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Statements By -

QX 8979. Lt. Col. W. Jones.

NX 58381. Captain W. J. Jones.

VX 63454. Capt. W. G. Jones.

QX 22880. Plt. J. A. Jordan.

NX 12570. " W. V. Jorgensen.

VX 28788. Bdr. W. G. Jowett.

NX 50860. Spc. Ab. G. Joyner.

NX 46812. Sgt. H. B. Julian.

NX 47715. Plt. J. G. Julian.

Rose Jumeria - (Sandanesa)

VX 21273. Plt. B. Jauch.

I, William JONES, of
19 Doggett Street, Fortitude
Valley, BRISBANE in the State
of QUEENSLAND and formerly

QX3979, L/Cpl. JONES, W., 8 Div Sigs., now discharged, being duly sworn make oath
and state as follows:-

1. From the eighth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty two until March, one thousand nine hundred and forty four I was a Prisoner of War at KAWASARI Camp, Japan in which camp were approximately six hundred and fifty Officers and other rank Prisoners of War of English, Australian and Dutch Nationalities.
2. We were employed as laborers at the KAWASARI Shipyards.
3. The Commander of this camp was a Japanese Captain named MORI-OTO commonly known to Prisoners of War as "BOBBY LESLIE" or "JACK CARIE". I first saw "BOBBY LESLIE" at KAWASARI on the eighth day of December one thousand nine hundred and forty two when he arrived at the railway station to take charge of a draft of Prisoners of War bound for ISSA and KAWASARI.
4. The day was a typical bitterly cold winter's day and most of the Prisoners of War were sitting huddled together, each having a blanket wrapped about him (the only means of warmth available - we were not allowed to move about). "BOBBY LESLIE" charged at the groups of Prisoners of War with his sword striking any on various parts of their heads and bodies with the "flat" of this sword. We learned that he did not approve of our sitting down with blankets around our shoulders.
5. Later, when we were entrained he again attacked many Prisoners of War. I was sitting down on a carriage seat looking out of the window when he charged at me. He struck me several blows across the head and body and I stood up preparing to plead his attention; he then deliberately kicked me with his full force in the testicles. I dropped to the carriage floor if away, when he again kicked me on various portions of my body.
6. Many other Prisoners of War were treated in a similar manner. PXC9162 Sig. RATHBONE, 8 Div Sigs was struck on the head with the sword and the blow was severe enough to split his head, blood pouring from the wound. Eventually, the train pulled out and we began our journey towards KOBE. During the day, eighth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty two, we had been issued with a small piece of fish at 0800 hours and three small rice balls between 1400 hours and 0500 hours on the ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty two.
7. At each feeding point on the journey to KOBE at least fifteen meals

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were confiscated by the Japanese guards, which meant that we all had to share the meagre issue of rice with those who did not receive their issue. A spokesman complained to "BONNEY LESLIE", through an interpreter, but he only laughed and said we were lucky to receive any food.

8. On arrival at KOME we were "Detained" and were once again subjected to "BONNEY LESLIE'S" brutal treatment. There were a number of civilians and Army personnel on the station, and "BONNEY LESLIE" apparently, ^{ing} wished to impress them, charged in among the groups of Prisoners of War kicking and striking them with the "flat" of his sword until we were ordered to move on to another train which eventually transported us to TAKATORI MACHI Station where we were again "Detained" and subsequently marched to the KAMASAKI Camp.

9. For the following ten days we were instructed in the numerous requirements of Japanese administration policies, forced to take part in such physical training and subjected to the humiliation and irritation tactics which our captors and especially "BONNEY LESLIE" indulged with great satisfaction and glee.

10. Soon after our arrival we were ordered on to the parade ground; some of us were issued with lengths of cotton and identification badges, others were issued with needles and identification badges. It was night and we moved about in total darkness. It was bitterly cold and we were not allowed wear an overcoat or a blanket. We were then ordered by "BONNEY LESLIE" to sew our identification badges on to our shirts. By the time each Prisoner of War found someone with a needle or someone with cotton, then threaded the needle and ultimately sewed the badges on in the required manner some few hours had elapsed and most of us felt half dead from cold.

11. A day or so after this incident we were paraded before "BONNEY LESLIE" who ordered all to sign a non escape form. All available Japanese guards were present with loaded and cocked rifles aimed at the paraded Prisoners of War. We signed the form, having no option.

12. On each day during this ten day period "BONNEY LESLIE" personally led all Prisoners of War (many of which were seriously ill and subsequently died) on a physical training run. "BONNEY LESLIE" would take his place at the head of the column mounted on a bicycle; whenever a hill was approached he would dismount and order a Prisoner of War to wheel the bicycle until the top was reached. Anyone failing to keep up with the column were either beaten and left by the guards who brought up the rear or were prodded along by other guards who used rifle butts or sword sticks for this purpose.

13. The continuation of this treatment, the bitter winter weather and the meagre rations soon undermined the health of most Prisoners of War and many became

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very ill. MK 7 Pte DUMM, 2/10 Ptd Amb. contracted a severe chill. The Dutch Prisoner of War Medical Officer, Dr. ALIXIN, tried to have him admitted to hospital but the medical orderly Sergeant named USUI refused to admit him. Dr. ALIXIN then appealed to "BOBBY LESLIE" to have DUMM admitted. "BOBBY LESLIE" informed the Doctor that DUMM and others must prepare themselves for the work ahead and refused to consider the matter.

14. It was obvious that DUMM had become dangerously ill. His eyes became yellow and glassy; he became a walking skeleton and his face was a sickly yellow. Dr. ALIXIN paraded DUMM before "BOBBY LESLIE" and appealed to him to allow DUMM to be admitted to hospital but was again refused. DUMM was forced to take part in all parades and "Physical culture" runs in this condition for four days until he collapsed and could not be stirred into activity. He was then admitted to hospital but died on the same day.

15. A Dutchman named MORWICK became ill during the first few days of our internment. He was a friend of Dr. ALIXIN'S, who naturally tried hard to have him transferred to hospital but was unsuccessful. MORWICK was a man well in his fiftieth year. He somehow managed to survive the ordeal of the ten days "initiation" but became so feeble that he could not work, and as a result was constantly flogged by many of the guards. Dr. ALIXIN repeatedly appealed to "BOBBY LESLIE". I was aware of this because MORWICK worked in the section of which KESIGES Sgt MAILLAGE, R.C., 8 Div Sigs and myself were LANGUES or senior Prisoners of War and it was our responsibility to report to Dr. ALIXIN on the health and treatment of our sections. Eventually MORWICK was unable to stand the strain and he attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the JONE harbour wharf. He was fished out by some guards and locked in the guard room for two hours when he was returned to camp with the remainder of the section.

16. Sgt MAILLAGE and myself were then ordered to parade MORWICK before "BOBBY LESLIE" who questioned him for a while through an interpreter, then suddenly he tired of talking and picking up his scabbard edged sword began to beat MORWICK in our presence; this beating lasted for one hour after which we were ^{ordered} to support MORWICK to the guard house where he remained until morning when he was allowed to join the section again and report for work. He was beaten continually during the working hours by the civilian guards who claimed that he was "AHO" (Mad). MORWICK wilted under the strain, collapsed and died.

17. Another Dutchman named KRAMER ran foul of the Jorens in charge of our section. This man was a civilian named KASAKI (Phonetic) "ZUZO". I did not see the actual reason for "ZUZO'S" displeasure but I was ordered to escort KRAMER

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to "BONNEY LESLIE" after working hours. "BONNEY LESLIE" told me through his interpreter that KRAMER was a lazy man and was no good or words to that effect. I informed "BONNEY LESLIE" that there must be some mistake because I knew KRAMER was an excellent worker. "BONNEY LESLIE" struck me several blows across the head and face with his scabbard edged sword when turned upon KRAMER and gave him a terrific lashing with the same weapon. KRAMER was barely conscious and was a mass of bruises, cuts and abrasions when "BONNEY LESLIE" eventually ordered me to carry KRAMER out of the room.

18. As a result of this treatment KRAMER became one of the many marked men of this camp and was constantly hounded by the remainder of the staff, especially the guards known as "GANGRENE", HISHIYAMA, MARITA, "BIG BILL" and others of whom I shall refer to later and was hounded and beaten so often that he was fortunate to survive.

19. The ill-treatment I have referred to hereinbefore at the hands of "BONNEY LESLIE" I personally saw and was only a fraction of the brutality and personal physical punishment meted out by this sadistic officer.

20. Each night for the first two months of our internment at this camp, the second in charge of the camp, Corporal MARITA would announce the death of some Prisoner of War; each day one would see evidence of his brutal assaults on Prisoners of War from different sections. During these two months approximately ninety Prisoners of War died all of whom were directly or indirectly fatally ill-treated by "BONNEY LESLIE'S" brutality.

21. He completely disregarded Dr. ALLEN'S advice and pleadings concerning the sick and although after the first ten days of our internment he only paid periodical visits to the camp (approximately once or twice per fourteen days). One of his first "duties" was to inspect the hospital when he would bully, beat and otherwise intimidate the Prisoner of War patients and order most of them to work and, as a result, would nullify anything that Dr. ALLEN had done towards effective treatment of the patients.

22. These periodical visits usually corresponded with the rest day allowed by the KAWASAKI Shipyards people; the result being farcical, instead of resting as intended; we were forced to clean the camp and empty latrines, etc and generally work harder than we would at the shipyards.

23. The KAWASAKI camp was situated approximately five miles from the KAWASAKI shipyards. The greater part of this distance was usually covered per train; however we had to march approximately one mile to the TAMAKORIMITANI Railway Station and approximately one mile from the GSE Station to the shipyards.

24. Several Japanese guards were in charge of us during these daily

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excursions one of whom was commonly known as "GANGRENE". This man was without scruples, pity or any form of human decency. Not only did he make life for the Prisoners of War under him a living hell and torment but beat and otherwise assaulted Japanese civilians young or old, male or female who were unfortunate enough to cross his path. It was common for "GANGRENE" to drag a civilian motorist or truck driver from his seat and smash him across the face with a heavy stick, simply because the truck or car had drawn too close to the column of Prisoners of War or had stalled in front of or near the column. It was also common to see him beat old men who had stopped close to the column to stare at the Prisoners of War. On one occasion a young Japanese girl walked across the road in front of the Prisoners of War. "GANGRENE" ran up to her and without warning struck her a "Rabbit Killer" type of blow at the base of the neck. She fell to the roadway senseless and remained there until we had passed out of sight.

