



Australian War Memorial

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## Statements By -

- NX45960. Pte. W. R. Jefferys.  
 NX20741. " L. Jefferys.  
 WX15576. " W. L. Jefferys.  
 NX71279. Sgt. J. B. Jefferys.  
 VX24145. Supt. J. B. Jellett.  
 CX21404. Pte. F. J. Jenkins.  
 VX56304. " W. W. Jenkins.  
 NX50543.7. Supt. J. L. Jennings.  
 NX57419. Pte. R. A. Jennings.  
 WX9632. Supt. C. B. Jensen.  
 CX23340. Pte. A. S. Jeynes.  
 VX44818. Sgt. W. L. Jenkins.  
 VX26608. Pte. C. M. Jettling.  
 NX30453. Supt. G. W. Johnson.

On this Twenty sixth day of August, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty Seven. I, Gordon Wilfred JOHNSON, of 32 Liberty Street, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, Moulder, <sup>Witness</sup>  
Makes OATH and SAYS:-

1. That my Army Number, Rank and Unit, was:- NX30453, Gunner, of 2/15, Fd. Regt. A.I.F. That I was captured by the enemy on the fifteenth day of February, 1942, at SINGAPORE, and that I arrived at FUKUOKA, P.O.W. Camp, No. 24, about January, 1945.
2. That I recognise the photograph now produced and shown to me and marked 'A' as that of the Japanese soldier known to me as KURASAKI Sakie.
3. That I witnessed the Japanese soldier referred to in the preceding paragraph strike Capt J.P. HIGGEN, A.I.F. Medical Officer, for appealing to KURASAKI who was a medical orderly, that sick men not be sent to work. Capt HIGGEN had his face slapped and glasses knocked off. Capt HIGGEN was told that numbers whether sick or not had to be produced.
4. That I remember Capt HIGGEN asking KURASAKI not to allow Sqr P. PHILLIPS, 7 Div. Eng. to go to work. This was not allowed and PHILLIPS collapsed at work and was re-admitted to hospital suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia. Phillips remained in hospital for another five weeks.
5. That I witnessed an American doctor named GOODMAN receive beatings from KURASAKI on four or five occasions by using his fists and knocking the doctor to the ground for asking that sick men not be sent to work.
6. On one occasion Dr GOODMAN as mentioned in the preceding paragraph made a special appeal that Sqr F. FORBES, 7 Div. Eng. A.I.F. be not sent to work and that he be kept in hospital. FORBES's normal weight would be about 12 stone; he was nine stone when sent to work and later dropped to 4 stone. FORBES was suffering from mal-nutrition and stomach trouble.
7. That I was employed in camp as a medical orderly and with Cpl W. SIMPINS, 2/2 Pioneers, AB/S GOODGEAR, CA., RAN. were subjected to lashings several times a week by KURASAKI who used a bamboo stick.
8. That just before war finished Capt HIGGEN found under KURASAKI's bed a parcel consisting mainly of sulpha drugs. The matter was reported to the Camp, Commander, as the sick were denied the use of the drugs. KURASAKI was never punished for this theft.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent  
Gordon Wilfred JOHNSON at SYDNEY  
on the 26th day of August

One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty Seven.

G. Johnson

NX30453

Before Me

Reg. R. E. Emmett A Justice of the Peace.

On this Twenty Ninth day of June One Thousand  
Nine Hundred and Forty Seven, I Gordon Wilfred JOHNSON of  
32 Victory St; BRIDGE, SYDNEY, in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES,  
Moulder, MAKES OATH and SAYS :-

That my Army No, Rank and Unit, was :-

ME 30453. Gnr, 2/15 Bn Regt, A.I.F.

That the date and place of my capture by the enemy was the  
Fifteenth day of FEBRUARY, 1942, at SINGAPORE.

That the date of my arrival at FUKUOKA No 24 Camp was about  
JANUARY 1945.

That I was a Medical Orderly in the Camp Hospital at No 24  
Camp. I witnessed on several occasions sick men being sent  
from the hospital to carry out work in the Coal Mine.

That I saw a Japanese Medical Orderly named "CRABAKI" or a  
name pronounced as such strike Capt. J.P. HIGGEN, A.I.F. Medical  
Officer for appealing to the Japanese Medical Orderly that  
sick men must NOT be sent to work. Capt. HIGGEN had his face  
slapped and glasses knocked off. He was told that numbers for  
working had to be produced.

That I remember Capt HIGGEN appealing to "CRABAKI" NOT to allow  
Spr. T. PHILLIPS, 7 Div Eng's to go to work but he was sent to  
work where he collapsed and re-admitted to hospital. He  
suffered from Fluorisy and Pneumonia. He remained in hospital  
for another five weeks.

I also witnessed on several occasions a beating inflicted on  
an AMERICAN Doctor named Julian M. GOODWAY. The American  
Doctor repeatedly requested that sick men NOT be sent to work  
and the Japanese Medical orderly "CRABAKI" on four or five  
occasions beat him to the ground with his fists.

G. Johnson EX 30453, Gnr.

Witnessed by Thomas R. Johnson A Justice of the Peace.

That I remember the American doctor specially mentioned that a Spr. F. FORBES, 7014 Eng's he kept in hospital, (Spr. F. FORBES came from MILDURA, VICTORIA) this was NOT allowed by "CRASAKI" and FORBES collapsed at work and re-admitted to hospital. FORBES was suffering from malnutrition and pelaraga (stomach trouble) FORBES normal weight would be about 12 stone. He was nine stone when told to work in the mine and later dropped to four stone.

\*\*\*\*

That I remember Wlt. SUTHERLAND, receiving punishment for approaching the Japanese Commander "GANGUSHI" for better rations, by the Japanese Warrant Officer. This Japanese Warrant Officer was at the camp when I arrived and remained there until I left. He was about five foot nine (5'9") aged 32 yrs; well built, smart appearance. I have witnessed this Japanese Warrant Officer, referred to above who was often drunk, visit the medical hut and thrash the patients with his army waist belt using the buckle end. After the belting he would laugh and jeer at the patients. "GANGUSHI" was aged, and tall for a Japanese, he arrived at the camp MAY 45.

That when I arrived at "FUKUOKA" camp we brought a considerable supply of medical equipment and drugs, such as Quinine and Sulpha drugs. These were confiscated by the Japanese doctor and our doctors were denied the use of the equipment or drugs, and during the first month no equipment or drugs were issued. Later small issues were made but only on instruction of a Japanese doctor. The Japanese doctor told Capt. HIGGINS that he was NOT a qualified doctor and that he would control the issue of medical stores. The Japanese doctor was a real monkey looking man. Had a bad looking face, was about 5' 2" in height, and spoke broken English, being about 40 yrs of age.

That when I first arrived at "FUKUOKA" many of the men were suffering from Dysentery, Beri Beri, and pelaraga. There was about 40 men carried into camp on stretchers but there was no hospital accommodation. The men were placed on grass mats in a hut. The grass mats were attached to wooden battens about one foot from the ground. The mats were alive with fleas. There was no improvement made during the period that I remained there. Capt HIGGINS made many requests for improvements but it was only when Red Cross officials were to visit the camp that the Japanese doctor wanted to bring into the hospital beds for the worst patients.

That the patients were only allowed half rations consisting of a small cup of rice for each meal. The Camp Commander Maj "GANGUSHI" considered if the were NOT able to work they were NOT worth feeding. I heard him make that statement on many occasions. F/Lt. J. SUTHERLAND, R.A.A.F. made repeated appeals to the Camp Commander "GANGUSHI" to increase the rations.

G. Johnson

MX 50453. Gnr.

Witnessed by Thomas R. Robinson a Justice of the peace.

About JANUARY 1945 Red Cross parcels arrived. Those in hospital were denied their parcels. The contents of the parcels would have helped them and would have saved a few lives. One man in particular Sgt. SKINNER if he had received these comforts would NOT have possibly died. SKINNER was suffering from Dysentery. The more patients that died the more parcels the Japanese had for themselves.

During JANUARY 1945 owing to the absent of drugs and medical supplies and treatment, Pte Mc.NAB died in hospital, our Medical Officer, Capt HIGGEN mentioned that he would have saved Mc.NAB had he has access to the drugs that were brought into camp.

That the Third Japanese Officer (Medical) arrived in the camp about JUNE, and his actions were no better than the first Medical Officer.

I remember an American Cpl, BATTLES being sent on work at the Coal Mines. He was very sick and could hardly stand. The doctor told him he was malingering, BATTLES collapsed at work, and was admitted to hospital.

\* That I witnessed the Japanese medical officer referred to in the previous paragraph with the Medical Orderly "CRASAKI" destroy all medical records by burning. The records contained the medical history, weight etc; of the patients.

That I along with other medical orderlies, Cpl. W.A. SIMPINS of the 2/2 Pioneers, AB/S. GOODCHAP, C.A. R.A.F. were subjected to lashings several times a week by "CRASAKI" using a bamboo stick.

That just before war finished Capt HIGGEN found under the bed of "CRASAKI" which was in the A.A.P. quarters a parcel of drugs, Capt HIGGEN reported this to the Camp Comd. These drugs mainly Salpra were from the American Red Cross Supply, and were denied the patients, "CRASAKI" was never penalized for the theft.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent  
Gordon Wilfred JOHNSON at                       
on the                      day of                       
One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty Seven.

G. Johnson

ME 30453, enr.

BEFORE ME

Thomas R. Robinson

A Justice of the Peace.

1942

Private First Class  
United States Army  
1942



"This is the folder marked 'A' referred  
to in the affidavit sworn by Gordon  
Wilfred JOHNSON at SYDNEY this

26th day of August

One thousand, nine hundred and forty  
seven.

BEFORE ME

Robert Bennett J.P.  
A Justice of the Peace.



AFFIDAVIT.

In the SUPREME COURT of Victoria.

I Eric Murray JOBLING of Private Reg MAGORWA in the State of Victoria make Oath and say as follows.-

1. I was formerly VX25508 Pte, S.M. JOBLING of 18 Anti Tank Battery and was ~~take~~ taken prisoner of War at TIMOR on the 23rd Feb 1942 and was transferred to FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No 14 on the 25th June 1944.
2. The Japanese soldier known to me as Sgt NAKASHIMA Takejiro was a Medical Orderly in FUKUOKA Camp, and although we were attended by our own Doctor Sgt NAKASHIMA always made the final decision in determining whether a prisoner was too sick to work or not, he always made the rule that every man had to have a temperature of 38 degrees centre-grade before he was marked No Duty, the men would then rest in their huts, it was not until a man was desperately ill that he would be admitted to hospital and given medicine, no medicine was handed out until the man reached 38 degrees centre grade.
3. While I was in FUKUOKA Camp No 14 I with many other prisoners were forced to work in the Iron Foundry at NAGUSAKI, the work was hard and the conditions under which we worked were poor, especially in the winter when the place was drafty, men worked in front of very hot furnaces and being poorly clothed and fed were continually catching colds and being sick.
4. L/Cpl CONNER, Ptes SMITH, E, PICKETT, H, BAILEY, L. PRIOR, S. WILLIAMS, M. all of the 2/40th, Pte TICKLE, J 2/3 M.M.C. and Pte HEARN, W, of an A.A.S.C. all worked in the Iron Foundry with me and from time to time during the winter of 1944-45 all got sick and died of Pneumonia.  
I think if it had not have been for the harsh treatment handed out by Sgt NAKASHIMA and had medicine been administered at the right time these personnel probably would not have died.
5. Sgt, NAKASHIMA always seemed to have quantities of medicine and medical supplies but this was only given to the very sick personnel, he also withheld Red Cross parcels from the prisoners.
6. I do not know the Japanese soldier by the name of " LEGGINGS.

(Signature in full) *Eric M. Jobling*

Sworn at Pyramid Hill in the State of Victoria .the twentythird (23) day of May in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-seven (1947)

Before Me. *William Reddish Cooks of Bendigo, Solicitor*

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

(Signature) *W. Reddish Cooks*

(Date) *23rd May 1947*

1. William Lloyd JINKINS make oath and say:-

2. I was VX 44548, Major William Lloyd JINKINS of "E" Unit Services, Recce Dept.

3. Lt RUDWICK, Sgt McKenzie and Sgt BRANDIS were under my command until we arrived in BORNEO, when we all came under the command of Major F. G. L. CHESTER, now deceased.

I supervised the landing and issuing of stores for all members of the party, consisting of myself, Lt RUDWICK, W/O CREW, Sgts McKENZIE, BRANDIS and WHALE, and positively state that all personnel were wearing Army Service clothing.

4. At the time of capture Lt RUDWICK and Sgt McKENZIE were wearing single piece JUNGLE GREEN COMMANDO SUITS. This suit was a single unit of trousers and jacket, which fastened up the front by buttons. They were carrying titles "AUSTRALIA" at the time. JUNGLE BOOTS (AMERICAN Type) BEREETS (MT) Waistbelt Web (dyed green) PISTOL .38 and Web Case (dyed green). STEN GUN and ammunition.

5. Sgt BRANDIS was lost from the party. At the time he was wearing clothing similar to the above, but did NOT have a STEN GUN. He is believed to have been carrying a PISTOL .38. BRANDIS had no means by which he could obtain any other clothing.

6. They did NOT wear any NON Army clothing, nor did they have any other means of disguising themselves. At no time did any member of the party ever pose as any other than an AUSTRALIAN soldier.

