. These beatings were regular and were mainly carried out with bare fists but quite often sticks and other weapons were used. Of the Japanese civilians in the mine in which was working there is only one of whom I can give an accurate description. This Japanese was nicknamed "The Pig". His height was about 5'10"; well built, and slightly round-shouldered; weight, about 12 stone; complexion, very dark; features, ugly with a flat nose. I personally saw this Japanese striking prisoners of war on many occasions. On one occasion Pte W.A. Deveson, an Australian prisoner of war, informed us that he had been beaten by this Japanese and when I saw Deveson he had bruises on his face as a result of the beating.

SWORN by the said Ronald Albert JACOBSEN, at Perth) in the State of Western Australia this 22nd day of May 1946.

Before me:

RR29057

14 WESTERN COMMAND

R. Jacobsen
Major

IN THE MATTER of atrocities,
etc. committed at SOKUOKA PW
Camp, No. 15, Japan, in Jan
43, and of the deaths by
shooting Pte IRWIN George
Arthur in the summer of 1943.

AFFIDAVIT of WX14454
Gnr Ronald Albert JACOBSEN,
formerly of 2/1 Heavy Battery,
A.I.F.

Legal Branch,
HQ Western Command,
Swan Barracks,
Francis St.,
PERTH W.A.

COPY OF ORIGINAL MEMO
11273 of 1 Apr 47 File (2)

The reference made in para 9 of JAMES' affidavit to Owen Llewellyn JONES, is the result of enquiries made following a request from Department of External Affairs, LONDON, ENGLAND to endeavour to locate this man and obtain an affidavit concerning War Crimes committed at SAGAMIYAHARA HOSPITAL. The affidavit was required by British Minor War Crimes Liaison Section TOKYO.

C 8/1

16

NAME: Mohamad JAKIE
 OCCUPATION: Food Hawker
 ADDRESS: 863 Kempong Djawa, TANDJONG PINANG.

Duly sworn states, I am 37 years of age of Sudaanese Nationality and born at Sudaan, Java.

My permanent home is 863 Kempong Djawa, TANDJONG PINANG.

I am at present living at the above address.

One afternoon a few days after the first Japanese troops landed at TANDJONG DJAWA, I was going to the market in TANDJONG PINANG, when a Japanese soldier about 10 metres from the road called to me. I became afraid and attempted to run away, the soldier chased me with a bayonet and compelled me to return with him to a spot, about 10 metres from the road, situated at the foot of a large tree. Once there the Japanese soldiers (two) compelled me to look at the body of an European soldier. The body was lying in a grave a few feet deep, from the marks on the body it appeared that the soldier had been shot and bayoneted.

After seeing the body I was allowed to leave. I would not be able to recognise the Japanese soldiers again.

Interpreter.

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

R. THOMAS

R. Thomas
 Interpreter.

R. P. Reynold

Sworn before me Capt. this 16 day of Feb. 1946.
 War Crimes Investigator.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commandant-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

J. II

On this seventeenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty - seven, BRIGADIER SAMUEL JAMES of 108 CAMBRIDGE ST, STANMORE and at present at INVERELL, NEW SOUTH WALES, General and traveller, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was formerly NX 41007 Sgt JAMES, D.S of B Coy 2/18 Aust Infantry Batt. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on 15 FEB 1942.
2. After capture I was taken to CHANOL, thence to LOHNS RD, ADAM RD PARK, and SIAM RD. At LOHNS RD our party comprising approx 700 men were quartered in two brick houses, with very limited living space. Food was reasonably good, comprising rice with a little meat, twelve ounces was allowed each man per day - Medicines supplies was very limited. Clothing issues - two pairs of shorts and shirts per man. Bedding supplies were nil. Work comprised mainly road making - starting time was 0730 to 1700.
3. Transport from SINGAPORE to JAPAN was per medium of the KANIKAWA MARU carrying 1500 prisoners. On such trip we received only two meals per day receiving one cup of rice at each meal together with only one cup of water per day. Lt/Col ROBERTSON was our C/O. We eventually arrived at HAKASAKI where climatic conditions and clothing were bad thence we went to KOBE and finally to HAKODATE, where a Lieut ICHIKAWA was Camp Com. Our party there consisted of 300 men though the general camp conditions was serviceable only for 150. It was at this camp that Lt/Col ROBERTSON died from meningitis. Our N/C Capt A.S. BARNETT was of the opinion that our Col death was hastened by the transport under bad management to TAKADA. The method of transport was per an open hand cart with exposure to severe snow storms.
4. A second class Jap private named HIRAYAMA a KENPEI Agent at HAKODATE was most humane in his general treatment, being of the "basher" type for NO known reason.
5. "THE MESSENGER" (Cpl. ICHI a medical orderly) was directly in charge of a squad of our HQ's numbering 27 men of which I was member. His treatment to us was most severe, we were compelled to break rock under blizzard conditions, and out of the 27 men only 11 survived. He personally bashed me with his sword, leaving injury to my hip from which I still suffer greatly. This actually happened whilst I was in a dazed condition, through punishment received and I was crawling around on my hands and knees for five hours, so do NOT know who was actually responsible for the blow that caused the injury.

B&F
17.

B. J. James

A. E. ...

6. SATAYAMA a Jap Cpl was responsible for the death of JAMES PARKINS HQ Coy 2/18 BATT, through beatings he received from said Jap per medium of iron heel boot bashings to head.
7. " THE BULL" (SGT SIPANO) mainly attacked the aged and infirm soldiers. His method of illtreatment was to belt our men with the back of his sword.
8. " THE GRIN" Jap medical orderly at HAGOYUKU was particularly severe with his bashings with clogs
9. KONO the interpreter was responsible for the death of -- JONES of B COY 2/18 BATT (I do NOT know JONES christian name, his nick name was " PIN HEAD" but I have his photo and would be pleased to furnish same if required) I do NOT remember a OWEN Hlowellyn JONES but it possible that soldier mentioned is the man enquired for. JONES died from bashings and after being forced to stand up, to his arm pits in snow and actually died from exposure. ROBERT FARLEY HQ 2/18 BATT also died under similar conditions. SGT WATANABE was mainly responsible for FARLEY'S death as he had kicked and brutally belted the said soldier with a heavy stick.
10. GUSKI nicknamed " MOFFY and SCORCH" a civilian watchman would continually belt our men with a heavy stick for NO known reason.
11. I was NOT at SAZAHINASHARA HOSPITAL but was at SHIRACAGAWA HOSPITAL where I was operated upon for hernia. Dr HISAKIISHI TOHARA began the operation but through his drunken condition did NOT complete it. An English Naval Surgeon then attended me.

" Sworn by the above named deponent)
 ERIC SAMUEL JAMES AT INVERELL)
 NEW SOUTH WALES on the seventeenth day of MARCH)
 ONE THOUS AND nine hundred and forty seven"

BEFORE ME

[Signature]
 A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

[Handwritten signature]

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

IN THE MATTER of tortures by
Kempei Tai at Sandakan and
the murder of MATHEWS at
Kuching.

War Crimes Commission No.

Reference No.

I, JOSEPH HENRY JAMES, of 51 Roberts Street, Gomo, in the State of Western Australia being duly sworn make oath and say as follows:-

1. That I was formerly WX.10567 Staff Sergeant of the 27th Dental Unit and was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Singapore in February 1942.
2. I was taken to Sandakan as a member of "B" Force in July 1942 and remained there until about August 1943 in the P.O.W. Camp; after that I spent about eight weeks in the Kempei Tai gaol at Sandakan. There the prison treatment was worse than the Camp treatment and I was subject to interrogation all the time. Every two or three days I would be called out at any time of the day or night. I was suspected of having a secret service badge which was in effect a parliamentary pass seen by the Japanese on one occasion in my possession.
3. Through their interrogations and tortures the Kempei Tai personnel tried to force me to admit that I was a member of some secret service unit. My denials weren't accepted and as a result beatings were the order of the day. I was restricted to a starvation diet, had no clothing to speak of and no bedding.
4. During the interrogation sessions I was made to sit cross-legged on the floor for long periods and consistently beaten by all the Japanese concerned. The weapons were boots, fists, sticks, rifle butts and riding crops.