25. On one occasion Pte Cyril COTTER, of 2/19 Inf Bn., jumped off the train just before it had stopped at the TAKIYOMACHI Railway Station. "GANGRENE" leaning out of the window, saw the incident; he called COTTER to him after alighting from the train himself, and punched COTTER a few times across the face. On return to camp "GANGRENE" again called COTTER out from the parade but this time gave COTTER what Prisoners of War called a "GANGRENE EXHIBITION BELTING".

26. COTTER was struck from every conceivable angle, the more blows aimed by "GANGRENE" the more his frenzy grew; whenever COTTER fell to the ground he was kicked generally in the testicle region. Eventually "GANGRENE" became tired and we were allowed to carry COTTER off to a nearby tap where we revived him with cold water and washed and attended the numerous cuts and abrasion on his person. He was a mass of dark heavy bruises and was ill for several days, but was still forced to work.

27. On another occasion a Dutchman name "BLUJY" De VEIRES was accused, by "GANGRENE", of some minor offence.

28. When we returned to camp De VEIRES was called to "GANGRENE" who gave another of his "EXHIBITION BELTINGS". He excelled himself on this occasion and went absolutely berserk. It was one of the most loathsome sights we were forced to witness. De VEIRES had been knocked into unconsciousness after he had regained his feet on numerous occasions, but "GANGRENE" not satisfied continued to further assault De VEIRES by savagely kicking him about the head, face, body and testicles.

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De VERRES was unamused for a considerable period after this assault.

On another occasion I was suffering from a leg injury sustained whilst working at the sawyards. I could not keep up with the main body of Prisoners of War although there were several like myself had dropped slightly behind. "GASERRE" suddenly noticed this and came down the column and waited until we were level. He then attacked me with the butt end of his rifle with such force that I momentarily forgot my leg and hobbled on and joined the group. This effort broke the slightly healing skin and caused a further period of suffering and delay in healing of the wound. The other lagging Prisoners of War were dealt with in a similar manner.

30. On another occasion, much to our amusement and delight, a well dressed civilian crossed the roadway directly in front of the column of Prisoners of War being led by "GASERRE". "GASERRE" screamed at the man and rushed at him with the butt end of his rifle raised. The civilian said something we could not understand but immediately "GASERRE" stopped and bowed. The civilian then walked over to "GASERRE" and slapped him several times across the face, then motioned "GASERRE" to carry on. However, "GASERRE" made up for this humiliation by kicking, punching and striking all Prisoners of War within his reach, after we were out of the civilian's sight.

31. My leg injury referred to hereinbefore was particularly severe and I still suffer from the effects of it. A steel spike was driven through my ankle just below the calf.

32. I attended the R.A.P. and spoke to the "Part time medical Sergeant, USUI who paid only periodical visits to the camp. USUI laughed at me at first but when I continued to press for treatment showing him where the spike had entered and had protruded from my ankle he became annoyed and beat me across my head and face with his clenched fists, then ordered me back to work. My leg became worse, matter oozed from it continually and proud flesh began to eat into the wound area. I again paraded myself to the R.A.P. and saw the medical orderly known to Prisoners of War as "SLEEPY". He, also, beat me and ordered me back to work. I then saw Dr. AITKEN who paraded me before USUI. USUI told Dr. AITKEN that he had already ordered me not to waste his precious time; I was again beaten. Dr. AITKEN finally "knocked" a scalpel and some American after shaving lotion, "Bacteracel", from the RAP and scraped and dressed the wound with the lotion.

33. Approximately fourteen days later after the incident referred to here inbefore with "GASERRE" I again approached the R.A.P. and saw a Dutch medical orderly named WARRAED who gave me a bandage. Just as he handed me the bandage "SLEEPY" walked into the R.A.P. and saw me take the bandage. "SLEEPY" stood both of us to attention and beat us both with a heavy leather strap using both ends of the strap

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thorough medical attention" or words to that effect.

42. "DOPEY" then ordered me to strip to the waist and "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY" alternately flogged my bare back with the heavy doubled strap bearing pieces of flesh from my back with the brass buckle. This beating lasted for approximately half an hour. I still bear the scars of this assault on my back. I informed COLLINS of the incident and advised him that further trouble might be avoided if he attended the morning sick parade. This he did but received no attention from either "SLEEPY" or "DOPEY" and was forced to continue work on the furnace at the shiggards. Dr. AITKIE did all he could for COLLINS and many Prisoners of War gave him extra food from their own rations whilst others took much of the heavy work from him until he eventually grew strong enough to be classed "Out of danger" by Dr. AITKIE.

43. Whenever Prisoners of War were admitted to hospital suffering from diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, beriberi, etc. "USOP", "SLEEPY", "DOPEY" and later, a guard known to Prisoners of War, as "HAPPY" treated them with what is known as "Counter irritation practice". This included the burning of the flesh on the back, buttocks or feet by some method such as burning strands of hemp or powder on the bare skin or by the direct hot poker method. Another method was the "Physical Training" method. The patient was forced to lie on the floor face downwards and support the full weight of his body with the palm of his hand and the toes; then raise and lower his body without allowing the body to rest on the floor, simply by raising and lowering the arms. The hospital was in full view of any Prisoner of War who cared to look in that direction. "DOPEY" or "SLEEPY" usually sat in a glassed in office and watched the patient performing his "Counter irritation" exercise.

44. On one occasion W58451 Sig SHERIFF, B. 8 Div Sigs and M432967 Pte KELLY, 9 B2/19 Inf Bn were admitted suffering from chronic diarrhoea, both were ordered to do this exercise by "DOPEY" who sat for approximately four and one half hours in his office watching them. Whenever they stopped "DOPEY" got off his chair entered the room and beat them with either the leather strap or a sword stick. I remember observing the time when they commenced the exercises, a fellow Prisoner of War passed the remark "Here's old Bunny and Kal doing their exercises". I took particular note of the incident and as stated noted that they were forced to keep the exercises going off and on for four and one half hours.

45. One Prisoner of War who died after such illness and suffering was M35462 Pte RUSSELL, J.W., 8 Div Sigs. RUSSELL had been wounded and a piece of shrapnell was embedded in his body (according to Dr. AITKIE). RUSSELL was as usual forced to work until he completely collapsed when he was admitted to the hospital. Dr. AITKIE took care that "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY" were well informed of RUSSELL's dis-

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ability regarding the schrapnel and requested that he should not be required to exercise in any way. As soon as RUSSELL was admitted "DUPEY" ordered him to exercise in the manner described heretofore. Eventually RUSSELL collapsed but was forced to exercise in the same way each day until he was discharged still a very sick man. Later, he collapsed again and was readmitted to hospital and was again subjected to the same treatment. Later, RUSSELL was discharged to a light duties job in camp but gradually sank in health until he finally collapsed for the last time and died.

46. The civilian SADAKI commonly known to Prisoners of War as "ZUZU" referred to heretofore was directly in charge of my section. Although he was a civilian he was known as a shipyard corporal and was in charge of all furnace work. He was directly in charge of my section which was responsible for the manufacture of huge boiler ends approximately twelve feet in diameter. Most of this work was hand operated which meant that we had to stand close to the furnace both to hoist the rough metal disc in to and out of the fierce fire.

47. The floor was steel with small squares cut in to it to enable the boiler ends to be juggled into position ready for the "shoot into the furnace". The metal had a curved lip in one portion of its circumference; this lip was always left towards the "door". When the metal had reached its required temperature the furnace was opened and steel rods were thrust in until the "lip" was discovered, then the disc was pulled out on to the metal floor. "ZUZU" always took charge of the "DOLLY" work while Prisoners of War were forced to wield fifty pound hammers over the terrific heat of the red hot mass of metal. "ZUZU" was an excellent tradesman and his "Dolly" or flattening work was always good, however, whenever a Prisoner of War missed the "Dolly" (which was often) and dented the molten metal he became a raving lunatic and would hit terrific blows at the offender with the steel dolly which was held by two pieces of steel wire submerged into a wooden handle. "ZUZU" was never particular where he struck the victim with this weapon. I have often witnessed him strike members of my section across the face inflicting deep cuts and severe bruises. "ZUZU" employed a powerful and fit Japanese who became known to Prisoners of War as "BOOPHEAD" as a "pacemaker" for the "dolly" strikers. "BOOPHEAD" wielded the fifty pound hammer well and seemingly timelessly; whenever we failed to keep up with him either "ZUZU" or "BOOPHEAD" and sometimes both beat the "malingering" almost to the point of unconsciousness. I was beaten by "ZUZU" and "BOOPHEAD" on many occasions and others whom I have witnessed being beaten for their inaccuracy with the hammer are: NX36216 Pte AHEARNE, K.F., 2/19 Inf Bn; NX49036 Pte CAMPBELL, S., 2/19 Inf Bn; NX35728 Pte CARTWRIGHT, W., 2/19 Inf Bn; Pte PAUL, ABBOTT, 2/19 Inf Bn; NX35380 Pte COLLINS, F.D., 2/19 Inf Bn; NX ? Pte Cyril COTTER, 2/19 Inf Bn; NX35279 Pte MUSSETT, 2/19

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1st Pn; MK22513 Sig WILLIAMSON, R.M. (Darkie), 8 Div Sigs; VX26926 Sig DAVEY, J.J. (Speed), 8 Div Sigs; VX29418 Sig BEECHER, G.A., 8 Div Sigs; and MK51158 Cpl FLAMMAN, R., 8 Div Sigs;

48. MUSSETT and CARTWRIGHT were both big men who found no difficulty in wielding the heavy hammer during the early months of our forced labour in the furnace section. Both were far superior to either "ZUZU" or "BOOPHEAD" in this work which seem to infuriate the Japanese. "ZUZU" kept MUSSETT and CARTWRIGHT working over the terrific heat of the molten metal for the entire shift each day but for a long period failed to break them. During this period both "ZUZU" and "BOOPHEAD" were extremely wary of both of these powerful Prisoners of War. Eventually MUSSETT became ill and suffered with severe stomach cramps. He was paraded before the medical orderlies "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY" who slapped and punched him and ordered him back to work. MUSSETT began to weaken badly and on occasions was unable to lift the hammer. "ZUZU", then gaining confidence, began to beat him unmercifully throughout the day. I appealed to Dr AITMAN on many occasions to use his influence in having MUSSETT transferred to hospital but the Doctor informed me that the orderlies refused; and it was clearly obvious that "ZUZU" intended to reduce this former vigorous athlete into a broken wreck. Finally, MUSSETT reported for work as usual but was so ill that he was unable to stand. "ZUZU" then deliberately and in full view of all Prisoners of War in my section, gave MUSSETT the most unmerciful beating I have ever witnessed, eventually striking MUSSETT'S head on the steel floor. After this basaltic assault MUSSETT was admitted to hospital broken in mind as well as body. He was, however, only allowed to remain in hospital for approximately seven days when "SLEEPY" ordered him back to work. On this occasion Dr AITMAN and another doctor named McSWINEY protested vigorously about his removal from hospital; both were beaten by "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY" because of their insolence.