7. The JAPS believed at the time that AUSTRALIAN soldiers had landed on the EAST Coast of BORNEO. This information had been obtained by us from Native contacts. The JAPS had been searching for us to our knowledge for five weeks prior to the capture of Lt RUDWICK and Sgt McKENZIE. RUDWICK and McKENZIE were captured whilst guarding a JUNGLE TRAIL during one of the JAP searches. BRANDIS was handed over to the JAPS by a native Head Man.

8. I was present when the AUSTRALIAN WAR GRAVES UNIT, Detachment Command, exhumed the bodies from the JESSELTON GOLF GROUNDS about Jul 1946. The three deceased all had fractured skulls. From personal interrogation of the natives comprising the burial party, these fractures had been caused prior to the hanging.

Declared at Wonthaggi  
in Victoria this 18<sup>th</sup> day  
of February 1948

before me J. W. O'Garra  
a Commissioner of the Supreme Court  
of Victoria for taking affidavits.

W. L. Jinkins



Exhibit "M P"

No 55

This is the photograph marked Exhibit "MP" referred to in para 13 of the affidavit of ARTHUR STEVENS JEVES made on the twenty-fifth day of January 1947 which said photograph was produced and shown to the said ARTHUR STEVENS JEVES at the time of making the said affidavit.

A. S. Jevés

Deponent

W. Harris J.P.

A Justice of the Peace

I Arthur Stevens JAMES of

Warton Street, GAYDAH in the

State of Queensland, formerly

OX23340 Pte JAMES A.S. of 2/28 Inf Bn now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. From the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty-three until the twenty-second day of September one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was a Prisoner of War at KOBE HOUSE PW Camp KOBE JAPAN in which camp were approximately six hundred Prisoners of War.

2. I was employed most of the time as a dock-worker (MITSUBISHI BRANCH dock and also HITSUI dock and also SUMITOMO dock) (phonetic) loading and unloading cargo and loading trucks in various warehouses and unloading barges. I was also employed for seven months, in one thousand nine hundred and forty-four in a factory known as TOYO STEEL (phonetic) and also worked in a carbine factory known as OCHIBENKI (phonetic) in September and October one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, carrying pits.

3. During the greater portion of this period a Japanese Lieutenant MORIMOTO was the Commandant of this Camp. He was eventually replaced by a Japanese Lieutenant TAGAWA. During the regime of Lieutenant MORIMOTO he was a strict disciplinarian, but I never saw him beat any PW nor do I know of his giving orders for cruel treatment of any PW. Lieutenant TAGAWA in my opinion was cruel and ruthless to all PW during the period of my internment at KOBE in his camp. On one occasion I saw Lieutenant TAGAWA knock an English PW unconscious with a stick and also kick him brutally whilst he was on the ground. After we were bombed out of KOBE HOUSE PW camp with incendiary bombs Lieutenant TAGAWA marched all of us from KOBE HOUSE to a PW camp known as MARUYAMA (phonetic) between six and ten miles out. A great number of PW were in bad health mainly from starvation, and we were forced to march to work and back each day from MARUYAMA to the various docks about six to ten miles away, leaving about 0800 hours and returning again about 1800 hours. After this the greater number of PW were moved to coal mines. I think FUJIKAWA (phonetic) leaving about forty to fifty PW at our camp. Then Lieutenant TAGAWA marched us to WAKAYAMA (phonetic) steel factory dock in the dock areas where <sup>we</sup> were then camped. We remained there for about two months practically until the end of the war. Whilst at WAKAYAMA Lieutenant TAGAWA kept us locked up

FIRST SHEET of James the twenty fifth day of January 1947  
A. S. James  
Prisoner of War  
W. H. Harris  
A Justice of the Peace

in the steel building whilst air raids were on, and we made us march to and from work at the docks about two miles each day and kept us marching whilst air raids were on. We used to get about fifteen air raids a day. When we were finished at the docks and marched back to camp WAKAMARU we were forced to march three miles further out and carry timber and wood for air-raid shelters and fire-wood. Also Lieutenant TAGAMAKI forced PW to dig up bombed areas and rubble for garden purposes as food was getting short. Lieutenant TAGAMAKI forced all sick PW to work.

4. On the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and forty-three I was unmercifully beaten with the buckle end of a heavy leather belt for three quarters of an hour by a Japanese Army Medical Officer ~~MEATAKI~~ known as "THE MAD DOCTOR" whilst being made to stand to attention until I was knocked unconscious. I was then kicked and flogged whilst I was on the ground by ~~MEATAKI~~. The reason for this flogging and kicking was because I was caught lighting a cigarette after roll-call. I was caught by a guard and taken to the guard house, and the whole of the members of the guard punched me and knocked me over and then commenced to hit me with sticks. It was then ~~that~~ ~~MEATAKI~~ came on the scene and flogged and kicked me as hereinbefore stated. Immediately before this ~~MEATAKI~~ brutally flogged and kicked an English Private LAPSCOMBE for about a quarter of an hour until he bled all over. Then ~~MEATAKI~~ called my section Leader Cpl TISSER R. 2/18 Inf Bn (XX) and also my officer Lt FULLER 2/18 Inf Bn (XX), also the Interpreter Cpl HOBLETT (U.S.A.) and Capt RAY (English Regiment) and asked them what punishment I should receive. I told the Interpreter that I had already been punished by the guard not long before this, but ~~MEATAKI~~ was not satisfied and he dismissed all the above-mentioned personnel and sent them back to the barracks. After this ~~MEATAKI~~ then flogged and kicked me as hereinbefore mentioned. After this beating and kicking I was taken to hospital for a period of one week, after which I resumed work under the orders of Lieutenant TAGAMAKI. ~~MEATAKI~~ frequently used to have roll calls four or five times a night, and he also forced Officers to stand with a bucket of water on their heads for hours at a stretch in front of the guard house.

5. A Japanese guard known as "HORSEFACE" was a particularly brutal and vicious type of Japanese. I have seen him unmercifully bash two comrades of mine, Pte CAMPBELL R. 2/18 Inf Bn and Pte HENNING W. (XX) in 1945.

SECRET SPENT - ~~REMOVED~~ the twenty-ninth day of January 1947

*A. S. Geynes.*  
Deponent

*W. H. Harris Lt.*  
A Justice of the Peace

*A. S. Geynes*

*A. S. Geynes*  
*A. S. Geynes*

"HORSEFACE" tied them to a tree with their hands above their head and their toes just off the ground and bashed them with a stick for ten to fifteen minutes knocking THEM INTO unconscious, and then threw water over them to bring them round to consciousness.

*A.S.G.  
M.H.S.*

6.            The permanent 2 1/3 of KOBE HOUSE was a Japanese WOI MUJETA. I have seen MUJETA bash PW on many occasions for looting foodstuffs. He had a particularly nasty habit of going along the lines when we were lined up on cold mornings and flicking PW under the nose with his fingers thus causing their noses to bleed. He was a very ruthless and cruel Japanese. If he caught PW with buttons undone he would unmercifully bash PW for this. He had a habit also of sneaking up dressed in civilian attire on PW whilst they were having their days-off and on one occasion caught a group of PW playing cards. He took all these PW to the guard house and bashed them all and locked them in a small cubicle approximately 4' x 4' x 8' in dimensions and left them there all night in the cold without any blankets. This was in the winter of one thousand nine hundred and forty-four. On one occasion I saw MUJETA force an English Private to stand to attention in front of the Japanese guard house with a sweet potato on his head for approximately a couple of hours. He also used to make all PW leave the barracks when they had their days-off so that he could search the quarters, and would force PW to stay out of the barracks for hours on end thus depriving them of their rest. Also if MUJETA caught PW singing or whistling he would bash them.

7.            I remember a Japanese non commissioned officer known to PW as "JUNES" who came to KOBE HOUSE camp during the time TAGANAKA was Camp Commandant. "JUNES" acted as camp CO, and after he came to KOBE HOUSE camp our diet was very much improved. To my knowledge he never indulged in any bashing of PW, but he never had any chance of preventing TAGANAKA's brutal treatment of PW.

*A.S.G.  
M.H.S.*

8.            There was a Japanese guard known to PW as "DARKIE" at KOBE HOUSE camp during the whole of my internment. He used to assist PW in looting foodstuffs into KOBE HOUSE camp, and I never saw him bash anyone until the latter end of one thousand nine hundred and forty-five when two PW received an unmerciful bashing from TAGANAKA and on this occasion "DARKIE" rushed in and kicked two of my comrades when they were lying on the ground black and blue. These two comrades were Cpl SERINGER (IX) and Pte SHENIDA (IX) known as "Bunny".

8.            Japanese guard named WAKADAKI (phonetic) and known as "THE CHINLEES MONSTER" was one of the most brutal guards at KOBE HOUSE camp during my internment. He frequently assaulted PW with fist and stick whilst they were "stood to attention" by WAIL MURAKA. I personally saw him bash Pte BOYD 2/10 Rd Regt with his fists and a stick on one occasion. He was a very cruel Jap and would hit PW for the most trivial things such as buttons being left undone on shirts. I have also seen WAKADAKI taking PW rations away from the barracks to the guard room wrapped in a cloth.

10.            I remember a Japanese guard known as "MICKY ROONEY" at KOBE HOUSE camp during my internment who was particularly brutal. He caught about thirty of us PW whilst going to work one bitter winter morning. We were taking our bread to work and "MICKY ROONEY" went around the whole lot of us, row for row, and bashed us all over the place with his fists. He was always looking for faults amongst PW, and bashed us for the slightest thing.

11.            The Medical Sgt USSUI (phonetic) commonly known to PW as "THE MEDICAL SERGEANT" was to my knowledge a better type of Japanese and whilst being a strict disciplinarian, did NOT illtreat any PW to my knowledge.

12.            I remember a Japanese guard known as "THE JEW BOY". I worked under him at MANSUI dock. He was a humane type of Japanese and saved many PW from bashings when searches were made. I have known him to give PW tobacco and cigarettes.

13.            There was a Japanese guard known to PW as "NELSON" at KOBE HOUSE Camp during my internment who was quite a humane type and I have never known him to bash or illtreat PW.

*ASG  
4/11/47*

14.            I also remember a Japanese guard known as "GENTLEMAN JIM" at KOBE HOUSE camp. As far as I am aware he treated PW reasonably and I have heard no complaints of his treatment of PW during my internment.

15.            I also remember a Japanese guard known to PW as "BETTY BOOP" at KOBE HOUSE during my internment. I never saw him bash any PW during my internment but he may have done so outside my knowledge.

16.            I know a Japanese guard known to PW as "GEORGE FURNEY" at KOBE HOUSE camp. He used to march myself and other PW to work. I have never seen him illtreat PW during my internment. I have often given him foodstuffs but never received any special kind treatment in return.



17. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "MP" on which the likeness of a person marked "2" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese WOLL KURETA.

18. The likeness of a person marked "3" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese Medical Sergeant named "USSUI" (phonetic.)

19. The likeness of a person marked "4" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese Lieutenant named ISHAWAKA.

20. The likeness of a person marked "5" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese non commissioned officer known as "JUNES."

21. The likeness of a person marked "6" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "GENTLEMAN JEM."

22. The likeness of a person marked "8" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "NELSON."

23. The likeness of a person marked "12" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard named WAKADAKI (phonetic) commonly known as "THE CARELESS WAKADAKI."

24. The likeness of a person marked "13" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "THE JEW BOX."

25. The likeness of a person marked "14" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "GEORGE POMMEY."

26. The likeness of a person marked "15" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "BERTY BOOP."

27. The likeness of a person marked "17" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "HANGEBACK."

28. The likeness of a person marked "21" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my

*A. J. Hayes*  
Deponent

*W. B. Harris*  
A Justice of the Peace

affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "DARELE."

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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the within-  
named Deponent at *San Francisco, California*  
on the *twenty fifth* day of *January*  
1947

*A. B. Feynes*  
.....

Before me  
A Justice of the Peace

*W. Harris*  
.....

AFFIDAVIT

I, Arthur Stevens JONES of MENDO in the State of Queensland formerly GX 23340 Pte. A.S. JONES of 2/26 Australian Infantry Battalion, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

On 27 July 1940 I was a P.O.W. at KOME P.O.W. Camp in which were approximately 10, (ten) Officers and 250 (two hundred and fifty) Other Ranks. (Pte's G.I.'s Sgt's) also 17 (seventeen) Americans, Navy, some Chinese, 50 (fifty) Dutch, and a few Scotch.

We were employed as Harb Labourers, working in Steel Factories, loading trains of coal, also working in a Granite Quarry. Some men were allotted Camp Duties such as Cooks, Sanitary men, also a few Gardiners. My particular duties were Harb Labouring and feeding a furnace in a Steel Factory.

The general conditions of the Camp were Very Bad. The Camp was an old Warehouse five stories high in which 300. (six hundred) men were camped. Sanitary conditions were Terrible. The lavatories were situated on the ground floor of the building. Food was bad and consisted mostly of rice and a few beans. We were forced to live on our wits which amounted to looting food stuff and clothes and if caught we were beaten to within an inch of our lives. After the days work was done we were compelled to walk 6 (six) miles to cart wood for the camp. The Camp was a Military Objective. After being bombed out on 8 June 1945 with four direct hits, we were shifted into an old school, situated in a Steel Factory Area. There was 72 (seventy two) Chimney Stacks around us. a.s.c.  
/s/

I remember a Japanese Lieutenant named MATSUI, commonly known as the "BEVIL DOCTOR" or "THE MAD DOCTOR". He was the Camp MEDICAL OFFICER.

