



Australian War Memorial

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WAR OF 1939-45

Accession No.

D.P. No. 7.

S. H. C.

Date

1610/14/84

Location

L.W.M. File 411/1/11

Statements by

- NX. 24392. Pte. L. H. Kelly.
- NX. 78486. Pte. P. F. O. Kelly.
- VX 58629. Pte. G. A. Kelly.
- NX. 32967. Pte. G. B. Kelly.
- NX. 7220. L/Cpl. P. J. Kempovich.
- NX. 70004. Pte. A. L. Kennaley.
- GX 6134. Capt. G. W. Kennell.
- VX 63397. Cpl. K. J. Kennell.
- NX 44697. Sgt. B. W. Kennelrigan.
- VX 32513. Bdr. J. N. Kennedy.
- Z. X. 2084. Capt. J. Kennedy.
- GX-23582. Pte. G. D. Kennedy.
- W. A. Kent.
- VX. 26000. Col. W. H. Kent Hughes.
- NX. 26144. Sgt. W. G. Kentwell.

On this second day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven Leslie Bernard KELLY of 185 Magellan Street, LISMORE in the State of New South Wales, Storeman, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX24392 Pte KELLY, L.S. of 2/18 Bn I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15th February, 1942. I was taken to KOBE HOUSE in June 1943 (approximately) and on 11th February, 1945 I was taken to a Japanese Hospital in the KOBE Area and remained in hospital until repatriated by US Forces in August, 1945.
2. I personally saw Lt MISTAKE, "The Mad Doctor of Kobe House", bash Pte JEANES of 2/26 Inf Bn. JEANES had a cigarette in his mouth after roll call. The cigarette was NOT alight.
3. JEANES was taken in front of the guard house and was thrashed with the buckle end of a belt across the head and face. He fainted twice and each time he was revived and beaten again. This beating continued for one hour and no other person assisted "The Mad Doctor" in this beating. JEANES was afterwards removed to hospital and treated by Captain BOYCE, A.A.M.C.
4. On one occasion I was caught by Sgt MARETA with about 10 lbs of sugar. He punched me on the jaw with his fist and I fell to the ground and was unconscious for six hours. I was assisted to my quarters where I remained for the rest of the night. Next day I collapsed at work and was taken to sick bay, and Captain BOYCE gave me no duties for the rest of that day.
5. Approximately 8 weeks after this I was again caught by Sgt MARETA with 2 lbs of sugar. He removed his slipper from his foot and slashed me across the face with it for 10 minutes. I was then made stand in front of the guard house from 1700 hours to 2400 hrs.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Leslie Bernard KELLY at LISMORE
on the second day of June, One
thousand nine hundred and forty
seven.

Leslie Kelly

BEFOR ME

James Conroy
A Justice of the Peace.

On this second day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven Leslie Bernard KELLY of 185 Magellan Street, LISMORE in the State of New South Wales, Swornan, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As HQ24302 Pte KELLY, L.S. of 2/18 Bn T was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15th February, 1942. I was later to KOBE JCOUSA in June 1943 (approximately) and on 11th February, 1945 I was taken to a Dispensary Hospital in the KOBE Area and remained in hospital until repatriated by US Forces in August, 1945.
2. I personally saw Lt JAMES, "The Mad Doctor of Kobe House", beat Pte FRANKS of 2/28 Lf Bn. JAMES had a cigarette in his mouth after roll call. The cigarette was NOT alight.
3. FRANKS was taken in front of the guard house and was thrashed with the buckle end of a belt across the head and face. He fainted twice and each time he was revived and beaten again. This beating continued for one hour and no other person assisted "The Mad Doctor" in this beating. FRANKS was afterwards removed to hospital and treated by Captain BOYCE, A.A.M.C.
4. On one occasion I was caught by Sgt MARETA with about 10 lbs of sugar. He punched me on the jaw with his fist and I fell to the ground and was unconscious for six hours. I was assisted to my quarters where I remained for the rest of the night. Next day I collapsed at work and was taken to sick bay, and Captain BOYCE gave me no duties for the rest of that day.
5. Approximately 8 weeks after this I was again caught by Sgt MARETA with 2 lbs of sugar. He removed his slipper from his foot and slaped me across the face with it for 10 minutes. I was then made stand in front of the guard house from 1700 hours to 2400 hrs.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent
Leslie Bernard KELLY at LISMORE
on the second day of June, One
thousand nine hundred and forty
seven.

Leslie Kelly

BE-FOF ME

Harry B. ...
A Justice of the Peace

No. 84

On this TWENTY-FIRST day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven Patrick Frederick O'Neill KELLY of Main Street, TOUKLEY, in the State of New South Wales, carter, makes oath and says as follows:-

I was NX 78986, Pte. P.F.O. Kelly, 2/20th. Aust. Inf. Bn. AIF. I was taken prisoner at the surrender of SINGAPORE on 15th. February, 1942. I was in CHANGI from February until May 1942; ADAM PARK from May until December 1942; and NAOETSU (Japan) from December, 1942, until September, 1945.

I do not at this time remember particular beatings of individuals as follows, but I do know that each member was repeatedly and often beaten by "GUMMY", and SUZUKI. The members concerned were NX 45661, L/Cpl G.P. Blanchard; NX 26551 Cpl. M.W. Hopsom; NX 33524, Pte. F. Hole; QX 23007, Pte. W.L. Alexander, and QX 18333, Pte. L.A. Hassall. I do not remember any beatings by "FISHFACE" or "BOOFHEAD". The beatings were usually with a "dogwalloper" (a stick about 4 feet long and about 1 1/2 inches thick) and with the prisoners own boots.

I did not actually witness any beating of Pte. McLEOD by SUZUKI but it was well-known throughout the camp whenever a beating took place.

I did not actually witness the beating of Pte. PERKINS by "GUMMY", but I knew that it took place. Pte. Perkins was a sick man and had just come out of hospital and had been to the latrines when he was beaten by "Gummy". This beating so lowered his resistance that he eventually died less than a month afterwards.

I only knew that Pte. CLEARY had been beaten, and did not see it.