49. MUSSETT returned to work and was again hounded and beaten by "ZUZU" and "BOOPHEAD". At this stage MUSSETT had become mentally sick that the Japanese laughingly branded him "ARO" (Mad). He completely collapsed after a few days of this treatment and was re-admitted to hospital where he lingered for a time in a most pitiful condition. On one of my "YASHE" days I visited the hospital for the purpose of seeing MUSSETT and if possible give him any attention that he may have required.

50. "SLEEPY" came into the room and because MUSSETT did not rise and bow to him, "SLEEPY" walked over to MUSSETT and began to kick him about the body. MUSSETT blindly and desperately got to his feet but was knocked down again by "SLEEPY" who then left him. Half an hour later MUSSETT was dead.

51. Sig. WILLIAMSON and Cpl FLAMMAN were another pair who received exceptionally brutal treatment and punishment from "ZUZU" and "BOOPHEAD". I have

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witnessed both of these Prisoners of War being beaten by both of these Japanese using any weapon available such as the steel dolly or broken hammer handles at all hours of the day; sometimes because they had failed to hit the "dolly" and had dented the molten boiler end and more often for no other reason than their intense dislike for the Prisoners of War.

52. All of the Prisoners of War referred to hereinbefore who worked in this particular section were badly beaten by "ZUZU" and "BOOBBES". Although CARTWRIGHT was able to hold out until the capitulation merely because he was more fortunate than MUSSETT in that he was able to continue eating (Other Prisoners of War made sure he received any extras available) he was on the verge of collapse when the capitulation saved him. "ZUZU" seemed determined to break him as he had broken MUSSETT but luck and constitutional strength stayed with CARTWRIGHT long enough.

53. A description of the Camp Commander who was a Japanese Captain named MORIMOTO commonly known to Prisoners of War as "BONNEY LESLIE" is as follows:

Age approximately thirty five years; height approximately five feet five inches. Heavy, thick set, build; round faced with rather a fresh, rosy complexion.

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

Age approximately thirty five years, height approximately five feet six inches. Dark skinned, slim build and sharp features. Had very discolored teeth and appeared to have bad gums; untidy appearance and had a habit of wiping his mouth with the back of his hand.

55. A description of the Japanese Medical Orderly known to Prisoners of War as "SLEEPY" is as follows:

Age approximately twenty five years; height approximately five feet stocky build; rather good looking with good teeth which had gold inlays. Neatly dressed, Spoke good English, would speak normally then suddenly attack without reason.

56. A description of the Japanese Medical Orderly known to Prisoners of War as "BOPPY" is as follows:

Age approximately thirty four years of age; height approximately four feet eleven inches (slightly shorter than "SLEEPY"); Stocky build, heavy features with protruding lips. Very untidy appearance.

57. A description of the Japanese Foreman, in charge of our section, named KASAKI and commonly known to Prisoners of War as "ZUZU" is as follows:

Age approximately forty five years; height approximately six feet slim build, hair thinning, upper teeth missing except two front teeth which gave him the appearance of a monkey; long face, sneering manner very bad tempered and would attack

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with any missile lying handy; excellent tradesman; married with four or five children.

58. A description of the Japanese guard known to Prisoners of War as "COOPERIAD" is as follows:

Age approximately twenty six years; height approximately five feet solid heavy build; pleasant faced, good teeth, flat nose. Was a returned soldier from the Chinese area had some disability (unknown); was second in charge to "ZUZU"

59. The photographs now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "XAZ" 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 Corporal MAKITA.

60. The likeness of the person marked "3" on Exhibit "XAZ" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my affidavit as the medical Sergeant named ISUI.

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 19th day of)

August, 1947.)

H. Jones
.....

Before me *P. J. [Signature]*

A Justice of the Peace

JP
.....

大正停戦後復元軍司令部

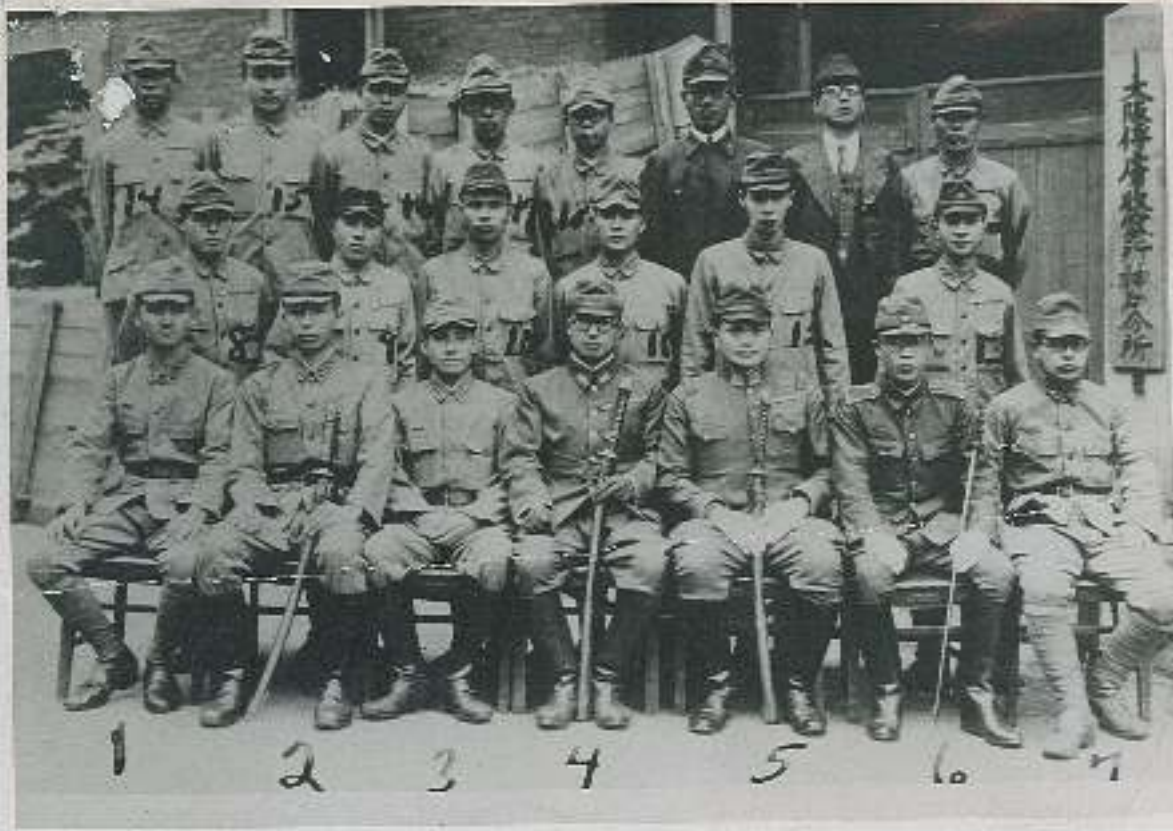


EXHIBIT "XAZ"

This is the photograph marked "XAZ" and referred to in
para 59 & 60 of the affidavit of William JONES
made on the _____ day of August 1947, which
said photograph was produced and shown to the said

William JONES at the time of making
the said affidavit.

W. Jones
.....
Deponent

P. J. Skinner, Jr.
.....
A Justice of the Peace

I William JONES of 19 Boggott Street
Fortitude Valley BRISBANE in the
State of Queensland formerly QX9979

L/Cpl JONES W. of 8 Div Sign AIF now discharged being duly sworn make oath
and state as follows:

- PJS*
1. From approximately 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 KAWASAKI PW Camp JAPAN 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 KAWASAKI ship yards.
 3. The Japanese camp Commander was an officer of apparent high rank named MORIMOTO also known as "BONNEY LESLIE." "BONNEY LESLIE" did NOT live in Camp and did NOT visit PW more than approximately once or twice a fortnight. He was greatly feared and PW dreaded even these infrequent visits which were always heralded by a series of beatings, bashings.
 4. I make reference to my affidavit sworn by me on the second day of April one thousand nine hundred and forty-six wherein I submitted evidence concerning a person known as WISHIKAWA and a person known as "THE RAT." "BONNEY LESLIE" ordered the ill-treatment referred to in my said affidavit. He ordered on many occasions the cutting of food rations to eight ounces per day for periods of fourteen days and more, merely as a mass punishment for some alleged offence committed by any individual.
 5. On one occasion writing on a latrine wall was discovered. The writing was in English which read "Blow these precious shipyards to hell". It was subsequently discovered that some Japanese children were responsible for the writing. "BONNEY LESLIE" however, decided to punish everyone.
 6. We were lined up in rows. Each row was ordered in turn to march forward to a point where we received several beatings across the face with both ends of a leather heavy buckled belt. We remained at attention from 1700 hours until 0130 hours. We were NOT issued with food during this period. We received a small bowl of rice at 0630 hours then were marched back to work. We remained on half rations for the next fourteen days and were constantly watched by all Japanese staff who made sure that we were working feverishly constantly. This because a Japanese child had written a few English words on a latrine wall.
 7. The second in charge of this camp was a Japanese Sjt/Major

W. Jones

P. J. Jones

known as "BIG BILL". This man was very tall for a Japanese. He was very powerful. This fact was evidenced by the presence of a number of broken PW jaws among "BIG BILL's" victims one of whom was NX35370 Sjt ^{D.H.} WULCARY/2/19 Inf Bn who was unfortunate enough to represent the Australian PW after the Officers had left. "BIG BILL" assaulted practically all PW at this camp, but apparently had a special desire to "belt" WULCARY which he did on every available opportunity.

W.H.

8. The first 2 i/c "BOBEX LESLIE" had was a Cpl MARITA. This man was the worst Japanese we contacted in this camp. While NOT able to punch as hard as "BIG BILL" but made up for his lack of weight with weapons such as the butt end of a rifle or heavy strips of hardwood timber. He constantly confiscated our "midday buns" and midday meals, which he sold to civilians outside. I have witnessed him frequently take one hundred buns from the kitchen, place them in a square canvas bag, then walk out of camp. Cpl MARITA was second in charge from December one thousand nine hundred and forty-two until March one thousand nine hundred and forty-three during this time the camp was at its worst and through his actions and his constant theft of our vital foods many men died. To the best of my knowledge all members of the Camp were ill during this period and approximately one hundred PW died. MARITA was largely responsible for this condition.

W.H.