On 27 July 1945, shortly after evening roll call, I was seen by a Japanese Guard with an unlighted cigarette between my lips. I was not smoking. I immediately put the cigarette away. The Guard who caught me with the cigarette took me to the Guard Room where he asked me, in English, whether I was smoking or not. I answered no. He then knocked me down and whilst on the ground another Guard rushed at me and swung a left hook at me which I ducked. He then flogged me around the yard with a stick. At this juncture Lt. MATSUI came on the scene and asked me what I was doing there and I told him. He then sent for J.S. Fuller, Cpl. W.R. Driver, Capt. Houghton, Capt. May, U.S. Army, Cpl. Holbert, U.S. Marines (Interpreter) who came to the Guard Room.

Lt. MATSUI then proceeded to question me, with the aid of the interpreter. He accused me of telling lies and then ordered the people referred to above to leave the Guard Room. He asked what punishment I would take. I answered - had already been punished by the two Guards, this did not satisfy him. He, Lt. MATSUI, then proceeded to strike me on the head and face with his fist, several times knocking me down, whilst on the ground he flogged me with a heavy leather belt, using the buckle end to hit me with.

When I was almost unconscious with the pain of the blows he ordered me to stand up where upon he again knocked me down again and flogged me as before. This he repeated several times until I finally became unconscious.

I was revived by having water thrown over my head.

This punishment lasted about forty five minutes. My face was swollen and out by the belt and covered with blood, both my eyes were badly swollen, my legs and arms were bruised and badly swollen and there were large lumps on the back of my head.

I collapsed before reaching my quarters. Lt. FULLER picked me up and gave me a push and a cup of hot tea also a Morphine Tablet to put me to sleep.

I spent a week in hospital after which I went back to my job on the docks

Whilst Lt. MATSUI was questioning me Pte. Linscombe, British Army, came out of the building after visiting the lavatory. He saluted Lt. MATSUI and then the Guard, but in the wrong position owing to the crowded area in front of the Guard Room.

Lt. MATSUI called him back and made him repeat the salutes, complaining that he had failed to salute properly. He then proceeded to push him in the face and knocked him to the ground stunned. He then proceeded to flog him with the buckle end of his belt with which he punished me and he treated him in a similar manner to the way he treated me, as described above. This punishment of Pte. Linscombe was witnessed by Lt. J.S. Fuller, Cpl. W.R. Driver, Capt. Houghton, Capt. May, U.S. Army, Cpl. Holbert, U.S. Marines.



A description of Lt. KWATAKE, commonly known as "THE MAD DOCTOR" or "DEVIL DOCTOR" is as follows:-

Approximate age 35 years.      Approximate Height 5 feet 6 inches.

Build. Stocky.

I noticed no scars on him. His manner of speech was very loud and excited.

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

Signed and Sworn by the within named  
Deponent at Monte in the State of  
Queensland on the *Savannah*  
day of *August*..... 1946.

*A. B. Jaynes*  
.....  
Deponent's Signature

Before us  
A Justice of the Peace

*[Signature]*  
.....  
A Justice of the Peace's Signature

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

IN THE MATTER of tortures by  
KEMPEI TAI at Sandakan and  
the murder of MATTHEWS at  
Kuching.

War Crimes Commission No. . . . .

Reference No. . . . .

I, CARL EDGAR JENSEN, No. 5/9239, Western Command Personnel Depot, Irwin Training Centre, Karrakatta, in the State of Western Australia, being duly sworn, make oath and say as follows :-

1. I was formerly No. WX.9682 Sapper of the 2/6 Field Park Company and was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Singapore in February, 1942.
2. I was taken to Sandakan P.O.W. Camp as a member of "E" Force early in 1943, and was moved to the Kempei Tai Gaol early in the following September. I was kept about six weeks in this Gaol, having been charged with attempting to escape. Throughout this period the conditions were extremely bad, the diet was restricted and the treatment received from the Japanese very cruel. Interrogations took place very frequently, and for long periods I was made to sit cross-legged on the floor at the position of attention. This frequently lasted all day, and I consistently received brutal lashings from the Japanese staff who used mostly their fists, boots, sticks and rifle butts.
3. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked "A" and "A1", and "B" and "B1" as being those of two Japanese who acted as interpreters during the above period. The interpreter identified by me in photographs "B" and "B1" also used to mingle with the prisoners who were on aerodrome work, apparently for the sake of indulging in some ill-treatment.

*C. E. Jensen*

I have seen him throw rocks and earth at prisoners, belt them with pick handles and kick them in the teeth and body for no apparent reason.

4. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked "C" and "C1", "D" and "D1", and "E" as being those of three Japanese who acted as interrogators during the above period. I saw the Japanese referred to in Exhibits "C" and "C1" give a severe beating to Sapper Edward James Keating, a fellow prisoner of war, who was suffering from dysentery and tropical ulcers. Keating was thrashed by him with a riding crop and tortured with the form of torture carried out with bamboo sticks placed between the legs when the prisoner was in a kneeling position. As a result, Keating was left in such a sick and injured condition that he died later at Kuching.

5. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked "F" and "F1", and "G" and "G1" as being those of two Japanese guards of N.C.O. rank. Both were brutal in their treatment of the prisoners, and I have seen the Japanese referred to in Exhibits "F" and "F1" pass along a sick parade of men - too ill to work - punching them and knocking them down.

6. APART from the particular incidents referred to above, all of the Japanese identified by me took part in ill-treating me and the other prisoners.

7. AFTER the period spent in Kempei Tai Gaoi at Sandakan, I was taken to Kuching and subjected to further interrogations coupled with lashings. About this time Sapper Keating died from ill-treatment and lack of care. At Kuching I was tried by court martial with attempting to escape and sentenced to eighteen months' penal servitude. I recognize the photographs hereunto annexed and marked

*Edward J. Keating*  
A. Brown etc

"H" and "Hi", "I" and "Ii", and "J" and "Ji" as being those of the three Japanese officers who constituted the court before which I was tried. I was sentenced, although I was not given an opportunity to contest the charge.

8. AT this time I was confined to the same cell as Captain Matthews. He told me that he had been before the same court martial as myself, but that he had not been informed what his sentence was. We were kept together in the same cell until the morning of the 2nd March, 1944, when he was taken out and never returned. Later on that day, four Japanese guards, who had been away from the time Matthews left, came back to the gaol and were noticed just near our cell. They were all in an agitated state and it appeared that some important occurrence had taken place. Some of the prisoners who had a slight knowledge of Japanese gathered that Matthews had been killed and that one of these four guards had been his executioner.

SWORN by the abovenamed  
CARL EDGAR JENSEN at  
 Perth in the State of  
 Western Australia this  
 23rd day of June, 1949,  
 before me :-

*C. E. Jensen*

*Howard T. Jensen*

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  
KENPEI TAI at Sandakan and  
the murder of MATTHEWS at  
Kuching.

War Crimes Commission No. . . . .

Reference No. . . . .

---

WAR CRIMES AFFIDAVIT OF  
CARL EDGAR JENSEN.

---

K. C. WAUGH,  
Acting Commonwealth  
Crown Solicitor,  
8-10 The Esplanade,  
PERTH. W. A.

On this eleventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Ronald Alan JENNINGS of 41 Carvers Avenue Marrickville in the State of New South Wales, Clerk, Taxation Department, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. (i) I HX57419 Private Ronald Alan JENNINGS 2/20 Aust Inf Bn, 22nd Brigade, 5th Division AIF, was captured on 15th February, 1942, at SINGAPORE.  
(ii) On 11th December, 1942, I arrived at NAGATSU Prisoner of War Camp, Japan, and remained at the camp till 1st September, 1945.
2. Cpl Huntington was ill treated by SUZUKI. I cannot remember the exact date but I'd say about March 1944. I was in a room known as the Sick Room and with me were several other boys including Cpl Huntington, who was very sick. SUZUKI, who was at the time a storeman, came round to inspect our boots. Cpl Huntington had an old pair of Australian boots, which he had cut down to wear as shoes. Suzuki accused him of destroying Japanese property, declaring that everything we had now belonged to the Japanese. Cpl Huntington tried to tell Suzuki that he had cut the boots down before coming to Japan (which was quite true). However, Suzuki would not listen, ordered Cpl Huntington out of his bed and unmercifully beat him about the face and head with the boots. It was shortly after this that Cpl Huntington died.
3. I remember an occasion when Suzuki bashed L/Cpl Cleary with a "Dog Walloper" (a piece of hardwood 4 feet long and about 3 inches in diameter). Cleary was badly knocked about the head, he was bashed into unconsciousness with the dog walloper and when he fell to the ground he was then kicked by Suzuki. I think Cleary was left in his room and the following day he received treatment from Capt Barrett the Camp MO. Cleary died about one week after he received the bashing and I feel his death was the result of his cruel bashing given by Suzuki. To the best of my knowledge this occurred in March 1944.  
*R. Jennings*
4. Cpl G.P. BLANCHARD was bashed early in 1944 or late in 1943. I did not witness the bashing but I saw Cpl Blanchard shortly afterwards and he was out about the head and his face was swollen. I think the bashing was given by "FISHFACE".  
*Guss JP*
5. Cpl M.W. HOPSON had been suffering from dysentery and beri beri and was very weak from malnutrition. He worked in Shinetsu Carbide factory and I saw him shortly after he arrived back in camp one day about May or June 44, he had collapsed on the way from the factory to the camp and he had been bashed by the guards. He was unconscious when I saw him and was very sick for approximately six months afterwards. He was carried into camp by two fellow prisoners and I was told the bashing was given by Gussy.
6. There was much mistreatment of prisoners of war by the guards

known to me as "BOOPHEAD" and "JIMMY", "PIPERACE" and SWEENEY. Apart from the aforementioned incidents I am unable to recall specific cases of bashings although there were bashings every day.

- 7. There was also another Japanese, an employee of the "Stainless" Factory where I was working, known to me as "Sailor". As far as I can remember he was employed in the motor truck section of the factory.

He, I'm sure, was responsible for the death of Pte Gumerford.

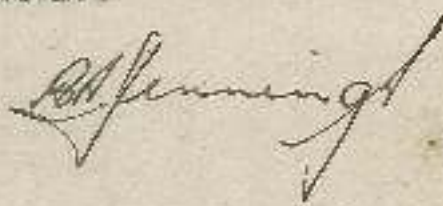
Pte Gumerford was working with myself and several others, shovelling heavy stone on to tracks at the time. He was suffering badly from dysentery and malnutrition. He was very sick and looked like a skeleton, and naturally he couldn't work. However, "Sailor" stood over him and made him work. He then gave us a ten minute rest but made Pte Gumerford work on. I tried to explain that Gumerford was very sick but "Sailor" wouldn't listen.

Pte Gumerford who was in a state of collapse, told me that he couldn't carry on and didn't care what happened to him. About twelve hours later, Pte Gumerford died. The Sailor had threatened to bash Gumerford several times during the day.

Pte J. Caprel was a witness to this incident (2/20 Bn).

Pte Downie of 2/30 Bn also was present.

SWORN by the abovesigned deponent  
Ronald Alan JENNINGS at SYDNEY  
this eleventh day of March One  
thousand nine hundred and forty-  
seven



BEFORE ME



A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

On this First day of May One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven  
Ronald Alan JENNINGS of 41 Gardner Avenue MARRICKVILLE in the State  
of New South Wales, Clerk, Taxation Department, makes oath and says  
as follows :-

1. I NX57419 Private Ronald Alan JENNINGS 2/20 Aust Inf Bn, 22nd  
Brigade, 8th Division AIF, was captured on 15th February, 1942,  
at SINGAPORE.
2. In amplification of my affidavit of 11th March 1947 I wish to  
state that Pte J. Harper received a bashing from GEANATA  
(BOOPHEAD) at about September, 1943, which was witnessed by  
me. The incident occurred whilst we were working loading  
railway trucks with coal at NADEISL. Pte Harper was carrying  
coal in baskets when he was accused of going too slow.  
BOOPHEAD struck him with a stick and knocked him down and  
kicked him for some minutes. Harper was sick at the time and  
although only semi-conscious continued to work returning to  
camp with the party at night. He reported sick and was placed  
in the sick room. He did not return to work after this and  
died shortly afterwards.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,  
Ronald Alan JENNINGS, at SYDNEY  
this First day of May One thousand  
nine hundred and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

*William*

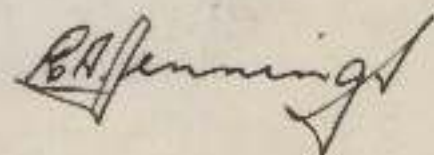
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

*R. Jennings*

On this Fifteenth day of August One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven Ronald Alan JENNINGS of 41 Garners Avenue MARRICKVILLE in the State of New South Wales, Taxation Clerk, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I, as NX57419 Pte Ronald Alan JENNINGS of 2/20 Aust Inf Bn. was taken Prisoner Of War at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42 and subsequently moved to NAOKTSU Prisoner Of War Camp JAPAN, where I arrived on 10 Dec 42.
2. Photo's No. 60 and 60a, known to me as GUMMY was a member of the Camp Guard and administered beatings to the Prisoners Of War.
3. Photo No 61 and 61a, known to me as FISHFACE, was a member of the Camp Guard and administered beatings to the Prisoners Of War.
4. Photo No 62 and 62a, known to me as WHISKY, was a member of the Camp Guard and administered beatings to the Prisoners Of War.
5. Photo No 63 and 63a, known to me as HORSEY, was a member of the Camp Guard.
6. Photo 64 and 64a, known to me as OBINATA and BOOPHEAD, was a member of the Camp Guard and administered beatings to the Prisoners Of War.
7. Photo 65 and 65a known to me as SUSUMI and PEGLEG, was a member of the Camp Guard and administered beatings to the Prisoners Of War.
8. Photo 72 and 72a known to me as OSHIMA, was a member of the Camp Guard and administered beatings to the Prisoners Of War.
9. I am unable to say if the above were concerned in the ill-treatment of T.M. COMERFORD.

