



Australian War Memorial

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Statements By -

VX 31124. Pte. V. Jones.

VX 62326. S/Sgt. L. B. Jones.

NX 49571. Gnr. B. L. Jones.

OX 11233. Sgt. A. R. Jones.

OX 11427. Cpl. F. G. Jones.

VX 31106. L/Cpl. H. Jones.

VX 50998. Gnr. L. D. Jones.

Sgt. L. W. Jones.

NX 4566. Pte. A. R. Jones.

NX 51445. Gnr. R. Jones.

NX 32450. Pte. J. P. Jones.

7221

50
46



KOR K69

This is the photograph marked
T221 produced and shown to
warrant officer Lawrence
Burrell JONES at the time
of swearing his affidavit on
20th August 1948.

Before me



20/8/48

T221



KOR

K69

This is the photograph, numbered
T 221 produced and shown to
Warrant Officer Lawrence
Bunell JONES at the time
of swearing his affidavit on
20th August 1948.

Before me

B. Heaper
COMMISSIONER FOR

DECLARATIONS *20/8/48*

I, W66887 Warrant Officer Class I Lawrence Surrell JONAS of 2 Central Ordnance Depot, Australian Military Forces, formerly VX82326 Staff Sergeant L.B. JONAS, Administrative Headquarters AIF, MALAYA, make oath and say:-

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese on 16 Feb 42 at SINGAPORE.
2. I was a member of "D" Force which left SINGAPORE for the BURMA/SIAM Railway in March 1943.
3. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit is a photograph marked T221 which I recognise as that of a Japanese known to me as the "BLACK CAT".
4. I remember a prisoner at BREKASSI CAMP named NEANEY who had very badly ulcerated legs. Myself and a party of prisoners, including NEANEY, were forced to work in a sliny drain by the "BLACK CAT". The mud and slime of the drain was up to our knees. Subsequent to this I was evacuated from the area with sickness and later I heard that a number of prisoners had died back at the camp.
5. On one occasion I saw the "BLACK CAT" viciously kick several times a sick prisoner who was lying on the ground. This prisoner was suffering with a distended spleen due to malaria.

Jonas. L.B.
(Signature of Depoent)

SWORN at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 20th day of August, 1948.

Before me,

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER FOR
DECLARATIONS

VX62326 Warrant Officer I Lawrence Burrell JONAS, 2 BCD 3MD
of 46 Albena Street MENTONE in the STATE of VICTORIA, formerly
VX62326 S/Sgt L.B. JONAS, Admin HQ AIF MALAYA, make oath and say.

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the JAPANESE in SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.
2. I arrived at FUKUOKA PW Camp No 17 on 19 June 44.
3. Whilst at FUKUOKA I worked in Section 10 which later became Section 18 of the coal mine and knew quite a number of JAPANESE overseers.
4. I cannot now remember all their names or nicknames but there was one JAPANESE nicknamed "THE PIG". He was known as a one striper or assistant overman. THE PIG on many occasions too many to enumerate hit and kicked PW's for no apparent reason. The weapons THE PIG used in beating PW's included tapping sticks, shovels and anything that may be handy.
5. About April 1945 I witnessed THE PIG illtreating an American PW by the name of SAMMY GOLDSTEIN.
6. THE PIG had GOLDSTEIN on the ground with his hands around his throat, his knee on his abdomen and he was bashing GOLDSTEIN's head on the ground. He followed this by kicking GOLDSTEIN about the body. The reason for GOLDSTEIN's beating was that he misunderstood a signal for the starting and stopping of a coal conveyor belt. GOLDSTEIN paraded sick the same evening and his injuries required him to be laid up for two or three days.
7. I remember a JAPANESE who was in charge of a small number of PW's. He was known as a BUNTCHAIJO. His name was SIGAMOTO and was also known by the nickname "LIZARD EYES".
8. In August 1944 I was personally a victim of the brutality of SIGAMOTO. I misunderstood an order of SIGAMOTO whereupon he hit me twice with his closed fist on the head. He attempted to strike me with a tomahawk also a 5 foot long bit from a pneumatic drill. I retaliated and then he started to kick me in the testicles. By this time two other PW's got between me and SIGAMOTO and I was then able to dodge any further kicks he aimed at me. This happened about the time we were concluding work for the night.
9. I did not work with SIGAMOTO again until approximately July 1945. Half way through the shift he evidently remembered the incident of August 1944 and hit me a hard blow on the head with a stick about 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter felling me to the ground. This hitting was absolutely unprovoked and no words whatever passed between us.
10. I also remember a JAPANESE by the nickname of "THE PEANUT". About April 1945 Pte KRASNOSTEIN of 2/4 MG Bn of Western Australia, now believed to be residing in Melbourne, reported to me as WGD in charge of section that THE PEANUT had thrashed him with a stick and kicked him repeatedly in the shins and about the body. The reason THE PEANUT gave was he had taken too long over his rice.
11. I also remember a JAPANESE BUNTCHAIJO by the nicknames of "BILLY THE KID" and "BILLY THE RAT".
12. During the period of Nov 44 till Feb 45 Gnr T. O'TOOLE of SYDNEY was repeatedly beaten by the JAPANESE BILLY THE KID also known as BILLY THE RAT. O'TOOLE was suffering badly from malnutrition and suspected T.B. and consequently was not able to work very hard. Nevertheless BILLY THE KID beat O'TOOLE with

Lawrence B. Jonas.

Phillips

any weapon he could find such as shovels, sticks and pick-handles. I also witnessed BILLY THE KID kick O'TOOLE whilst he was lying on the ground through utter exhaustion.

13. As a result of this treatment O'TOOLE was sent to the camp hospital where he subsequently died about 2 weeks later.

SWORN at MELBOURNE
this 9th day of JULY 1947.

Lawrence Jones

BEFORE ME
an officer of the Australian Military
Forces and a Commissioner for the
taking of declarations and affidavits
under the EVIDENCE ACT 1928.

Arthur Major

29

AFFIDAVIT

Wakayama, Honshu
(Place)

14 Sept 45
(Date)

I Basil Llewellyn Jones, ID# NX49571, of _____

21st Sandridge St Bondi, residing in the grade of Gunner with
(Place Address) Sydney

the 7/5 Field Regiment A.P.F. Australian armed forces at the time
(Unit) (Nationality)

of my capture on 15 Feb '42 at Singapore do hereby depose and say
(Date) (Place)

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

Name of Location	Date	Japanese Commander
<u>Thompson Rd Singapore</u>	<u>May '42</u>	_____
<u>Jamarkan - Thailand</u>	<u>March '42</u>	_____
<u>Yanany Japan</u>	<u>Sept 1944</u>	<u>Murakami Capt. IJA.</u>
<u>Mishima Japan</u>	<u>May '45</u>	<u>Murakami Capt. IJA.</u>

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

Insufficient food, lack of medical supplies, bad sanitation and no supplies of soap working in a mine workshop in front of a furnace.

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

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
<u>myself</u>	<u>May '42</u>	<u>Pongestaw</u>	<u>Motiyama-Korean</u>

MR H-3

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
Sgt. Valried	Jan '45	Janany	Murakami IJA
Ron Metz	March 45	Janany	"Happy Jack" IJA
Bob Payne	March 45	Janany	Happy Jack IJA
in my cell	March 45	Janany	Happy Jack IJA

Brief description of each atrocity:
 Beaten until unconscious. In prison without clothing except shorts in the winter when snow was on the ground later died. Beaten without mercy until bruised and cut, and unconscious following days made to work although injured. Made to get logs an electric heater and beat with bamboo swords, we also had an ice pick stuck through our hands as we were beaten.