9. The Medical Sjt known as Sjt USSUI was also responsible for much unnecessary suffering. On one occasion I was badly injured whilst working on the ship-yards. A steel spike had driven through my ankle and proud flesh and pus had gathered badly. I attended the A.A.P. hoping to receive attention from Dr. AIKIKI.

10. Sjt USSUI was in the room and asked why I was there. I showed him my injury and asked for treatment. His reply was a beating across the head and face with his fists and an order to get out and go to work. However Dr AIKIKI saw me and confined me to hospital for the remainder of the day however I had to go to work the following day. I still suffer from the effects of the injury which with good attention and rest should have healed within a few weeks.

11. Sjt USSUI forced seriously ill patients to do physical training early in the mornings with one and one half hour "sessions."

12. QX14274 Cpl CARLSON C.E. 8 Div Sigs was a patient suffering from dysentery who was forced among others, to take part in the P.T. If

W.H.

D.J. Skinner

they were too weak or tried to refuse HOSUI would strike them or would allow his two assistants known as "SLEEPY" and "DOPEY" to assault them.

13. A Japanese guard whose only responsibility was apparently the custody of PW to and from the KAWASAKI shipyards and PW Camp. This man was known as "THE SWORD SWALLOWER". He carried a large sword swung across his back and continuously threatened PW by viciously drawing the sword from behind his head and brandishing it close to their bodies. He only used his fists to strike PW ^{my} but used them all too frequently. He was well educated and spoke fluent English and delighted in "showing off" to the civilian population by striking PW left and right. "THE SWORD SWALLOWER" has assaulted me on many occasions.

my
P.S.
P.S.

14. Another Japanese guard known as "LIMPY" was an ex naval officer who had been badly injured in the Philippines. This man was very reasonable in his treatment of PW and did much to assist PW whenever opportunity arose.

15. A Japanese guard known as "HORSE FACE" was about as bad as MAKITA. His favourite method of assault was to knock a PW to the ground with either rifle butt, boots, heavy timber or bayonet then kick them brutally in the face.

16. On one occasion he made a exhibition of a Dutchman named KRATER who had left his raincoat in a locker at work. "HORSEFACE" knocked him to the ground and then proceeded to kick him in the face. KRATER's face was unrecognisable and was split from the eye to the lower jaw. He was unconscious for some time afterwards. This occurred in the presence of all PW in the camp who were summoned on parade for the occasion. This was only typical of "HORSEFACE's" general behaviour.

17. A description of Japanese Commander of KAWASAKI one MORIOTO commonly known as "BOONER LESLIE" is as follows: Age thirty-five to forty years, height approximately five feet five inches, heavy fat sloppy build, fair complexion, rosy cheeks.

18. A description of NISHIKAWA is as follows: Age approximately twenty-eight years, height approximately five feet three inches, rosy complexion, allegedly came from Manchuria, stocky build, excellent teeth, superior manner, intelligent, spoke good English, left handed, married, no family, general appearance more European than Japanese.

19. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "PP" upon which the likeness of a person marked "2" is and contains a true

W. Jones

P. J. Kenner JR

and correct likeness of a person referred to by me in this my affidavit as the second in charge of the camp one Cpl MARITA.

20. The likeness of a person marked "3" on Exhibit "PP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to by me in this my affidavit as the Medical Sgt USSUI.

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

22. The likeness of a person marked "16" on Exhibit "PP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to by me in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard who was an ex Naval Officer known to PW as "LEMPY."

23. The likeness of a person marked "17" on Exhibit "PP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to by me in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known to PW as "HORSEFACE."

24. A Japanese guard known as "BARKIE" was an inoffensive type of man and I did not witness any illtreatment of PW administered by him. In fact he appeared to endeavour to assist PW to the best of his ability.

25. The likeness of a person marked "21" on Exhibit "PP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to by me in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "BARKIE."

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 *Branson*)
on the *10th* day of *July*)
1947

[Signature]
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

[Signature]
.....
J.P.



Handwritten signature in blue ink, possibly "W. J. ..."

No 36a 2 Aust War Crimes Sec SCAP

*This is the photograph referred to in Para 3 and
of the arrival of (1) ...
made on the ... day of ...
which said photograph was produced and
shown to the ...
the time of making the said affidavit.*



Handwritten signature and scribbles at the top of the page.

No 36 2 Aust War Crimes Soc SCAF

TSUJINO Akiyoshi

Handwritten text, oriented upside down relative to the typed text above. The text is difficult to decipher but appears to contain details about a photograph and its location.

I William JONES of Doggett Street
Valley BRISBANE in the State of
Queensland formerly QX3979 1/Cyl

JONES W. of B Div Sigs IAF now discharged being duly sworn make oath
and state as follows:

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn by me on the
twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and forty-six
wherein in paragraphs five and seven of my said affidavit I submitted
evidence concerning a Japanese Medical orderly known as "SLEEPY."

2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked
"A" is said contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred
to in my said affidavit as a Japanese Medical Orderly known as "SLEEPY."

3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked
"B" also is said contains a true and correct likeness of the said
"SLEEPY."

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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the with- }
inmate Dependent at Brisbane }
on the twenty-seventh day of March }
1946 }

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. Jones
.....

W. Jones
.....

I, William JONES of 19 Doggett Street, Valley, Brisbane, and formerly 08979 I/Cpl JONES, W, 8 Div Sigs, AIF, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows:

1. Between June and November, 1944, I was a prisoner of war at KARASAKI Sub Camp in the OSAXA Area, and amongst the prisoners there was a Dutch negro named SANDERSON. To augment their meagre rations, prisoners sometimes stole items of clothing which they would exchange for food, and one day SANDERSON was discovered stealing a Japanese raincoat. This resulted in his being severely bashed by a Japanese quartermaster named NISHIKARA. He was then thrown into jail for the night, bashed again the next morning and sent to work, then jailed again that night.
2. SANDERSON was kept in the jail and his ration was only one fish ball per day, and the cook, V33764 Cpl J.F. NICHOLLS, 8 Div Sigs, attempted to smuggle some beans to SANDERSON in the centre of the ball but this was discovered and resulted in NICHOLLS being bashed, and SANDERSON having his ration heavily salted and his supply of drinking water stopped.
3. In addition SANDERSON was regularly stripped each evening at dusk in the presence of the prisoners, and put under cold water until goose pimples formed on his skin, whereupon he would be thrashed with a leather strap. This was done in the presence of the prisoners, and continued for nearly three months, when SANDERSON eventually died.
4. I was an eye witness of the incidents referred to in the preceding paragraphs, in which the thrashings were carried out by NISHIKARA, assisted by another Army guard, whose name I do not know, but who was nicknamed "The Rat."

5. A description of NISHIKARA and "The Rat" is as follows:

NISHIKARA: Age about 26 years; height approx 5'3"; rose complexion; allegedly came from Manchukuo; stocky build; excellent teeth; superior manner, intelligent, spoke good English; left handed; married, no family; general appearance more European than Japanese.

"THE RAT": Age about 28 years; height 5'2"; slight build; bad sight, wore thick horn rimmed glasses; irregular teeth; sloppy appearance, and dress; slimy type, always looking for trouble, appropriately nicknamed.

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

Signed and Sworn by the
withnamed deponent
at Brisbane this 2nd
day of April, 1946

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. Jones
.....
James P. Old
.....

I, William JONES of 18 Douglett Street, Valley, Brisbane, formerly QX5579 L/Cpl JONES, W, of 2 Div Sigs AIF, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. Between June and November, 1944, I was a prisoner of war at KAWASAKI Camp near KOBE, Japan, being in charge of a section of about 18 Australian and 17 Dutch prisoners employed at the KAWASAKI Ship building yards. Amongst the prisoners in my section was QX5579 Pte MURSETT, of 2/19 Bn, a tall powerful man who normally weighed about 18 stone. My section was employed in the boiler shop, and MURSETT was detailed to work with the heavy hammer weighing 50 lbs.
2. For some time MURSETT performed his work adequately, but gradually the heavy toil told on his constitution and he became too weak to do his job to the satisfaction of the civilian guards. One day he collapsed at his work and fell, striking his head on the metal floor, whereupon L/Cpl ASAKI who was in charge of the guards in our Section, attacked MURSETT with an iron dolly and forced MURSETT to continue work.
3. For the next five weeks MURSETT was forced to do the heavy work despite his weakened condition, ASAKI taking special delight in bashing him on the slightest excuse. As section leader, I made many complaints to the Army guards about the ill-treatment of MURSETT at the hands of ASAKI, but to no avail, the Army guards treating the complaints as a joke.
4. MURSETT's condition became so bad that he was admitted to the prison hospital by our PW Doctors, ALMAN, a Dutchman, and McSWINEY, an RAAF doctor. After seven days he was sent out to work again, the two doctors being knocked about for having admitted him.
5. MURSETT had been back about three days when he collapsed and was readmitted to hospital. The hospital was under control of a medical orderly whose name I don't know but whose nickname was "Sleepy". He made daily visits through the hospital, making each patient get up and bow to him irrespective of his condition. "Sleepy" came to MURSETT's bed and because MURSETT was too weak to get up and bow, "Sleepy" attacked him and bashed him to such effect that MURSETT died about half an hour later.
6. I was an eye witness to the attack on MURSETT, being at the hospital at the time on "EASER" or rest day. Others who were eye witnesses included QX5928 Cpl RUDS, C.I., 2/10 Pz Amb; QX3175 Pte BRACKS, R.A., 2/10 Pz Amb, and HQ71880 Sig CARTBELL, 9 Div Sigs.
7. A description of ASAKI and "Sleepy" is as follows:-

ASAKI:

Age about 45 years; height about 6 feet; build slim; hair thinning; upper teeth missing except two front teeth which gave him appearance of monkey; long face; sneering manner; wore blue uniform with green cap and badge of L/Cpl rank; very bad tempered and addicted to attack with any missile lying handy; married with four or five children.

"SLEEPY":

Age 25-25 years; height about 5 feet; build fairly stocky; dark close cropped hair; good teeth with gold inlays; quite good looking and neat dresser; Two Star Private in charge of hospital; spoke good English; manner vacillous, would speak normally then suddenly attack without reason; unmarried.