J. H. James
Answer of Defendant

5. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked "A" and "A1", "B" and "B1" and "C" as being those of three Japanese who acted as interrogators during the above period and from all of whom I received ill-treatment. The Japanese identified by me in photographs "A" and "A1" consistently ill-treated me by slashing me with a riding crop when I was sitting on the floor.

6. The Japanese identified by me in photographs "B" and "B1" had a habit of striking me with round rulers and on many occasions knocked me to the floor.

7. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked "D" and "D1", "E" and "E1" and "F" and "F1" as being those of three Japanese who acted as interpreters during the above period. All three indulged in cruelty to such the same extent as the interrogators and guards and generally appeared to misconstrue my answers in order to give the interrogators the information they wanted to believe.

8. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked "G" and "G1" and "H" and "H1" as being those of two senior N.G. O's of the Japanese guard. Both were brutal in their treatment of the prisoners and the former was of a particularly sadistic nature. For no apparent reason he would visit the cells and bash the prisoners without provocation. His favourite method was to beat the prisoners with the buckle end of a leather belt.

9. After leaving the Kempo Tai gaol at Sandakan I was taken to Kuching for trial by Court Martial on a charge of planning to escape and making contact with natives.

10. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked "I" and "I1", "J" and "J1" and "K" and "K1" as being those of the Japanese officers who constituted the Court Martial before which I was tried. I had no opportunity of making a defense to the charges and the "trial" consisted of reading previous statements extracted from me under torture. I was sentenced

J. H. James
Edward A. Simpson

to eighteen months penal servitude.

11. I was tried on the same day as Captain Mathews and I believe by the same Court. At a later date Captain Mathews was removed from the gaol and we understood from overhearing some of the Japanese guards that he had been executed.

SWORN by the abovesigned
JOSEPH HENRY JAMES at
 Perth in the State of
 Western Australia this
 24th day of June
 1949. Before me:

J. H. James

Howard H. Deane

A Commissioner of the Supreme
 Court of Western Australia for
 taking Affidavits.

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

IN THE MATTER of tortures by
a captain TAI of Sandakan and
the murder of MATHEWS at
Kuching.

War Crimes Commission No.

Reference No.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH HENRY JAMES

E. C. WAUGH,
Acting Commonwealth Crown
Solicitor,
Atlas Buildings,
8-10 Esplanade,
PERTH.

Original funded 1/11/46 WCs see
H/46
OK 227 - 7/1/46.

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES

BOARD OF INQUIRY

NESTA GWYNETH JAMES, sworn and examined:

I am Sister Nesta Gwyneth James, VFX.39347, a Lieutenant of the Australian Army Nursing Service. Prior to the surrender of Singapore I was in Singapore. I left there on the 12th February 1942 in the Viner Brook. We left Singapore on the 12th but did not sail until the early hours of the morning of the 13th. Having got safely through a minefield, everything was all right that day. The next day at about a quarter to two in the afternoon, on the 14th February, two planes came over and had a look at us. They went away and about half an hour later several other planes came back and bombed us.

BY HIS HONOUR: Did you have a Red Cross displayed?---I do not think there was a Red Cross on the top of the boat. We all wore Red Crosses on our arms.

There were many civilians on the boat besides us. We were bombed at about a quarter past two and the ship commenced to sink immediately. The Japanese then came back and machine gunned the decks, where there was absolute pandemonium. There were many civilians and small children on the vessel. The Japanese machine gunned the decks and lifeboats. I saw one lifeboat lowered and presumably it holed, because it immediately turned over. It contained a lot of elderly people and a good many children. There were many casualties on the boat.

One boat set forth. It also had a small hole, but they were able to put some people in it and they baled out the water all the way, I believe, to the shore. One boat was quite good. It contained many Australian Army Sisters. I jumped into the water, like most of the people. I was in the water for about 12 hours, clinging to bits of wreckage, etc., and arrived at a lighthouse on Banka Island about a quarter past two in the morning of the 15th.

In the lighthouse there were two Malays. The Dutchman in charge of the lighthouse had fled before then. After I had been there a very short time a number of Japanese remain. The Japanese were supposed to have taken the island at half past two that morning. A number of Japanese rushed at me with bayonets and took my possessions, which only amounted to 100 dollars, and my pay book.

BY MR. CUPPAIDGE: Was anyone with you at that time?---Yes, one civilian whom I met as I got to the beach. Her name is Mrs. Phyllis Tumbridge. They took all her money, of which she had quite a lot, and they slapped her face.

Did the Japanese eventually leave you?---Yes, next morning. The Malays did not want us to stay at the lighthouse. They were very afraid so we two went into the jungle, and after

Original found 11/11/48
at 227 - 17/1/48

ASSASSINATION OF DR. BRUCE

STATE OF TEXAS

INVESTIGATION AND REPORT

I am Sister Neeta James (nee James, MA 1924), a Lieutenant of the Australian Army Nursing Service. Prior to the commencement of Singapore I was in Singapore. I left Mass on the 12th February 1942 in the Vinny Brook. We left Singapore on the 13th but did not sail until the early hours of the morning of the 14th. Having got safely through a minefield, everything was all right and we. The next day at about a quarter to two in the afternoon, on the 15th February, two planes came over and had a look at us. They went away and about half an hour later several other planes came back and bombed us.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY: Did you have a Red Cross displayed?--I do not think there was a Red Cross on the top of the boat.

This is the test of the evidence of James taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of November, 1948.

James Neeta (Sgd) Depoant.

Chairman,
Australian Board of Inquiry into War Crimes.

One boat sat fourth. It also had a small hole, but they were able to put some people in it and they bled out the water all the way, I believe, to the shore. The boat was quite good. It contained many Australian Army Sisters. I jumped into the water, like most of the people. I was in the water for about 12 hours, clinging to bits of wreckage, etc., and arrived at a lighthouse on Banks Island about a quarter past two in the morning of the 15th.

In the lighthouse there were two Malays. The Japanese in charge of the lighthouse had fled before then. After I had been there a very short time a number of Japanese remain. The Japanese were supposed to have taken the island at half past two that morning. A number of Japanese remained as well as Japanese and took my possessions, which only amounted to 100 dollars, and my day book.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY: Was anyone with you at that time?--Yes, one civilian whom I met as I got to the beach. Her name was Mrs. Thyllis Tombridge. They took all her money, of which she had quite a lot, and they slapped her face.

Did the Japanese eventually leave you?--Yes, next morning. The Malays did not want us to stay at the lighthouse. They were very afraid so we went into the jungle, and after

Being there a short time were joined by about seven or eight A.A.N.S. Sisters whom we met. There was a lot of bombing going on about that time, presumably by the Dutch, so we stayed in the jungle all day, and in the evening walked into Luntok and gave ourselves up to the Japanese.

What happened when you gave yourselves up?---We gave ourselves up to the first Japanese we saw. One of the Sisters was extremely exhausted and sat down on the steps of the building where we met the Japanese, and she was given a swift kick; she was kicked into the roadway. After that they took us to what was called the Customs House, where there is a most filthy place where we stayed that night and until about 4 o'clock the next day. Many more internees and army, navy and air personnel had come in during the day. We joined up there with numbers of our nursing sisters.

Where were you taken from there?---From there, on the night of the 16th, we were taken to a cinema and housed there for the night. That is where we received our first food- a small portion of rice.

BY HIS HONOUR: How long were you there?---One night. After that we went up to what were known as the coolie lines, where the Dutch had numbers of coolies.

What was the accommodation there?---It was shocking. We were very crowded and had nothing but cement to lie on and no clothes or cover, no mosquito nets all night. The Japanese would walk to and from the women's barracks and hit us. They were to and fro all the time with their bayonets. They came into the lavatories, which had no doors; it was just a cement latrine and they made themselves objectionable to us in the lavatories, also in the place where we managed to bath.

~~In bread~~ We were practically starving. We had only a very small portion of rice and a little sugar. The only drink we had was hot water.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

being there a short time were joined by about seven or eight A.A.S. Sisters whom we met. There was a lot of bombing going on about that time, presumably by the Dutch, so we stayed in the jungle all day, and in the evening walked into Imatok and gave ourselves up to the Japanese.

What happened when you gave yourselves up?--We gave ourselves up to the first Japanese we saw. One of the Sisters was extremely exhausted and sat down on the steps of the building where we met the Japanese, and she was given a swift kick; she was kicked into the roadway. After that they took us to what was called the Customs House, where there is a most filthy place where we stayed that night and until about 4 o'clock the next day. Many more Japanese and army, navy and air personnel had come in during the day. We joined up there with hundreds of our nursing sisters.