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

Name of Victim	Date	Place	Japanese Perpetrator
None			

Brief description of each atrocity:

None

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

Basil Llewellyn Jones
 (Signature)

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

Mr. J. Karach - U.S. Army
 (Army or Navy Officer Authorized to take Oaths)

Sumner Court
 Organization

573/86



On this Tenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Basil Llewellyn JONES of 18a Sandridge Street, Bondi, in the State of New South Wales, Glass Instrument Maker, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NE49571 Gnr B.L. Jones, 2/15 pd Regt, I was held prisoner of war by the Japanese from 15 Feb 42 to 15 Sep 45. I was held at Singapore until Mar 43 when I was moved to THAILAND where I stayed until about Jul 44. From Thailand I was moved to Japan via Singapore, arriving at YAMANE Camp in Sep 44. I remained in this camp until 20 May 45.
2. YAMANE Camp was under the command of Capt MURAKAMI who was known to us as LOULY LOPPER but this officer actually had his HQ at NIEMMA Camp and only visited Yamane Camp about three times a week. During his absence from the camp a Jap sergeant called WATANABE who was nicknamed HAPPY JACK was in charge of the camp. Watanabe was a well built Jap about 5' 7" high, cleanshaven and without glasses.
3. During Dec 44, Dvr METZ and Pte RICHARDS broke into a store at the camp and removed some sugar. This sugar was divided by Metz and Richards amongst the other PAs and the Japs, when they discovered the theft, made a search of the camp. Most of the men managed to dispose of their sugar before the search but the Japs found some in the possession of myself, Dvr Metz, Dvr PATHE of 2/15 pd Regt and Pte G.T. SHILLY. We were taken to the Jap orderly room and questioned by Happy Jack but he was unable to ascertain from any of us how the sugar came into our possession. In an effort to force us to divulge the information we were beaten severely with bamboo swords by Watanabe and a private on the Jap staff nicknamed LITTLE HOPPY. He was a small Jap about 5 ft high with a limp. The beatings lasted for approximately 20 minutes and we were knocked to the ground several times. Whilst the beatings were being carried out we were continually questioned by Happy Jack. After having been beaten we were allowed to return to our quarters and subsequently Dvr Metz and Pte Richards, in order to avoid further beatings of the other prisoners, confessed that they had stolen the sugar. They were taken to the Jap staff office and beaten severely with bamboo swords by Watanabe and Little Hoppy. They were then thrown into prison. Each was confined to a small cell in which he could not lie down but only sit or stand and was deprived of all his clothes. It was extremely cold at the time, being mid-winter, and the snow was approximately two feet deep on the ground. I saw Metz and Richards going from their cells to the Lavatory at various times completely naked and each

Basil L Jones. self.
Lieut Honorary J.P.

A.P.S. 1/4
P.P.S. 1/4
Ch.O. can 11/13/46

was completely blue from the cold. The general impression in the camp was that Metz and Richards were given no food by the Japs whilst in gaol but we managed to get food to them when they visited the lavatory late at night. From memory, Metz was kept in prison for approximately seven days and Richards for approximately four days.

4. It was also during Dec 44 that Sgt. VALPEID of 2/20 Aust Inf Bn was beaten as a result of being caught with some rice in his possession. He was accused of having stolen the rice from the store and put into gaol. I understand that he was severely beaten before being put into gaol but I did not witness these beatings. He was also stripped of his clothes and I observed him on several occasions proceeding to the latrine with his body completely blue with the cold. The Jap responsible for this treatment of Valpeid was the aforementioned MURAKAMI, known as Lolly Lopper. Lolly Lopper appeared to take a special interest in Valpeid, even after his release from gaol and frequently detailed him for work from the sick parade. Lolly Lopper continued this treatment of Valpeid until the latter died approximately one month after his release from gaol.

SWORN by the abovesigned deponent,
Basil Elgalllyn Jones, at Sydney,
on the *twelfth* day of ~~April~~ April
One thousand nine hundred and forty-
six.

Basil L. Jones

BEFORE ME

Geo T. Morrison J.P.
A Justice of the Peace

I, Edwin Roy JONES of Central Hotel,
Herbert Street, BOWEN, in the state
of QUEENSLAND, formerly QR.31233

Sergeant E. R. JONES 2/26 Infantry
Battalion now discharged being duly

sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. From about June One thousand nine hundred and forty-four until the middle of August One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-four I was a Prisoner of War in the NON PLADUK Prisoner of War Camp. I was attached to the Number One Camp(Number Two Camp being Workshops, Maintenance etc.). The Camp contained between five and Six Thousand Prisoners of War comprising English, American, Dutch, and a small number of Australians.
2. Our Camp Commander was an English Colonel named TOOSEY who was held in high admiration by all Prisoners of War under his command.
3. The Japanese Commandant of the Camp was Captain SUSUKI, otherwise commonly known to POW as "THE PIG". He was a callous and brutal type of Japanese Officer and appeared to take a delight in seeing POW being illtreated by his Korean guards and showed no inclination to suppress the brutalities that were constantly inflicted by the guards.
4. One Korean guard in particular was known to POW as MIYAMOTO. I had seen him deal out several lashings to Prisoners of War for no apparent reason previous to my actual contact with him. My first contact as far as illtreatment was concerned was one night when on hut picket duty MIYAMOTO challenged me demanding my Number, Time of Night, Number of Hut, and how many men were contained in the Hut. He spoke to me in broken English and expected me to give him correct answers in Japanese(which was a hard task as we had only been told that day the correct way in Japanese to answer these questions). When I could'nt correctly answer all his questions MIYAMOTO hit me several times in the stomach with his rifle butt and then attempted to kick me in the testicles and shins.

[Handwritten signatures]
L. Jones
W. Lloyd J.

5. One night in particular I can remember we were talking after "lights out" and joking about the bombers coming overhead and on their way to BANGKOK when MIYAMOTO appeared at the door of the Hut and noticed Sgt. BRENNAN smoking a cigarette in his bed which was next to mine. MIYAMOTO immediately took to Sgt. BRENNAN with his rifle butt and gave him an unmerciful bashing. He also went through the Hut bashing all he came in contact with.

6. Sgt. BRENNAN was extremely sick and sore for several days after the bashing dealt out by MIYAMOTO and most others of us suffered ill effects also, due to the brutal manner in which we were attacked.

7. Whilst I was in this Camp I saw MIYAMOTO deal out many lashings to Prisoners of War which were definitely brutal and as far as I ascertained, totally unnecessary. The ones I can definitely remember whom brutalities were inflicted upon by MIYAMOTO, apart from myself, are Sgt. BRENNAN of QUEENSLAND and Corporal BARNETT 2/4 Machine Gunners of WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

8. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "PNP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my Affidavit as a Korean guard known as "MIYAMOTO".

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

SIGNED and SWORN by the within
 named Deponent at BOWEN on
 the Tenth day of JUNE 1948.

Before me

.....
 DEPONENT.

.....
 A Justice of the Peace
 in QUEENSLAND.



大正十一年
陸軍省
軍楽隊
演奏會
紀念
寫真

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

This is the photograph marked Exhibit "IW" referred to in paras 5-7-9-11 of the affidavit of *Francis Gordon Jones* made on the *eleventh* day of *February* 1947 which said photograph was produced and shown to the said *Francis Gordon Jones* at the time of making the said affidavit.