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

Signed and Sworn by the
withnamed deponent
at Brisbane this 27th
day of March, 1946

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

W. Jones
.....
J. J. J. J.
.....



PHOTO NO 72 . . . 1

This is the Photograph
numbered 72 produced and
shown to William John Jones
at the time of Swearing his
affidavit this second day of
July one thousand nine hundred
and forty seven

J. H. Suggs
A Justice of the Peace



PHOTO. No 72 B. 1

This is the Photographs numbered
72A produced and shown to
William John James at the
Time of Swearing his
Affidavit this Second day of
July one thousand nine
hundred and forty seven

J. H. [Signature]
A Justice of the Peace

On this First Day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven, William John JONES of the Valley, ROBINSON in the state of NEW SOUTH WALES, Die Setter, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I am William John JONES No. WX.58381 Signaller late of 8 Aust. Div. Sigs. I was captured by the Japanese on 15 Feb. 42 at Singapore. I was transferred from Singapore to Japan and interned in the WACHITSU P.W. Camp TOKYO until my release in 1945.
2. I recognise the photograph shown to me and numbered 72 and 72A as being that of a Japanese named OSHIMA known to all prisoners as "OSHIMA"
3. During the period early 1943 to early 1945 this man was particularly brutal with all prisoners. I saw him on many occasions strike prisoners with a stick 1 1/2 inches thick and about 3 feet long for what appeared to be no reason whatsoever. These brutal activities were carried out so often that to maintain records of such would have been impossible.
4. I do know though, of the occasion of the beating by OSHIMA (whose photo I have recognized) given to Pte. W.C. LEWIS. I cannot give the date of this occurrence, but I was on Fire Picquet on the night on which this bashing took place and I saw OSHIMA call on Pte. LEWIS to get out of bed, but LEWIS was unable to do so, being very ill with Dysentery and Malnutrition. The fact that LEWIS was unable to or did NOT get up seemed to put OSHIMA in a rage and he thereupon dragged LEWIS out of bed and beat him about the face and head with his hands until LEWIS collapsed on the floor, then OSHIMA roared at him and kicked him while he (LEWIS) lay on the floor. OSHIMA then left and the Australian medical orderlies, one by the name of RYAN and two others whose names I have forgotten picked LEWIS up and put him back into bed. Capt. BARRETT our M.O. came down to see LEWIS very soon after the matter had been reported to him by one of the medical orderlies. Pte. LEWIS died the following day and I say in all confidence that this ill treatment of Pte. LEWIS by OSHIMA was the cause of his death.

Deponent. *W. J. Jones*

J.P.
J. P. Robinson

5. I am unable to give any particulars with reference to ill treatment of Pte. L. LOUIS.

Sworn by the deponent }
William John JONES at }
RACDES N.E.W. on the }
Second Day of July, One }
Thousand Nine Hundred }
and Fortytseven }

W. J. Jones
.....
Signature of Deponent.

J. H. Judson
Before me.....
A Justice of the Peace.

On this SIXTH day of MARCH one thousand nine hundred and forty seven WILLIAM JOHN JONES of the VALLEY, HORNSEY in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, Die Setter, takes oath and says as follows:-

(a) I am NE78301, Signelman WILLIAM JOHN JONES of 8 ACST, DIV. SIGS. I was captured by the Japanese on 15 FEB. 1942 at SINGAPORE and was interned there for approximately nine (9) months. In November 1942 I was placed on board the KAKAKIMA MARU and was taken to JAPAN where I was first placed in a temporary P.O.W. Camp for about three (3) months and then interned in the MATSUO PRISONER OF WAR CAMP and remained in this camp until released on 5 SEP. 1945.

(b) I personally saw the following prisoners ill-treated and beaten on several occasions by all the guards in charge of the camp (viz) YAMAGISHI (GUMBY) SEMIHARA (PISNFACE) OBIKATA (BOOF HEAD) SUZUKI (HIGLE, NIPPY, SILVERFOOT) and OSHIWA (OGRA); Ptes P. HOLE, W. ALEXANDER and L. H. HASSALL. These three men with many others mentioned below were so often beaten and ill-treated that it would be impossible to give actual dates etc. in this regard.

(c) I personally saw Pte McLEOD beaten on several occasions by SUZUKI. The reason given that his (Pte) McLEOD's boots were dirty. SUZUKI ordered him to lick his boots and when Pte McLEOD refused to do so, he was beaten very severely. After this beating, SUZUKI seemed to have a special desire to ill-treat this man and I saw him beaten by SUZUKI on very many occasions for no obvious reasons.

(d) I saw a Guard named YAMAGISHI (GUMBY) attack and beat Pte PERKINS on several occasions for the reason that Pte PERKINS had converted his pair of Australian Army Issue boots issued to him before capture into shoes by cutting the uppers off. This beating was so severe that it definitely caused the death of Pte PERKINS.

(e) I saw L/Cpl CLEARY ill-treated and beaten by SUZUKI for no reason what-so-ever. He was in a very run down and weak condition and was working carrying coal from some barges to some railway trucks, a matter of 75 to 100 yds and after he had deposited one of his many loads, he was taken out of the chain of workmen and beaten and kicked on all parts of the body so much so that I mentioned to one of the prisoners near me that I did NOT think that L/Cpl CLEARY could possibly survive.

cc Jones Report

J. J. Chugan J.P.

(f) I saw Cpl HUNTINGTON, who was at this time a very sick man, in the Camp Hospital dragged out of his bed by S. ZUKI for no reason what-so-ever and beaten very severely over the head and face with a wooden clog. It was sore that Cpl HUNTINGTON could stand and he died soon after.

(g) I did not keep a diary and am NOT now able to give accurately the Service particulars of individuals effected except names which I have given, nor can I give dates on which beatings and other forms of ill-treatment were carried out, but these beatings etc. were so frequent that it would have been impossible to note down all the various occasions. Those actions of ill-treatment which I have enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs were definitely witnessed by me.

(h) The most brutal treatment I know of was in the case of a prisoner by name of ROBERT FARLEY who was taken away by the Guards and beaten to such an extent that it appeared as though every bone in his face was broken or extensively damaged. After being thus beaten, a piece of string was tied to his finger and he was lead around the whole area and displayed in this manner to all the prisoners in the camp, his face was swollen up to twice its size and he could NOT see - the swelling entirely closing his eyes. The case of ROBERT FARLEY was known to every prisoner in the Camp and was an atrocity implicating all the Guards in charge of the Camp at the time.

(i) I know of two prisoners (viz) TERRY JULIAN of LISMORE of B AUST. DIV. SIGS. and JIMMY ROUSTON of 2/30 AUST. INF. BN., who kept diaries and whom I am sure could give a great deal of information regarding the atrocities carried out during the period under consideration.

Sworn by the abovesaid deponent WILLIAM JOHN JAMES
at ~~Canberra~~ on the 14th day of March
one thousand nine hundred and forty seven

W. J. James
.....
(Signature of deponent)

BEFORE ME

J. G. Surgeon J.P.
.....
A Justice of the Peace

I, WILLIAM CHARLES JONES, of MELBORNE, in the STATE OF VICTORIA,
formerly VX63454, Cpl. Jones. W.C. make oath and say :-

1. I was a Prisoner of War in Camp 23 PUKHOA, and I knew
Pte W.S. POPLI. He was a prisoner in the same Camp. Pte POPLI,
died on account of neglect and lack of Medical Supplies.
2. While Pte POPLI was ill he was kept in a working party known
as a Light Duty Party, but they had to carry baskets of dirt
as well as use picks and shovels.
3. At the cessation of the War plenty of Medical Supplies were
found in the Camp belonging to the Japanese.
4. Pte CAVAYAGE, was the medical orderly who attended Pte POPLI;
but he was unable to do much because of poor conditions and
lack of Medical Supplies.
5. The Japanese responsible for these circumstances was Sgt IRIE,
known as the IDIOT.

SWORN at MELBORNE in the State of Victoria

this 27th day of February 1948.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

W J Adams
A Commissioner for taking Declarations and
Evidence under the Evidence Act 1928.

W. C. Jones



871

(8) IRIC Yoshiaki Sgt
2 i/c FUKUOKA PW CAMP, No 22
from Aug 43 - Jun 45

"This is the photograph endorsed "A"
produced and shown to William,
Charles, JONES, at the time of
swearing his affidavit this
day of September, 1946.

Before me,



A Justice of the Peace.


AFFIDAVIT.

I. William Charles JONES, of Smeaton
in the State of Victoria, make oath and say

1. Prior to discharge I was VX 63454 Cpl William Charles JONES of
2. While a prisoner of war in the hands of the Japanese at FUKUOKA Camp 22 on or about the month of Jan 1945 under the order of Sgt IRIO, I was beaten by bamboo poles and then placed in a cell for six days and nights without food. I was removed from the cell in a state of collapse, and placed in a hospital bed from which I was pulled out by Sgt IRIO himself and beaten by him personally, and then ordered to work the next day in the coal mines.
3. Produced and shown to me at the time of making this my Affidavit and marked "A" is a photograph which I identify as that of Sgt IRIO commonly known as "IDRO" or the "IDIOT Sgt"

Sworn at Smeaton in the
State of Victoria this 19th
day of September One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Six
Before me *Arthur C. O'Shea J.P.*
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for
taking of Affidavits.

(Signature) *William C. Jones*....
Date 19. 9. 46.....

A black and white portrait of a man with short, dark hair, looking directly at the camera. He is wearing a light-colored, button-down jacket over a collared shirt. A small, rectangular name tag is pinned to his chest, displaying the name "YAMADA" in capital letters. The background is a plain, light-colored curtain. The photograph is mounted on a white border.

YAMADA

Photo No 19
YAMADA Kazza Lt
Camp Comd
FUKUOKA PW Camp No 22

A

"This is the photograph endorsed "A"
produced and shown to William,
Charles, JONES, at the time of
swearing his affidavit this
day of September, 1946.

Before me,

W. H. Gray, J.P.

A Justice of the Peace.

AFFIDAVIT.

In the Supreme Court of Victoria

I, William, Charles, JONES. of SMEATON.

make Oath and say as follows :-

- (a) I recognise Lieut Konza YAMADA, from photographs forwarded by the War Crimes, Department, as Commanding Officer of Camp 22 FUKUOKA.
- (b) I also recognise Sgt Yoshiaka IRIO, known to me as Sgt IDEO, who was 2 I/C of Camp 22 FUKUOKA. It was IRIO, who inflicted punishment on me, as stated in my previous affidavit.
- (c) I am of the opinion that although Lieut YAMADA, was 1, I/C of Camp 22 FUKUOKA, the illtreatment was not ordered by him, but he must have approved of same.
- (d) The only issues of Red Cross parcels that we received while Prisoners of War, were from the American Red Cross. All of the other issues were commandeered by Lieut YAMADA, and Sgt IRIO, for their own soldiers.

Sworn at Smeaton in the

State of Victoria this 19th

day of September One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Six.