SWORN by the above deponent, Ronald Alan JENNINGS, at SYDNEY this Fifteenth day of August One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven.



BEFORE ME



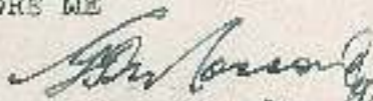
A Justice of the Peace.



72A

This is the photograph  
numbered 72a produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August  
One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME




A Justice of the  
Peace.





This is the photograph  
numbered 72 produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August One  
Thousand Nine Hundred and  
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the  
Peace.

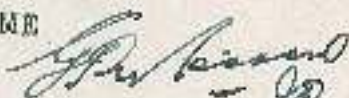


鈴木 貞吉

65a

This is the photograph  
numbered 65a produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August  
One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME




A Justice of the  
Peace.



65

This is the photograph numbered 65 produced and shown to Ronald Alan JENNINGS at the time of swearing his affidavit this Fifteenth day of August One thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME

  
A Justice of the Peace.



25  
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101  
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64

This is the photograph  
numbered 64 produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit  
this Fifteenth day of  
August One Thousand Nine  
Hundred and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.

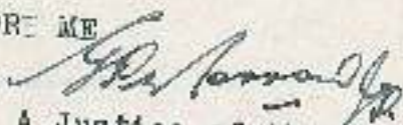




64a

This is the Photograph  
numbered 64a produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August  
One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.


21A

黒巻次



This is the photograph  
numbered 61a produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August One  
Thousand Nine Hundred and  
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.

1




61

周應政次

This is the photograph  
numbered 61 produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August One  
Thousand Nine Hundred and  
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.

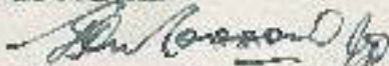
269



60a

This is the photograph  
numbered 60a produced and  
shown to Roanld Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August  
One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.

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60

This is the photograph  
numbered 60 produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit  
this Fifteenth day of  
August One Thousand Nine  
Hundred and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the  
Peace.



62.

This is the photograph  
numbered 62 produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit  
this Fifteenth day of August  
One thousand <sup>N</sup>ine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



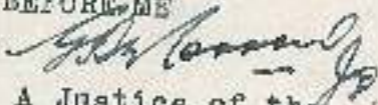
A Justice of the  
Peace.



62a

This is the photograph  
numbered 52a produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August  
One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME




A Justice of the  
Peace.



63a

This is the photograph  
numbered 63a produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August  
One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the  
Peace.





63

This is the photograph  
numbered 63 produced and  
shown to Ronald Alan  
JENNINGS at the time of  
swearing his affidavit this  
Fifteenth day of August  
One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the  
Peace.

AFFIDAVIT

1. WX505432 Sapper JENNINGS John Inglis of 14 Australian Works and Parks, Royal Australian Engineers, HIRO, JAPAN, and formerly WX56246 Private JENNINGS John Inglis of 2/20 Australian Infantry Battalion make oath and say as follows.

1. I was captured by the Japanese in SINGAPORE on <sup>15</sup>17 February 1942. *J. S. J. G.M.H.*
2. On or about 8 July 1944, I sailed from SINGAPORE to JAPAN as a prisoner of war aboard the "RASHIN MARU", otherwise known to the prisoners of war as the "EIGKI MARU", and disembarked at NOVII in September 1944. *J. S. J. G.M.H.*  
BYOKI
3. The size of the ship was 7,000 tons, and loaded in some of the holds were rubber and tallow from SINGAPORE.
4. The ship had been hit on No. 2 hold by bombs. The bridge had been blown off and had been replaced by a temporary one at the aft end. The number of prisoners of war loaded on the ship was one thousand one hundred. They were all put between decks in three of the holds. The batch that I was with was put into the coal bunkers. We were approximately one hundred and fifty men, and the space we were given was twenty five feet by twenty feet. The steel plates of the deck were all torn and warped from the burst of the bombs. We had no shelter from the sun and the rain. When it rained or a storm arose, which was frequent, all of our blankets would get wet. The temperature in the hold was very high, and I should say about one hundred degrees as it was next to the boilers. Most of the deck space was taken up by coal, and when we reached at FUJISAKA we had to sleep on top of the coal.
5. The food situation was awful. We sometimes had two meals a day, these meals consisted of about a pint of cooked rice, per man; some fish and meat that were supplied to us were rotten. The meat when brought from the cooler was green. The fish were so decayed that when they were touched they would fall to pieces.
6. Most of the prisoners of war on board were suffering from dysentery, about 75% in my hold were down with it. More than half of the men were suffering from a sweat rash, and the heat from the holds never allowed us to get cool. No water was given to us for washing either ourselves or our clothes. The only way that we could get a wash of any sort was from a small leak in the side of the plates of the ship, or when it rained.
7. Nearly 30% of the men were suffering from malaria. Quinine was not supplied to us nor were other medicines supplied all the time while on the ship.
8. Our latrine consisted of a box strapped over the side of the ship. Only two men could use it at a time, and it had to do for eight hundred men in No. 1 and No. 2 holds. No. 1 hold also had a bucket that was used as a latrine and this was emptied when full. These were not enough for us in our condition.
9. Three men died on the journey and were buried at sea. Major NEWTON read the burial services. One of the men was WO II TURNER.
10. Some life jackets were supplied to a few of the men, but others had two blocks of raw rubber instead of jackets.

*J. S. Jennings*  
Grant McIntyre  
Major

11. About three days out from MANILA, the convoy of which our ship was part was attacked by Allied submarines, and two tankers were sunk. This attack was made on or about 12 or 13 August 1944. Sentries were posted around No. 1 and No. 3 holds, and if the ship had been sunk men from these holds would have been trapped.

SWORN at KAJI Building TOKYO this )  
thirtieth day of August 1944 )  
by John Inglis JENNINGS )  
before me

*J. I. Jennings*

*Grant McIntyre*.....Major  
(GRANT MCINTYRE)

An officer of the Australian Army Legal Corps.

1. Wilfred Hugh Jenkins, of 30. Sturt Street, BALLARAT, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 56374. of Aust 8th Division Signals, make oath and say.

- (1) I was taken prisoner of war at Singapore on February 15th 1942. and on the 8th December of that year was moved to KAWASAKI, Sub Camp at KOBE,
- (2) Captain MOROHOTO, was Camp Commandant from the time we arrived until September 1943.
- (3) Food consisted of rice and vegetables, the quantity was always inadequate and was only a starvation diet at the best. Also every excuse was used to cut our rations down still further, a spoonful of beans once or twice a week, was the only food of any value.
- (4) There were no medical supplies for the first eighteen months or so, and there after only very serious cases of illness received a small quantity of medicine.
- (5) Whilst I was dangerously ill on the 23.5.43 with Pneumonia and Pleurisy I received no medicine of any kind, but because my temperature was not high a Jap medical orderly we called Dopey, propped me up against a wall, and on the 28.5.43 over a period of about one hour, he bashed me and beat me, particularly using the edge of his hand on both sides of my neck. DOPEY was between 20 and 30 years of age, dark, ugly, dirty, and dragged his feet when walking.
- (6) Another Jap medical orderly we called SLEEPY, quite often bashed and beat up dying men for being sick, for being in Hospital, or for any excuse they could think up. Both SLEEPY and DOPEY were responsible for the deaths of many men. SLEEPY was fairly good looking, of medium build, clear cut features, and heavy eye lids.
- (7) A hessian shirt was issued to each prisoner, but any prisoner having two articles of the same nature had one taken away from him.
- (8) Quarters were just fair as regards space, but were dirty and infested with rats, and lice in the winter, fleas in the summer.
- (9) Work consisted of ship construction, at KAWASAKI ship yards KOBE, about 5 miles from our Camp, 3 miles of this we walked to and from work and every day a large percentage of the prisoners had to be assisted home by their mates.
- (10) The working conditions were so bad that approximately 40 prisoners died in the first 6 months. Captain Paterson of Balwyn, Victoria, had a list of these mens names.
- (11) Early in December 1943. an American negro, serving in the Dutch Army received a severe bashing from a guard named NISHIKAWA, the negro was then thrown into a cell, given one blanket and a little underwear, and one or two small rice balls a day to eat. He died in the same month as a result of this treatment.
- (12) NISHIKAWA, was of small build, well proportioned, good looking (for a Jap) and I should say about 28 years of age. NISHIKAWA, acted as quartermaster for about 18 months from June 1943. He was attached to the guard in one way or another for the whole period of our confinement in this Camp, and I can truthfully say, that he hardly let a day go by without bashing a prisoner. He was by far the most cruel guard we ever had.
- (13) A Japanese civilian interpreter nicknamed SNOOP, was always getting prisoners into trouble by, misinterpreting and misrepresentation, and SNOOP, delighted in getting men bashed. SNOOP, was of small build, buck-toothed, with a high forehead.
- (14) Another Japanese guard nicknamed GANGRENE, was one of the worst, and beat prisoners constantly, using either his rifle or bayonet to bash them with GANGRENE, was of medium build, with extremely slanting eyes and buck-toothed. He was bandy and walked with a kind of spring or bounce.

Sworn at BALLARAT in the STATE of VICTORIA by me, W. H. Jenkins

this 15 of September One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Six.

J. M. Miles

I Praying John J. JENKINS  
of "align" Keith Street,  
Eagle Junction, BRISBANE  
in the State of Queensland,

Formerly QX21406 Pte JENKINS, 7th, 2/3 Ord Stores Company 8 Div now discharged being  
only sworn take oath and state as follows:-

1. From the fifteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty four until the fifteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a prisoner of War at FUKOKA No.17 Camp OUBA.
2. The population of this camp varied. When I first arrived there were approximately five hundred American, one hundred and fifty Australian and approximately two hundred Dutchmen, later some English and some Dutch Prisoners of War arrived until there were approximately one thousand seven hundred Prisoners of War of English, Australian, American and Dutch Prisoners of War.
3. We were employed as labourers in the HILSON Mine and the HITSURAHMI Mine Works. About two thirds of the entire Prisoner of War population worked in the mine. The English and a few Australians and Dutchmen worked in the Mine works.
4. Conditions in this camp were exceptionally bad. The Camp Commander (whose name I cannot remember) and the entire Japanese administrative staff openly expressed their hatred of all English speaking people. The camp was rectangular in construction approximately five hundred yards by three hundred yards and was protected by a heavy timbered pine post fence and was further protected by three electrically charged wires. To give proof of the effectiveness of this fence I can say that one Japanese guard was electrocuted when he carelessly allowed his bayonet to contact the wire whilst turning about. I received a severe burn when I accidentally touched the wire. I was rendered incapable and paralyzed, fortunately an American Officer had the presence of mind to knock me from the wire with a heavy piece of timber. As a result I was saved but suffered a heavy burn to the hand and a painful injury to my left arm from the blow. The Japanese staff were almost prisoners themselves due to these elaborate precautions and the only enjoyment or relaxation they were able to indulge was torturing and otherwise ill-treating Prisoners of War. Added to these circumstances the Prisoners of War was forced with a barbarous twelve hours work in the coal mine under supervision of equally sadistic Japanese who were known as "Dunt' Joes".
5. The work was carried out in three shifts occupying the full twenty four hours. Rest or "YAHIE" days were irregular but averaged one in every ten days. These rest days were normally occupied by games and camp maintenance and a continual "War of nerves". This was the most distressing feature of the camp. The always present fear of death would never rest. All of us were resigned to the fact that at

Jenkins

John J. Jenkins

some time there would be a mass slaughter of all Prisoners of War, an example of this "War of nerves" was the continual habit of the night guards in waking up in the sleeping huts and waiting for some Prisoners of War to visit the latrine.

6. Whenever this occurred (as it frequently did especially in the winter months) the Prisoners of War invariably sought to change his "designation card" from "hut" to "latrine". (The idea being that each Prisoner of War was required to place his intended location by means of wooden tag showing the location e.g. if I was working in the mine the tag accordingly would be red, if I was in the hut the tag would be black, if I had visited the latrine the tag would be black but would appear in the column marked latrine and so on). When the Prisoner of War returned from the latrine he invariably found the guard waiting for him and was then subjected to a ridiculous cross examination and then punished by having to kneel on the floor sometimes naked, asked for periods up to two or three hours. I have been in the kneeling position on many occasions for periods varying from half an hour up to one and a half hours.

7. This treatment prevented us from enjoying normal sleep and coupled with our inadequate food left us wholly unfit and unprepared for the heavy and fearsome task of mining coal.

8. I say "fearsome" because one exposed to its perils at any time whilst working in most of the shafts. I was severely injured and suffered concussion as a result of "falling rock".

9. On one occasion approximately one hundred and fifty BRITISH were buried alive. On another occasion I was a member of a party of twenty five Prisoners of War who were working on a "long wall". Suddenly the timbers began to creak and bend and the roof timber began to move and the ceiling started to crack producing a loud rattling noise. We immediately requested to be moved, but the "canti boss" scornfully refused our request and ordered us to carry on. Soon the heavy timbers began to snap like matchwood. Just before the ceiling collapsed the "Canti Joe" (whom I remember well but NOT by name) allowed us to retire to a safe area. When we had just cleared the ceiling fell burying all our effects such as "Bisto Boxes", clothing etc., and all machinery, this proved conclusively that the "Canti Joes" were NOT competent miners for had they heeded our advice in the first instance much valuable machinery would have been saved. Instead they were content to endanger our lives and lose back hammers, air hose, drills, and the electric motor and conveyor equipment.