[Signature]

Deponent

[Signature]

A Justice of the Peace

I Francis Gordon JONES of Post
Office CHILLAGOE in the State
of Queensland formerly QX11427

Cpl JAMES F.C. of 8 Div Sigs now discharged being duly sworn make oath
and state as follows:

1. From approximately December one thousand nine hundred and forty-two until May one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was a Prisoner of War at KAWASAE Prison Camp JAPAN.
2. I have submitted evidence concerning conditions and the treatment of Prisoners of War at this camp in a previous affidavit.
3. There were many guards known to me in this camp among whom are the undermentioned.
4. A guard known as "HORSEFACE". I consider this man to be about the fourth most brutal guard in the camp. His reputation was very bad and he was greatly feared by all Prisoners of War.
5. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "IW" upon which the likeness of a person marked "1" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my affidavit as a guard known as "HORSEFACE."
6. A Japanese Cpl named MARITA was second in charge of this camp for a short time during the early days of our imprisonment. His reputation was bad and he was alleged to have been associated with the outside "Black Market". When he left, the food issues certainly improved considerably.
7. The likeness of a person on Exhibit "IW" marked "2" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese Cpl named MARITA.
8. The person in charge of the Japanese R.A.R. was a Sgt named USSUI. While not ^{so} brutal or contemptuous of PW as his assistants "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY", USSUI was responsible for forcing the very sick to work and in so doing was responsible for at least much unnecessary suffering. He also forced the hospital patients (and only the hopelessly sick cases were admitted to hospital) to do an hour and one half physical training. If the patient protested USSUI or "SLEEPY" or "DOPEY" would slap, punch or kick them until they either attempted to do the exercise or they satisfied the attacker that they were unable to perform the exercise.
9. The likeness of a person on Exhibit "IW" marked "3" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my aff-

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

idavit as a Sjt named USSUI.

10. Another Japanese known as the "SWORD SWALLOWER" was a guard whose main duties were escorting prisoners to and from work. He was a "bumptious" "smart" and arrogant type and took pleasure in belittling his charges in the eyes of the civilians contacted between the camp and the KAWASAKI ship-yards. His weapon was a scabbard encased sword along how-like across his back.

11. The likeness of a person on Exhibit "IV" marked "11" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese known as the "SWORD SWALLOWER."

12. One of the few Japanese whose treatment of PW was fair was a guard known as "DARKIE". This man assisted many PW in avoiding a flogging at the hands of some other guard. He also assisted many PW to smuggle much needed food into camp. He was considered by most PW as a friend.

13. The likeness of a person on exhibit "IV" marked "21" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a guard known as "DARKIE."

14. The chief offenders as far as illtreatment of PW however are not included among the likeness of the persons on Exhibit "IV". They include the camp Commander a Japanese Officer named MORIMOTO commonly known as "BONNEY LESLIE". The quartermaster known as NISHIKAWA, the second in charge, a warrant officer known as "BIG BILL", a guard known as "THE RAT." This man took an active and interested part in the torture of an American negro PW referred to in my previous affidavit.

15. The senior assistant to Sjt USSUI, medical orderly "SLEEPY" was responsible for a large percentage of the suffering endured by PW. His refusal of medical attention, his personal physical violence towards them marked him as being one of the worst types of the staff. His assistant "DOPEY" was almost as bad but was not as intelligent or skrewd as "SLEEPY" but was responsible for much suffering among the PW.

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 Wisbar on the eleventh day of February 1947

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

[Signature]
.....
[Signature]
.....

1. FRANCIS GORDON JONES of
CHILLABOE in the State of Queen-
sland and formerly QX11427 Corp-
oral JONES F.C. of No 1 Company

8th Division Signals, now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state
as follows:

1. I was taken prisoner in SINGAPORE on or about the 15th day of February 1942 with the entire 8th Division. I remained a prisoner of war at SINGAPORE until about November 1942, when I left by ship with a number of other prisoners and arrived at KOBE JAPAN in December 1942. I was then sent to KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP and placed in a compound with four or five hundred other prisoners. Most of the Prisoners of War in the KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP were Australian soldiers of the 8th Division but there were some Dutch and British Prisoners also.
2. I remained at KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP until about May 1945, when it was bombed by the Americans. We were all then drafted out to different prison camps.
3. Whilst being a prisoner of war at KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP, I received quite a few lashings from the Japanese Guards and saw a number of other prisoners of war also receive lashings. The lashings were chiefly given for smoking without using ash-trays and for not saluting.
4. There were four (4) huts in the KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP in which about one hundred (100) PW's would be drafted each night for sleeping. Two ashtrays were supplied for each hut. During the day-time we would work in the KAWASAKI SHIPYARDS and would return each afternoon about 5.30 p.m. to the compound where we would be drafted into our respective huts. We could then smoke until about 8 p.m. at which time the lights went out. The cigarette ash was supposed to be put into the ash-trays by us. If the Japanese guards noticed any cigarette ash on the floor of the hut they would pick on the PW nearest the ash whether he was a smoker or non-smoker. They would then stand this PW to attention and punch him with their fists. The Japanese frequently changed some of their guards and I was hit by a few Japanese Guards with their fists and on a few occasions for smoking without an ash-tray but I do not know the names of these particular guards, as I only saw them on a few occasions. I cannot give a description of them as they were not regular guards

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 2. I remained at KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP until about May 1945, when it
 Prisoners also.

Attest: *[Signature]*
 A Justice of the Peace

[Signature]
 6491 of July 1946.

[Signature]
 Chullogee

February 1945 with the entire 8th Division. I remained a prisoner of war
 I was taken prisoner in SHANSHAN on or about the 15th day of
 as follows:

8th Division Signals, now discharged being duly sworn each and state
 over JAMES F.G. of No 1 Company
 and formerly GILBERT Corp-
 CHILLAGOR in the State of Queensland
 I, FRANKIE GEORGE JONES of

5. Our regular guards were Japanese nicknamed "SLEEPY" who was the Medical Orderly; "NISHI CAR" who was the Q.Store Orderly; and another guard commonly known as "HORSEFACE". These three (3) guards often beat PW's with their fists although never striking me. I have witnessed them hitting other PW's on a number of occasions while in the KAWASAKI CAMP. ~~in some instances~~ they usually knocked the Dutch PW's about. I cannot now recall the Australian PW's who were knocked about by these guards. However there was a white Dutch PW in our camp, only known to me by the name of "GUS" who received a ~~beating~~ ^{beating} from two of the guards, "SLEEPY and NISHI CAR". I witnessed this beating. This Dutch PW reported late for parade. He was stood to attention by "SLEEPY" who punched him and knocked him down and then kicked him. The other guard "NISHI CAR" then came on the scene and also kicked this Dutch PW when he was on the ground. He was considerably bruised from this beating but was sent to work in the shipyards as usual. This particular beating took place during the year of about 1945. I have seen ^{the} other guard nicknamed "HORSE-FACE" strike various PW's at different times but I cannot now recall the names of the soldiers that he did bash or just why they received their beatings.

6. I knew of a coloured Dutch PW in our compound by the name of "BLACK SAM". I heard from other prisoners that this man sold a Japanese reincoat to an outsider at the KAWASAKI SHIPYARDS. I also heard that "Black Sam" was sentenced to twenty-one (21) days imprisonment on two (2) rice balls a day, and one blanket in cold weather by the Japanese Commander of this Prison Camp AOKI-OIA, I believe this to be true as "Black Sam" was in goal at the compound after I heard this. It was very cold at this particular time. "Black Sam" did not return to the compound and I heard from other PW's that he had died after eighteen (18) days of this treatment. It was rumoured that "Black Sam" became mad due to the exposure and starvation just before he died.

7. The Japanese Commander of this Camp was commonly known as "BOBBY LESLIE" a description of whom is as follows: height 5'7"; blue eyes; black hair; fat; rosy complexion;

8. I think our Camp Commander, Captain PATERSON of the 8th Division Signals could give more information about the treatment meted out in this camp than anyone, as he had a fair amount of access to the various places

5. Our regular guards were: Japanese nicknamed "BILLY" who was the

Medical orderly; "MISHI CAR" who was the Store Orderly; and another

guard commonly known as "HORROR". These three (3) guards often beat

PW's with their fists although never striking me. I have witnessed them

beating other PW's on a number of occasions while in the KAWASAKI CAMP.