Where were you taken from there?--From there, on the night of the 18th, we were taken to a cinema and housed there for the night. That is where we received our first food--a small portion of rice.

BY HIS HONOUR: How long were you there?--One night. After that we went up to what were known as the coolie lines, where the Dutch had numbers of coolies.

What was the accommodation there?--It was appalling. We were very crowded and had nothing but cement to lie on and no clothes or cover, no mosquito nets all night. The Japanese were very kind to give the women's barracks and I think that was the only place where we were able to get some rest. This is the 2nd sheet of the evidence of Nests Gwyneth James taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of November, 1945.

(Sgd) Nests James

(Sgd) W. Webb

Deponent.

Chairman,

Australian Board of

Inquiry into War Crimes.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

Did you see any brutalities or atrocities at that particular camp?--I was told of an atrocity with regard to Mr. Barton but I have no first hand knowledge of any atrocities. I was taken with one other sister to the air field at Muntok to attend to P.O.s who were working on the airfield, civilians and a number of coolies. As soon as we arrived I was taken to a man who had been bayoneted in the abdomen. I attended to him and then another man who had had his thumb or finger removed. They were both very terrifying. I then went to see a naval officer who whispered to me that these two men were members of a water carrying party. They were carting water from a hole in the jungle to the personnel that were working on the airfield. They had another man with them. Some Japanese had chased them and endeavoured to decapitate them. They had got this man in the abdomen and had cut off the finger of the other man. The third member of the party had not been heard of. He had not been heard of during the time I was at Muntok.

Do you know the names of those men?--No.

BY HIS HONOUR : Do you know who injured them?-- No.

BY MR CUPPAIDGE : Where did you move to from the coolie lines?-- To Palembang, Sumatra, on 2 March 1942.

Have you any knowledge of incidents there that you would like to give to the Commission?-- we were first taken to Bukit Bazaar and were put in a number of bungalows. The Japanese there decided they would run a club. At that time we were under the command of a Mr. Miyachi. The food was very short and we were practically starving. They informed us that they were opening what they called an officers' club, and they prepared several houses near the club. I suppose you would call them "pleasure houses". They told us we had to attend the club and made it pretty obvious that they expected us to become prostitutes.

Who told you that?-- A Mr. Blake who was in charge of the camp at that time. He did not put it in that way, but the meaning was very clear. Mr. Blake is dead.

BY HIS HONOUR : Did you have any discussion with the Japanese about it?--Yes. We were forced to attend the club on one night. They indicated that they wanted five or six sisters. We were taken to the club. We were called into a room by Mr. Miyachi. There were several officers there. One lot went into one bungalow and another lot went into another bungalow. We refused to drink or have very much to do with the Japanese and then we were called into another room by Miyachi. He inferred that we would have to play up to these Japanese.

What did he say?-- I cannot remember the words. His statement was interpreted to us.

Miyachi did not speak English?--He could speak a little and he sometimes spoke a little, but he always inferred that he could not.

BY MR CUPPAIDGE : Was any threat or inducement made to you?-- We were forced to leave four sisters there, but they got away without very much trouble.

Was any mention made of food?-- Mr. Miyachi said that if we did not play up to these Japanese and do as they wished

Did you see any mutilated or mutilated at first particular camp?--I was told of an atrocity with regard to Mr. Barton but I have no first hand knowledge of any atrocities. I was taken with one other sister to the air field at Muntok to attend to P.O.s who were working on the airfield, civilians and a number of coolies. As soon as we arrived I was taken to a man who had been bayoneted in the abdomen. I attended to him and then another man who had his thumb or finger removed. They were both very terrifying. I then went to see a naval officer who whispered to me that these two men were members of a water carrying party. They were carrying water from a hole in the jungle to the personnel that were working on the airfield. They had another man with them. Some Japanese had chased them and endeavoured to decapitate them. They had got this man in the abdomen and had cut off the finger of the other man. The third member of the party had not been heard of. He had not been heard of during the time I was at Muntok.

Do you know the names of those men?--No.

BY HIS HONOUR : Do you know who injured them?--No.

BY MR. CUPPARD : Where did you move to from the coolie lines?-- To Telisbang, Sumatra, on 2 March 1945.

Have you any knowledge of incidents there that you would like to give to the Commission?-- We were first taken to Bukit Besar and were put in a number of bungalows. The Japanese there decided they would run a club. At that time we were under the command of a Mr. Miyoshi. The food was very short and we were practically starving. They informed us that they were opening what they called an officers' club, and they prepared several houses near the club. I suppose you would call them "pleasure houses". They told us we had to attend the club and make it pretty obvious that they expected us to become prostitutes.

Who told you that?-- A Mr. Blake who was in charge of the camp at that time. He did not put it in that way, but the meaning was very clear. Mr. Blake is dead.

This is the 3rd sheet of the evidence of NESTA GWENYTH JAMES taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria on this 1st day of November 1945. There were several officers into a room by Mr. Miyoshi. There were several officers there. (Sgd.) NESTA JAMES (Sgd.) W. WEBB Chairman, Australian Board of Inquiry into War Crimes. We returned or have very into another for sent there. He informed that we would have to play up to these Japanese.

What did he say?-- I cannot remember the words. His statement was interpreted to us.

Miyoshi did not speak English?--He could speak a little and he sometimes spoke a little, but he always interpreted that he could not.

BY MR. CUPPARD : Was any threat or inducement made to you?-- We were forced to leave four sisters there, but they got away without very much trouble.

Was any mention made of food?-- Mr. Miyoshi said that if we did not play up to these Japanese and do as they wished

we would not be able to get food. The next day a Japanese Officer came to our house and called out four names. I happened to be one of them. We were taken into the club house and taken individually into a room where there were three Japanese who informed us that we must work. We informed them that we could only do nursing, but he implied that that certainly was not the work we had to do. One of the sisters saw written in English that women were needed for the comfort of the Japanese Army. Sister Doyle, who is in Sydney saw that.

BY HIS HONOUR : They did not use the women in that way: it was a proposal put to you?-- Yes. They told us that they would starve us to death if we did not do what they wanted.

BY MR CUPPAIDGE : Where did you go from there?-- We moved from this place to another place called Irene Street. The conditions there were terrible. They put 40 people to a bungalow in which about three or four people had previously lived. The bungalows were of three or four rooms. The sanitation was ghastly. We had open drains passing our windows, which ran into open drains on the street. No rubbish of any kind was collected from that camp. The rubbish was just left lying there.

Where medical facilities provided?-- Very few.

BY HIS HONOUR : Was there any sickness?-- Yes, people were sick, but, of course, not as bad as later.

BY MR CUPPAIDGE : What did your food consist of?-- For the first few months it consisted of rice entirely, with cucumber, with perhaps one egg between six once a week. We occasionally saw meat, which amounted to about a teaspoonful and that arrived about every two or three weeks. No clothing was issued.

How was discipline enforced by the Japanese?-- I did not see many beatings in that camp. There was a hospital in Palembang run by an Order of Nuns. It was the Francis Xavier Order. We were allowed access to that hospital to see the sick. An ambulance went in there each week very crowded. A good deal of punching and slapping went on in that hospital. I saw a woman who was punched. She was Mrs. Rottier. She has since died. It was really a very terrifying place to go to, because guards were everywhere. They were extremely nasty. They included Sikhs who had turned to the Japanese.

What was the next camp to which you moved?-- To a large internment camp which had been previously occupied by the men. Conditions there were terrible. The Barracks were very crowded. We had Attap Barracks there....The roofs leaked and we got extremely wet when it rained. The food was a little better in that camp. We had to do all the heavy work such as chopping wood. They brought in more or less small trees for us to chop. We were still under the civilian Government at that time. We had a type of shop which came into that camp every day, at which you were able to buy things. If you did not have the money of course you could not buy it, and we did not have much money.

What happened when it came under Army control?-- In April 1944 it came under Army control. Immediately we came under Army control things became very different and almost overnight the food became shorter. Capt Seki

we would not be able to get food. The next day a Japanese Officer came to our house and called out four names. I happened to be one of them. We were taken into the club house and taken individually into a room where there were three Japanese who informed us that we must work. We informed them that we could only do nursing, but he implied that that certainly was not the work we had to do. One of the sisters saw written in English that women were needed for the comfort of the Japanese Army. Sister Doyle, who is in Sydney saw that.