10. These examples of stupidity increased the terrific tension under which we existed. Many Prisoners of War "threw in the sponge" and died while many others deliberately injured themselves by breaking limbs or by ingesting portions of their

*Spurkin*

*W. Bennett*

links. This practice became so prevalent that the Japanese Commander was forced counter the "epidemic" by forcing all cases of broken links (whether deliberately squandered or NOT) to work on a "special" camp maintenance job from 0500 hours to 1800 hours daily without (ASME days until) they were declared fit for mine duties. These were treated so harshly by the administrative staff that they were never to return to the mine.

11. The "Bunt Joe" I worked with mostly was known to myself and other Prisoners of War as "THE PIG", he was a short powerfully built man, approximately five feet three inches tall and possessed a perfect physique, he was dark complexioned and had a full round face with squinty pig like eyes. In short he had the appearance of a pig. He enjoyed the reputation of being the most prolific coal extractor in the mine, and preferred to work on "assignments" with a small team, usually three Prisoners of War. He always expected these men to work as hard as himself. On many occasions "THE PIG's" daily "tally" exceeded the "tallies" of other parties twenty to twenty five strong in the average coal output where the combined labour and facilities available made work comparatively easy. We always received the nice flour bun bonus allowed the team with the greatest coal output, not because we desired it, but because "THE PIG" saw that we did. If we happened to be behind schedule at "knock off" time we would be forced to remain behind until we had completed the required task. They demanded at least five trucks (each truck holding approximately two and one half tons) per man per day. If we happened to be working on a good coal seam it was often possible to obtain this quota rather early but "THE PIG" would continue working. On these occasions I have approached him and explained to him that we had worked well for him and that we would appreciate his permission to have a spell. "THE PIG" invariably knocked my safety lamp from my head and would deliberately kick me in the stomach and testicles and order me back to work.

12. I was his "key man" and as such did NOT receive the terrific punishment that other Prisoners of War did.

13. One of the very Prisoners of War who were beaten with almost monotonous regularity was MELOD L/Ser GURRY, U.S. I have frequently witnessed "THE PIG" strike, punch and kick GURRY for the most trivial offences. GURRY was regarded by "THE PIG" as a good worker and consequently "retained his services". In being one of the few "Bunt Joes" who were able to "pick their own team"; however on occasions he was forced to take other Prisoners of War who were NOT used to his "high pressure tactics". These men suffered badly. He would deliberately stand over them for the entire shift kicking, punching and striking them with either a mine stick or a KUMBI (Hammer) (a steel drill). Another "Bunt Joe" for whom I have worked on

*[Handwritten initials]*

*region of the*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

*Spencer*

*[Handwritten signature]*

various occasions was a medium built man approximately thirty five to forty years of age and was almost impossible to control insane with rage on the slightest provocation. He was commonly known as SIGAMOTO or "LITTLE BOY".

14. If the normal routine was upset by some incident such as NAKAGI (Phonetic) (a piece of timber used as a horizontal support between the seen ceiling and the IAKIB (Phonetic) or supporting beams) being displaced or loosely fitted SIGAMOTO would at first grin then endeavor to rectify the mistake himself and generally fail to do so. He then became insane with rage and would strike all and sundry with any implement available, after he had calmed down the Prisoners of War were then obliged to repair the damage.

15. I was assaulted by SIGAMOTO on several occasions but not seriously and certainly NOT to the extent that most others were. One of SIGAMOTO's "permanent" workers was MR. J. D. H. H. IRVING. IRVING was in exceptionally poor health and was unable to cope with the heavy work which also called for a reasonable amount of skill. SIGAMOTO absolutely persecuted IRVING kicking, punching and generally bullying him on each shift. IRVING began to suffer mentally as well as physically. He was knocked unconscious on several occasions by SIGAMOTO and once by a falling piece of timber. His condition became so bad that he was admitted to hospital (whenever a Prisoner of War was admitted to hospital their condition was indeed serious).

16. After IRVING's discharge from hospital it was noticed by most of us that he had become quite "simple" and vague. He was NOT sent back to the mine but was given light duty jobs. His condition was caused only by SIGAMOTO's sadistic and barbaric treatment.

17. Another Prisoner of War who suffered badly at the hands of this perverted maniac was MR. J. H. L. TILNEY, H.L. A.A.3.C. TILNEY suffered even worse treatment than did IRVING but his constitution enabled him to hang on longer than did IRVING.

18. TILNEY reportedly confided to me during off shift hours that he could NOT carry on and on occasions broke down completely. It was only because of his determination that he was able to carry on, for SIGAMOTO struck him more often than NOT with a steel drill, and TILNEY being only a slight man was generally "knocked cold" after a few blows with this instrument.

19. On occasions I worked with another "Bumby Joe" commonly known as "THE FRENCH" he was a particularly small man barely five feet in height, very slightly built and had very prominent gold filled teeth. He was a reasonably docile man compared with the remainder of the fanatics who were known as "Bumby Joes". "THE FRENCH" did not assault anyone in my presence, but on one occasion was responsible for one of the most dastardly assaults on a Prisoner of War I have ever witnessed.

*Spunkins*

*J. H. L. Tilney*



For some time "THE PRISONER" had been trading rice in return for cigarettes with  
WY/200 Pte. THOMPSON, L. 2/4 R.S. Co. THOMPSON then for some reason stopped  
the trade. Later "THE PRISONER" hatch was stolen, believing that THOMPSON had  
stolen it he searched his gear and in doing so found some cigarettes. Ignoring the  
fact that he had already sentenced this offence (it was strictly forbidden to bring  
cigarettes or matches into the line) "THE PRISONER" reported the matter to the orderly  
guard who took him to Prisoners of War as "TOP BASS".

20. "THE PRISONER" reported the matter to the Camp Commander, THOMPSON was  
sentenced to be punished by the Commander and for three days was subjected to alternate  
tortures such as lashing with <sup>pieces of</sup> ~~wood~~ thrust between the calves of the legs and  
kicks which stopped the leg circulation, resulting in ataxia (also only in a shirt  
during the whole period), whenever he collapsed was revived by buckets of cold water,  
(this took place in the height of winter) and the usual periodical beatings by each  
change of guard.

21. When this punishment finished on the third day he was brought before the  
Commander who after severely lecturing him gave him an unmerciful thrashing with his  
heavy brass buckled belt. When THOMPSON returned to camp no-one expected him to  
recover. However he was a particularly strong man and did manage to survive, but was  
almost unrecognizable as his former self.

22. One of the most notorious of the "Bunti Joes" was a man commonly known as  
"THE SCREAMER". He was equally as brutal and vicious in his treatment of Prisoners of  
War as my regular "Bunti Joe" "THE PRISONER". I was fortunate in avoiding "THE SCREAMER"  
on most occasions and was only attacked by him once to the best of my knowledge. I  
have often seen him throw large pieces of wood at unsuspecting Prisoners of War  
striking them on the head, just for sheer amusement.

23. Another "Bunti Joe" who was noted as being particularly sadistic was known  
as "BILLY THE JAP". This Japanese was a slightly built young man of about twenty  
five years of age and approximately five feet six inches in height and had a jockey  
like appearance with a sly ferret like face.

24. He like "THE PRISONER" and "THE SCREAMER" was famous for his daily output of  
work which meant that he was infamous among the Prisoners of War because of the  
merciless treatment he reported to and this reputation. His favourite weapon was  
the inevitable LASH which he wielded throughout the entire shift. He did little  
if any work himself, preferring to exert all his plentiful energies in forcing the  
Prisoners of War/work at full pressure. He assaulted me on many occasions.

25. Other members who I distinctly remember being brutally assaulted by "BILLY  
THE JAP" are - WY/200 Pte. THOMPSON, L. 2/4 R.S. Co. THOMPSON then for some reason stopped  
the trade. Later "THE PRISONER" hatch was stolen, believing that THOMPSON had  
stolen it he searched his gear and in doing so found some cigarettes. Ignoring the  
fact that he had already sentenced this offence (it was strictly forbidden to bring  
cigarettes or matches into the line) "THE PRISONER" reported the matter to the orderly  
guard who took him to Prisoners of War as "TOP BASS".

*Spurkins*

*W. G. ...*

WITNESSES: J.W.H. and EXHIBIT 1/301 LOCK, W.S.

26. The orderly guards referred to hereinbefore namely "FOUR EYES" was in charge of all Prisoners of War during the march to and from the mine. It was he who reported all alleged offences committed by Prisoners of War during the march to the Camp Commander. He also took it upon himself to order punishments which usually were a series of heavy blows aimed at the victims buttocks and thighs with a stick fashioned like a pick handle. These assaults were usually made by a guard at "FOUR EYES" request.

27. On other occasions "FOUR EYES" would hand them over to another Camp guard who was commonly known as "THE ONE ARMED SAVIOR" who usually beat the victim on the head and face with a bamboo rod.

28. A description of the Orderly guard known as "FOUR EYES" is as follows:-  
Age approximately forty years. Height approximately five feet seven inches. Medium to heavy build, heavy lined, wore heavy lensed glasses.

29. A description of the Camp guard known as "THE ONE ARMED SAVIOR" is as follows:-  
Age approximately thirty to thirty five years. Height approximately five feet four inches. Slight build, left arm missing above the elbow. This man was a particularly brutal guard who helped make life for the Prisoner of War while in camp almost unbearable.

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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the within- )

named Deponent at BRISBANE on )

the *twentieth* day of *May* )

1947.

Before me

A Justice of the Peace

*Spinkus*

*W. B. ...*

L. FREDERICK JOHN JEFFINS  
 of 661 Sandgate Road Clayfield  
 Brisbane formerly Q21404

Pte JEFFINS 2/8 Qld Coy now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. From August one thousand nine hundred and forty-three until November one thousand nine hundred and forty three I was a Prisoner of War at BANGKAM Camp Siam, in which camp were approximately one hundred and forty other rank POW including Warrens Officer class one RYAN R.I.
2. We were employed on the construction of the Burma/Siam Railway.
3. Conditions at this camp were atrocious.
4. The Japanese Commander of this camp frequently informed us through an interpreter that the railway would be built regardless of the lives involved. This statement soon became a reality.
4. In spite of the abundance of good foods and fruits which could have been procured from a village called BROKPHASI (phonetic) situated some four or five miles from BANGKAM Camp. Food was always poor and inadequate, especially during the earlier days of our imprisonment at this camp.
5. The daily issue of rice was only supplemented by an occasional issue of half rotten dried vegetable tops, such as radish, turnip etc.
6. Medical supplies were almost non-existent. The only supplies I knew of was an occasional small issue of quinine. Necessary drugs for the treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, tropical ulcers and their kindred ills were to the best of my knowledge, never issued.
7. Men were being continually forced to leave the sick bay to work on the rail-line in spite of the advice rendered by a Dutch doctor that in forcing the sick to work would in most cases prove fatal.
8. I remember on one occasion SAKOSSI Sgt BREISS P.P. of 4 RIF Coy AIF complained to the Japanese Sgt in charge of the bridge construction, that he was too ill to carry out the heavy duties required of him and asked the Sgt to give <sup>him</sup> a lighter job. The Japanese Sgt's only reply to this was a violent blow on the crown of BREISS' head, struck with a heavy piece of timber. BREISS fell to the ground unconscious with blood streaming from a large opening in his head whereupon the Sgt commanded to kick

STATE OF TEXAS  
COUNTY OF DALLAS

This is page one of my affidavit made by me at Lubbock on the twelfth day of August 1948.

Jedkins Deponent  
Robert P. A Justice of the Peace

I, the undersigned, being a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Dallas, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the affidavit of Jedkins as sworn to before me on the twelfth day of August, 1948.

him violently on the body after which he walked away without examining PRIESS to ascertain if he were dead or alive, and carried out his task of selecting the work parties as though the incident had NOT occurred.

9. As a result of this assault PRIESS (who had been accidentally injured on the head by a falling hammer from the bridge) was very ill both mentally and physically until he was evacuated to the Convalescent Camp at NOMPLANG some weeks later.

10. PRIESS was again assaulted by another Japanese known as the "BLACK COOK" who struck PRIESS on the head with a heavy barbed rod causing the partly healed wound to open again. PRIESS by this time was a complete physical and mental wreck and it was a subject of amazement that he eventually recovered.

11. On another occasion I was a member of a "Sick Party" doing light maintenance work near the rail line. The Japanese in charge of this party was known as the "BLACK BOILER". The "BLACK BOILER" left us for a time and returned to the camp and later returned with W33935 Pte GARNER L. of 4 IRT Coy A.I.S.C. who had been left in the sick bay suffering from Berri Berri and Malaria. The "BLACK BOILER" then detailed Pte GARNER to grab a large stump. Pte GARNER was so ill that he was incapable of work. The "BLACK BOILER" began to tease and torment Pte GARNER who was both mentally and physically exhausted. After an hour of teasing, the "BLACK BOILER" then began an orgy of beating executed with a large hardwood piece of timber. GARNER was subjected to at least two and a half hours of unmerciful beating with this instrument until he was allowed to return to camp where he remained until he died shortly after.