I only heard that Pte. WARREN had been beaten by "BOOFHEAD", and as this took place at the SHINETSU CARBIDE FACTORY, my knowledge of this beating is only by others telling me.

I witnessed the beating of Cpl. HUNTINTON by SUZUKI. This took place during September or October 1944, and Cpl. Huntington died later from it in November, 1944. Huntington had made a pair of sandals from a pair of military boots, and this offended Suzuki, who belted him with a pair of boots for about an hour and a half. The boots were studded with hob-nails and these tore the flesh off Huntington's face. Suzuki only stopped when he got tired. This beating undoubtedly was mainly responsible for Huntington's death.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent Patrick Frederick O'Neill KELLY at TOUKLEY on the TWENTY-FIRST day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

BEFORE ME

W. J. O. Kelly

P. F. O. Kelly

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

Enclosure to



1 A.W.C.S. (SERAC)

Sgt KIMURA

B807

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.
IF NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO

B 107

RANK [REDACTED]
NAME [REDACTED]
ALIAS NIL
PW No: NOT ALLOTTED
TAKEN AT RANGOON GATE
ON 16 FEB 45

"A"

This is the photograph
marked "A" produced
and shown to

George Arthur Kelly

at the time of swearing
his affidavit on the
6th day of December 1946

before me. W. H. Murray

A Commissioner for taking
affidavits

I George Arthur Kelly of 41 North Road, BROWN COAL MINE in the State of Victoria, Fitters Assistant, make oath and say-

1. I served in the Australian Imperial Force as VX 58629, Pte Kelly G.A. my unit being the 2/2 Pioneer Battalion.
2. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese in Java on ninth day of March 1942. In June 1945 after being moved to various camps and places, I arrived at MIKI MIKI camp in Siam
3. That the exhibit attached hereto and marked "A" is a photograph of one of the Japanese NCOs attached to the staff of MIKI MIKI Camp.
4. That the person shown in the said photograph is identical with the Japanese Lance Corporal directly responsible for wilfully causing the death of Pte Stephenson at MIKI MIKI in July 1945, the circumstances of whose death was set out in my affidavits of the Eighteenth day of April 1946, and the Sixth day of November 1946, respectively.

Sworn before me at MORWELL...)
 in the State of Victoria ...)
 this 22nd day of)
 November 1946)

G. A. Kelly

W. H. Lanning

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits

G.A. Kelly

I George Arthur Kelly of 41 North Road BROWN COAL MINE in the State of Victoria, Fitters Assistant, make oath and say-

1. I served in the Australian Imperial Force as VX58629 a Private in the 2/2 Pioneer Battalion. Whilst serving with my unit in Java on 9 March 1942, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese.
2. After being moved from place to place by the Japanese, I arrived at NIKI NIKI prison camp in June 1945. One of the Japanese NCOs attached to the staff of NIKI NIKI was a Sgt Major who is identical with the person depicted on the photograph attached hereto, and marked with the letter "A", such person being generally known to my fellow prisoners and myself as Sgt Major Kimura.
3. Kimura occasionally took charge of working parties which included myself. He was a man who demanded every ounce of energy from each prisoner. He would not make any allowance for the fact that a prisoner might be suffering from sickness or malnutrition.
4. On a date shortly before we were released from captivity, I was a member of a working party which was building what appeared to be tank traps. The NCO in charge of this party was Sgt Major Kimura. I was suffering from a bad attack of malaria, and was incapable of carrying out the work which I was ordered to do. During a fit of ague, I was forced to stop any attempt at working. Seeing me thus idle, Sgt Major Kimura, with full knowledge of the malady from which I suffered, picked up a rock which I estimated, weighed from ten to fifteen pounds, and threw the rock at me. The rock struck me in the pit of my stomach, the effect being to throw me to the ground in a semi unconscious state. Kimura then approached me with a shovel full of earth which he threw over me. He threw several more shovelfulls of earth over me, and then said to me in English, "You go to Paradise number one".
5. During my stay at NIKI NIKI the Japanese NCO responsible for the most inhuman treatment was a Sgt who always appeared to be in charge of one or the other of the working parties. This Sgt was a well built man, slightly taller than Kimura, but about his age. He was not known to the prisoners by name, nor did we have any nickname for him.
6. Several days after the Japanese capitulation, this Sgt forced many of my fellow prisoners to carry bags of rice weighing between 160 and 180 pounds, from the NIKI NIKI railhead to our camp, a distance which I estimated to be between two to three miles, part of which often lay up steep hillsides. One of the prisoners in this working party, a Dutch soldier, who was suffering from beri beri was unable to accomplish his task. Due to the efforts he made to carry his load whilst sick, and from the beatings he received, he died two days later.
7. This Sgt made it a practice to place every prisoner in the camp on a working party, who could walk. Most of the time I was at NIKI NIKI all the prisoners were suffering both from dysentery and diarrhoea. Those who were not detailed for working parties were used to cut bamboo to camouflage the camp. In my hut 100 prisoners were quartered yet despite the sickness and disabilities from which they were suffering, never less than ninety of them would be detailed for working parties.
8. Medical supplies were unobtainable at NIKI NIKI, despite the fact that the Thailand Government had sent a quantity of such supplies to the camp. This was revealed to us after the capitulation when such supplies were discovered.

G.A. Kelly
G.A. Kelly

9. At NIKI NIKI a Japanese Lance Corporal was responsible for the death of Pte Andy Stephenson. This L/Cpl, whose name was not known to me, was shorter than most of the other Japanese NCOs, and was a man with a sullen expression. On a date about the middle of July 1945, Stephenson was working with a party of four other prisoners, all of whom were suffering from severe malarial attacks. The L/Cpl above mentioned was in charge of the party, and refused to recognise that they were unable to perform their work, owing to sickness, and considered they were malingering. He gave each of them a severe beating. He singled out Pte Stephenson for special treatment. I saw this L/Cpl hit Stephenson on the head with a hammer weighing some two pounds. Stephenson staggered under the blow, and appeared dazed. At the midday halt he lay down in a state of coma, and this lasted for some days. He never regained consciousness, and died with no attempt being made by the Japanese to give him medical attention.