BY HIS HONOUR : They did not use the women in that way: it was a proposal but to you?-- Yes. They told us that they would starve us to death if we did not do what they wanted.

BY MR CUPPARD : Where did you go from there?-- We moved from this place to another place called Irena Street. The conditions there were terrible. They put 40 people to a barrack in which about three or four people had previously lived. The barracks were of three or four rooms. The sanitation was ghastly. We had open drains passing our windows, which ran into open drains on the street. No rubbish of any kind was collected from that camp. The rubbish was just left lying there.

Where medical facilities provided?-- Very few.

BY HIS HONOUR : Was there any sickness?-- Yes, people were sick, but of course, not as bad as later.

BY MR CUPPARD : What did your food consist of?--

This is the 4th sheet of the evidence of Neta Swamyth James taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of November 1945.

(Sgd) Neta James (Sgd) F. Webb
DEPONENT. Chairman,
Australian Board of
Inquiry into War Crimes

Now was discipline enforced by the Japanese?-- I did not see any discipline enforced. We were allowed access to that hospital to see the sick. An ambulance went in there each week very crowded. A good deal of punning and sleeping went on in that hospital. I saw a woman who was punished. She was Mrs. Rottler. She has since died. It was really a very terrifying place to go to, because guards were everywhere. They were extremely nasty. They included Sikhs who had turned to the Japanese.

What was the next camp to which you moved?-- To a large internment camp which had been previously occupied by the man. Conditions there were terrible. The barracks were very crowded. We had steep barracks there. The roofs leaked and we got extremely wet when it rained. The food was a little better in that camp. We had to do all the heavy work such as chopping wood. They brought in more or less small trees for us to chop. We were still under the civilian government at that time. We had a type of shop which came into that camp every day, at which you were able to buy things. If you did not have the money of course you could not buy it, and we did not have much money.

What happened when it came under army control?-- In April 1944 it came under army control. Immediately we came under army control things became very different and almost overnight the food became shorter. Capt Seki

was in charge. From the time we were under his supervision, until the end of the war, he paid very little attention to the camp and allowed his N.C.Os and guards to do just what they liked with the women.

BY HIS HONOUR : He is in custody, I suppose.-- I think he moved to Singapore before I left. There was a guard called Ishimara, who was a ration officer. I think he was a Sergeant. He came into our Barracks one day and took out two of the sisters, Sisters Ramont and Smith. They were sitting in the Barracks and behind them was a small hole. We accused them of making this hole, which, of course, they had not done. We took them out to the guard room, shouted at them and tried to make them say that they had done it. Then he made them stand for an hour in the sun without any hats. Sister Ramont had been ill. She had a heart condition and was really quite ill. I went to the Japanese and told them that she had a bad medical record and the doctors showed the Japanese her medical record. They took no notice and she remained there in the sun till she fainted and had to be taken to hospital. She had since died.

Did she die shortly afterwards?--No, she died towards the end of 1944 or the beginning of 1945.

What caused her death?--Cerebral malaria. She had many attacks of malaria, and, of course, there was no quinine. During that time two other sisters, Sisters Oram and Sister Bullwinkel, failed to see a sergeant-major. We had to bow every time we met a guard, even native guards. They failed to see this sergeant-major and were made to stand in the sun for an hour.

What work were you required to do?--When we were under the Military they said that they could not feed us unless we made huge gardens. They made us till the soil with enormous hoes which we could hardly lift. We were in a half starved condition at that time. We did about an hour a day on that, in addition to all the camp work. The camp work consisted of cutting wood, cooking for 500 or 600 people and the hospital work. We had a camp hospital there, because we were no longer allowed to go into the town. In addition, we had to carry water. Water was always our difficulty and we never had enough. When we got into the dry season there was scarcely any water at all. We had wells, but they were very dirty and when they were practically dry we had to carry water from a hydrant a quarter of a mile down the road. They would line us up and keep us standing an hour before they would let us go to get the water. We would bring it back in buckets to the Japanese houses. We carted water for the Japanese for bathing purposes, and we then carted water for their kitchen purposes and we then had to carry the water for the large gardens which we had planted. After we had done that we had to cart the water for our kitchen purposes. They frequently would not let us then bring in water to have baths ourselves. Sanitary conditions in this camp were perfectly frightful. The septic tanks drained into open drains which surrounded the camp. We had to collect the human manure and in the hottest part of the day put that on to the gardens.

BY MR CUPPAIDGE : When did you leave that camp?--In October 1944. During that time we had many air raid alerts. The Japanese dug trenches and air raid shelters

was in charge. From the time we were under his supervision, until the end of the war, he paid very little attention to the camp and allowed his N.C.O.s and guards to do just what they liked with the women.

BY HIS HONOUR: He is in custody, I suppose? I think he moved to Singapore before I left. There was a guard called Ishikawa, who was a ration officer. I think he was a Sergeant. He came into our barracks one day and took out two of the sisters, Sister Hanson and Smith. They were sitting in the barracks and behind them was a small hole. We accused them of making this hole, which, of course, they had not done. We took them out to the guard room, shouted at them and tried to make them say that they had done it. Then he made them stand for an hour in the sun without any hats. Sister Hanson had been ill. She had a heart condition and was really quite ill. I went to the Japanese and told them that she had a bad medical record and the doctors showed the Japanese her medical record. They took no notice and she remained there in the sun till she fainted and had to be taken to hospital. She had since died.

DID she die shortly afterwards?--No, she died towards the end of 1944 or the beginning of 1945.

What caused her death?--Cerebral malaria. She had many attacks of malaria, and of course, there was no medicine. During that time two other sisters, Sister Gram and Sister Sullivan, failed to see a sergeant-major. We had to bow every time we met a guard, even native guards. They failed to see this sergeant-major and were made to stand in the sun for an hour.

What work were you required to do?--When we were under the Military they said that they could not feed us unless we made huge gardens. They made us till the soil with enormous hoes which we could hardly lift. We were in a half starved condition at that time. We did about an hour a day on that, in addition to all the camp work. The camp work consisted of cutting wood, cooking for 500 or 600 people and the hospital work. We had a camp hospital there, because we were no longer allowed to go into the town. In addition, we had to carry water. Water was always our difficulty and we never had enough. When we got into the dry season there was scarcely any water at all. We had wells, but they were very dirty and when they were practically dry we had to carry water from a hydrant a quarter of a mile down the road. They would line us up and keep us standing an hour before they would let us go to get the water. We would bring it back in buckets to the Japanese houses. We carried water for the Japanese houses. We carried water for the Japanese houses. We carried water for the Japanese houses.

This is the 5th sheet of the evidence of Mesta Gwenyth James taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of November 1945.

DEPONENT

(Sgd) W. Webb

Chairman, Australian Board of Inquiry into War Crimes

BY HIS HONOUR: When did you leave that camp?-- In October 1944. During that time we had many air raids. The Japanese dug trenches and air raid shelters

for themselves, but they provided no protection for us. We had one air raid, but no bombs dropped on the camp. We left that camp in October 1944 still under Military control. I should mention that in that camp on one occasion we had only 21 inches of space in which to sleep.

BY HIS HONOUR : I suppose they were verminous camps?-- Yes, the place was full of bugs and lice of all descriptions. During the time in that camp we were given about a yard of material by the Japanese.

BY MR GUPPAIDGE : Was that to make clothes with?-- Yes, to make clothes. That is all we were issued with during the time we were in Japanese hands. At that time we had our first letters - the middle of 1944 - and some Red Cross stuff arrived. It was only a small amount and we got about an inch of chocolate and a bit of cheese each. That was the only Red Cross stuff we saw. In October 1944 we left. We had to carry sacks of rice for our own use and before we left we had to load the boat with stacks of rice and salt to take to Muntok for our consumption and for the consumption of the men's internment camp. We were put on a very small boat about 8 o'clock at night. The space was so cramped that we were not even able to move our legs. There were no sanitary arrangements on the boat. We remained at the wharf that night and left early the next morning. We sailed early that day and arrived at Sanka Island at about 5 o'clock. We were then taken to a large camp. The camp was very much nicer than any camp we had been in, but the food was very scarce, particularly vegetables. During that time we lived on rice practically all the time but occasionally we were given some fish.