Affidavit made at Manila on July 1946

on July day of 1946 by James J. Brady who is Private

in the United States Army, only known to me by the name of "JIM" who received a

beating from two of the guards, "BILLY" and "MISHI CAR". I witnessed this

beating. This Dutch PW reported late for parade. He was stood to attention

by "BILLY" who punched him and kicked him down and then kicked him. The

other guard "MISHI CAR" then came on the scene and also kicked this Dutch

PW when he was on the ground. He was considerably bruised from this beating

but was sent to work in the hospital as usual. This particular beating

took place during the year of about 1943. I have seen other guard nicknamed

"HORROR" strike various PW's at different times but I cannot now recall

the names of the soldiers that he did beat or just why they received their

beatings.

6. I knew of a colored Dutch PW in our compound by the name of

"BLACK SAM". I heard from other prisoners that this man said a Japanese

referred to an outsider as the KAWASAKI BATHING. I also heard that "Black

Sam" was sentenced to twenty-one (21) days imprisonment on two (2) rice balls

a day, and one blanket in cold weather by the Japanese Commander of this

Prison Camp MORIYAMA. I believe this to be true as "Black Sam" was in cool at

the compound after I heard this. It was very cold at this particular time.

"Black Sam" did not return to the compound and I heard from other PW's that

he had died after fifteen (15) days of this treatment. It was rumored

that "Black Sam" became mad due to the exposure and starvation just before

he died.

7. The Japanese Commander of this Camp was commonly known as

"TOMMY LITTLE" a description of whom is as follows: height 5'7"; blue eyes;

black hair; fat; rosy complexion;

8. I think our Camp Commander, Captain PATRICK of the 8th Division

signals could give more information about the treatment meted out in this

camp than anyone, as he had a fair amount of access to the various places

This is Page two (2) of my
Affidavit made at Manila
on July day of 1946 by James J. Brady
in the United States Army
Deposited A Justice of the Peace


and would come in contact with all the PW's and with the Japanese Commanders. He would also witness various lashings received by different PW's. Capt PATERSON was a Victorian and I understand he returned to Victoria after the completion of hostilities. Other personnel who could confirm or give information about the various lashings received by different PW's would be: Lieutenant LUSH, who was a Victorian, Cpl R.D. STEWART NX....2/19 Bn, private address: 15 Boonara Avenue, Bondi, New South Wales, Driver, K. JACKSON, NX....2/19 Bn, Comms New South Wales, Pte H. J. CHAPMAN QX....2/19 Bn, Address unknown.

9. Lt LUSH is said to have received a severe lashing himself, although I did not witness it, and I do not know why he received it. I noticed bruises about his face one day and I heard from other PW's that he did receive a lashing.

10. I could not give an accurate description of the guards, "SLEEPY" NISHI GUN" or "HORSEFACE" as they all looked similar. They would all be about 5' 6" high and the same build. I could distinguish each one myself to look at but their descriptions would be similar. I believe Capt PATERSON our Camp Commander would know their correct names as well as their nicknames given them by us.


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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the)
 withinnamed Depoent)
 at Collingwood this 14th
 day of July 1948)



 Depoent

Before me Francis Rowell Pridy
 A Justice of the Peace



 A Justice of the Peace

I Francis Gordon JONES of
Post Office CHILLAGOE in the
State of Queensland, and

Jan
formerly 0K11427 Cpl JONES, F.S. 8 Div Sigs now discharged being duly sworn
make oath and state as follows -

1. Towards the end of November one thousand nine hundred and forty two I was a member of a draft of approximately one thousand prisoners of war who left SYDNEY Road Camp SINGAPORE and embarked on a ship known as the "KAMIKURA MARU" in SINGAPORE Harbour. The method of embarkation was by launch from the wharf to the ship which was anchored in the Harbour.
2. The "KAMIKURA MARU" sailed the day following our embarkation. There were ^{no} other ships in convoy.
3. Our only port of call prior to disembarkation was FORUKUSA approximately four or five days after sailing where some senior officers were disembarked.
4. I cannot remember the names of any Japanese officers or EOCs in charge of the Prisoners of War. I cannot remember the name of the senior POW officer on board but one of the officers VX22817 Capt PATTERSON J 8 Div Sigs was in charge of a portion of the draft that eventually arrived at KOBE Japan.
5. There were two medical orderlies well known to me namely NX59008 Cpl BLUES G.M. 2/10 Pd Amb. NX25188 Pte GREGSON G. 2/10 Pd Amb. Both these men worked hard attending the sick.
6. To the best of my knowledge and belief all prisoners of war were accommodated on the open decks and there were approximately three to four hundred on the deck I was on.
7. During daylight hours movement was possible only with difficulty and almost everyone was forced to stand or sit in the one place. At night movement was impossible. We slept in rows. Each prisoner of war was jammed hard against another.
8. A Japanese hospital was accommodated below decks as far as I could ascertain it appeared full of sick or wounded Japanese.
9. We received no life saving equipment but being on the open deck I concluded that in the event of the ship being sunk most of the prisoners of war could have jumped overboard. There were no measures taken by the Japanese to

Jones

F. G. Jones

prevent our escape in this manner as far as I know had the occasion arisen.

10. Although we were NOT buttoned down at any stage and enjoyed the "privilege" of being on an open deck exercise was impossible owing to the over-crowded deck space. At no time were lighting facilities provided.

Lights of any kind were naturally forbidden.

11. The food was exceptionally poor, the average ration being one cup of watery vegetable soup one cup of watery rice and one cup of weak tea per man twice daily.

12. There was always a large sick parade attendance. Most of the attendants were suffering from either diarrhoea or tropical ulcers or malnutritional diseases and in many cases from all three.

13. Our own medical officers and medical orderlies provided any medical treatment received by prisoners of war. The medical supplies were carried by the prisoner of war medical officers and orderlies from SYONG Road Camp SINGAPORE.

14. As far as I am aware there were no prisoner of war deaths on board during the voyage but many prisoners of war including myself became ill and lost much weight due mainly to the congested conditions poor and inadequate food (less than half the normal ration supplied at SYONG Road Camp SINGAPORE) and the intense cold as we approached JAPAN.

I lost two stone in weight during the trip.

15. The decks were reasonably clean and were at least washed once by heavy seas which pounded over the decks soaking prisoners of war and all their gear.

16. There were two latrines on board. Each consisted of four or five pans which were also used as urinals. When full the contents were tipped overboard.

17. We arrived at NAGASAKI Japan in the first week of December one thousand nine hundred and forty two at approximately 1600 hours (Japanese time) and we were entirely unescorted.

18. Throughout the voyage our vessel was unescorted and was NOT subjected to any allied attack by aircraft submarines or surface craft.



19. On disembarkation the draft was divided into three parties one of which proceeded to TOKIO another to KOBE the other to a destination unknown.

20. I am reasonably sure but could NOT state definitely that the "KAMIKURA MARU" bore a RED CROSS sign painted on the funnel during this trip. She had previously been used as an evacuee ship.

21. No preference was made to the sick or wounded prisoners of war on disembarkation.

SIGNED and sworn by the
within named Dependent
at *Chillicothe*
on the *fourth*
day of *April*
1947

[Signature]
.....

BEFORE ME *James Howell Brady*
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

[Signature]
.....

I, FRANCIS GORDON JONES of
CHILLAGOE in the State of Queens-
land and formerly QX11427 Corp-
oral JONES P.G. of No 1 Company

8th Division Signals, now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state
as follows:

1. I was taken prisoner in SINGAPORE on or about the 15th day of
February 1942 with the entire 8th Division. I remained a prisoner of war
at SINGAPORE until about November 1942, when I left by ship with a number of
other prisoners and arrived at KOBE JAPAN in December, 1942. I was then sent to
KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP and placed in a compound with four or five hundred other
prisoners. Most of the Prisoners of War in the KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP were
Australian soldiers of the 8th Division but there were some Dutch and British
Prisoners also.