Sworn before me at MORWELL ---)
in the State of Victoria this)
6th day of November 1946))

G. A. Kelly

R. L. Young

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

I, George Arthur Kelly of 2/2 Pioneer Bn., now of
115 M.H. Heidelberg make oath and say :-

1. I was taken prisoner of war on 9 March, 1942 in JAVA.
2. In June 1945, I was moved to NICKI NICKI Camp in SIAM.
3. One day, about the end of July 1945, I was working on the roads near the camp, and Pte A. STEVENSON was nearby.
4. At approximately 1100 hrs., Pte STEVENSON, with others, requested their guard to release them from duty for the rest of the day, as they were suffering from acute malaria. The request was refused and the guard, whose name I never knew, but who was of smaller build than the average Jap and who was a Lance Corporal with very dark sullen eyes, struck Pte STEVENSON on the head with a hammer.
5. About 1300 hrs., the same day, I saw Pte STEVENSON back at camp, apparently asleep. Together with Pte William YOE of 2/2 Pioneer Bn., now of COOMANBLE NSW, I endeavoured to wake Pte STEVENSON, but found he was in a coma. Medical aid was requested, but refused.
6. On return from work that afternoon, Pte STEVENSON came to for about ten minutes, during which time he talked to Pte YOE; he then became unconscious and died the following day.
7. The Jap Lance Corporal referred to and described by me, was responsible for the death of Pte STEVENSON.

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State
of Victoria this 18th day of April, 1946.

G. A. Kelly

Before me

B. M. Hobart Capt

Captain BRIAN MURRAY HOBART
An Officer of the AMF

On this *third* day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, Gregory Brian KELLY of 3 Hampden Street, ASHFIELD in the state of NEW SOUTH WALES, Siletine Operator, makes oath and says as follows:-

(a) I, NXB2967 Pte KELLY Gregory Brian, 2/19 Battalion, 8 Division, A.I.F. was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.

(b) I arrived at FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP No.27 in May 1945 and remained there until 19 August 1945.

(c) Lt KONO Shingo.

(1) I remember Lt KONO Shingo who was the Camp Commandant from the time I arrived until the capitulation. He was definitely responsible for the receipt and distribution of all RED CROSS parcels and supplies. In July 1945 on being told by Cpl NICHOLS J.F. 8 Div Sigs, a VICTORIAN, I went to the Camp Commandant's (Lt KONO Shingo) office on two occasions and saw tins of RED CROSS coffee also packets of chocolate on a shelf in his private office.

(2) One of each of the coffee and chocolate were open and had been used. This is true as, at an opportune moment when I was alone for a few minutes I examined the contents. I, and the rest of the prisoners did NOT receive any RED CROSS supplies at any time, other than a quantity of BRITISH RED CROSS parcels which were badly damaged by fire and water, which were of very little use. This was probably the reason we got them. The BRITISH parcels mentioned were sent from GREAT BRITAIN in 1942 and distributed in June/July 1945. What was left of the first mentioned RED CROSS parcels, were not issued until 18 August 1945 which was the day preceeding our transfer to CAMP No.26 at FUKUOKA.

(3) We definitely did NOT receive any RED CROSS parcels of any description, other than those mentioned in June/July 1945 which were rat infested, mildewed and NOT fit for human consumption. I am of the considered opinion that Lt KONO Shingo, Camp Commandant of this camp, misappropriated all RED CROSS parcels brought into camp, except the BRITISH 1942 parcels. He could be seen taking the contents of those parcels from the stores to his private sleeping quarters. Cpl J.F. NICHOLS of 75 Brighton Road, St KILDA SS, MELBOURNE can verify the above facts. The date of the misappropriation of these parcels was during the month of July 1945. This was the time he received them.

G. Kelly
Prisoner of War

Lt. KONO Shingo.

- (4) I remember Lt KONO Shingo on one occasion in July 1945. He was standing on a high table and administered beatings to two Americans and two Dutchmen (names not known) rendering them unconscious. He had them kneeling on a lower form while he repeatedly beat them in turn by using closed fists. After this, the beatings were continued by his subordinates including a doctor (?)
- (5) The reason for the beatings was for taking green fruit from trees by the wayside while they were on the march. These beatings were witnessed by:-
 Pte RUSSELL of LAMLY, New South Wales.
 Cpl K.M.K. POPE of SURREY HILLS, Victoria.
 W/O D. MULGAREY of TEBORA, New South Wales.
 Signor RIAN of NORTH SYDNEY.
- The whole of the camp were made to parade, to witness these beatings. The beatings commenced before tea, about 5.30 pm., lasting about one hour.
- (6) The victims received no tea that night and only one meal per day for several days after. Lt KONO Shingo was an inhuman person and never showed any sign of "Letting Up" to any prisoner. He was never happy unless he was beating at least one of his prisoners.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
 Gregory Brian KELLY at SHEFFIELD
 on the *third* day of June, One
 thousand nine hundred and forty-seven)

) Signature of *G. B. Kelly*
 deponent.

BEFORE ME

[Signature]

C1/27

On this third day of May One thousand nine hundred and forty-six Patrick Joseph KEMPNIICH of BROADWAY in the State of New South Wales, Storekeeper makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX7220 1/Cpl KEMPNIICH P.J. of 2/3 M.A.C., I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42, and was taken to NONPRODUK Camp, arriving there in Mar 43.
2. In Apr 43 we were put to work on the BEAI - BERMA Railway, and got as far as the BUKLA Border, returning to NONPRODUK Camp approx Nov 44.
3. The Japanese Camp Comdr at NONPRODUK was Major CHEATA, and other officials were W/O (?) PARIANO, Pte KIMURA, the latter being WSM of the Camp.
4. Ill treatment was a daily occurrence in the Camp.
5. On one day early in 1944, there was a stack of Red Cross Stores which required shifting into a building. The Japs called for a working party, and this was made up with W/O P.C. DOOLEY in charge.
6. The stores were being shifted, and WO DOOLEY was standing on top of 5 steps when he was attacked from behind with a military broom by Pte KIMURA.
7. KIMURA beat him severely, first cutting him badly on the back of the neck and head, then beating him on the shoulders and down the back. He then kicked him on the lower part of the back, knocking him down the steps.
8. When he fell down the steps he lay dazed and then KIMURA came down the steps and beat him about the body, severely injuring his elbow. WO DOOLEY was assisted to his feet by his friends and was forced to stand at attention for several minutes.
9. KIMURA then ordered him to carry on working and after the work was completed he was taken to the Jap Office and treated by their medical orderly. He was later allowed to go to his barracks where his condition became so bad that he had to be admitted to hospital, where he remained for three weeks.
10. This beating was administered for no reason and being forced to work after it occurred was a further punishment as MCOs 1/c of working parties did NOT usually work themselves.
11. KIMURA was about 26 years old being approximately 5 feet 7 ins of blocky build with dark complexion and prominent gold teeth.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent, Patrick Joseph KEMPNIICH at TWEED HEADS on the third day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

P.J. Kempnich

BEFORE ME

[Signature]
A Justice of the Peace.