Before me *Arthur M. Dorey J.P.*

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

(Signature) *William C. Jones*

Date. *19. 9. 46.*

On the Fifth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven George Albert JORDAN of Dry Dock, THREE HEADS in the State of New South Wales, Fishermen, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As QX22860 Pte JORDAN, S.A. I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15th February, 1942 and was taken to KOBE Camp in May 1943 and remained there until it was bombed out.
2. Lt URAVAKE, "The Mad Doctor of Kobe House", was a very vicious type and very hard on the sick. He was responsible for many of the beatings at this Camp. He would come through the Camp at night and when the POW were sleeping without blankets in the summer time he would consider this an offence and drag them out of bed and beat them.
3. I have personally seen him steal Red Cross rations from the cook house at night.
4. In the winter time when the snow was falling he would call us out on parade, force us to take off our shirts and do physical training and also rub a brush vigorously over our backs for 15 minutes. He was guilty of a great deal of this type of mass punishment.
5. I know of only one occasion when Lt TAKAHARA Kazuo personally beat a POW. He was the Camp Commandant. During one raid he gave instructions for all the huts to be locked and for his own guards to take cover in slit trenches previously built by POW. Our hut was on fire and we could not get out and as far as Lt. TAKAHARA was concerned we could have burned to death but a following American plane dropped an oil bomb which fell between the huts and blew the roof out of each, enabling us to escape. On leaving the huts we took our rations with us and made for cover near the football field. Lt. TAKAHARA seeing this allowed his guards to beat us up and take our rations.
6. On the top story of the shed, occupied by the British Nurses, our Red Cross supplies were stored. Lt TAKAHARA prevented the recovery of these rations and they were burnt with the building.

George Albert Jordan

G. A. Jordan

7. After KOME HOUSE was bombed out we shifted to another Camp (I cannot recall the name) two Australian POW signed "SHEPHERD" and a Sgt were short of rice bowls and they took two from a shed and were caught.
8. The Camp Commandant dealt with these two himself by striking them on the back with a bamboo about 3 inches thick. At the time I was standing 30 yards away and he continued to belt them for 30 minutes.
9. Tiring he handed them over to his guards and they took turns in continuing the beatings from the buttocks down. Some used sticks and some used bamboo. Those taking part in this beating were "GENTLEMAN JIM", "GEORGE FORNEY", "MUNTO", "SIMPY", Sgt WARETA, "MUTTY BOOP" and "SMITH".
10. They continued this beating for 45 minutes to one hour and when they had finished a Japanese Sgt Major (I cannot recall his name) tried to lift a stone to try and drop it on the two POW.
11. Lt. TAKAKAKA then gave orders that the men would be tied to trees, with their hands behind them and as far up the tree as possible. I saw them tied up at midday and I did not see them released.
12. Sgt MURATA's job was to search us on returning from work. Any that he found loaf on were due for a lashing of the most vicious type. Sgt WARETA would knock a man down with a piece of wood, pick him up and knock him down again. He seemed to have no idea of the limit of punishment.
13. I have personally seen Sgt WARETA dealing with our Red Cross supplies. Once in his hands they never reached us.
14. "BARKIE" was the best of a bad bunch.
15. "SIMPY" would also search the men and after setting out his punishment would hand them over to Sgt WARETA and they would receive their fiasco from him also.
16. "GENTLEMAN JIM" belted Pte Bob GARDNER of 2/19 Bn who I think was caught stealing. He was belted with a stick and tied to a tree for an hour. With GARDNER was Pte HEWINGS who was similarly treated.
17. I was getting some rice when I was caught by "DOG FACE". There were four of us concerned and I volunteered to take the punishment. He belted me across the head and face with his belt for 15 minutes. That afternoon my face was all swollen and was lashed by Captain BOWEN A.A.M.C. There is now a scar 1 inch below the base of the ear and following the line of the lower jaw bone.
18. "GEORGE FORNEY" was a complete mental whose only amusement was to belt a man with anything he could find for no reason.
19. "MUTTY BOOP" was a similar type to "GEORGE FORNEY" and just as vicious.
20. "SMITH" was a reasonable guard until towards the end when he turned on the POW and followed the rest of the guards but not quite so viciously.

SWORN by the above-named Japanese George Albert }
 JORDAN at WHEED LEADS on the fifth day of June }
 One thousand nine hundred and forty seven.

ENCLOSURE

A. C. Brown Jr
 A Justice of the Peace

G. A. Jordan

[Handwritten signature]

On this ninth day of January one thousand nine hundred and fortyseven William Victor JORGENSEN of 112 High Street North Sydney in the State of New South Wales, Crasier, makes oath and says as follows :-

As NX49570 Pte W.V. JORGENSEN, 2/19 Bn, I was taken Prisoner in Singapore on 15 Feb 42 and later transferred by sea to Japan.

1. I was in Royal Singapore Golf Links before movement to the ship.
2. As far as I know this camp was a transit camp.
3. I embarked on 30 Nov 42 from Singapore Naval Base.
4. Embarkation was from lighter to ship in mid-stream. The ship sailed immediately not in convoy.
5. The ship sailed on 30 Nov 42 at 1500 hrs and did not call at any port on the way to Japan although she stood off Formosa at anchor for about one hour.
6. The ship was the KAMAKURA MARU.
7. The ship did not join a convoy.
8. I am unable to recall the names of any Japanese in the ship.
9. (i) There were about 2000 PW in the draft.
(ii) Maj Robinson was PW officer i/c draft.
(iii) I cannot recall the name of the Medical Officer or any medical orderlies.
(iv) PW were accommodated on deck.
(v) There were no specific places of accommodation, PW were scattered on the various decks.
(vi) The decks were not modified to accommodate PW, who were left to find their own sleeping and living area.
(vii) (a) There was insufficient room for PW to lie down so sleeping was in relays.
(b) There was a cargo on board but I am unable to say what it comprised.
(c) Since PW were accommodated on the decks there was no ventilation problem.
(d) No facilities were provided for escape in case of accident or sinking.
(e) No life-saving equipment was provided for PW.
(f) No exercise facilities were given.
(g) PW were not battened down at any time.
(h) There were no lighting facilities.
10. Rations comprised two meals per day each an half pint of porridge. I do not remember what drinking facilities were provided.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

11. (i) I do not know of any cases of illness on board.
(ix) I do not know what medical supplies were received by the PW medical staff
(vi) No PW died on board.
12. (i) Latrines provided were some 20, four-gallon, kerosene tins on the stern of the ship. There were no urinals provided for PW who urinated over the side.
(ii) The deck accommodation was clean. There were no lice, bugs, etc.
13. There were occasional beatings but nothing worthy of record. Generally treatment was fair.
14. (i) Arrived in Japan 10 Dec 42.
(ii) Port of disembarkation was NAGASAKI.
(iii) Time of arrival - 1700 hrs.
(iv) Arrived not in convoy.
(vii) On the day of disembarkation PW were given breakfast (one half pint of porridge) at 0400 hrs. Disembarkation was at 0430 hrs. PW then stood on the wharf in snow until 2100 hrs that night before any further meal was provided. This consisted of two rice balls.

PW were then entrained and travelled all that night and the following day to KBEH.
15. The ship carried no markings to show it carried PW.
16. There were no sick or wounded.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
William Victor JORGENSEN at SHELBY
this ninth day of January one
thousand nine hundred and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

M. J. Sullivan

A Justice of the Peace

W. J. Jorgensen

On this ninth day of January one thousand nine hundred and fortyseven William Victor JORGENSEN of 112 High Street North Sydney in the State of New South Wales, Grazier, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As EX49570 Pte W.V. JORGENSEN I was taken prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 Feb 42 and subsequently moved to KOBE HOUSE where I arrived about 9 Dec 42.
2. In the photograph in the folder marked "A" now produced and shown to me I identify the following :-
 - (a) The Japanese marked 3 as the Japanese soldier known to me as "THE MEDICAL SERGEANT"
 - (b) The Japanese marked 21 as the Japanese soldier known to me as "DARKIE"

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
William Victor JORGENSEN at SYDNEY
this ninth day of January one
thousand nine hundred and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

William J.P.

A Justice of the Peace

W. Jorgensen

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NX.49570 Private William Victor JORGENSEN, 2/19 Aust. Infantry Battalion, being duly sworn gives the following evidence:

My full name is William Victor Jorgensen. My home address is 112 High Street, North Sydney.

I was first imprisoned in Changi from 17 February 1942 until 7 May 1942. Conditions in that camp were good but the food was short. We were engaged only on work around the camp. There was not very much disease besides dysentery, but the death rate was not high. There were 14,900 Australians in Changi.

I then went to Adam Park and remained there until 29 November. We were there engaged in building the road up to the shrine. The quarters were quite good and the food very good. Our hours of work were also satisfactory. There was not much sickness except skin diseases.

On 29 November I went to Japan on the "Kamakura Maru", the voyage taking ten days. We were quartered on the decks and were very crowded; there was not sufficient room for everyone to lay down. The food was very poor and the sanitary conditions also unsatisfactory. The men lost a lot of weight but I do not think there was very much sickness.

On 10 December I arrived at Kawasaki and remained there until 18 May 1945. There I was engaged on work at the Koisaki shipyards. The food was insufficient in quantity but we were given rice and fair supplies of vegetables in the season. The men showed signs of malnutrition and although those who died were put down as having died from pneumonia, it is my opinion that malnutrition was the principal cause of their deaths. We lost about 14 or 15 men in the first five months. Sick men were forced to work - men with high temperatures and in every stage of sickness. I have seen them falling down on the parade ground before they set out to work, but still had to go. When the food improved later, there were no deaths. We had practically no medical supplies. The Commander of the camp at the time was "orimoto. There were a lot of beatings, and the sick men were beaten too. I saw one man fall out while the Capt. Paterson held him up; he was unconscious but the Japanese guard kicked him. Those responsible for the beatings were "Sleepy" and "Dopey" and Ichikawa. "Sleepy" was the medical orderly and bashed the sick men very badly with his fists. On one occasion we were all given two smacks across the face with a surcingle or strap because somebody was supposed to have written on the lavatory wall at the Koisaki shipyards. We were also stood up without any tea till midnight on one occasion.

We were not supposed to have matches, but one holiday I went down to the carpenters' shop where a fire had been lit, and gathered up some shavings to boil a billy of tea. Under the shavings was a box of matches which had been spilt, so as no-one was about I gathered them up. While I was in the act of doing this, Ichikawa crept up behind me and put his hand on my shoulder. He stood me to attention and gave me 14 hits with his fist on each side of the jaw. He then pointed to my sandals and made me take them off. He took one by the toe and hit me six times on each side of the face, as a result of which my face was very bruised and swollen for several weeks.

We had to work in the shipyards while bombing was in progress.