BY HIS HONOUR : Were you given much rice? -- Not very much.

BY MR GUPPAIDGE : What about medical supplies?-- The position in respect to medical supplies was much worse. Supplies by that time had almost run out.

BY HIS HONOUR : Did you have doctors with you?-- Yes, three English civilian doctors and one German Jew. They were women doctors. We had no heavy work at this camp, apart from digging graves. Of course, we had all the camp work to do including wood cutting, etc., but we did not have to till the soil or carry water for the Japanese. We had to dig graves for our own dead. There were 100 deaths in that camp. There was a very peculiar fever known on that island as Sanker Island fever. We had a mixture of Sanker Island fever and Malaria and at times 75% of the people in the camp were lying down and simply could not move.

How many were in the camp?-- There were 700 in the camp at the peak.

BY MR GUPPAIDGE : Who was in charge of that camp?-- Capt. Seki. He remained with us, but we had a very much better guard in charge of Japanese named Taratani. He did all he could for us. We were able to buy fruit there if we had the money.

Have you any knowledge of atrocities committed there?-- No, none whatever. There were no beatings in that camp.

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N.G. James

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Department
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for themselves, but they provided no protection for us. We had one air raid, but no bombs dropped on the camp. We left that camp in October 1944 still under Military control. I should mention that in that camp on one occasion we had only 21 inches of space in which to sleep.

BY HIS HONOUR : I suppose they were verminous camps? Yes, the place was full of bugs and lice of all descriptions. During the time in that camp we were given about a yard of material by the Japanese.

BY MR CUPPARD : Was that so much clothes with? Yes, to make clothes. That is all we were issued with during the time we were in Japanese hands. At that time we had our first lot of - the middle of 1944 - and some Red Cross stuff arrived. It was only a small amount and we got about an inch of chocolate and a bit of cheese each. That was the only Red Cross stuff we saw. In October 1944 we left. We had to carry sacks of rice for our own use and before we left we had to load the boat with sacks of rice and said to take to Hong Kong for our consumption and for the consumption of the men's internment camp. We were put on a very small boat about 8 o'clock at night. The space was so cramped that we were not even able to move our legs. There were no sanitary arrangements on the boat. We remained at the wharf that night and left early the next morning. We sailed early that day and arrived at Banka Island at about 5 o'clock. We were taken to a large camp. The camp was very much nicer than any camp we had been in, but the food was very scarce, particularly vegetables. During that time we lived on rice practically all the time but occasionally we were given some fish.

BY HIS HONOUR : Were you given much rice? -- Not very much.

BY MR CUPPARD : What about medical supplies? The position in respect to medical supplies was much worse. Supplies by that time had almost run out.

BY HIS HONOUR : Did you have doctors with you? -- Yes, three English civilian doctors and one German Jew. They were women doctors. We had no heavy work at this camp, apart from digging graves. Of course, we had all the camp work to do including wood cutting, etc., but we did not have to till the soil or carry water for the Japanese. We had to dig graves for our own dead. There were 100 deaths in that camp. There was a very peculiar fever known on that island as Banka Island fever. We had a mixture of Banka Island fever and malaria and at times 75% of the people in the camp were lying down and simply could not move.

How many were in the camp? -- There were 700 in the camp at the peak.

BY MR CUPPARD : Who was in charge of that camp? Capt. Seki. He remained with us, but we had a very much better guard in charge of Japanese named Tarant. He did all he could for us. We were able to buy fruit

This is the 6th sheet of the evidence of Nesta Gwenyth James taken and sworn before at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of November 1945.

(Sgd) Nesta James

(Sgd) W. Webb

W. G. James

DEPONENT.

Chairman,
Australian Board of
Inquiry into War Crimes

In the Palembang camp I frequently saw women punched and slapped. I have seen women with their teeth hanging out and their faces blackened.

BY HIS HONOUR : Do you recollect the name of any woman who had her teeth hanging out?-- Yes, a Mrs. Rita Venning.

Who did that? Ishimara.

Would you know him again?--Yes.

When was that woman's teeth knocked out.

That was in the internment camp towards the middle of 1944. In April 1945 we moved back to Palembang. We moved in three parties and the conditions were shocking. We were a long time on the journey. We took all the sick and hospital cases back with us. We had many stretcher cases. Muntok has a very long pier. We had to carry the stretcher cases down the pier and also carry all the luggage belonging to the hospital.

The women did all that?--Yes, we did the whole move. Two sisters and I loaded all the sick. Most of them were sick. We loaded them on to a small tender on the pier and then on to the boat. They told us that we would be travelling under more comfortable conditions than the conditions under which we came over, but it was the same boat. One patient died on the wharf. We left about 1 o'clock that day, having been loading all the morning. Another patient died shortly afterwards.

This is the 4th sheet of the evidence of
Mrs. Gwenyth James taken and sworn before
me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria
this 1st day of November 1945.

N.G. James

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(Sgd) West James
DEPARTMENT

(Sgd) W. Webb
Chairman
Australian Board of
Industry Inq.

In the Palembang camp I frequently saw women punished and slapped. I have seen women with their teeth hanging out and their faces discolored.

BY HIS HONOR : Do you recollect the name of any woman who had her teeth hanging out?-- Yes, a Mrs. Hiss Vanning.

Who did that? Ishimura.

Would you know him again?--Yes.

When was that woman's teeth knocked out.

That was in the internment camp towards the middle of 1944. In April 1948 we moved back to Palembang. We moved in three parties and the conditions were shocking. We were a long time on the journey. We took all the sick and hospital cases back with us. We had many stretcher cases. Munro has a very long pier. We had to carry the stretcher cases down the pier and also carry all the luggage belonging to the hospital.

The women did all that?--Yes, we did the whole move. Two sisters and I loaded all the sick. Most of them were sick. We loaded them on to a small tender on the pier and then on to the boat. They told us that we would be travelling under more comfortable conditions than the conditions under which we came over, but it was the same boat. One patient died on the wharf. We left about 1 o'clock that day, having been loading all the morning. Another patient died shortly afterwards.

H.C.James

This is the 7th sheet of the evidence of Nesta Gwenyth James taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of November 1946.

(Sgd) Nesta James
DEPONENT

(Sgd) W. Webb
Chairman,
Australian Board of
Inquiry into

THE WITNESS (Continuing): We were stationary in the Musi River when darkness came. We stayed there all that night without any protection whatever and were bitten severely by mosquitoes. We had no warm clothes and it became very cold in the early hours of the morning.

We started off again next morning. During the whole of that trip there was no protection for any of us. The patients and ourselves were on a deck. It got so hot we could hardly touch the patients - they were burning. The remainder of the sick and other people we carried were put down in a hold and remained there the whole time. There was no sanitation whatsoever on this boat and quite 75 of the people suffered from dysentery and diarrhoea.

One patient died before we left there. We started in the morning of one day and one patient died before we arrived at Palembang. Just as we arrived at Palembang another patient died. We were completely exhausted by this time but had to remove all the patients from the ship and put them on to a train. Shortly after we done that, two other people died in the trucks. We stayed on that train all that night.

BY MR. CUPPAIDGE: What was done about the people who died?---They were taken off the train that night, the two people who died. I do not know where they were buried; presumably it was somewhere in Palembang.

Next morning quite early we left to go to Lobeklingau. After we left that morning others died, I do not know how many. They were left in the trucks with the other sick people for some hours before being removed. Then they were removed and slung under the train. They were buried somewhere en route, I do not know where.

We arrived at Lobeklingau that night, having had very little food during the whole journey and not much water - only water we were able to carry ourselves. They did give us a little coffee. We were again left in the train all that night.

We were on the journey three days and three nights. Next morning we were taken in trucks to our new camp about seven kilometres from Lobeklingau. This camp was situated on the largest rubber estate in Southern Sumatra.

What was the accommodation there:--The accommodation was even worse than the camp at Palembang, as regards the thatched huts, because they all leaked. Frequently one could not get any sleep because there was nowhere to go to get out of the wet. We were ankle deep in mud. Hospital accommodation was shocking; we were squelching through and all the time trying to attend to the patients.

Medical supplies became much less. We were given some quinine bark which we discovered was much worse than having fever, because it gave us violent diarrhoea, in addition to having malaria.

THE WITNESS (Continued): We were stationary in the final River when darkness came. We stayed there all that night without any protection whatever and were bitten severely by mosquitoes. We had no warm clothes and it became very cold in the early hours of the morning.