5

On this sixteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fortysix NX70004 Pte Alan Charles KEMSLEY, soldier, of 40 Hunter Street, Bankstown in the State of New South Wales makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As NX70004 Pte A.C. KEMSLEY, 87 LAD, I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42. I arrived at OHIO PW Camp about 5 Jun 42.
2. I refer to my previous affidavit of the twentyfourth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fortysix.

I identify the Japanese in photograph in folder marked "A" as the second camp commander, Lt SUMATSU.

I identify the Japanese in photograph in folder marked "B" as the Camp Sgt Major.

I identify the Japanese in photograph in folder marked "C" as "The Bull".

SWORN at SYDNEY by the abovenamed deponent, Alan Charles Kemsley, this sixteenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and fortysix

} *of the Kemsley*
}
}
}

BEFORE ME

A.L. KEMSLEY
(A.L. KEMSLEY) Major,
~~Military Officer~~

An Officer Of The Australian Military Forces.

Alan

On this twenty-fourth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, NX70004 Pte Alan Charles Kemsley, soldier, of 78 Meredith Street, Bankstown, in the State of New South Wales, at present a patient in 113 (C) Mil Hosp, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX70004, Pte A.C. KEMSLEY, 87 LAD, I was taken prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 Feb 42. On May 15, 1943 as one of a party of 900 Allied POW, I sailed for Japan, disembarking at MOJI twenty-one days later. Fifty sick Australians and one hundred sick British were sent to ORIO PW Camp, including myself.
2. The commander of the Australians was WO1 WALKER of an 8 Div Artillery Unit.
3. The original Jap Commandant was Lieut SAKI and Lieut SUEMATSU took over command in the vicinity of May 43. A description of Suematsu is as follows:- Age 40-45 yrs; height approximately 5'8"; portly build. He was said to be a judge in Tokio in civilian life.
4. There was only one Japanese Sgt on staff at the time of IRWIN'S death and he was nicknamed "The Bull." I do not know his real name. A description of "The Bull" is as follows. Height 5'7" approx.; age about 28 yrs; very well built, muscular, and regimental in bearing.
5. There was only the one S/Major at the time of Irwin's death. He had no nickname and I do not know his real name. A description of the S/Major is as follows:- Height approx. 5'11"; age about 34 yrs; slight build.
6. Pte IRWIN, I think from the 2/29 Aust Inf Bn, was released from hospital after an illness in August 43. He was given light camp duties for a few days. I knew Irwin and he was a morose type of man. I was told that the camp MO classified Irwin as a neurotic. Pte Edward DAXNICK, of a Victorian Ordnance Unit, lent Irwin a magnifying glass and an atlas on the afternoon of his escape. The same night Irwin disappeared and the following morning his disappearance was discovered by the Japanese. I saw the Jap civil and military search parties moving about on the high ground around the camp.
7. The following morning a body enclosed in two rice sacks was brought into the camp and placed under guard in the HAP. There was a lot of blood around the top sack. Requests by the MO, Capt REPPARDY (K.E.I. Forces) to examine the body were refused by the Jap commandant. No one was allowed to examine the body or uncover it and cremation took place the same day. Previously and subsequently there was no prohibition of identification of dead POW.
8. On the evening parade Capt SUEMATSU read a statement

A. C. Kemsley *B. J. L. Harris*

alleging that Irwin had been shot dead after his capture, when attempting to escape from a truck.

9. Later "The Bull", partially under the influence of alcohol, bragged that he had beheaded Irwin with a sword. He demonstrated to some Australian PsW how he had done it. I cannot remember the names of any of the Australians who were present.

10. When Irwin escaped he stole items of clothing from other PsW. When Irwin's body was brought in the PsW made attempts to recover their clothing. Rather than allow the body to be uncovered the Japanese promised replacement by Japanese clothing.

11. General camp conditions were unsatisfactory. Food was inadequate. Pellagra and beri beri were prevalent. PsW received part of the contents of four Red Cross food parcels per man during the time at Orio. Japanese medical supplies were in short supply and Red Cross medical supplies were issued in very small quantities. Beatings for minor infringements of rules were a daily occurrence. Examples of infringements would be not having a cap on, failing to see and salute a guard. There were a number of cases of men being beaten into unconsciousness. One victim of this was Gnr Alf FINDLAY of a Victorian Anti-Tank unit.

12. Approximately at the end of May I was walking along an air intake shaft at the mine when a truck passed me on its way down. There was a good deal of noise and although I saw and heard a Jap shouting at me I did not recognise him as a mine official. I thought the man on the truck was an ordinary Jap worker and called out to him to shut up. On reaching the workshop on the surface I was met by another mine official who had been informed by phone from underground of what I had said to the mine official. I was pinched, kicked and slapped at intervals for about an hour. I was in a dazed condition at the end of the punishment. At the mine office I received more punching and slapping, was hit several times with a heavy stick. Later I was charged and tried by the Jap camp comdt. He found that I was guilty but that the offence warranted only a caution and not severe punishment. I was then dismissed.

13. I do not know the name of the mine official who punished me. His description is as follows: Age 35-40 yrs; height 5'5"; stocky build and he wore a moustache. He was identified as my attacker and accused on my behalf by a Dutch Soldier, Cpl Joe ABILIAN, N.E.I. Permanent Forces. He made a statement to the Americans when we were relieved and brought the Japanese mine official before them for questioning.