2. I remained at KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP until about May 1945, when it
was bombed by the Americans. We were all then drafted out to different prison
camps.

3. Whilst being a prisoner of war at KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP, I received
quite a few lashings from the Japanese Guards and saw a number of other pris-
oners of war also receive lashings. The lashings were chiefly given for
smoking without using ash-trays and for not saluting.

4. There were four (4) huts in the KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP in which about
one hundred (100) PW's would be drafted each night for sleeping. Two ashtray
were supplied for each hut. During the day-time we would work in the KAWASAKI
SHIPYARDS and would return each afternoon about 5.30 p.m. to the compound
where we would be drafted into our respective huts. We could then smoke
until about 8 p.m. at which time the lights went out. The cigarette ash was
supposed to be put into the ash-trays by us. If the Japanese guards noticed
any cigarette ash on the floor of the hut they would pick on the PW nearest
the ash whether he was a smoker or non-smoker. They would then stand this
PW to attention and punch him with their fists. The Japanese frequently
changed some of their guards and I was hit by a few Japanese Guards with
their fists and on a few occasions for smoking without an ash-tray but I do
not know the names of these particular guards, as I only saw them on a few
occasions. I cannot give a description of them as they were not regular guard

I, FRANCIS GORDON JONES of
BRILLIAGE in the State of Queen-
sland and formerly GILBERT Corp
over JONES P.O. of No 1 Company

8th Division Signals, now discharged being duly sworn oath and state

as follows:

1. I was taken prisoner in BIRMAH in or about the 15th day of
February 1942 with the entire 8th Division. I remained a prisoner of war

until about November 1942, when I left by ship with a number of
1942
and arrived at KAWASAW in December. I was then sent to
an admissibility Chilling

camp and placed in a compound with four or five hundred other
on 15th of July 1946.

most of the prisoners of war in the KAWASAW PRISON CAMP were
prisoners of the 8th Division but there were some Dutch and British
Deponent
A Justice of the
Peace

Prisoners also.
2. I remained at KAWASAW PRISON CAMP until about May 1945, when it

was bombed by the Americans. We were all then drafted out to different prison
camps.

3. Whilst being a prisoner of war at KAWASAW PRISON CAMP, I received
quite a few packages from the Japanese guards and saw a number of other pris-
oners of war also receive packages. The packages were chiefly given for
smoking without using ash-trays and for not smoking.

4. There were four (4) huts in the KAWASAW PRISON CAMP in which about
one hundred (100) PW's would be drafted each night for sleeping. Two ashtrays
were supplied for each hut. During the day-time we would work in the KAWASAW
SHIPYARD and would return each afternoon about 3.30 p.m. to the compound

where we would be drafted into our respective huts. We could then smoke
until about 8 p.m. at which time the lights went out. The cigarette ash was
supposed to be put into the ash-trays by us. If the Japanese guards noticed
any cigarette ash on the floor of the hut they would pick on the PW nearest
the ash whether he was a smoker or non-smoker. They would then stand this
PW to attention and punch him with their fists. The Japanese frequently
checked some of their guards and I was hit by a few Japanese guards with
their fists and on a few occasions for smoking without an ash-tray but I do
not know the names of these particular guards, as I only saw them on a few
occasions. I cannot give a description of them as they were not regular guards

5. Our regular guards were: Japanese nicknamed "SLEEPY" who was the Medical Orderly; "NISHI CAR" who was the Q.Store Orderly; and another guard commonly known as "HORSEFACE". These three (3) guards often beat PW's with their fists although never striking me. I have witnessed them hitting other PW's on a number of occasions whilst in the KANASA CAMP. They chiefly knocked the Dutch PW's about. I cannot now recall the Australian PW's who were knocked about by these guards. However there was a white Dutch PW in our camp, only known to me by the name of "GUS" who received a bashing from two of the guards, "SLEEPY and NISHI CAR". I witnessed this bashing. This Dutch PW reported late for parade. He was stood to attention by "SLEEPY" who punched him and knocked him down and then kicked him. The other guard "NISHI CAR" then came on the scene and also kicked this Dutch PW when he was on the ground. He was considerably bruised from this beating but was sent to work in the shipyards as usual. This particular beating took place during the year of about 1943. I have seen ^{the} other guard nicknamed "HORSE-FACE" strike various PW's at different times but I cannot now recall the names of the soldiers that he did bash or just why they received their beatings.

6. I knew of a coloured Dutch PW in our compound by the name of "BLACK SAM". I heard from other prisoners that this man sold a Japanese raincoat to an outsider at the KAWASAKI SHIPYARDS. I also heard that "Black Sam" was sentenced to twenty-one (21) days imprisonment on two (2) rice balls a day, and one blanket in cold weather by the Japanese Commander of this Prison Camp MOREMOTA, I believe this to be true as "Black Sam" was in goal at the compound after I heard this. It was very cold at this particular time. "Black/Sam" did not return to the compound and I heard from other PW's that he had died after eighteen (18) days of this treatment. It was rumoured that "Black Sam" became mad due to the exposure and starvation just before he died.

7. The Japanese Commander of this Camp was commonly known as "BOHMY LESLIE" a description of whom is as follows: height 5'7"; blue eyes; black hair; fat; rosy complexion;

8. I think our Camp Commander, Captain PATERSON of the 8th Division Signals could give more information about the treatment meted out in this camp than anyone, as he had a fair amount of access to the various places

Our regular guards were Japanese nicknamed "BIBBY" who was the
Medical Officer; "RICHIE" was the G. Store Officer; and another
guard commonly known as "HONORABLE". These three (3) guards often beat
PW's with their fists although never striking me. I have witnessed them

This is Page two (2) of my
Affidavit made at Chillagoe
on 27th day of July 1946

on a number of occasions whilst in the KARARA CAMP.
I cannot now recall the Australian
about these guards. However there was a
only known to me by the name of "DUB" who received a
of the guards, "RICHIE" and "BIBBY". I witnessed this
This man reported late for parade. He was stood to attention
and punched him and knocked him down and then kicked him. The
other guard "RICHIE" then came on the scene and also kicked this man
I was on the ground. He was considerably bruised from this beating
but was sent to work in the hospital as usual. This particular beating
took place during the year of about 1943. I have seen other guards nicknamed
"HONORABLE" strike various PW's at different times but I cannot now recall
the names of the holders that he did beat or how they received their

Deponent
A Justice of the Peace

I know of a coloured Indian PW in our compound by the name of
"BLACK BOB". I heard from other prisoners that this man sold a Japanese
released to an outsider at the KARARA CAMP. I also heard that "Black
Bob" was sentenced to twenty-one (21) days imprisonment on two (2) different
days, and one month in cold weather by the Japanese Commander of this
prison camp HONSHU. I believe this was true as "Black Bob" was in good
the compound after I heard this. It was very cold at this particular time.
"Black Bob" did not return to the compound and I heard from other PW's that
he had died after eighteen (18) days of this treatment. It was reported
that "Black Bob" became mad due to the exposure and starvation just before
he died.

The Japanese Commander of this Camp was commonly known as
"STONY BELLIE" a description of whom is as follows: height 5'7"; blue eyes;
black hair; fat; very complexion;
I think our Camp Commander, Captain HARRISON of the 3rd Division
signals could give more information about the treatment meted out in this
camp than anyone, as he had a lot of access to the various places

and would come in contact with all the PW's and with the Japanese Commanders. He would also witness various lashings received by different PW's. Capt PATTERSON was a Victorian and I understand he returned to Victoria after the completion of hostilities. Other personnel who could confirm or give information about the various lashings received by different PW's would be: Lieutenant LUSH, who was a Victorian, Cpl R.D. STEWART NZ...2/19 Bn, private address: 15 Beconara Avenue, Bondi, New South Wales, Driver, K. JAMESON, NZ...2/19 Bn, Cooma New South Wales, Pte H.C. CHAPMAN QZ...2/19 Bn, Address unknown.