We started off again next morning. During the whole of that trip there was no protection for any of us. The patients and ourselves were on a deck. It got so hot we could hardly touch the patients - they were burning. The remainder of the sick and other people we carried were put down in a hold and remained there the whole time. There was no sanitation whatsoever on this boat and quite 75 of the people suffered from dysentery and diarrhoea.

Our patient died before we left there. We started in the morning of one day and our patient died before we arrived at Palembang. Just as we arrived at Palembang another patient died. We were completely exhausted by this time but had to remove all the patients from the ship and put them on to a train. Shortly after we done that, two other people died in the trucks. We stayed on that train all that night.

BY MR. CUPPIDGE: What was done about the people who died---they were taken off the train that night, the two people who died. I do not know where they were buried; presumably it was somewhere in Palembang.

Next morning quite early we left to go to Lobecking. After we left that morning others died, I do not know how many. They were left in the trucks with the other sick people for some hours before being removed. Then they were removed and stung under the train. They were buried somewhere en route, I do not know where.

We arrived at Lobecking that night, having had for witnesses the witnesses of the ship and not some of the witnesses who were taken away from Palembang. The witnesses of the State of Victoria who were taken to Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, on the 1st day of November, 1918.

We were on the journey three days and three nights. James Webb (Sgd) and Nesta Webb (Sgd) to our new camp, Chairman Kilmartin, W. L. Lobecking. This for Australian Board of Inquiry into the epidemic.

That was the accommodation there:--The accommodation was even worse than the camp at Palembang, as regards the steep hills, because they all leaked. Frequently one could not get any sleep because there was nowhere to go to get out of the wet. We were sick deep in mud. Hospital accommodation was shocking; we were spending through and all the time trying to attend to the patients.

Medical supplies became much less. We were given some quinine bark which we discovered was much worse than having fever, because it gave us violent diarrhoea, in addition to having malaria.

What was the food like?---We were told the reason why we were being taken to this camp from Muntok was because it was situated in the Dempo Mountains, where vegetables grow profusely. We did not see the profuse vegetables. We were still very short of vegetables. The food did not improve. We had some meat, but not much. There was quite a lot of face slapping in that camp.

BY HIS HONOUR: Any serious instances?---No. Of course, we always had to stand for the counting every morning and night--old woman, children, and everyone else. That was from the time we went to ^{the} street. We were stood twice a day for that.

The whole camp would be punished for individual alleged offences) for instance, rations would be taken away from us.

Was there much of that mass punishment?--Yes; there was mass punishment with regard to food.

Was that frequent?---It did not happen very frequently.

Whom do you think was responsible?---The commandant of the camp.

What was his name?---Captain Seki. He did not worry about us much, because he left us to his guards and M.C.O's.

Who were they?--There was a Sergeant-Major Ishimoto. Some guards were very cruel to us in many ways, such as by keeping us in the sun, but I do not know the guard's name. Ishimara, the ration officer, was very objectionable.

At the end of our trip from Muntok to Palembang we found that one portion of the camp had moved before us, and they had food waiting for us. Although we had scarcely nothing to eat, apart from a little rice on the journey, and in spite of the fact that food was waiting, Captain Seki refused to allow us any food that night, and we did not get any until next morning. That was a mass punishment.

Sister James, you have already given a long account which will be very useful and will be used in this inquiry. It saves me the trouble of examining you to the fullest extent.

This is the 9th and last sheet of the evidence of Neta Gwyneth James taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of November, 1945.

(Sgd) Neta James.
Deponent.

(Sgd) W. Webb.
Chairman,
Australian Board of
Inquiry into War
Crimes.

711
19/6
VWX39347, Captain Heats Gwyneth JAMES, of 115 Australian
Military Hospital, HEIDELBERG, in the state of Victoria make oath
and say:-

1. I was taken prisoner of war at MUNTOK on 16 Feb 1942.
2. In April 1944 I was in the PALEMBANG Internment Camp for men and women. Capt. SEKI was the Jap. Officer Commanding this camp.
3. Produced and shown to me at the time of making this my affidavit, are group photographs endorsed "A" and "B", certain members of which I identify as those in control of PALEMBANG Internment Camp while I was interned there.
4. The Jap marked with the figure 2 in the photograph endorsed "A" I identify as Sgt/Major MIZUMOTO. He was in charge of stores for the camp. He stood women internees and PWs out in the sun without head covering for periods of an hour and more. Sisters GRAM and BULLWINKEL were subjected to this treatment for failing to see Sgt/Major MIZUMOTO, in Aug. 1944.
5. The Jap marked with the figure 4 in the photograph endorsed "A" I identify as Capt SEKI. He was Commandant of the PALEMBANG Camp when it was taken over by the Jap. Army.
6. Capt SEKI was aware of the maltreatment meted out to PWs and on his orders the women internees and PWs were put to wood-chopping, water carting, sweeping streets and gutters, and tilling the soil. He made no effort to rectify this treatment.
7. In the photograph endorsed "B" I identify the Jap marked with the figure 5 as Sgt/Major MIZUMOTO and the person marked with the figure 8 as Capt. SEKI.
8. I am unable to identify any members of the photographs with Japanese I saw on RANKA ISLAND.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of
Victoria this 17th day of May 1946

Heats James

Before me

D. G. Stewart

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces

Nov 27/46

I, WILLIAM PETER JAMES of 78 East Street Ipswich Queensland formerly 15122 L/Cpl JAMES WP of 45 NMT Selangor Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer Force, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

I crave leave to refer to the Affidavit sworn by me on the eighteenth day of April 1946 wherein, in paragraph three (3) of the said Affidavit, I described how during the middle of September a Korean Guard named HAKITA who was standing under a tree hidden from my view and called out to me and how subsequently he worked himself into a frenzy striking me in the stomach and lower organs. In paragraph six I gave a description of HAKITA. I now look at photograph produced and shown to me and marked "G" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in my said affidavit as a Korean Guard named HAKITA. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "H" also is and contains a correct likeness of the said HAKITA.

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 witness
in my presence
at Brisbane this 19th
day of June 1946

W.P. James
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. P. James
.....

I, William Peter JAMES, of 78 East Street, Ipswich, Queensland and formerly 13123 L/Cpl JAMES, W P of 45 BMT Selangor Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

At about Sep 43 I was a prisoner of war at KINSAYOK Camp (in Thailand) in which camp were approx 1,000 officers and O/Rs made up of English, Dutch and Australian personnel.

2. We were employed on the construction of a railway built across Siam. My own duties on this occasion was that of a tailor manufacturing Japanese clothes. I do not remember the commanding officer's name. I do remember Lt HOCHIO, who at one time commander of the Camp and Capt HATRI was the Japanese commander of Group 4, to which I belonged.

3. At approx 1100 hrs during the middle of September a Korean Guard named HARITA, who was standing under a tree hidden from my view, called out to me. I immediately turned about, came to attention and saluted him. He then summoned me to come to him and ordered me to stand to attention immediately in front of him. This I did. He then commenced to slap my face and head with closed fists, falking to me in Korean all the time. He then worked himself into a frenzy striking me in the stomach and lower organs. As I reeled back in pain HARITA stabbed my toes with the butt of his rifle. This happened approximately twelve (12) times.

4. When Major McKENZIE of the Royal Artillery tried to prevent the assault, HARITA immediately threatened Major McKENZIE, who spoke of calling a Japanese interpreter. At this time another Korean called IWVA intervened and led me to the rear of a small building and handed me a packet of cigarettes.

5. This incident took place just outside the POW officers hut. Another witness to this assault was Major Archdale of the Royal Artillery.

6. A description of HARITA is as follows:-

Age, 20-25. Height approx 5 ft 2 ins. Very solid build (good athlete and an excellent footballer). Fine features by ordinary Korean standards, slightly fairer in colour than average Korean. Good clean, neat appearance. As far as I know he did NOT speak English.

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
withnamed deponent
at *Beloeau*, this *18th*
day of *April* 1948.)