14. Other Australians who can give evidence on the death of Pte Irwin are:-

- (a) Pte ROBERTS, E/30 Aust Inf Bn, now doing full time training at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.
- (b) Gnr R. FINDLAY, of a Victorian 8 Div Artillery Unit.
- (c) Pte E. DANNICK, of a Victorian Ordnance/Workshop Unit.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,)
NX70004 Pte Alan Charles Komaley,)
at Sydney, this twenty-fourth day)
of May, One thousand nine hundred)
and forty-six

BEFORE ME

B. J. Clarke
Brian Thomas Claude King, Captain,
An Officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

I Charles Walter KENDALL of 747
Sandgate Road, Clayfield, BRISBANE
in the State of Queensland form-

OK.
erly 006134 Capt. KENDALL C.W. of *2/4 3-4 Bn.* A.I.F. now discharged being
July sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. In the months of August and September, 1942 I was a Captain in the Australian Military Forces and was attached to the 18th Inf. Brigade Headquarters and took part in the fighting at Milne Bay during those months.
2. About 1st or 2nd September, 1942, at Waga Waga in Milne Bay we captured the Headquarters of a Japanese Marine Regiment. In clearing the jungle around these Headquarters for our own defensive position, I saw the bodies of two Australian soldiers who had been members of the 61st Militia Battalion.
3. One of these bodies was lying on the ground with his hands tied together in front of him, and his trousers pulled down around his knees and tied down to his boots by his belt. He had the tops of his ears cut off, and about twenty knife or bayonet wounds in the body. His hands were tied in front of his chest and his fore-arms were out as though he had been trying to protect himself. His buttocks and genitals had been frightfully mutilated.
4. About six feet away from this body the other body was tied to a tree, with his hands behind his back. He had about six small wounds on the upper arm. The ground around the base of the tree was very disturbed as though he had been tied there for some days.
5. Both these bodies were not more than fifty yards from the Japanese Headquarters which had been captured.
6. On the track leading from Waga Waga to Lilliki, I saw the body of another Australian soldier, with his hands tied behind his back, lying face downwards. He was tied with string. He had a wound on his leg, with a service field dressing on it, and he had the top of his head cut right off. The top portion of the skull was lying forward as if it had been cut right through with a heavy knife or sword, and had been chopped from the rear. He also had lacerations criss-crossing his back and shoulders. They appeared to be knife or sword wounds, and had cut right through the shirt in the flesh.
7. Between the villages of Waga Waga and Goroni, near a Japanese Wireless Station, I saw the body of a native woman pegged out on the ground. She was tied with twine from her wrists and ankles to pegs driven in the ground. Both of her breasts had been cut off and one was placed on her face and the other one on her stomach. The body appeared to be that of a young native woman about 20 years old. She was naked, and did not appear to have been dead for very long. In my opinion, her breasts had been severed with a knife as they were very raggedly cut.

*C.W. Kendall
A.I.F.*

8. Within a couple of days a Japanese soldier was captured at Anjona. He spoke English, and I showed him the bodies of the two Australian soldiers whom I have previously mentioned. He told me that he was attached to the landing party, and that the ill-treatment and wounding of Australian troops was done by orders of their officers so that the Japanese soldiers would fight and not surrender, because the same things would be done to them now that these atrocities had been committed on the Australians.

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 Depoent at Brisbane
on the day of
1947

C. W. Kendall
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

J. M. ... J.P.
.....

c7/102
c7/103 8480

I, Keith James Kendall of YMCA, Melbourne in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 63397 Cpl. H.J. KENDALL of 27 Bde. Fd. Pk, make oath and say:-

Before me, R. J. White, 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 30 July 43, I was moved to BANGAAN Camp, Thailand.
3. At BANGAAN Camp, we were employed on railway construction, and bridge building.
4. The Japanese forced sick prisoners to work, allowing only 4% to remain off duty, daily. This figure was quite inadequate as the percentage unfit for work, was approximately 90%.
5. We were all suffering from one or more of the following complaints: Beri-Beri, Dysentery, colites, malaria, tropical ulcers.
6. Pte. W.P. Bell of 2/3 Ord. Stores Coy, was suffering from severe Beri-Beri, malaria and malnutrition.
7. From June 43 until the time of his death on 16 August 43, Bell had been in an extremely poor condition, and was forced to work by the Camp Commandant, a Japanese Captain. I never knew the name of this Jap. but he was very short and very fat.
8. Three Japanese guards, nicknamed, "The BLACK BOMBER", THE "TATTOOED LADY", the "SPITTING SGT", were directly responsible for the death of Pte. Bell, and I witnessed, on numerous occasions, beatings administered to Bell by these three Japanese.
9. The "BLACK BOMBER" was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, 12 stone in weight, and very well built. He was about 28 years of age.
10. The "TATTOOED LADY" was tattooed on the arms, about 5 feet 3 inches in height, 10 stone, and very pleasant faced.
11. The "SPITTING SGT." was about 5 feet 8 inches, very thin, and had sharp features. He always slobbered when he spoke.
12. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit are photographs marked T.180 which I identify as those of the quartermaster at BANGAAN Camp from July to Dec. 43.
13. During this period, baskets of vegetables were withheld until they had fermented, and then dumped in the river.
14. When we moved from BANGAAN Camp, in Dec. 43, the quartermaster produced large quantities of tinned foodstuffs, peanuts, biscuits, and vegetables. These rations should have been given to us with our daily food, but were withheld for no apparent reason.
15. The quartermaster referred to in the previous paragraphs was known to us as SEENA.
16. WO I G. BRYDEN of Brisbane, 2/3 Ord. Stores Coy. now in Queensland, and Lieut. KAMPER of the Dutch Army, Interpreter, could give more detailed information concerning BANGAAN Camp.

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

K. J. Kendall

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE



*Forward to 1st Aust War
Memorial Sec*

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.
IF NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO

*TAKASHIMA T180
Att. to affairs
of K. J. KENDALL*

T180



KOR K124

This is the photograph
marked T150
produced and
shown to Keith
James Heardall
at the time of
swearing his affidavit
this 19th day of July 1861.