An American known as "Black Sam" one one occasion ^{sold} ~~was~~ a Japanese raincoat. He was sentenced to 28 days' imprisonment. Although it was winter, his clothes were taken from him and he was severely beaten. As a result of the treatment he received, he died after he had served 23 days of his sentence.

On one occasion when an Englishman was forced to hold a log over his head during lunchtime, another Englishman called out, "Leave him alone, you bastard." The Japanese interpreter who was present heard this and as a result all the Englishmen were lined up and the guards gave them a terrible beating with sticks.

Our clothing was alright although I have had to work for weeks in the rain with only a pair of sandals. Actually, we were given two pairs of boots during the two years I was there. Our quarters were quite fair but the lavatories were not kept clean and overflowed; conditions then were not pleasant.

On 18 May 1945 I went to Fukuoka No. 26, where I remained until 18 September 1945. We were engaged there in coalmining. The food was insufficient in quantity and exceptionally light for those who had to work hard. I lost 9 kilograms myself and the other prisoners also lost weight. Our working hours were about 12 hours per day. Conditions in the mine were very dangerous as the roof continually fell in and men were injured as a result.

There were no beatings at all at Fukuoka No. 26. The Commander was as good a Jap as we struck all the time. He went down the mine to see the conditions under which the men were working and took the Camp Commander down with him. He did not hit anyone that I knew of.

None of the prisoner-of-war camps was marked with distinctive signs until after the capitulation.

We received two full parcels of Red Cross supplies and altogether each man received about 6-7/8 parcels. Some were split up and 20 men had to share one parcel. Red Cross supplies were stolen by the Japanese and I know that Ichikawa sold Red Cross goods.

Men lost weight and broke out in boils, but were forced to work just the same. Medical supplies, I understand, were practically nil.

There was no collective punishment at Fukuoka No. 26.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at)

Manila on 6 October 1945.

Commissioner.)

C7114, 7/17
C7/19.

8479

William Edward Jowett, of 146 Kent Street, Richmond, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 28788 Bdr. W.E. JOWETT of 4 Anti Tank Regt., make oath and say:-

Before me,
R. J. Miller

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

1. I was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb. 1942.
2. On 25 April 1943, I was moved to KANYU CAMP, THAILAND.
3. Produced and shown to me, at the time of swearing this my affidavit, are photographs marked T. 52, which I identify as those of a KOREAN guard nicknamed "THE MAD MONGREL". The "MAD MONGREL" was at KANYU CAMP. I never knew his correct name.
4. In May 1943, I witnessed Gars, BLYTHE and HORGAN of 4th Anti Tank Regt., stand at bayonet point three feet from a roaring bamboo fire, by the MAD MONGREL.
5. They were forced to stand by the fire, for at least 15 minutes, until they were both severely burnt on the chest and stomach.
6. As a result of this treatment, they were severely blistered, and Gnr. HORGAN, some two or three days later, was sent back to TARSOA Hospital, where he died within a fortnight.
7. In early July 1943, at KANYU hospital camp, the "MAD MONGREL" gave me severe beatings on three occasions, twice with a rifle for failing to salute.
8. ON numerous other occasions, I witnessed similar treatment being administered by the "MAD MONGREL" to many other Prisoners of War for trivial offences.
9. The "MAD MONGREL" was notorious amongst Australians for his brutality throughout the line.
10. In June 43, while working on the line, at KANYU, I witnessed the Korean guard known to us as KURA, beat an English Prisoner of War with a bamboo stick and a belt buckle, for almost an hour.
11. The Englishman's back was a mass of blood and raw flesh when the beating finished. This punishment was inflicted for turning up at the wrong work area.
12. KURA was about 26 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, and lightly built. He also had a cast in one eye.
13. In August 43, I was moved to CHUNGKAI CAMP.
14. At this camp a Japanese Capt., nicknamed "GORILLA" was the Camp Commandant. He was about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, about 10 stone 6 lbs weight, slightly bandy and very long in the arms.
15. The "GORILLA" was directly responsible for the imprisonment of an English officer, in a cell, known to us as a "Dog Box", measuring roughly 5 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet.
16. He was left there for at least 10 days, receiving only a very meagre portion of rice and water during that period.
17. I cannot recall the name of the English officer, but Gnr. Dawe of 4 Anti Tank Regt. would know his name as he provided his food each day.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 16th day of July 1946.

W. E. Jowett

I, VA 28788 Bombadier William Edward JOWETT of
4 Anti-Tank Regt., now of Stonnington Convalescent Hospital,
Glenferrie Road, MALVERN in the State of VICTORIA make oath
and say :-

1. I was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942.
2. On 10 September 1944, I arrived in No 2 Camp, SUKABATA in JAPAN and remained there until 21 June, 1945.
3. I do not know the name of the Camp Commandant as he was only in the Camp two or three times during my stay there. The control of the camp was left in the hands of Sgt-Major YOSTAKI.
4. YOSTAKI was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, solidly built, about 11 stone in weight and about 40 years of age.
5. He used to order the guards to beat prisoners of war with base-ball bats and the butts of rifles for trivial offences. The prisoner was made to touch his toes and then was given up to twenty six strokes with a base-ball bat.
6. His pet punishment was in addition to beating to imprison prisoners of war in small cells seven feet long, four feet wide and four feet high and keep them there for up to 14 days, three or four days of which would be without food.
7. This treatment was dealt out mainly to the Americans. One American named WRIGHT, a civilian from WAKE ISLAND was imprisoned by YOSTAKI in February, 1945 in the above manner for about 12 days and was then found dead in the cell.
8. Another American named DRAKE of U.S. Army was imprisoned several times in this manner by YOSTAKI for walking out of his room without a hat.
9. Two Australians, whose names I do not remember, but who were I think, from the 2/19 Bn., were beaten and similarly imprisoned by YOSTAKI for going to the latrine at night without putting an "absent" tag on the end of their beds.
10. YOSTAKI also ordered prisoners on about six occasions to kneel on a log with a log behind the knees, when they were then forced to lay back and stay there for about 3 hours. This happened to an American named BOBBS and another named ROBERTS both of U.S. Army and to Pte JOHNSTONE of 2/19 Bn.
11. About 200 prisoners out of about 1400 were put in the abovementioned cells by YOSTAKI, while I was in the Camp.

Born at MELBOURNE in the State of
VICTORIA this ~~4th~~ day of April, 1946.

Before me

W. A. Reggath Lt Col
Lt-Col William Watt REGGATH

An Officer of the A.M.P.

On this *Twenty-second* day of AUGUST One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fortysix, Malcolm Graham JOYNER, Sports Club Proprietor, of KIAMA, in the state of New South Wales, formerly NX. 50560 Spr JOYNER, B.G., 2/12 Flt Coy, A.I.F., makes oath and says as follows:-

- (a) I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on the Fifteenth day of FEBRUARY, one thousand Nine hundred and Forty Two, and was transferred to various prison camps, eventually arriving at AKENOBE Camp during MAY One Thousand Nine hundred and fortyfive.
- (b) At this camp, the food ration, which was considerably less than the prescribed scale, consisted of Rice and Vegetables of very poor quality, badly cooked. It was necessary for prisoners to eat green leaves or anything else they could obtain to supplement the ration.
- (c) There was a Regimental Aid Post in the *Camp* ^{charge}, under the control of a Japanese Medical Sgt., assisted by two American Doctors, and to the best of my knowledge there was a fair stock of medical supplies.
- (d) The quarters consisted of long rooms with three-tier beds, the normal capacity of each room being approximately twenty men, but under existing conditions seventyfive prisoners were herded in together. The camp was filthy and alive with vermin. Sufficient clothing was issued to keep us reasonably warm.
- (e) We were allotted to working parties in the Copper Lines, which necessitated working in shafts approximately eight hundred feet below the surface. The mine was exceedingly damp and owing to the weak condition of the prisoners we could NOT carry out the work allotted us.
- (f) There were NO executions or instances of torture during my stay at this camp as far as I am aware, but there were some minor beatings for offences against the Camp Regulations. The worst torture in this, or any other, camp, was mental cruelty.
- (g) One case I think should be mentioned was that concerning an Australian known as "Bluey" LAWSON, whose Regimental particulars are unknown to me, and who was a patient at 113 (S) M.H. when I last heard of him a few months ago.
- (h) LAWSON was terribly ill with Beri Beri, and his legs were partially paralysed, causing him to stagger when he tried to walk, yet the Senior American Doctor

X *Malcolm G. Joyner* J.P.
X *Malcolm G. Joyner* J.P.

- (h) (Ctd) ... forced him to continue as a member of the working party. We were obliged to march about a mile, uphill, to the mine. LAWSON managed to stagger along and on one occasion was just saved, by one of the party, from falling over the cliff.
- (i) Representations were made to the American Doctor by Cpl BOOTH, Sgt. NICHOLAS - who was in charge of our working party - and, I believe, "Scott" BROAD and W. SKILLICORN, to have LAWSON removed from the working party, but without success. On the following day LAWSON fell over the cliff and sustained bad facial injuries.
- (j) The camp contained approximately twentyfive Australians who mostly kept together, twenty being Army personnel and the other five Australian members of the former HONGKONG Dockyard Police. Of the remainder there were a few ENGLISH troops but most were AMERICANS.
- (k) Repeated complaints regarding camp conditions were made to the JAPANESE Camp Commander, but nothing was done to improve conditions.

SWORN by the above-named deponent
 Malcolm Graham JOYNER at MIAMA,
 in the state of NEW SOUTH WALES,
 on this 27th day of
 AUGUST One Thousand Nine Hundred
 and Fortysix.

cm. G. Joyner.
 Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME

Malcolm G. Joyner
 A Justice of the Peace

On this *third* day of September One thousand nine hundred and forty seven Harold Birdwood JULIAN of 32 Gray Street KOGARAE in the State of New South Wales, Trainee Bricklayer makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was formerly NX46812 Signaller JULIAN H.B. of 8 AUSTRALIAN Divisional Signals Australian Imperial Force.
2. On the 15th day of February 1942 I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese Armed Forces at Singapore and imprisoned at CHANGI Prisoner of War Camp.
3. On the 17th day of February 1942 I embarked with other Australian prisoners of war on a Japanese transport and disembarked in Japan on the 15th day of December 1942. With the prisoners I was thereupon taken by train to Naoetsu Prisoner of War Camp where I remained until the date of capitulation by the Japanese Armed Forces.
4. The quarters occupied by the prisoners of war consisted of a series of rooms of various sizes. The room I was quartered in was about 30 ft long by 15 ft wide. The beds were set up in two tiers actually making a room of two storeys. We slept on straw in winter and straw mats in summer. We were also issued with three to six paper blankets. As many as sixty prisoners of war were crowded into one sleeping room at times.
5. The rations of food were both poor in quantity and entirely inadequate for our requirements. We were given a little rice but mostly barley and sorghum seed. The whole helping per meal compressed would be about the size of a cricket ball. The meat mostly consisted of horse and at times dog meat.
6. Immediately after my ^{my} arrival at Naoetsu Camp together with three hundred other ~~AUSE~~ Australian Prisoners of War, I was forced to work at the Stainless Steel Works. The daily working hours were from 7-30am in the morning to 5pm at night for the day shift. The night shift worked from 5pm until 7am next morning. I was engaged stoking furnaces and doing other heavy laboring work such as wheeling loaded trucks of coal and iron.
7. There were a number of Japanese guards at the camp. I only recall the name of one guard namely SUZUKI. The other guards were known to me and other prisoners of war by nicknames only. The nicknames of the guards I remember are "Gummy", "Fishface", "Boofhead", "Bumble" and "Johnny Dixon".