9. Lt LUSH is said to have received a severe lashing himself, although I did not witness it, and I do not know why he received it. I noticed bruises about his face one day and I heard from other PW's that he did receive a lashing.

10. I could not give an accurate description of the guards, "SLEEPY" NISHI GAN" or "ROSEFACE" as they all looked similar. They would all be about 5' 6" high and the same build. I could distinguish each one myself to look at but their descriptions would be similar. I believe Capt PATTERSON our Camp Commander would know their correct names as well as their nicknames given them by us.

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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the
 withinnamed Depoent
 at Collingwood this 14th
 day of July 1946

[Signature]
 ..
 Depoent

Before me James Lawrence Peadar
 A Justice of the Peace

[Signature]
 ..
 A Justice of the Peace



T206.

BANGKOK 27 FEB. 46

"A"

This is the photograph
enclosed "A" produced
& shown to Hugh Clegg Jones
at the time of swearing
his affidavit this 4th
day of June 1884

Before me
H. S. Hitch

A. Comstock et al

60
50
40



T206.

BRANSON 2/15/48

B'

3

This is the photograph
endowed B produced
shown to Hugh Cleger
Jones at the time of
swearing his affidavit
the 4th day of June 46
Before me

R. S. Hitch

A Commissioner etc

Howe

I, Hugh Clegir JONES of "Tinsbury" Mount Macedon, in the State of Victoria make oath and say :--

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 31105 L/Cpl H.C. JONES of 2 AASC 27th Bde Coy.
2. I was taken prisoner of war on 15 February 1942 at SINGAPORE.
3. On 4th January 1944, I was moved to TAMARKAN Camp THAILAND.
4. In June - July 1944, whilst a prisoner in this camp I was working in the Australian PW kitchen, when I heard a Japanese Guard known to the prisoners by the nickname of "SILVER BULLET", shouting outside the Compound.
5. The "SILVER BULLET" appeared to be beside himself with rage and had one of our men standing to attention before the guard.
6. The "SILVER BULLET" struck the Australian prisoner about a dozen times on the chest and across the face with his fist knocking him to the ground. On arising the guard knocked him down again with a blow on his chest from the rifle.
7. Several others, including myself helped the Australian to his feet and carried him to the RAP, where he was attended by Capt Claude ANDERSON from Western Australia, who was attached to a Machine Gun Unit.
8. The prisoner, whose name I cannot remember was 58 years of age and appeared badly shaken.
9. The attack was most unwarranted as the track the prisoner was coming down was flanked by tall growth on either side, thus making it impossible for him to see the guard, whom he failed to salute.
10. In addition the prisoner was carrying a bucket of food in each hand and was caught entirely unawares.
11. Beatings and ill-treatment at this Camp were common place.
12. Treatment was particularly brutal at an A/A post, situated approximately 300 yards from the camp proper, and guarding a 13 span steel concrete bridge. I cannot remember the names of any of the Japanese manning the guns, but they were under command of the TAMARKAN Camp Commandant.
13. The proper name of the "SILVER BULLET" referred to in the above paragraphs was MATSUMOTO.

SWORN at MELBOURNE in the State of Victoria this ~~14th~~ ^{fourteenth} day of May, 1946.

H. Clegir Jones

Before me

R. S. Hatch

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

No. 100
c/2
Hugh Clegie JONES of "Timsbury" Mount Macedon, in the State of Victoria make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX31105 L/Cpl H.O. JONES of 2 AASC 27th Bde Coy.
2. I was taken prisoner of war on 15th Feb. 1942 at SINGAPORE.
3. On 4th Jan. 1944, I was moved to TAMARKAN Camp THAILAND.
4. Produced and shown to me at the time of making this my affidavit are two photographs numbered T206 and endorsed "A" and "B", which I identify as being those of MATSUMOTO, nicknamed the "SILVER BULLET". MATSUMOTO was a guard in TAMARKAN Camp.
5. In June - July 1944, whilst a prisoner in the Camp I was working in the Australian PW kitchen, when I heard a Japanese Guard known to the prisoners by the nickname of "SILVER BULLET" shouting outside the compound.
6. The "SILVER BULLET" appeared to be beside himself with rage and had one of our men standing to attention before the guard.
7. The "SILVER BULLET" struck the Australian prisoner about a dozen times on the chest and across the face with his fist knocking him to the ground. On arising he knocked him down again with a blow on his chest from the rifle.
8. Several others, including myself helped the Australian to his feet and carried him to the RAP, where he was attended by Capt CLAUDE ANDERSON from Western Australia, who was attached to a Machine Gun Unit.
9. The prisoner, whose name I cannot remember was 58 years of age and appeared badly shaken.
10. The attack was most unwarranted as the track the prisoner was coming down was flanked by tall growth on either side, thus making it impossible for him to see the guard, whom he failed to salute.
11. In addition the prisoner was carrying a bucket of food in each hand and was caught entirely unawares.

Sworn at Macedon in the State of Victoria this 4th day of June 1946

H. Clegie Jones

Before me

R. S. Hetch

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits



A black and white mugshot of a man with dark hair, wearing a light-colored collared shirt. He is positioned in front of a height chart. The chart has markings for 50, 55, and 60. The man's head reaches the 55 mark. At the bottom of the image is a dark placard with white text.

KOR

OK 60

B

This is the photograph
induced to produce
and shown to Leslie
Douglas Jones at the
time of receiving his
affidavit his 24th
day of June 1946.

Before me: C. H. Hoback ^{Cap.}
An Officer of the
Australian Military
Forces



B.

This is the photograph marked
B. produced and shown
to Col. Douglas Jones
at the time of swearing
his affidavit this 24th
day of June 1946.

Before me: B. H. Hobart
— Capt
An Officer of the Australian
Military Forces

I, VX 50998 Gnr. Leslie Douglas Jones, of 4 Anti Tank Regiment, now of Heidelberg Military Hospital, make oath and say:-

1. I refer to my previous affidavit sworn on 12 April 1946 and say that the photographs now produced and shown to me, marked T. 214, and endorsed "A" and "B" are those of the Korean guard, named as MOTIYAMA, in the said affidavit.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of
Victoria, this 24th day of June 1946.

Leslie Jones

Before me,

P. W. Hobart Capt

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces.

Wumpu *High Standard* 367

I, VX 50998 Gnr Lealie Douglas JONES of 4 Anti Tank Regt., now in the State of VICTORIA make oath and say :-

1. I was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb. '42, where I spent 12 months building roads, shrines and quarters. Rations during this period were fair. Beatings and illtreatment were common. Capt SATO was in charge at this time, and others concerned were a Jap. Officer, nicknamed the "SWORD SWALLOWER" of medium height and well built; the "BLACK PRINCE", well built, tall and swarthy; Lieut. OKAFUGI, tallish, average build, bow legged, small hitler type moustache.

2. In March, 1943, I was moved with "D" Force to Thailand. Transport by train, 30 to a small steel truck from SINGAPORE to KANCHANABURRI. Was a hell journey. Three meals were served during the five day trip.

3. I moved to WUMPU about a week after in April 1943, where conditions were vile. The Camp was overcrowded, about 1560 PWs to an acre, and little coverage. No medical supplies were given to us during the stay here. The Jap in charge of this Camp was MOTIYAMA, a Korean private, and of very large physique. Numerous beatings took place in this camp, where I was employed on railway construction work. Gnr. DAWSON of 4 Anti Tank Regt., received a severe beating from MOTIYAMA for ceasing work early, I witnessed this act. Gnr JONES of 15 Field Regt was assaulted and beaten severely for a minor offence, also.