Before me R. S. Ditch

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

7180



KOR

KI 24

This is the photograph
marked T180
produced and
shown to Keith
James Rendall
at the time of
swearing his
affidavit this
17th day of July 46,
Bristol Va.

R. J. Detch

a Commissioner of the Supreme
Court of Virginia for
the taking of Affidavits.

ON this Twenty fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty seven, I, Bart Walter KENDRIGAN, Clerk, of Como Parade, COMO, in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES

Makes oath and says as follows :-

I was previously NX.44697 Sig. KENDRIGAN, B.N. of 8th DIV SIGS.

I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on the 15th February, 1942 at SINGAPORE. I was employed on the roads of SINGAPORE until November, 1942. The treatment was fair, the food was bad. On the 28th of November, 1942, I embarked for Japan on the Esakura Maru. I arrived at Takatoromichi camp on the 9th of December, 1942. I remained at this camp until 17th of May, 1945. I was then taken to Utsi camp and remained there until released on the 19th September, 1945.


In the photograph now produced and shown to me and marked No. 56, I identify the Japanese personnel as :-

- (a) Number 3 was a Japanese soldier known to me as SERGEANT MAJOR
- (b) Number 5 was a Japanese soldier known to me as NISHI KANA
- (c) Number 16 was a Japanese soldier known to me as SMILER
- (d) Number 17 was a Japanese soldier known to me as HORSE FACE
- (e) Number 21 was a Japanese soldier known to me as DARKIE

I cannot remember the beating of Stringer and Sherriff.

No. 17 in Photo 56, a Japanese soldier, known to me as HORSEFACE, was a vicious, maniacal type of Japanese who seized every opportunity to ill-treat or penalise a P.O.W.

SWORN by the abovesigned deponent,
Bart Walter KENDRIGAN, Clerk, at
SYDNEY, on the Twenty fourth day
of January, one thousand, nine
hundred and forty seven


Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME.....
A. Justice of the Peace

On this seventh day of May, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Bart Walter Kendrick, of 14 Malger Road, Coomo, West, in the State of New South Wales, Process Worker, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX44897 Signa KENDRICK B.W. I was taken PW at Singapore on 15 Feb 42 whilst a member of 8 Div Sigs. I was transferred to KAWASAKI Camp at Kobe on 8 Dec 42. Conditions at this camp were bad. Beatings were an everyday occurrence. Bodies of deceased Pw were frequently broken up and joints dislocated prior to being placed in barrels for cremations. Names of some of the victims were:-

Pte JUSTICE 2/18 Bn
Signa LYND, 8 Div Sigs
Sgt POWELL, 8 Div Sigs
Pte MISSK, 2/18 Bn
Sgt INGRAM, 8 Div Sigs.

2. On one occasion a Dutch PW named WILSTERMAN sold a raincoat to a Jap civilian. The sale was detected by a private named NISHIKAWA. On our return to camp we were made to stand to attention on the parade ground for approximately seven hours, during which time NISHIKAWA administered a severe beating to approximately 400 men, using the buckle end of an army belt. We were then questioned about the raincoat and eventually WILSTERMAN was ordered out of the ranks and beaten by Nishikawa with a belt. Wilsterman was then imprisoned, the only clothing allowed him being a pair of trousers, his daily food ration consisting of one ball of rice, about three ozs.

3. During the period of detention Wilsterman was beaten at regular intervals. Due to the intense cold and Wilsterman's lack of clothing he eventually collapsed with pneumonia and died a short time later.

4. Nishikawa stated on parade that he was acting on instructions received from Lieut MORIMOTO, OC of Kawasaki Camp. I consider that Wilsterman's death was due to the actions of Lt Morimoto for issuing the instructions for Wilsterman's punishment and Nishikawa for carrying out the instructions. A description of these Japanese is as follows:- Lieut MORIMOTO: Age 40 yrs; height about 5'5"; weight 12 stone, Pte NISHIKAWA: Age 35 yrs; height about 5'7"; weight 18 stone; well built and athletic type.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,
Bart Walter Kendrick, at Sydney,
this seventh day of May, One
thousand nine hundred and forty-
six

B. W. Kendrick

Ed. J. ...

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

The following is a certified true summary of a statement received from VX 32515 Bdr KENNEDY T N of 2/3 Light Ack Regt:-

During the time lapse between my release in Germany and now, some names of people who assisted me has slipped my memory, but I shall endeavour to furnish you with as many as possible from 10 Sep 43 to 10 Jan 44.

Padrone PERAZZO of Tenute Capriasso, VERCELLI and his daughter of Pits of SELASSO.

Signora Eleonora also of SELASSO, who kept many prisoners of war including Ptes J. BAXON, R. WILSON, Bdr WITTENHALL (2/3 Light Ath Ack Regt) Cnr Malcolm WEBSTER and who was later executed for harbouring such POWs.

The Padrone and Pts of Tenute Castlemorlino Leri, Padrone BIGNOLI of Lelli Giordisco, Padrone of Casamouva and various others from VERCELLI to the mountains above CIVACCHIO and BORGOCASSIA. All of these people gave me food and clothing, but for money, I had to work in most cases.

There was also the tobaccoist son from CORVA who with others of that town was instrumental in getting a number of POWs through to Switzerland.

The chief guide, who was executed was named GHELJA. His father was a former secretary to Benito Mussolini and is at present employed at Jack Dempsey's Hotel in FLORIDA USA.

I have received a letter recently from GIUNNIA and ADOLFA Lei RAVELLI of Vill. del Bosco Rosso VERCELLI. These people were exceptionally good to POWs. Prior to my capture ~~in~~ my in company with Pte G MILLER (Q16) I was with MUSCATELLI's partisans with Spr F JOHNSON (Q16) and Pte R MURRAY (FSW)

W. G. Capf 131
Major
DAAG 5 14 (A) (M) V. C. C. Area

Affidavit of TX 2084 Capt JOHN KENNEDY 2/3 M G Bn.

on the *Sund* day of May 1946.