Martin J. G. L. P.
H. B. Birdwood

8. During the whole period of my imprisonment at Naoetsu Camp the treatment was brutal. Assaults, beatings and tortures were so numerous that I am not able to remember them all in any detail at all.
9. At the end of January 1942 in the evening ^{the} guard named Suzuki inspected the boots being worn by ~~the~~ prisoners of war. He observed that Pte Jones an Australian Prisoner of War, had cut down his boots at the ankles for comfort. Pte Jones was a small man. Suzuki knocked Pte Jones to the ground with a stick which he carried. The stick was about 3ft 6 inches long and about one and a quarter inches thick. Pte Jones laid on the ground Suzuki then kicked Pte Jones about eight times on the head, face and body Pte Jones was bruised on the body and had several cuts on his face. Pte Jones returned to his sleeping quarters after the bashing and next day he returned to his work.
10. On or about the fourth day of January 1943 a party of about 60 Australian Prisoners of War were returning to Naoetsu Camp after working at the Stainless Steel Factory. There were two Japanese Guards in charge of the party one was Boofhead I do not know the name of the other guard. Boofhead ordered the party to move at the double. Pte Warren an Australian Prisoner of War who was in a very poor state of health was forced to keep pace with the rest of the party. He could not do so and commenced to fall behind the party Boofhead and the other guard then lined up on either side of Pte Warren grasping his arms and pushing him along they forced Pte Warren to keep pace with the main party of Australian Prisoners of War. Pte Warren arrived in camp in an exhausted condition. His health rapidly deteriorated and in my opinion it was the cause of his death on the 7th day of January 1943.
11. On the 29th day of April 1944 I was working at the Stainless Steel Factory with a number of other Australian Prisoners of War. The two Japanese Guards in charge of the party were known to me by the nicknames of "Bumble" and "Johnny Dixon". The guard known to me by the nickname of Bumble gave an order to Pte J. Caldwell an Australian Prisoner of War. Pte Caldwell answered back to the said Japanese Guard. This Japanese guard then reported the incident to the other Japanese guard known by the nickname of Johnny Dixon. The said Johnny Dixon then hit Pte Caldwell on the body and head about 10 times with a stick about 3ft long one and a quarter inches thick which the said Johnny Dixon carried to intimidate Australian Prisoners of War. As a result of the beating Pte Caldwell was bruised on the head and body. Both eyes were blackened and two of his teeth were knocked out. Pte Caldwell suffered severely and was forced to stay in the sick room for several days and he was not able to go to work.
12. The Camp Commandant at NAOETSU Prisoner of War Camp was aware of the ill-treatment meted out to prisoners of war but he took no action to restrain the Japanese guards or other Japanese.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent)
 Harold Birdwood JULIAN at KOGARAH)
 in the State of New South Wales)
 on the *third* day of *September*)
one thousand nine hundred and forty)
 seven.)

SB Graham

Before me: *Martin Gates J.P.*
 A Justice of the Peace.

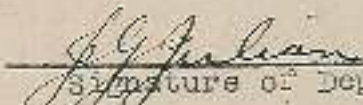
42/1

On this SIXTH day of APRIL One thousand nine hundred and forty six I, JOSEPH GEORGE JULIAN of 28 Verge St., KEMPSEY in the State of New South Wales make oath and say as follows:-

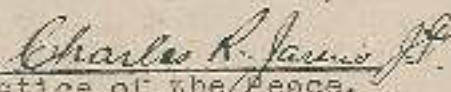
- (a) My full name is JOSEPH GEORGE JULIAN and my present address is 28 Verge St., KEMPSEY. My former Military Status was NX.47715 Pte JULIAN J.G.
- (b) Dates during which I was held in captivity where events described in this testimony took place, so far as I can remember, this event took place about the middle of JANUARY 1945.
- (c) The only man's name I can remember is Pte FOX Allen of either the anti-Tank Regt or AASC.
- (d) All pertinent facts as to the nature of the atrocity or crime are:-
- (i) Whilst I was at GALALA, I was one of a working party working on the gardens of GALALA and it was the custom to march this party to the gardens for work. The distance marched was about 6 miles.
 - (ii) This party comprised all the sick men, the majority of whom had to aid themselves with sticks. Their condition was such that the nature of the work and the marching to and from the camp was far too great for their physical condition to cope with.
 - (iii) When we arrived at the gardens and about half an hour afterwards, Pte FOX, who was too weak, collapsed and lay on the ground. As soon as he lay down he was struck with sticks and told to get up, but was physically unable to do so.
 - (iv) Then the Japanese NCO known as 'Black Bastard' lit a fire all round FOX, who had just sufficient strength to roll away from it. This was repeated about three times until the Australian NCO i/c (whose name I have forgotten) remonstrated with the Japanese guards stating that FOX was very weak and sick and that he would do his (FOX's) duty for the day.
 - (v) This Australian NCO was then subjected to a bashing for stopping the Japanese NCO from dealing with FOX and also for giving the Jap NCO check.
 - (vi) When FOX gained enough strength he staggered to his feet and made whatever attempt he could to appear to be working.

- (vii) It appeared to be the custom for this Jap NCO, 'Black Bastard' to 'do everyone over' each day and when this was done, he appeared satisfied and walked away.
- (e) The names, nicknames, description, and rank etc of perpetrators are to the best of my ability to remember:-
A Japanese NCO known as 'Black Bastard'.
- (f) Did deponent actually see the crime committed or did he only hear about it, and if so, from whom?
(i) I was of the working party and an eye witness of all the atrocity I have described in this affidavit.
- (g) Facts indicating the camp commander's knowledge of or implication in the atrocity are:-
(i) The Japanese Camp Commander, IKE GOCHE (Phonetic Spelling) was aware of this treatment and he himself was in the habit of kicking the men on their ulcers and told his N.C.Os to work the men hard and make them suffer beatings and fire lightings, as I have described.
- (h) Facts, if any, concerning any resulting complaint registered with Camp Commander are:-
(i) Complaints of this and other treatment were made to the Jap Camp Commander, who, although fully aware of what was happening, threatened to increase the working party by including the sick in Hospital, and no complaint by us of harsh treatment was received with any sympathetic understanding by the Camp Commander.
- (1) Full information with respect to living conditions and specific facts regarding food accommodation, sanitation and medical care are:-
(1) The food was fair for the first two years, but after that, we received very little rice. The ration from 8 Aug 44 was:-
1 oz rice and Sweet Potatoe Leaves per day.
- (ii) Accomodation was in wooden huts with wooden walls and adup roof. These huts were NOT weatherproof. Each hut accomodated 60 to 80 men. These huts measured 100 ft x 20 ft.
- (iii) Sanitation was fair with latrines on the beach and septic tank on hill.
- (iv) Medical care was very poor and NOT sufficient to treat all the sick. There was a severe lack of medicines, ointments and bandages and car grease was used to anoint tropical ulcers.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
JOSEPH GEORGE JULIAN at KOMPSEY
on the SIXTH day of APRIL one
thousand nine hundred and
forty-six.


Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME


Justice of the Peace.

NAME: Rose JUMENI
 OCCUPATION: Housewife
 ADDRESS: 586 Kampong Djawa, TANDJONG PINANG.

Duly sworn states, I am 32 years of age of Sandanese nationality and born at BOEDONG, Java.

My permanent home is at 586 Kampong Djawa.
 I am at present living at the above address.

One afternoon, a few days after the first Japanese troops landed at TANDJONG PINANG, while walking along the road leading between Kampong Djawa and the market in the town, I was called upon by two Japanese soldiers who were standing on the side of the road, to go across to them. I was afraid and reluctant to go at first but they threatened me so I crossed to them. They then showed me a body of an European soldier that had been buried to the waist, on the side of a drain.

The dead soldier was without a shirt and on a piece of cord around his neck there were two dices, one red and one white. The soldier appeared to have been shot through the head and to have bayonet wounds in the chest. After viewing the body I was allowed to continue on my way.

A few days later I was again going to the market, and being afraid to pass the place where this soldier was buried I was making my way along another road about 30 yards further up the hill. A strong smell was coming from a place along side the road so I decided to investigate. A few yards from the side of the road I discovered a hole containing the bodies of three Europeans, two men and one woman. The woman was dressed in a blue skirt and a pink blouse. The men were well dressed and were wearing shoes.

Interpreter.

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

R. THUMB *gr*

R. J. Ruyter

R. Thumb
 Interpreter.

Sworn before me.....Capt. W. H. S. Day of Feb. 1946.
 War Crimes Investigator.

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

I, Bernard JUNCK, Commonwealth Public Servant of 3 Station Place MALVERN in the STATE of VICTORIA, formerly VX21273 Pte B. JUNCK, 2/2 Pioneer Bn, make oath and say.

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the JAPANESE on 9 Mar 42.
2. After being in several camps I arrived at FUKUOKA PW Camp No 17 in Jan 45.
3. There were many guards and mine overseers who illtreated PW's but I cannot now remember either their names or nicknames with the exception of one nicknamed "THE GREYHOUND".
4. THE GREYHOUND did not beat me personally but he did others especially the AMERICANS.
5. It was a daily concern amongst PW's to know whether they would be working in THE GREYHOUND's gang as they dreaded the treatment he usually meted out to PW's.
6. When PW's were sent out of the mine to get KOBOKU, that is timber for the mine, THE GREYHOUND would always say they were away too long and hit them and kick them.
7. THE GREYHOUND harrassed PW's at all times and their nerves were affected greatly.

SWORN at MELBOURNE

this 7th day of JULY 1947.

B. Junck

BEFORE ME

[Signature]
a Commissioner for the taking of declarations
and affidavits under the EVIDENCE ACT 1929.