12. It was a common knowledge among POW at BANGAL that Pte GARNER's death was caused by this assault.

13. On another occasion S13760 L/Cpl LAWSON M.E. 2 IRT Coy AASC, was a member of the bridge construction gang engaged in digging holes. L/Cpl LAWSON became exasperated at the continual prods and blows delivered by the Japanese known as "BLACK COOK" and adopted a defiant attitude, whereupon "BLACK COOK" ran towards the Sjt Engineer and apparently reported the incident. The Sjt Engineer together with

his violently on the body after which he raised away without explanation  
THINKS he remembers it as being dead or dying, and recalled that the  
of entering the work parties at night, the incident had not occurred.  
As a result of this assault THINKS (who had been assaulted  
ally injured on the head by a falling hammer from the bridge) was  
very ill both mentally and physically until he was transported to the  
Government Camp at SPOKANE some weeks later.

THINKS was again examined by another physician known as  
"Doc" on the 10th day of August, 1945, the exact date on the last day of a heavy rain  
and the party failed to return to work again. THINKS by this time  
was physically and mentally exhausted and to see a subject of an  
investigation.

This is page two of my affidavit  
subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 10th day of August 1945  
at Spokane, Idaho  
by the above named  
Dependent  
A Justice of the Peace

*Libbace* on the *Smith*  
*August* 1945  
*W. H. Schert* J.P.

On another occasion I was a member of a "Black Party" during  
light conversations with some of the party. The purpose in many of  
this party was known as the "BLACK PARTY". The "BLACK PARTY" party  
as for a time and later returned to the city and later returned with  
the "BLACK PARTY" party. The "BLACK PARTY" party had been held in the  
city and later returned to the city and later returned with  
detailed for "BLACK PARTY" party. The "BLACK PARTY" party was so ill that  
he was incapable of work. The "BLACK PARTY" party was so weak and for-  
ward the "BLACK PARTY" party was so weakly and physically exhausted. After  
an hour of waiting, the "BLACK PARTY" party began to cry at hearing  
excited with a large number of other. THINKS was subjected  
to at least two or three more of somewhat similar  
treatment until he was allowed to return to work where he remained  
until he died many years later.

There is a common knowledge among the people of SPOKANE that the  
"BLACK PARTY" party was caused by this assault.  
In another occasion THINKS (who had been assaulted  
was a member of the "Black Party" party and engaged in singing  
songs. The "Black Party" party was so weakly and physically exhausted  
times delivered by the "Black Party" party and adopted a  
defiant attitude, whereas "BLACK PARTY" party towards the 5th  
and apparently reported the incident. The 5th highest teacher with

"BLACEDOOE" spoke to L/Cpl LANSON and as a result of this conversation LANSON was forced to stand on a fallen log approximately two feet six inches in diameter, holding a shovel above his head. A fire was then lit beneath LANSON who, although was NOT actually burnt was enveloped in smoke in this uncomfortable position for over an hour after which the Sgt Engineer, using an extra heavy piece of hardwood timber, beat L/Cpl LANSON across the back and on the body and buttocks with fanatic fury. LANSON was eventually allowed to return to camp in a completely exhausted condition where he was admitted to hospital. LANSON, however was forced to return to work on the following day.

14. On another occasion I was a member of a party detailed to construct a foot-bridge across a creek which flowed into, at almost a right angle, the Salu River, along which the rail-line ran parallel.

There were approximately one hundred and fifty men in the party one of whom was ENSBIL Pte BELL W.P. of 2/40 Ord B'd Park.

15. During the day heavy rain had fallen and as a consequence the creek, by night had risen to such a height that <sup>it</sup> completely covered the bridge. As a result, the greater portion of the party were left stranded, among these was Pte BELL.

16. Crude rafts were made from bamboo poles and the process of hauling PWs across the creek. The Japanese Sjs in charge of the bridge building directing the operation.

17. When Pte BELL was hauled across he was in a terrible state of exhaustion, unable to lift himself from the mud on the edge of the creek. He was carried back to camp and admitted to the hospital where he died approximately five hours later. Later WO1 BRYDEN informed me that he had seen BELL being pushed by some Japanese onto a raft (although

it was pitch dark at the time, the Japanese had some sort of carbide light which illuminated the area in which they were working.) It appeared to WO1 BRYDEN as though he had just received a terrific beating and was incapable of movement. His appearance when he was admitted to hospital was consistent with most other POW who had received "lashings" however I did not witness any scene which Pte BELL could have been involved in.

18. Pte BELL was suffering with berri berri, malaria and dysentery before being detailed to work on the bridge on the day of his

"LAWSON" again in 1901...  
LAWSON was found to stand on a fallen log approximately two feet six  
inches in diameter, holding a shovel above his head. A line was cast  
the distance between him, although he was actually bent and weighed  
in water in this unobstructed position for over an hour after which  
the log splintered, taking an extra heavy strain of the wood fibers, and  
LAWSON crossed the beam end on the log and butted with Lawson  
1901. Lawson was eventually allowed to return to camp in a completely

This is page three of my affidavit  
made at Luskaw on the  
ninth day of August 1901  
Spokane Dependent  
A Justice of the Peace

of another occasion I saw a number of a party detailed to  
a look-into under a creek which flows into, at about a  
right angle, the main river, along which the cable-line was parallel.  
There were approximately one hundred and fifty men in the party one of  
whom was WILLIAM THE BILL son of WILLIAM THE BILL.

10. During the day heavy rain had fallen and as a consequence  
the creek, by night had risen to such a height that completely covered  
the bridge. As a result the greater portion of the party were left  
stranded, many of these were WILLIAM.

11. Those who were able to find passage poles and the process of  
building the cables the creek. The distance of the bridge  
between directing the operation.

12. When WILLIAM was found across he was in a terrible state  
of exhaustion, unable to lift himself from the end on the side of the  
creek. He was carried back to camp and admitted to the hospital where  
he died approximately five hours later. Later WILLIAM informed me

that he had seen WILLIAM being carried by some Japanese with a raft (although  
it was pitch dark at the time, the Japanese had some sort of candle  
light which illuminated the river in which they were working.) In 1901  
I was told WILLIAM as though he had just received a terrible beating  
and was completely exhausted. His appearance when he was admitted to  
hospital was consistent with what other men had received "beatings"

however I did not witness any scene which WILLIAM could have been  
involved in.

13. The BILL was suffering with heavy fever, delirium and  
severe pain being detailed to work on the bridge on the day of his



death. The actual time of BELL's death, to the best of my knowledge was 0800 hrs. the following morning.

19. The Japanese Sjt was responsible for the detaining of Pte BELL to the work party on the day before he died.

20. The Japanese Quartermaster TAKASHIMO, although at the time was not actively concerned with the beating or torture of Pte BELL was indirectly responsible for more deaths than most of the other Japanese by reason of his regular withholding of food until it was rotten.

21. I was a member of the unloading parties who unloaded food and vegetables from the barge which called on an average of three times per week, and carried them up a steep embankment on the river-front which was so steep that steps had to be cut to enable the parties to climb down to the barge. These vegetables were then stored in the Q. Store and the cook house. TAKASHIMO supervised daily the amount of food to be used and in spite of the fact that generally there was an abundance of fresh vegetables, frying oils, besides a quantity of dried foods, which were set aside for the use of the Japanese staff, TAKASHIMO refused daily to allow these foods to be used. He would then periodically order a working party to carry the rotted vegetables to the river where they were dumped.

22. On many occasions PW who were caught in the act of salvaging odd pieces of vegetable were beaten unmercifully.

23. A description of TAKASHIMO the Japanese QM is as follows: Age approximately twenty-six years, height approximately five feet six inches, exceptionally well built, powerful appearance, had scar above left breast just <sup>below</sup> the shoulder which was about three inches in length and half inch in width.

24. A description of the Japanese Sjt "WHISPLING ZEPHYR" in charge of bridge building engineers is as follows: Age approximately thirty five years, height approximately five feet nine inches, medium build, dark complexion, had a habit of dribbling when annoyed.

25. A description of the Japanese known as "THE BROWN BEAR" is as follows: Age thirty to thirty-five years, height approximately five feet eight inches, large powerful build, walked with a peculiar stooped gait, smoked heavily using a large cigarette holder, dark complexion which suggested Indian blood.



28. A description of the Japanese known as "THE BLACK BOCK" is as follows: Age approximately twenty-three years, height approximately six feet, powerful build, black complexion, Mongolian type of Japanese.

29. The Japanese Commander of the 42<sup>nd</sup> BATT<sup>n</sup> section of the railroad was an officer known to me as "WOOLIE HAIRER OFFICER". I believe his rank was that of a Lieutenant. He spoke good English. His description is as follows: Height approximately five feet two inches, age approximately thirty years, had a very stocky build, shuffling kind of walk, unlike most Japanese soldiers, he had long hair hence the nickname "WOOLIE HAIRER OFFICER."

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

SWORN AND SIGNED by the  
Subscribed Deponent at  
Tucson on the month  
day of August 1945

Before me  
A Justice of the Peace

*Perkins*  
.....  
*Whelan Jr.*  
.....

I, JOE SEARH JELLETT of 8 Waller Street, Geelong West, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I enlisted in the 2/10 Field Coy, Engineers, Australian Imperial Forces on the Sixth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty.

2. I was transferred to the 9/8 Pioneer Battalion in January, One thousand nine hundred and fortytwo.

3. My Regimental number in the said Australian Imperial Forces was VX24145 and my rank was Sapper.

4. I was taken a prisoner of war by the Japanese at Java on or about the Eighth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and fortytwo.

5. I ceased to be a prisoner of war on the fifteenth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fortyfive.

6. I was a prisoner of war with other members of the Australian Imperial Forces at Omata Prisoner of War Camp No. 17. from the Seventeenth day of January 1945 until the fifteenth day of August 1945.

7. While I was a prisoner of war at Omata prisoner of War Camp No. 17. the Japanese miner known to me as Zimbarta, "El Diabolo" and "The Devil" was at the camp.

8. The aforesaid Zimbarta acted as boss of the gang in the coal mine of which I was a member.

9. On numerous occasions while down the mine the aforesaid Zimbarta kicked, punched, hit me with stones, and thrashed me with safety fuse leaving great wounds on my body. On many occasions I came out of the mine with black eyes, and bleeding from the nose.

10. Michael Strange a naval member of the H.M.A.S. PERTH, and Driver Keith Woods of the 105 Australian Transport Company were with my gang in the coal mine and could substantiate my statements.

SWORN at Geelong in the State of Victoria,  
Commonwealth of Australia this *eleventh*  
day of June A.D. 1947. Before me.

*J. G. Jellet*  
*W. Walker*  
a Commissioner for taking declarations  
+ affidavits

I John Stanley JEFFREES  
of Finsbury Street,  
Newmarket, BRISBANE in  
the State of Queensland,

formerly NX71279 Sig JEFFREES, J.S. of 8th Div Sigs, now discharged, do hereby  
sworn make oath and state as follows:-

1. From June one thousand nine hundred and forty two until approximately March one thousand nine hundred and forty four I was a Prisoner of War at OSABA Camp KANASAKI in which camp were approximately one thousand one hundred and fifty officer and other rank Prisoners of War of English, Australian and Dutch nationalities.
2. We were employed as labourers on the KANASAKI ship yards.
3. The commander of this camp was a Japanese Captain known to Prisoners of War as "BONNEY LESLIE".
4. I first saw "BONNEY LESLIE" at the KANASAKI railway yards. We (the draft of Prisoners of War) were sitting in the train waiting for our transportation to OSABA. Suddenly a Japanese Officer, who subsequently we knew as "BONNEY LESLIE" appeared in the corridor carriage, he was ~~carrying~~ holding a naked sword and he appeared excited and agitated. When he drew opposite NX58402, Sig P.H. Basil RATHBONE 8th Div Sigs he raised the sword high above his head and struck RATHBONE on the head with considerable force. RATHBONE's head was split and blood poured from the wound. "BONNEY LESLIE" then continued his inspection and I did NOT see him again until we arrived at TAKAGURI KICHI Station where we detrained and were marched to the KANASAKI Prisoner of War camp, a distance of three quarters of a mile.
5. During the first week "BONNEY LESLIE" confined all his attention towards the Officers and senior NCO's. He personally supervised all their parades and instructed them in Japanese drill movements, manoeuvres, etc. and indulged in an orgy of beatings ~~and punishments~~ at the expense of his "pupils".
6. At the end of the week he addressed all Prisoners of War and after much "hot air" informed us that we were required to sign a HOME ESCAPE form. VX29817 Capt J. PATTERSON (the senior Prisoner of War) was the individual responsible for our decision. At first he did NOT reply. "BONNEY LESLIE" then gave a signal upon which all rifles in the hands of the numerous guards were "cocked". Capt PATTERSON having had the experience of a similar incident which befell other Prisoners of War at CHIRAKI decided not to prolong the agony and gave his assent for all of us.
7. He very quickly resorted to a continual war of nerves by using the inevitable irritation tactics employed by the Japanese. At approximately 1800 hours on a day during the first week of our imprisonment he ordered a parade. It was a bitterly cold night, none of us possessed a great coat. Needles and cotton were

J. Jeffrees  
A. Headman  
J.P.

provided for every two Prisoners of War, also identification numbers. We were then ordered to sew these numbers on our shirts, each pair was responsible for the sewing of his partners number. We were in almost total darkness and our fingers were frozen numb. We remained on the parade ground some two hours before we had accomplished the task.

8. On the following day (and for ten consecutive days) "BONNEY LESLIE" personally led us on a route march. He mounted a bicycle and rode as hard as he was able. We were forced to run behind him. Those Prisoners of War who lagged behind were "produced along" by numerous guards, only those who completely collapsed were allowed to drop out.