JOHN KENNEDY of 10 Helle Street Hobart Engineer whose Regimental Number is TX 2084, being duly Sworn makes oath and Says as follows:-

"On March 3rd 1942 in Java in the Buitenzorg area I was taken prisoner with two other officers Lt J.C. Hayne 3/3 M G Bn and Lt I. Redward 2/3 M G Bn. We were taken to a Japanese forward HQ and marched into a room containing some Jap officers, who promptly commenced to punch us about the face with their fist. We were taken outside and our hands tied behind our backs. We were then questioned by an NCO to whom we gave our name rank and number and on refusing to answer any more questions were again punched about the face. We were next stood outside in a sort of court yard and were beaten about the body from behind with a split bamboo and were further questioned by two men dressed in native costume. They kept this up for some time after which were allowed some respite though our questioners at one time threatened us with a knife.

Later we were bashed about by rifle butts and then one at a time we were thrown in mud in the yard - it was raining heavily - and the Japs tried to force our faces in the deep mud apparently in an endeavour to smother us. While we were in this prone position they kicked us about the face and body.

Some time after this Lt Hayne and myself were taken one at a time to a nearby shed and here we were flogged with improvised cat-o'-nine tails.

We were then informed that we were to be shot and were marched along the main road with an armed guard who lined us up and threatened us with their rifles but after some talk among themselves took us to a first aid post where we were given treatment. For the rest of the night were left tied with our hands behind our backs to a post. We remained tied up together all next day, until just after dark when we were taken on an army truck and travelled all through the night - still tied together. Next day spent at what appeared to be a rubber plantation, during the day the guards amused themselves by occasionally kicking us.

That night I was paraded before two Jap senior officers who again threatened to shoot me. I was again punched and kicked by their orders and a stick thrust between my fingers and pulled backwards and forwards so as to burn the skin by friction. Lt Hayne and Redward were questioned but not ill treated.

The next day we travelled still tied together on the back of an open truck and suffered seriously from direct exposure to the sun. That night we were lodged in a lavatory in some private home and the following morning were imprisoned in Serang jail under extremely overcrowded and unhygienic conditions. Here we remained for approximately five weeks.

On July 4th 1942 the Japanese ordered that all PW's in the 10th Bn Camp in Batavia should sign a form of non escape and obedience. With three other officers Capt H Bishop 2/2 Par Bn, Capt H J Edwards 2/3 M G Bn, Lieut W. Gillan R.A.F., I refused to sign. For this we were beaten about the head and shoulders with a stick by a Jap whom we used to know as "Dog face." We were then, by the orders of the Camp Commandant Lieut Suzuki forced to kneel on a mat of sharp pebbles scraped up by him personally. The position of kneeling being that one was forced to kneel with the body held erect back over the heels. Also at times bamboos were forced in behind our knees to put greater strain on the knees. While we were kneeling we were frequently bashed by the Japanese guard with sticks.

(2)

We were kept in this posture for approx. three hours.

We were then lodged in the cells at the camp guardhouse for the night.
Next morning on the written order of Brigadier A. S. Blackburn V.C. we signed the non escape form.

Sworn by the Deponent
on the day and year first
before mentioned at..... *Robert Las*

Before me.....
J. Fisher
J.P.

.....
W. Kennedy
Signature

H 1/103/28

WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT OF TX 2084 Capt. J. KENNEDY - 2/3/ M.S. BATH.

On the 20th day of February, 1948, John KENNEDY, of 108elle Street, HOBART, a soldier, whose Regimental Number is TX2084, being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:-

I am TX2084 Capt. J. KENNEDY, a former Prisoner of War in Japanese hands.

I John KENNEDY, hereby declare that I identified the Japanese P.W. Guard from a photo TX203, shown to me by Capt. E.F. GONINON, on the 18th February, 1948, to be a man known to me by the name of SHANE EYES.

Whilst I cannot remember any specific incident as regards to this man, I most emphatically declare that we who were Prisoners under him, regarded him, as one of the most vicious and brutal Guards placed over us, particularly at the Camps known as 80 and 100 Kilo. BURMA, and that he was responsible directly, for many of the brutalities that took place in those Camps.

Sworn by the Deponent
on the day and the
year first before
mentioned at
HOBART, before me



TX2084, Capt. J. Kennedy.



J.P.

Am 9/7

WAR CRIMES.

TRANSPORTATION PW TO MOULMEIN.

On the *First*.....day of *July*.....1946 John Kennedy of
Salamanca Place Hobart Tasmania whose regimental number is
TX2084 being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:-

I have perused closely the panel of nine photographs shown to
me and positively identify the following Japanese Suspects

- T313 S/M ONI Tadashi "NICHINEI MARU" (until sunk)
- T301 Maj HITSUTANI Totaro "MOJI MARU"
- T17 Capt WAKAMATSU Shizuo "MOJI MARU"

As being on board the vessel known to me as the MOJI Maru
referred to in my original affidavit sworn on 15 Mar 1946 and
in varying degrees responsible for the treatment of PW and
conditions on board.

The three photographs referred to in the above para I have
marked X and affixed my signature.

Sworn by the Depoent
on the day and year first before mentioned
at Hobart

Before me, *James J.P.*

Signed, *John Kennedy*

AFFIDAVIT OF TX2084 CAPT J. KENNEDY

On the fifteenth day of March 1946 John KENNEDY of Salamanca Place Hobart Tasmania whose regimental number is TX2084 being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows :-

"On Jan 15th 1943 I was one of a party of PWs consisting of Australians, Americans and Dutch travelling on the Japanese ship MOZI MARU from Penang to Moulmein Burma. With us was another Japanese ship the MITIMEI MARU also carrying Dutch PWs and a Jap naval escort vessel.

We were in the vicinity of the Mergui Archipelago when at about 1500 hrs we were attacked by Allied bombers. The Japs were caught unprepared but they attempted to force as many PWs into the hold as possible herding us in with rifle and bayonet. In the confusion however a number remained on deck. We were attacked several times by the bombers the result being that the MITIMEI MARU received a direct hit and sunk. The MOZI MARU suffered from several near misses which did a lot of damage and caused the ship to catch fire and caused considerable casualties both killed and wounded. The naval escort vessel was apparently unharmed. When the bombers had withdrawn and the fire on the MOZI MARU which had caused a quantity of ammunition for the anti aircraft guns to explode doing further damage had been extinguished, both ships started picking up survivors. This they did till no more remained to be rescued. There were a large number of badly wounded PWs among those rescued and for these and those already on the MOZI MARU the Japs supplied no medical aids stating when asked that none were available. The only attention the wounded received was from our own people who had meagre medical stores.