W. P. James
.....
W. P. James
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

HOCHIO LT - *Maybe* LT HOSHI - WCR, 31. HQ T26

HATRI CAPT. *There is a Capt HATTORI Haseem held in
Manson Central. SMO - No No. ?*

IWVA (Kor) - *Probably IWYA Takyo (MHO MORGAN) T252.*

HARITA - *MORIKO - T256.*

*Made for photo
100-1-1-1*

I, William Peter JAMES of 78 East Street, Ipswich, Queensland and formerly 13124 L/Cpl W P JAMES of 45 RMF Selangor Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces, now discharged, being duly sworn made oath and state as follows :-

At TAMOWAN Camp I saw MOTOYAMA bash a POW with a pick helve. I do not know the POW's name. The use of the pick helve was a favourite method and weapon of MOTOYAMA and he very frequently dealt with prisoners in this manner. The injuries inflicted as a result of MOTOYAMA's treatment were serious and resulted in the victims being sent to hospital. There were several deaths from this treatment but I cannot say who died. Several were also caged in bamboo cages and subsequently disappeared, no one knowing what happened to them.

2. The only time I saw Lt-Cpl DUNLOP was when he was kneeling to attention outside the KINSAYOK Guard House. I do not know how long he was there or what was the offence. I only saw him from a distance and could not see if he had any marks of ill-treatment on him.

3. I saw Pte Jim ALLPIKE of West Australia at this Camp and I saw Pte T. HOLLOWAY of Tasmania, bashed at TAMOWAN by MOTOYAMA. There were many others whom I know by sight but cannot recall their names, who were bashed by MOTOYAMA.

4. I do not know Cpl MARTIN by name. I may know him by sight.

5. I was bashed at TONCHAN Camp by another Korean named KANOYA for smoking.

6. I know CQMS GALE of the Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces who was a prisoner of war with me. This WO kept a DIARY and so far as I know, succeeded in getting it out. This diary contained quite a lot of valuable information. I also believe Major McKENZIE kept a lot of records and subsequently succeeded in getting them out. I also know Major BRODIE and Capt RIDLEY of 128 Tk Attk Regt R.A.

7. Majors McKENZIE and BRODIE and Capt RIDLEY were instrumental in installing and using a secret radio set. They passed news and information to the troops at very great risk to their lives. Had they been detected they would have been shot out of hand.

8. During the Cholera outbreak at TONCHAN I saw Pte ALLPIKE work himself to a standstill carrying water and other items to the cholera patients, caring as well as he could for the sick and dressed only in a loincloth as his sole article of clothing.

9. I also saw CQMS METCALF of the FSMVF do the work of sick men so that they would have some slight chance of recovery, as well as his own work.

10. I know a Korean named MORIMOTO. I saw him bash hundreds of men with his hands but I do not remember him using any weapons of whatever description during these episodes.

11. I remember the occasion when Pte WANTY, Imperial Forces, was murdered by a Japanese MAJOR at TAMOWAN. Colonel LILLEY was Camp Commandant under the Japanese and Majors COLLETTE and MOORE, AAMC attended the case when Pte WANTY's body was handed over two days later after the shooting. I heard the shot at 5 minutes past 12 a.m. on 25.12.44. I was told by one member who claimed to have seen the body of WANTY that WANTY had been shot through the left shoulder in a downward direction and that

it looked like he was shot in a kneeling position. The Japanese Major was about 50 years of age, very wrinkled in the face, walked very slowly and was of slight build. He was not stationed in the camp, he was a visitor from the "HONCHOW" or HQ No 4 Group.

12. I saw hundreds of cases of ill-treatment to POW but I cannot give the names of the personnel concerned either our own or those of the enemy.

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
withnamed deponent
at *Sydney* this
day of *August* 1948.)

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. J. ...
W. J. ... J.P.
for State of N.S.W.

Sixteenth

MOTOYAMA - Photo. 7266
KANOYA ?
Motoyama - Photo. 7266
Photo. 7266

Pr/27/6

I, WILLIAM PETER JAMES of 78 East Street Ipswich, formerly 15125 L/Cpl JAMES W.P. of the Federated Malay States Volunteers, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows:

1. From March 1944 until approximately April 1945 I was a POW at TANJUN Camp in which camp were approximately one thousand (1,000) Officer and O/R POW of English, Australian and Dutch nationalities.
2. The Japanese Commander of this Camp was Capt SUZUKI and his second in charge was one Lt HOSHI.
3. Although both of the above-mentioned Officers frequently witnessed Japanese and Korean guards under their command beat and otherwise assault POW at this Camp and did condone such offenses, I have never witnessed or have any knowledge of actual ill-treatment or lashings personally executed by these Japanese Officers.
4. A description of Capt SUZUKI, the Japanese Commandant of TANJUN during March 1944 and April 1945 is as follows:

" Age 40 - 45 years; Height approximately 5' 5"; Slight Build; Clean cut features; Good and intelligent looking by Japanese standards; Clean neat appearance."

5. A description of Lt HOSHI, the Japanese second-in-command of TANJUN Camp during March 1944 and April 1945 is as follows:

" Age 45 - 50; Height approximately 5' 2"; Heavy fat build with heavy corporation; Appeared to be all body and no arms or legs hence the "nickname" "THE FROG". Fat dirty slovenly appearance, generally untidy in habits as well as appearance."

6. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "I" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in paragraphs two (2) and five (5) of this my affidavit.

The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "J" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said Lt HOSHI referred to in paragraph two (2) and five (5) of this my affidavit.

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 this 17th
day of June 1946.

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. P. James
.....
.....

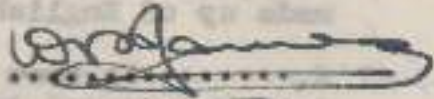
R/S
7/6/44

I, William Peter JAMES of 78 East Street, Ipswich, Queensland and formerly 13124 L/Cpl W P JAMES of 45 RMT Selangor Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows:-

1. At about Jun 44 I was a prisoner of war at PANOWAN Camp, in which camp were approximately 2,500 officers and O/Ns made up of English, Dutch and Australian personnel.
2. We were employed on road construction and digging trenches around the camp.
3. I first saw MOTOYAMA in about June 1944. He was a Korean guard and commonly known as "BLACK DAX". He frequently used a hoe handle to inflict punishments on POWs. On one occasion I saw MOTOYAMA strike an Englishman on the head causing a large wound which bled freely. This POW, whose name I do not know, was subsequently removed to hospital in a very serious condition. I do not know if he recovered.
4. At approximately the same period at 9.30 one night, this Korean guard raced into the hut, called us all to attention, shouted at us and the first one that he came to was TX 3601 Pte HOLLOWAY, T P, 2/40 Bn. He asked him in broken English how many were in the hut. HOLLOWAY could not understand him properly and he started to bash him. He hit him several times with the butt end of the rifle and probably a score of times with his closed fist. Also he used his boot and after several more shoutings told us to go to bed. WX 7064 Pte ALLPIRE, B W, 2/4 Machine Gun Bn was a witness to this assault.
5. I do not know Cpl MARTIN by name. I may know him by sight.
6. I know CQMS GALE of the Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces who was a prisoner of war with me. This WO kept a DIARY and so far as I know, succeeded in getting it out. This diary contained quite a lot of valuable information. I also believe Major MCKENZIE kept a lot of records and subsequently succeeded in getting them out. I also know Major BRODIE and Capt RIDLEY of 128 Tk A Regt R.A.
7. Majors MCKENZIE and BRODIE and Capt RIDLEY were instrumental in installing and using a secret radio set. They passed news and information to the troops at very great risk to their lives. Had they been detected they would have been shot out of hand.
8. I remember the occasion when Pte WARTY, Imperial Forces, was murdered by a Japanese MAJOR at PANOWAN. Colonel LILLEY was Camp Commandant under the Japanese and Majors COLLETTE and MOON, AASC attended the case when Pte WARTY's body was handed over two days later after the shooting. I heard the shot at 5 minutes past 12 a.m. on 25.12.44. I was told by one member who claimed to have seen the body of WARTY that WARTY had been shot through the left shoulder in a downward direction and that it looked like he was shot in a kneeling position. The Japanese Major was about 50 years of age, very wrinkled in the face, walked very slowly and was of slight build. He was not stationed in the camp, he was a visitor from the "HONCHON" or HQ No 4 Group.
9. A description of MOTOYAMA is as follows:-
Age, 30. Height, 5'4". Solid build; exceptionally dark; peck-marked face; very large round eyes; dirty in appearance and habits.

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)
withnamed deponent)
at Hewich this 10th)
day of May 1946.)



Before me)
A Justice of the Peace.)