4. Late in May, I was taken to TAMARKAN as a hospital case suffering from dysentery, berri berri and tropical ulcers. Whilst there as a patient in Ward 1, I saw 8 Englishmen and 2 Australians beaten and tortured for a period of at least 7 days. I saw them leaving the Jap HQs with bleeding faces, black with bruises and in some cases, broken bones.

5. Some had to be assisted to walk. A Jap Sergeant was in charge of the camp; I cannot remember his name, but he was partially paralysed in the face. The Kimpers were carrying out the tortures in an endeavour to extract information. Flogging was most prevelant, and I saw many with great weals across their

A

bodies. Filling the prisoners with water and jumping on them, and the bar torture were two methods used.

6. The TAMARKAN Camp was situated about 100 yds away from a large 13 Span Steel Concrete Bridge on the Thailand/Burma railway. This bridge had anti-aircraft guns around it and was an ariel objective.

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of
VICTORIA this 12. day of April, 1946.

Leslie Jones

B. M. Hobart Capt.

Captain Brian Murrey HOBART
An Officer of the AMF

A31 106
QUESTIONNAIRE.

Prisoner's Civilian Name: JONES, Laurence Walter. Unit: of Place of Capture: TAWAO 24 Jan 1942.

Home Add.: 29 Torrington Court London SE 26. Cadet Administrator in BMS Govt Civil Service.

Camps: TAWAO 24/1/42-29/1/42. Sandakan until 12 March 1943

Kuching until 11 Sept 1945.

Information: 7 b. Yes. Yes. d. Yes. i. Yes.

Details of Atrocities: 3.

- a. Beating of Indonesian at Kuching Camp.
- b. Between Jan and Sept 1945 outside main sentry box.
- c. Unknown Indonesian soldier then a POW in camp.
- d. The Little Ball Kicker identified from photographs as no. 2 front row photo 11--KENJI FUKUSHIMA.
- e. Personally witnessed it.
- f. An Indonesian soldier had been brought up to the main sentry box for some offence and made to stand outside. The guard then changed and Fukushima took over and spent the next twenty minutes beating and torturing the Indonesian. Finally he was taken away in the direction of the guard house.

Sworn before me at 9 Div POW & I Camp Labuan.

Sgd, Crm. Lt.

9/10/45.

sgt L.V. Jones.

Place. 9 Div POW & I Camp Labuan.

FULL STATEMENT OF ATROCITY OR CRIME.

An Indonesian had been made to stand in front of the main sentry box for some offence or other. The guard changed and FUKUSHIMA came on duty. After a few minutes he called the Indonesian up to him and started talking to him. He later shouted and I heard that he was trying to make the Indonesian confess to something as he was alleged to have committed. The Indonesian conscientiously refused to do so. After another five minutes the guard started slapping his face and punching him. He knocked him down kicked him and made him stand up again; this procedure was repeated for something like ten minutes. Finally the Indonesian had slumped on the ground in a sitting position. The guard raised his rifle above his head and brought it down on the prisoner's back. The Indonesian fell full length on the ground and was made to sit up again. The guard raised his rifle again above his head and brought it down on the side of the Indonesian's head. The Indonesian was knocked flat and left there for approximately five minutes, finally taken off in the direction of the guard hut. I have witnessed many beatings during the period of my Internment but this was the worst of any I have seen and an outstanding example of coldblooded and murderous brutality.

LOOTING AT TAWAO ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.

When the Japanese landed at Tawao on the 24 Jan 1942 eight of the civilians were immediately interned; the only ones not interned were Dr E. Cranston and his family (German name Keatzenstein). The District Officer (R.R.C. Adams) had quite an amount of household property of all sorts including a lot of silver. My possessions were simply clothes and effects. During the next 2 five days, while interned in the District Officer's house there was indiscriminate looting of the property therein by the Japanese Officers, ORs and civilians. They simply entered the place, searched through the goods and took what they fancied. The only European shop in the town was immediately looted. It was the branch store of the North Borneo Trading Co.

THE CIVILIAN INTERNEES' CAMP ON BERNALA ISLAND.

On May 12 1942 all civilian internees were placed on Bernala Island. Administration up to the 6 October was under the Nipponese Army Administration Dept (NAAD) and ultimately under the Military. Letters and requests were seldom answered. On the 6 Oct administration was transferred to the PW Dept; General commander Maj Suga, Local commander Lt Hoshijima. The latter was the first commander to answer all requests and carry out his promises.

Accommodation was in the ex-quarantine station. Men and women and children were in separate houses. Meeting was officially forbidden. Buildings were old and the only equipment was sleeping platforms. Mattresses were allowed to those over sixty. The compound was very small and flooded at high tide. The guards were free to enter both camps at all

Cont- times of the day and night and they did so.

Food was insufficient and for five months consisted of rice and kangkong and a small amount of meat and fish. A small quantity of milk for children was supplied after July. Water supply was fair. In the last six months we smuggled in a lot of food. Lepers on the island and Chinese and Europeans on the mainland were extremely helpful.

No medical supplies were supplied for about three months. Small supplies were received subsequently. One doctor was among the Internees. There was a certain amount of enteritis and malaria, and beri-beri started. Certain admissions to hospital were allowed. Mrs Gray died in the hospital.

In the first five months there were no regular exercise hours. Exercise was at the whim of the guards. We were allowed to take in only one book each. Seventy were afterwards supplied by the Japanese. After July we were allowed no writing materials. We were finally allowed the use of an empty hut for recreation.

Latrines were in existence but no buckets were supplied for over two months.

Chinese cooks were provided up to the 6 Oct. There was contract for rations at thirty five cents per day. After 6 Oct we did our own cooking. The women's camp was allowed three meals. This was so right up until they left.

Firewood was insufficient and we had to provide more by collecting driftwood and cutting down trees at some distance. There was compulsory labour after Jan 12. A gardening gang, fishing gang and sanitary gang. Work was for six hours daily. Wages I think were ten cents daily.

On Oct 16 all the able bodied men and about fifteen women were taken to Sandakan town. The men were made to cut grass and load lorries in public. The women were made to wash and mend the soldiers' clothes in the hotel. This was apparently an attempt to humiliate us before the native populace.

No canteen supplies were made until Sept. From Sept to Jan the Japanese shop-keeper brought occasional supplies of tobacco, bananas etc. After Jan 1 regular small supplies were organized by Koenjima.

About 19 May Gen KANAKI, later military commander of Kuching made a stern speech to the camp, saying that we had treated the Japanese like a third class nation, that we were being punished for our treatment of Japanese in Malaya and that we would be treated like a fourth class nation with fourth class food.

On two occasions the Kempeitai made searches and took away documents including passports and private papers. These were not returned.

We were allowed only a small amount of luggage. On 11 Jan a certain amount in complete confusion was sent over from the town. Most luggage had to be left behind and has not been seen since.

Cash was confiscated. After Jan 12 a small allowance was paid to each person. Bank accounts before the Japanese invasion were frozen. Money paid by internees into the bank after the invasion was made by the Japanese into a communal account. We later discovered that charges for rations, hospital expenses etc up to the 6 Oct had been debited to that account.

There were no Red Cross supplies or communications of any kind.

On Jan 12 the women and children were moved out of the Camp at one days notice to an unknown destination. We were later informed that it was Kuching. The men were moved to Kuching on 5 March.

I, Laurence Walter Jones swear by Almighty God that the above statements are to the best of my knowledge and belief the truth, the whole and nothing but the truth.

Sgd. L.W. Jones

sworn before me at Ipoh at 9 Div POW & I Camp Labuan on 9 Oct 1946.
Sgd. Hort Capt.