9. During this period (ten days) our food ration was one cup of rice plus one cup of watery stew three times daily.

10. At the end of the tenth day we commenced work at the shipyards and consequently saw less of "BONNEY LESLIE".

11. Prior to our commencement of work we were divided into sections, each section being in charge of a Prisoner of War MCO. All sections marched from the camp to work together in column of route supervised by approximately six Army guards and six civilian guards. One of whom was known to Prisoners of War as "GARGRENE". As stated hereinbefore the weather during this period was particularly severe. We were issued with a green messian working dress which provided absolutely no warmth.

12. Many Prisoners of War placed their hands in their pockets in an effort to warm their frozen fingers. "GARGRENE" made it a special "hobby" to find such offenders and dealt with them by striking them a terrific blow to the bony structure of the elbow with his naked bayonet, causing at least great pain. He often varied this by aiming the blow at the "offender's" head.

13. I saw him strike NX4452 Sig DWYER, A. A. 8th Div Sigs on the head when we were returning to camp. He split DWYER's head open, blood poured from the wound and trickled down DWYER's face. As we approached the camp "GARGRENE" pushed DWYER into the centre of the ranks so that he would NOT be noticed.

14. On one occasion I was ill, suffering from diarrhoea. I was vomiting badly, but was forced to report to work by one of the medical orderlies "SLEEPY". "GARGRENE" noticed that I was vomiting and the fact that two Prisoners of War, one of whom was (NX71819 Sig WATSON, J. 8th Div Sigs, now deceased) were assisting me along. "GARGRENE" approached me and struck me a full bodied blow to the small of my back with the butt-end of his rifle, then struck me another blow with his clenched fist to my left ear, promising me further punishment if I did not "ZOOERA" (Phonetic). I staggered on until I reached the shipyards where I was

J. Jaffe A. H. Deane, J.P.

fortunate in meeting one of the very few humane guards who allowed me to "hide" under the ship we were constructing.

15. Apart from his escort duties "CANGRENE" also carried out inspections of Prisoner of War effects during work hours. If a Prisoner of War had a cigarette in his possession, as they frequently did, the offender was bashed and finally was to stand to attention holding a large box or several boxes above his head to the full extent of his arms.

16. I remember one such incident well, PTE 553 Pte ROSETTA, C.B. 2/89 Inf Bn was paraded before "CANGRENE" and a guard known as "THE KITTEN" and another known as "CUPEY" and another guard (a short fat man approximately thirty to thirtyfive years of age, very dark, swarthy complexioned, with a heavy round fat face and heavy protruding lips and was commonly known as "PORKY") assaulted ROSETTA by beating him about the head and face with his clenched fist for approximately five minutes. After which several cake trays were produced by "CANGRENE" and "THE KITTEN" and handed to "PORKY" who forced ROSETTA to hold them above his head. ROSETTA remained in this position for approximately one hour after which he was returned to his work minus his mid-day ration of rice.

17. During the whole of this incident "CANGRENE", "THE KITTEN" and "CUPEY" sat by the fire in the office watching ROSETTA through the office window. Whenever ROSETTA showed signs of weakening or when he moved slightly "CANGRENE" moved to the window and bellowed something in Japanese to ROSETTA, he would then return to his seat and join the others in their fits of cynical laughter.

18. During the whole of this incident I was standing close by eating my rations of rice.

19. I saw a similar incident in which a Pte named Pte MULLER of M.E.F. was the victim. On this occasion "CANGRENE" and a Col named "NISHICARA" were the perpetrators. MULLER was standing near a fire and became involved in a slight scuffle with an Australian Prisoner of War. Both "CANGRENE" and "NISHICARA" called MULLER to them and ordered him to stand to attention. They produced a heavy "Angle Iron" (approximately thirty pounds in weight) and forced him to hold it above his head. MULLER remained in this position for approximately one hour and like ROSETTA did NOT receive his ration of rice.

20. This ration although meagre and totally inadequate was a vital factor in our lives and its loss was indeed a serious punishment.

21. On one occasion when we were being issued with our tools prior to starting work, a civilian overseer known as "THE BLACK PENCE" struck Q16887 L/Cpl FLANAGAN, R. 8th Div Sigs with a drilling stick because he had replaced some tools in the box

*J. Gifford A.D.C. Captain JP.*

incorrectly. FLANAGAN grabbed at the stick after he had been struck a few times and wrenched it from "THE BLACK PRINCE" who immediately left him and reported the incident to "GANGRENE". "GANGRENE" accompanied by the camp second in charge Cpl MARITA approached FLANAGAN and ordered him to accompany them to the guard room. We did not see FLANAGAN until lunch time when he returned to us. He was in a frightful condition, his face was covered in large ugly bruises and abrasions and his head (closely shaved) was a mass of ugly swollen bruises. He informed us that "GANGRENE" and "MARITA" had flogged him until they were both tired of hitting him. They then instructed other guards to beat him and finally they ("GANGRENE" and "MARITA") finished him off by punching and kicking him and threatening him with further treatment if he did not behave himself. Later FLANAGAN was forced to stand to attention for the remainder of the day and suffered still more slaps and punches during this period at the hands of "GANGRENE".

22. This assault proved to be the beginning of a terrible ordeal for FLANAGAN. After this incident he became vague and careless, he was thick in speech as though he were continually intoxicated, he was a marked man for all the guards, especially "GANGRENE" and "THE BLACK PRINCE". FLANAGAN was my working partner and both of us were assigned to all the dangerous and most difficult jobs. We had twice as much equipment to carry as the average Prisoner of War.

23. "THE BLACK PRINCE" repeatedly prevented me from carrying heavy loads such as a sixty foot hose and a tool kit weighing approximately forty pounds but made FLANAGAN carry the bulk of all weights carried by us. FLANAGAN was hounded constantly until he became almost simple.

24. FLANAGAN and myself were working on the top deck of a ship. We were actually drilling the side of the ship and were supported by an ordinary scaffolding plank. I had the machine over my shoulder and FLANAGAN was guiding the drill. He pulled the stick to bring it free from the hole. He seemed to have a black out, for instead of easing forward as he normally did he continued his "pull" and for a matter of seconds swayed backwards with a blank expression on his face. He then crashed approximately fifty feet to the bottom of the shipyard. I immediately climbed down the ship and reported the matter to a nearby guard and then moved over to FLANAGAN who was quite unconscious. "THE BLACK PRINCE" appeared with another civilian commonly known as "JOE BLOW". Both thought the incident funny and laughed heartily at FLANAGAN's sprawling posture and ugly wounds. "THE BLACK PRINCE" (a powerful man) then grasped FLANAGAN by the seat of the trousers and collar of his shirt, lifted him up and threw him onto the crude stretcher they had brought with them and proceeded towards the hospital at the same time ordering me to follow them

J. Gifford

Attendant J.L.



at the hospital FLANAGAN was rolled unceremoniously onto a table and the yard doctor attended him. He produced a syringe and injected something into FLANAGAN's chest directly over the heart. FLANAGAN was then removed to another room. A Japanese interpreter known as "THE LAMB" informed me that FLANAGAN was dead.

25. An "inquest" was held concerning his death at which I was present. "BOONEY LESLIE", the medical Sgt named "USUI", "THE BLACK PRINCE", "JOB BLOW" and two members of the shipyard staff comprised the "Board". They sat in a group around a table and drank tea served by a Japanese girl and laughed most of the time. They asked me what his rank was, I replied "L/Cpl", "BOONEY LESLIE" (through "THE LAMB") said "I have never heard of such a thing". I was presented with a document written in Japanese characters to sign, I asked the interpreter what the document was. He replied "It doesn't concern you". I signed the document knowing what would befall me if I objected.

26. The medical Sgt I have referred to was in charge of the R.A.P. and was assisted by two privates known to Prisoners of War as "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY", later "DOPEY" was replaced by a private known to Prisoners of War as "HAPPY".

27. Occasionally a medical officer known to Prisoners of War as "THE MAD DOCTOR" whose correct name I believe was MIYATAKE visited the R.A.P. but his conduct was such that all Prisoners of War "steered clear" of him if possible. Sgt. USUI bore a bad reputation among Prisoners of War who attended the R.A.P. with regard to the indifference he showed towards their complaints and occasionally his physical violence towards them. I fortunately did NOT receive medical attention from him.

28. I only know that he was responsible for the issue of medicines, drugs and vitamin pills which came in large quantities to the camp but were never issued. USUI was observed taking bulky parcels from the R.A.P. Whether these parcels contained Red Cross Supplies or not I am not prepared to say, but I do say that the supplies in USUI's care did NOT reach their destination (the Prisoners of War of the Camp) nor were they available to us after we left this camp, in spite of the fact that the Prisoner of War medical officer Dr AITKEN (a Dutchman) pleaded with USUI and others for the release of these vital supplies.

29. I paraded myself to "SLEEPY" whilst suffering with acute diarrhoea. He forced me to bow to him for at least ten minutes until he was satisfied with my "courtesy". He then handed me some toothpowder and instructed me to take it with water.

30. Towards the latter end of one thousand nine hundred and forty three Pte RUSSETT was particularly ill, suffering from malnutrition, berri berri and diarrhoea. His normal weight was over fourteen stone, his weight at this period was

*J. Giffen*

*A. H. Deakin*

only eight stone. He was left in charge of the Prisoner of War Sleeping Quarters (a normal procedure not a special favour) his job was <sup>ing</sup> sweep and <sup>ing</sup> clean the hut. "SLEEPY" inspected the hut many times during the day and generally found MUSSETT lying down, for which "bride" he thrashed MUSSETT almost into unconsciousness, sometimes several times daily. As MUSSETT became weaker he became terrified of "SLEEPY" and his assistant "DOPEY" so much that they became an obsession with him. Eventually his mind gave way and he was admitted to hospital. MUSSETT was lying down when he saw "SLEEPY" approach, MUSSETT terrified tried to stand up and move away from the bed, "SLEEPY" approached him and in cold blood launched upon MUSSETT a murderous attack leaving his victim barely conscious. MUSSETT died a few hours later.

31. "DOPEY" was just as homicidal as his "colleagues in crime" when we approached "DOPEY" for medical treatment, he sat on his chair, "hawked" then spat his repulsive spittle onto the floor, then indicating the spot would order the "patient" to stand on this spot and commence "bowing". After the correct courtesy had been made he would then inquire the reason for the "visit". Occasionally he did give treatment, invariably he would smack the patient across the mouth with the back of his hand and order them out of the hut.

32. Early in one thousand nine hundred and forty four RM69483 Pte RUSSELL, J.W. 6th Div Sigls was forced to work while severely ill, until he eventually collapsed and had to be carried back to the camp. He was admitted to hospital and "DOPEY" and "SLEEPY" were responsible for his welfare. From the outset it was explained to both of these orderlies that RUSSELL was still suffering from a gunshot wound and that a piece of shrapnel was imbedded in his lung. Both ignored this advice (USUI was NOT present in the camp at the time).

33. "DOPEY" on his morning inspection saw RUSSELL lying on the floor. He prodded him with his boot and ordered him to do some "body press exercises (palms of the hand supporting the full weight of the outstretched body with toes supporting the lower body, raising and lowering the arms not allowing the body to contact the floor).

34. RUSSELL was forced to do this exercise repeatedly until he became unconscious. A week later RUSSELL was ordered to report for work again. This he did, and subsequently collapsed again and was readmitted to hospital, but was again discharged and ordered to report to the kitchen as a cook. He worked in the kitchen for approximately five months when he again collapsed and died.

35. In July one thousand nine hundred and forty three I fell into a riveters fire and my left hand was severely burnt, all the skin was removed from my hand. I reported to the R.A.F. and was admitted to hospital where I remained for three

*J. J. [unclear]*

*J. J. [unclear]*

*Att. Deakin J.*

weeks during which time I suffered high temperatures, swollen glands and my arm was swollen twice its normal size. At the end of the third week I was discharged to the R.A.P. for further treatment. "DOPEY" removed the bandage, inspected my still "raw" hand which was weeping and covered in proud flesh. He informed me that my hand was healed and ordered me to report for work. I reported for work, on the following day was put back on my old job on the drill. At the end of the day all the new skin had been torn off my hand and my fingers were swollen twice their normal size. I again reported to the R.A.P. and again saw "DOPEY" who merely dusted my skin with some powder and ordered me back to work.

36. It was months before my hand healed sufficiently to consider it safe. Dr. ALIKE attended me where ever possible, he told me that I was indeed fortunate that I did NOT have a stiff hand and even luckier that I did NOT loose it through an infection whilst working on the drill. He pleaded with "DOPEY" to allow me to do some light duty job in the camp until my hand had healed but like most other cases for which he fought neither "DOPEY" or "SLEEPY" paid the slightest interest in his appeals.

37. These are only few, but typical instances of the treatment received by Prisoners of War at the hands of the medical orderlies "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY".

38. The medical orderly "HAPPY" was one of the original members of the Camp Staff but was transferred early to another camp returning towards the latter end of one thousand nine hundred and forty three (approximately). During his first tour of duty "HAPPY" enjoyed the reputation of being "a decent Wip", his treatment of Prisoners of War to my knowledge was very fair. When he returned he was a changed man and like his "colleagues", "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY" refused to administer medical treatment and took every opportunity to exert his authority by beating, slapping and kicking Prisoners of War on the slightest pretext.

39. A description of the Japanese Commanding Officer known as "DONNEY LESLIE" is as follows:-

Age approximately thirty five years. Height approximately five feet four inches. Heavy build, thick set, fresh "rosy" complexion, wore a perpetual sneer, round faced.