R. W. Webb J.P.
for State of N.S.W.

MOTOYAMA - Probabley Name 7266
Motoyama
Motoyama
Motoyama

1. A description of MOTOYAMA is as follows:-
Age, 30. Height, 5'6". Build, slight; exceptionally
thin; good-natured; very large teeth; eyes
blue in appearance and habit.

2. I remember the occasion when the MOTOYAMA
prisoner, was removed by a Japanese Major of the
LITTON was sent to the camp with the Japanese and
and MOTOYAMA. I also attended the case when the MOTOYAMA
headed over two days later after the shooting. I
about 5 minutes past 12.00 on 22.12.44. I saw MOTOYAMA
one member who claimed to have seen the body of MOTOYAMA
MOTOYAMA had been shot through the left shoulder in a
circumstances and that it looked like he was shot in a
position. The Japanese Major was about 50 years of age
very wrinkled in the face, walked very slowly and was
slight build. He was not startled in the least, he was
visitor from the "MOTOYAMA" or MOTOYAMA group.

3. I remember the occasion when the MOTOYAMA
prisoner, was removed by a Japanese Major of the
LITTON was sent to the camp with the Japanese and
and MOTOYAMA. I also attended the case when the MOTOYAMA
headed over two days later after the shooting. I
about 5 minutes past 12.00 on 22.12.44. I saw MOTOYAMA
one member who claimed to have seen the body of MOTOYAMA
MOTOYAMA had been shot through the left shoulder in a
circumstances and that it looked like he was shot in a
position. The Japanese Major was about 50 years of age
very wrinkled in the face, walked very slowly and was
slight build. He was not startled in the least, he was
visitor from the "MOTOYAMA" or MOTOYAMA group.

4. I also believe Major MOTOYAMA kept a lot of records
and subsequently succeeded in getting them out. I also
Major MOTOYAMA and Capt MOTOYAMA of the 1st A.I.

5. I also believe Major MOTOYAMA kept a lot of records
and subsequently succeeded in getting them out. I also
Major MOTOYAMA and Capt MOTOYAMA of the 1st A.I.

6. I also believe Major MOTOYAMA kept a lot of records
and subsequently succeeded in getting them out. I also
Major MOTOYAMA and Capt MOTOYAMA of the 1st A.I.

7. I also believe Major MOTOYAMA kept a lot of records
and subsequently succeeded in getting them out. I also
Major MOTOYAMA and Capt MOTOYAMA of the 1st A.I.

I, William Peter JAMES of 78 East Street, Ipswich, Queensland and formerly 13123 L/Cpl W P James, of 45 RMT Selangor Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

1. At about September 1943 I was a POW at KINSAYOK Camp, in which camp were approximately 1,000 officers and other ranks POWs comprised of English, Dutch and Australian personnel.

2. We were employed in the construction of a railway across SIAM.

3. I first saw Sgt OKADA in Sep 43. He was the medical Sgt and was commonly referred to as the "DEATH DOCTOR". I know this Japanese NCO forced seriously ill men from the hospital to do hard work. These men would be suffering from malaria and other more serious illnesses. These sick men had to be carried to work by their comrades where they were forced to work until they collapsed. When the work for the day was completed they would be carried back again to the hospital or camp.. OKADA was in charge of the hospital at KINSAYOK Camp.

4. A description of Sgt OKADA is as follows:-

Age 30-35. Height approx 5'6". Slight sickly build; thin featured degenerate type. Slight knowledge of English. Walked with slightly stooped gait.

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
with named deponent
at *Lussemb* this *18th*
day of *April* 1946.)

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

W. P. James
.....
(W. P. James)
.....

OKADA Sgt - (Seichi) T193

Work for photo record
C. J. [unclear]

17/16

I, WILLIAM PETER JAMES of 78 East Street Ipswich Queensland formerly 15123 1/Cpl JAMES WF of 45 RMT Selenger Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer Force, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

I crave leave to refer to the Affidavit sworn by me on the eighteenth day of April 1946 wherein I submitted evidence concerning a Korean Guard named INYA. Paragraph three (3) of my said Affidavit describes how I first saw Guard INYA in September 1943 and described how he was commonly known as the "MAD HONGUL". In paragraph five (5) of the said Affidavit I gave a description of the guard INYA. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "C" is and contains a true and correct likeness to the person referred to in my said Affidavit as a Korean Guard named INYA. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "D" also is and contains a true and correct likeness to the said Korean INYA.

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)
witnessed Deponent)
at Brisbane this 19th)
day of June 1946)

W.P. James
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. White J.P.
.....

Av 276

I, WILLIAM PETER JAMES of 78 East Street Ipswich Queensland formerly 13123 L/Cpl JAMES WP of 45 BMT Selangor Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

I crave leave to refer to the Affidavit sworn by me on the eighteenth day of April 1946 in which Affidavit (paragraph three (3)) I described how I first saw a Korean Guard named HOTOYAMA commonly known as "BLACK RAY" in about June 1944. In paragraph nine (9) of the said Affidavit I gave a description of HOTOYAMA. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "E" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in my said Affidavit as the Korean Guard named HOTOYAMA. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "F" also is and contains a true and correct likeness to the said HOTOYAMA.

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 }
withnamed Deponent }
at *Ipoh* this *19th* }
day of *June* 1946 }



Before me
A Justice of the Peace



17 - Nov 27/6
I, WILLIAM PETER JAMES of 76 East Street Ipswich Queensland formerly
15123 L/Cpl JAMES NP of 45 RMI Selangor Bn, Federated Malay States Volunteer
Forces, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

I crave leave to refer to the Affidavit sworn by me on the eighteenth
day of April 1946 wherein I submitted evidence concerning a Japanese MCO
namely Sgt OKADA. In paragraph three (3) of the said Affidavit I described
how I first saw OKADA in September 1943 and stated that he was commonly
referred to as "DEATH DOCTOR." In paragraph four (4) I gave the description
of Sgt OKADA. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "A", is
and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in my said
Affidavit as a Japanese MCO namely Sgt OKADA. The photograph now produced
and shown to me and marked "B" also is and contains a true likeness of the
said Sgt OKADA.

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)
witnessed Deponent)
at Brisbane this 19th)
day of June 1946)

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. P. James
.....
W. P. James
.....

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

IN THE MATTER of KIYOTO YUSA,

KAKUTARO NAKA and KINCO OKATA.

AFFIDAVIT OF GILBERT JAPP

I GILBERT JAPP at present of 53 Porter Street Kalgoorlie in the State of Western Australia Brewery Employee, but formerly WX 8702 JAPP G. a member of the 2/4 Australian Machine Gun Battalion, Australian Imperial Forces being duly sworn make oath and say as follows:-

1. THAT I am the GILBERT JAPP more particularly described in the pre-amble to this affidavit.

2. THAT I have perused a copy letter from the Headquarters of the Australian Military Forces Victoria Barracks Melbourne in the State of Victoria dated the 13th day of February 1946 requesting particulars of any war crimes witnessed by me in Siam and especially "full details concerning brutalities suffered at the hands of the Japanese KIYOTO YUSA KAKUTARO NAKA and KINCO OKATA."

3. THAT I say in reply thereto as follows:-

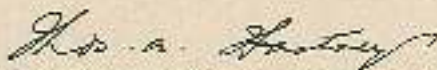
- (a) I did not know the Japanese hereinbefore referred to nor any of them.
- (b) I was taken prisoner by Japanese Forces in Singapore on the 15th day of February 1942 but was not transferred to Siam until March 1943.
- (c) In Siam our guards were almost all Koreans, chiefly from Formosa, and such brutalities as I witnessed or had good reason to believe occurred were almost all perpetrated by these Koreans.
- (d) I have good reason to believe that such Koreans as I know to have perpetrated atrocities or brutalities against our prisoners in Siam have already been dealt with.
- (e) In any case it would be impossible for me to give the names or description of any Koreans accused of war crimes with sufficient particularity to identify any of them. It was my experience that very many of them had the same name and to me almost all of them looked alike.

4. THAT for the above reasons it is not possible for me to supply any information which might be used by the War Crimes Commission either at the trial of the three Japanese above-named or for the purposes of any other trial.

SWORN by the said GILBERT JAPP
at Kalgoorlie in the State of
Western Australia this 30th
day of March 1946.



Before me:



A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in
the Supreme Court of Western Australia