On this *Seventh* day of *July* One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty eight, Ronald Roy JONES of 98 Hay Street, ANSBURY, in the State of New South Wales, wool buyer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was formerly BX4564 Pte Ronald Roy JONES of the 2/3 Reserve M.F.
2. I was captured by the Japanese in Java on the 20 February, 1942.
3. I arrived at 80 KILO (APERON) CAMP, Burma/Siam Railway in April 1943 and remained in this camp until September, 1943.
4. During my stay at 80 KILO (APERON) CAMP, I was employed on pick and shovel work on the railway. The guard under whom I worked was known as "Hollywood" and "Snake Eyes". The hours of work were from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m. the following morning - I had very little sleep.
5. I worked on the job daily and regularly collapsed through exhaustion during my work.
6. On occasions when I had to stop working during my long day, as the result of poor food, bad conditions, quarters and long working hours, the guard "Snake Eyes" kicked me all over the legs and ankles and finally knocked me down with a blow from the butt of his rifle.
7. As a result of the beating a wound made on my ankle failed to heal and turned into a very painful ulcer which I suffered with for months.
8. I still have a nasty scar on my ankle and it periodically causes me considerable pain.
9. The gang I was in was originally about 250 but after about six months only 100 were alive. The others had been killed by ill treatment insufficient and bad food, long working hours and poor quarters.
10. I identify the photograph numbered 7203 now produced and shown to me as that of the guard known to me as "Hollywood" and "Snake Eyes".

R.R. Jones
.....
Signature of deponent.

"Sworn by the abovenamed deponent,
Ronald Roy JONES, at SYDNEY, on this
Seventh day of *July*
One thousand nine hundred and forty eight.
BEFORE ME *H.C. Whitefield Jt.*
.....
A Justice of the Peace."

On the fourteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty six, RAY JONES of No.8 Longdown Street, NEWTOWN, NEW SOUTH WALES, Electrician, makes oath and says as follows:

1. I was formerly NX51445 Gnr. JONES, R, of 2/3 A/Tk Sgt, and was taken prisoner of war on 27 Jul '42 at EL ALAMEIN by the GERMANS. I was handed over to the ITALIANS on the following day and taken to ITALY in Aug '42.

2. I made my only escape on the 9 Sp '42 from VERCELLI in northern ITALY, in the company of NX53949 Gnr. LESTER, B, and approximately fifty other AUSTRALIANS whose particulars I cannot recall. For the first week we stayed in a village whose name I cannot recall near VERCELLI. The villagers supplied us with food, shelter and clothing and some arms. In that village we joined a party of approximately one hundred and fifty which was made up of AUSTRALIANS and other BRITISH troops whose object was to join the ITALIAN rebels. With this party I marched to BIELLA where we found it very difficult to obtain food. Most of the party was armed but the ITALIANS removed our arms at BIELLA and the GERMANS arrived on the following day. Gnr. LESTER, the abovenamed, and I then left the party and moved to LILLIANA about sixty miles north where we had been told by the ITALIAN partisans, that a guide would meet us to take us to SWITZERLAND. There was no guide there, however, so we stayed with a family in the hills for about four days, then we moved further south to TAVAGNASCO in the AOSTA VALLEY, where Gnr. LESTER and I stayed with Renato BALLA and her family. At the end of this time, Renato received some sort of warning and sent us to another house in the district; her son later informed us that she had been arrested by the ITALIAN police. Renato's sons then moved us to relatives of hers in IVERRA further south in the AOSTA VALLEY. We spent a week there with Aldo BALLA and he gave us clothing, food, shelter and four hand grenades. By now Renato BALLA was released and came and took us back to TAVAGNASCO, and Gnr. LESTER and I stayed with her until we were recaptured in Nov '45, by the ITALIAN police who handed us over to the GERMANS.

SWORN by Ray JONES at
SYDNEY on the fourteenth day
of January one thousand nine
hundred and forty six.

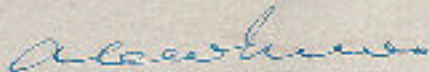
Ray Jones
.....

Before me, a Justice of the Peace.

L. Harper J.P.

This is the Folder marked "B" referred to in the Affidavit sworn
by Thomas Phillip JONES at NEWCASTLE this eleventh day of September
One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.





This is the Polder marked "F" referred to in the Affidavit sworn
by Thomas Phillip JONES at NEWCASTLE this eleventh day of September
One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.




藤田 清



冷人等

This is the Folder marked "Q" referred to in the Affidavit sworn
by Thomas Phillip JONES at NEWCASTLE this eleventh day of September
One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.

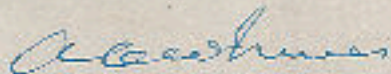


72



This is the Folder marked "C" referred to in the Affidavit sworn
by Thomas Phillip JONES at NEWCASTLE this eleventh day of September
One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.





ASD

This is the Folder marked "A" referred to in the Affidavit sworn
by Thomas Phillip JONES at NEWCASTLE this eleventh day of September
One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.





This is the Folder marked "D" referred to in the Affidavit sworn
by Thomas Phillip JONES at NEWCASTLE this eleventh day of September
One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven

BEFORE ME

A. Coe

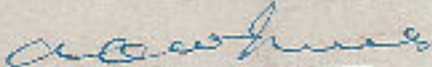
A Justice of the Peace.





This is the Folder marked "B" referred to in the Affidavit sworn
by Thomas Phillip JONES at NEWCASTLE this eleventh day of September
One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

BEFORE ME



A Justice of the Peace.

61A

廣原政次



廣田 文次

61

I, Victor JONES of Mt Pleasant Road, MONBULK in the State of Victoria make oath and say :-

- 13/5/46
1. Prior to discharge I was VX 31124 Pte JONES V., of No 1 Coy AASC 8 Div. I was taken prisoner of war at BANKA ISLAND on 16 February 1942.
 2. In March 1944, I went to SUNGAI RON Camp in PALEMBANG.
 3. The Camp Commandant was Lieut. TAGAHASHI. He was about 5'6" in height, very heavily built, about 12 stone in weight and wore glasses.
 4. Conditions at this Camp were very bad. The ration consisted of about 250 grammes per day for each working man and down to 175 grammes per day for sick men.
 5. The hygiene conditions were almost non-existent. Each man was confined to a space of 6' by 3', no bedding or blankets being provided by the Japanese.
 6. There were virtually no medical supplies available, nothing whatever for use against malaria. Dysentery and beri beri were most prevalent at all times.
 7. On one occasion, about June 1945, two sick and starving Aust PW's stole some vegetables from the camp garden. All the sick, about 100 in number, were paraded at 0200 hours in the morning by the Japanese guards under the orders of the guard commander nicknamed "GLADYS", and made to stand to attention while the whole camp was searched.
 8. Some vegetables were subsequently found under a bed. Two Aust PW's, one W. PEARCEY from Kangaroo Gully NSW, the other T. GRIFFIN of WINGHAM NSW, were sentenced to 90 days confinement in a barbed wire cage 6' by 4'. They had to stand to attention from daylight till dark every day. They were released after 45 days of this treatment.
 9. At times during my stay in this camp, I have seen as many as nine PW's locked in this cage at one time, having to stand to attention from daylight to dark, then try to sleep in this confined space at night.
 10. As a result of the treatment meted out to the sick PW's

mentioned in para 7 above, about 8 died much sooner than had they not been so punished.

11. During this stage the death rate at the camp was about 100 per week out of a strength of 900 odd PW's.

12. Beatings were quite frequent at the Camp. All guards did this with the exception of one or two.

Sworn at BELGRAVE in the State
of Victoria this 29 day of April,
1946.

V. Jones

Before me

H. P. Jones

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