40. A description of the Japanese guard known to Prisoners of War as "GARBETS" is as follows:-

Age approximately thirty six years, height approximately five feet six inches. Slim build, sharp featured, loose mouthed (showing much gum and discoloured teeth), high cheek-bones, dark swarthy complexion, untidy sloppy appearance, wore

*J. Gifford*

*A. H. Deakin J.P.*

horn rimmed glasses continually.

41. A description of the civilian overseer commonly known as "THE BLACK PRINCE" is as follows:-

Age approximately twenty eight to thirty two years. Height approximately five feet seven inches. Slim wiry athletic build. Dark complexioned, clean shaven, flat nosed. Known to have served with Japanese Imperial forces in China.

42. A description of the medical orderly commonly known as "SLEEPY" is as follows:-

Age approximately thirty years. Height approximately five feet one inch. Stocky build, round full face, fresh rosy complexion, neat appearance, had slight knowledge of English. Habitually lazy type.

43. A description of the medical orderly commonly known as "DOPEY" is as follows:-

Age approximately thirty to thirty five years. Height approximately four feet eleven inches. Heavy build, heavy features, full lipped mongolian type, dirty sloppy appearance, continually "slobbering" and expectorating.

44. A description of the medical orderly commonly known as "HAPPY" is as follows:-

Age approximately twenty six years. Height approximately five feet two inches. Stocky build, fresh complexioned, untidy "sloppy" appearance, had a deceptive happy carefree disposition.

45. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "WB" upon which the likeness of a person marked "2" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my affidavit as the second in charge of KAMASARI Camp, Corporal MARINA.

46. The likeness of the person marked "3" on Exhibit "WB" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my affidavit as the medical Sgt named USUI.

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

SIGNED and SWORN before me within- )  
named Deponent at *Burabane* )  
on the *21st* day of *July* )  
1947.

*J. J. Jeffre*

Before me *A. H. Dearden J.P.*

A Justice of the Peace

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## AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

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376/1/636

241 11 205

Swan Barracks,  
Francis Street,  
PERTH. W.A.ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

17 May 46

INVESTIGATIONS OF WAR CRIMES - AFFIDAVITS REQUIRED

Ref : AMO memo 28210 (376/1/434) of 28 Mar 46

1. Despite clear instructions from Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor Perth, the solicitor at Geraldton, W.A., who prepared W. L. JEFFREY's affidavit only obtained one (1) signed copy, which is forwarded herewith.
2. East Yorn, where JEFFREYS resides, is in a remote locality and the nearest legal practitioner is located at Geraldton where the affidavit was prepared.
3. Perusal of the affidavit suggests that JEFFREYS can afford no direct evidence of the acts of cruelty. The only material part of the affidavit is that the Sergeant saw Private De Wire lying on the ground and subsequently saw him die.
4. In the circumstances, it is suggested that no useful purpose would be served by obtaining extra signed copies of the affidavit.

W.A. 17

J. E. Barrett Col for  
J. S. WHITEHEAD Major-General,  
308. WESTERN COMMAND.



大連博愛會所神戶分所

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

"WB"

This is the photograph marked "WB" and referred to in  
para 45 and 46 of the affidavit of John Stanley Jeffree  
made on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of July 1947, when  
said photograph was produced and shown to the said

John Stanley Jeffree  
the said affidavit.

at the time of making

J. Jeffree  
Affiant

A. Deakin, J.P.  
A Justice of the Peace

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of 'Bill' DeWIRE  
late of 2nd. 4th. Machine Gunners

- and -

IN THE MATTER of 'Dave' RUNGE  
of 2nd 20th. Infantry Battalion.

I, WILLIAM LAURENCE JEFFERY of East Yuna in the State of  
Western Australia, Farmer being duly sworn make oath and say :-

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I was formerly Private W.X.17576 of the 2nd 4th. Machine Gunners A.I.F. and was imprisoned by the Japanese at Singapore, Thailand, and Fukioka Island Japan respectively.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I remember on or about June and July 1943 being held as a prisoner at Bronkasi Thailand where about 120 Australians were being forced to make a railway cutting through a hill.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ On one morning in or about July 1943 about 8 a.m. I paraded for work with about 20 other fellow prisoners among who was 'Bill' DeWire.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ DeWire laughed in the ranks and was immediately attacked by a Japanese soldier with a stick. He was hurt but still able to march and did so march about three quarters of a mile to the cutting.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ On arrival at the cutting De Wire was ordered to fall out at the entrance and the remainder of myself and fellow prisoners were marched in to work on the excavation.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ About fifteen minutes later I carried my first load of dirt through the entrance to the cutting and passed the body of DeWire lying on the ground apparently unconscious and bearing numerous cuts about the face and head which were bleeding slightly.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ During the remainder of the morning and until 2100 hours that evening I passed DeWire's body at intervals of about one quarter of an hour and during that period he was delirious and evidently in great pain.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ At about 2100 hours we were ordered to carry DeWire with us to Camp and we did so and DeWire was placed in a hospital tent.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I was myself admitted to hospital/treatment two days later <sup>for</sup> and that day saw DeWire die.



10. \_\_\_\_\_ As far as I could judge DeWitt was unconscious from the time I first saw him lying at the cutting.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ I remember being on Fukioka Island Japan between 15th. June 1944 to about September 1945 working in a Coal Mine and knew Private Dave Runge who was also there.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ I remember seeing Runge about June 1945 when he was without both feet and conferred to a hospital bed.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ I only know what others have told me as to how Runge lost his feet.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ The Australian Officer with me at both camps above referred to was Lieutenant Howell (of 2nd 4th (or 3rd) Motor Transport Company, and this officer had access to both the men referred to after they received their injuries.

SWORN at Geraldton  
the 2nd day of  
May 1946. Before me:-

(Sgd) W. L. Jerrery

D Mc.K. Glynn.

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

*Examination*

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5066

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes  
and  
IN THE MATTER of 'Bill' DEWIRE  
Late of 2nd 4th Machine Gunners  
and  
IN THE MATTER of 'Dave' RANZE  
of 2nd 24th Infantry Battalion.

I, WILLIAM LAWRENCE JEFFERY of South West in the State of Western Australia Partner being duly sworn take oath and say:-

1. I was formerly Private WX17575 of the 2nd 4th Machine Gunners AIF and was imprisoned by the Japanese at Bangkok, Thailand, and Fukioka Island Japan respectively.
2. I remember on or about June and July 1943 being held as a prisoner at Bronkese Thailand where about 120 Australians were being forced to make a railway cutting through a hill.
3. On one morning in or about July 1943 about 9 a.m. I paraded for work with about 20 other fellow prisoners among who was 'Bill' DeWire
4. DeWire laughed in the ranks for was violently attacked by a Japanese soldier with a stick. He was hurt but still able to march and did so march about three quarters of a mile to the cutting.
5. On arrival at the cutting DeWire was ordered to fall out at the entrance and the remainder of myself and fellow prisoners were marched in to work on the excavation.
6. About fifteen minutes later I carried my first load of soil through the entrance to the cutting and passed the body of DeWire lying on the ground seemingly motionless and wearing numerous cuts about the face and head which were bleeding slightly.
7. During the remainder of the morning and until 2:00 hours that evening I passed DeWire's body at intervals of about one quarter of an hour and during that period he was delirious and evidently in great pain.
8. At about 2:30 hours we were ordered to carry DeWire with us to camp and so did so and DeWire was placed in a hospital tent.
9. I was myself admitted to Hospital for treatment two days later and that day saw DeWire die.
10. As far as I could judge DeWire was unconscious from the time I first saw him lying at the cutting.
11. I remember being on Fukioka Island Japan between 15th June 1944 to about September 1944 working in a Coal Mine and knew Private Dave Runze who was also there.
12. I remember seeing Runze about June 1944 when he was without both feet and confined to a hospital bed.
13. I only know what caused Runze to lose his feet was that he had lost his feet.
14. The Australian Officer with me at all times above referred to was Lieutenant Sowell of 2nd 4th (or 5th) Motor Transport Company and this officer had access to both DeWire referred to after they received their injuries.

*Bill DeWire  
Runze*

SWORN at Geraldton the 2nd Day  
of May 1946. Before me

Signed (s.s.s.) W.L. Jeffery

§§§§§  
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court  
Western Australia for taking affidavits.

Certified true copy of the original which is in my custody.  
Singapore 3 June 1946

I, Leonard JEFFREY, of 82 Foster Street, South Geelong, and, Frederick CLARK, of 19 Collett Street, Kensington, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, we were, VX 20741 Pte. L. Jeffrey, and VX 23393 Pte. F.Clark, respectively, both of "A" Coy "/2 Pioneer Bn.
2. During the fighting in JAVA, "A" Coy of 2/2 Pnr. Bn., was cut off from the rest of the battalion near LEWELLYN in the BUTENZORG district and a party of 58, under Capt. GILL, O.C. "A" Coy 2/2 Pioneer Bn, connected up with Lt-col VAN-de-POST from General WAVELL's staff and about 6 British Officers, 2 British Naval Officers some British civilians and two Dutch Officers at CHICKETOFF Gold mine, about 17 March 1942.
3. <sup>Guil'd</sup> Included in Capt. GILL's party, were Lieuts, ALLAN and STEWART, WO. PHILIPS, Cpl. DUNSTAN (who died in the hills.) Ptes GIBSON, MARSHALL and BURNS (who also died in the hills) and Ptes, RANSOME, GISS, F.D.CLARK, ILES, J.RYAN, WAUGH, MACRAE, BAID, OLDHAM and SHEPHERD.
4. The combined party under Lt-col VAN-de-POST, then went about 20 miles into the hills and established a camp.
5. The men mentioned above as having died, were buried in the vicinity of this camp.
6. The natives, who worked in the establishment of the camp, after their return to their homes, gave information to the Japanese, as to the location of the camp, and they walked into the camp and captured the garrison about April 1942.
7. Some parties, away from the camp were captured later.
8. I, Leonard Jeffrey, with about 17 others, including, Lt-col Van-de-POST, was taken prisoner on 7 April 1942, in the main camp.
9. I, Frederick Clark, with 4 other men of 2/2 Pioneers Bn., who were sick, surrendered on 12 April 1942. Two others (Cpl DUNSTAN and Pte. BURNS) who left the main camp with us, died on the way out and were buried about 5 miles from the camp.
10. <sup>Guil'd</sup> Capt. GILL and Lieut. STEWART and about 10 others, including Pte CASEY (who has returned to Victoria) went further into the hills.
11. Lieut. ALLAN with Ptes, MACRAE and BAID and some officers went in a different direction and were eventually captured and brought to BICYCLE Camp BATAVIA in August 1942. Lieut. ALLAN is said to have reported that Capt. GILL and Lieut. STEWART were captured by the Japanese and beheaded. <sup>hilled by the natives.</sup>
12. We do not know of any party in SALAK mountain area, nor of any officer named Capt. DOUGLAS.

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Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of July 46, by the said FRANK JEFFREY.

*L. Jeffrey*

Before me, *R.S. Hetch*

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

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st Day of July 46, by the said LEONARD CLARK.

*L. Clark*

Before me, *R.S. Hetch*

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

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On this tenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven I, Cecil Reginald JEFFREYS of 46 Tudor Street, HAMILTON, in the State of New South Wales make oath and say as follows :-

I was formerly NK 45960 Pte. JEFFREYS. C.R. of 2/20 Bn Australian Imperial Forces, and was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on the 15th day of February 1942 by the Japanese Armed Forces. I was taken to CHANGI on 18th day of February 1942 and was held there until November 1942. I was taken to NAOETSU Prison Camp in Japan and arrived there about a fortnight before Christmas 1942. I do not remember the name of the Japanese ship which took us to Japan. I was at NAOETSU Prison Camp until released in August 1945. I was mainly employed as a cook in the NAOETSU Prison Camp. The food consisted mainly of seaweed, and small quantities of barley, beans and rice. The quantity was never sufficient and seldom varied by other items. The quality was poor. Occasionally offal meats in small quantities were issued.

I remember the beating of Cpl. HUNTINGTON by the guard known to the prisoners of war as SUZUKI. This occurred towards the end of 1943. Cpl. HUNTINGTON was in the sick room when he was taken out into the corridor by SUZUKI and was beaten with his own shoes. SUZUKI did this on his own responsibility. The shoes were boots with the uppers removed. SUZUKI held the shoes by the toes and used the iron-shod heels as a flagellator. This punishment was continued for approximately one hour until Cpl. HUNTINGTON collapsed. The punishment was inflicted because HUNTINGTON had cut the boots down into shoes and was used by SUZUKI as an excuse to beat him. I attribute the death of HUNTINGTON who died shortly afterwards indirectly to this brutal beating. HUNTINGTON was brought back into the sick room in an unconscious condition with his head swollen abnormally and his eyes in a bruised and discoloured condition. I actually saw SUZUKI beating HUNTINGTON with the shoes, but did not see the start or the end of it. I do not think anyone else saw it as it did not pay to be found watching. I saw HUNTINGTON afterwards and knew of his condition then.

The guards known as "GUGGY", "FISHFACE", "BOOFHEAD" and SUZUKI to the prisoners of war frequently subjected prisoners of war to brutal beatings, although I cannot recall any specific instances apart from the above. Beatings usually consisted of kickings and assaults with boots, sticks, and wooden swords. Sometimes they would continue until the prisoner collapsed, and even then he would partially revive by water thrown over him, and the beating continued. Excuses taken for these beatings were minor inattention to duties, but mostly seemed due to bad news reaching the guards about the progress of the War.

Apart from comparatively minor slappings and knockings-down, I was not, to my memory, beaten like others were.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent Cecil Reginald JEFFREYS at NEWCASTLE on the 10th day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

  
Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME



(A Justice of the Peace)