That night after much argument the Japs permitted us to bury our dead at sea but during the night and next day further deaths occurred. These dead we were forced to keep on board and as a result of the hot sun and the extremely congested conditions things were very unpleasant. We reached the entrance to the Port of MOULMEIN on the 16th at about 1500 hrs and lay there at anchor for about 24 hours. The Jap wounded were taken ashore in lighters about two hours after we first dropped anchor but they refused to do anything for ours. When we finally reached MOULMEIN the wounded were taken ashore but still no preparations had been made to receive them and they were lodged in MOULMEIN jail with the rest of the PWs. The jail was totally unsuited to receive sick men. An offer to look after the wounded was made by a French Mission Hospital but was refused by the Japs. Two days after we had been in jail a Jap doctor inspected the wounded and decided to amputate the arm of one of them. This man subsequently died of Tetanus. At no time did the Japs show any interest in the welfare of the injured men or supply any medical necessities!

Sworn by the Deponent

on the day and year

first before mentioned

at.....*T. Hobart*.....

before me

.....*J. P. Jones JP*.....

Signed...*John Kennedy*.....

I George Douglas KENNEDY
of Riverview Terrace,
Annerley, BRISBANE in the
State of Queensland, form-

erly QX23302 Pte KENNEDY, G.D. of 2/29 Inf Bn now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

1. From the sixteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty three until the fifteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at FUEFUEKA No.15 Camp ORMO which was also known as No.9 and No.6 ORMO, in which camp were approximately six hundred officer and other rank Prisoners of War of English, American, Australian and Dutch nationalities.

2. We were employed mainly as labourers in the ORMO coal mine, a number of Prisoners of War however (mostly sick) were employed as general duties, doing camp maintenance work in and around the camp area.

3. For a considerable period I belonged to the latter group and as a consequence became well acquainted with the Army camp guards, a number of whom I have submitted evidence against in my affidavit sworn by me on the fourteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty six.

4. One of the guards particularly well known to me was a Japanese Corporal known to me as "DEGUS" I did not know his correct name.

5. He enjoyed a considerable amount of authority as far as the Japanese Staff were concerned, his actual duties were those of Quartermaster, however he varied his duties to suit himself and invariably appointed himself as "Chief Slave Driver".

6. "DEGUS" was an original member of the Camp No.15 staff and remained as such until the Peace was officially declared, he then disappeared.

7. During the early days of our internment "DEGUS" was fairly inoffensive but was a willing pupil of the Japanese Sergeant known as "THE BULL", who was a particularly powerful man and was an exceptionally powerful "puncher", he took great pains in teaching "DEGUS" this art, he also showed him how to inflict pain by using a short length of rubber hose on Prisoners of War (this became a popular weapon with a number of Japanese guards later).

8. Approximately twelve months after our internment "THE BULL" was transferred to another camp (as far as we knew) he was replaced by a Japanese NCO named IMAJUMA (commonly known as "LIMBY Caution"). From this period on "DEGUS" became a vicious brutal tyrant, flogging, beating and otherwise illtreating Prisoners of War on the slightest provocation.

9. One of the guards known to Prisoners of War as "ADIOS" (Phonetic) owned a large Alsatian dog. This dog was trained to attack Prisoners of War when ordered by a Japanese, he was also used to track escaped Prisoners of War (as in the case of

Geo. Douglas Kennedy

J. H. King JP

Pte George Arthur IRWIN). This dog was fed with best quality rice from the Japanese Staff Kitchen NOT from the Prisoner of War Kitchen, where only inferior musty rice was used.

10. I like all other Prisoners of War was starved and when I saw this dog eating food which should have been issued to Prisoners of War I decided to remove some of the rice before the dog attempted to eat it. This I did and I was amazed to find that the rice had been cooked in butter, in fact saturated with it. I was in the act of eating this rice when "LENNY CAUTION" apprehended me.

11. He flew into a rage and began to beat me about the head and face, he knocked me to the ground and then kicked me about the body, he then called for some guards and ordered them to escort me to a point behind the Japanese administration buildings where I was tied to a post which supported a bamboo clothes line. One of the guards jabbed my back with the butt end of his rifle almost rendering me unconscious.

12. Later "LENNY CAUTION" returned accompanied by a guard. He produced a length of thin "MITO" wire (used in connecting battery current to detonator). He then ordered the guard to strip me completely (an easy task).

13. After I was stripped "LENNY CAUTION" tied the end of the thin flexible wire to the middle of my penis, the other end of the wire he threw over the bamboo clothes line and then attached a large Terra Cotta Tile (approximately ten pounds in weight) to it, so that the weight of the tile pulled hard on my penis. The wire naturally cut deep into the flesh causing my penis to become swollen and extremely painful.

14. I remained in this position for twenty four hours. During which time Cpl "DEGUS" "visited" me approximately on an average of once per hour, when he either practised punching on my head and face, or kicked my shins or struck me under the bridge of my nose with his rubber hose length or on the side of my head striking the ear. On one occasion after subjecting me to all of these punishments he pulled hard on the wire and as a result broke through the skin of my penis causing an ugly wound. This did NOT deter "DEGUS" however and in spite of the fact that I was a physical wreck and that my penis was covered in blood, he continued to assault me until I was released after doing my "twenty four hour punishment".

15. Even "LENNY CAUTION" apparently thought his original punishment enough for he did NOT interfere with me after his original assault.

16. After I was released I was ordered to report for work in the mine and continued working as usual until the wound became badly infected so much that I was ordered to report to camp for light duties (I did NOT receive medical treatment at any stage, there were no medicines available at this stage).

17. Some months later I was walking across the parade ground, I unconsciously

Geo. Douglas Kennedy

Shackings JP

and certainly unintentionally passed a guard and failed to salute him. The guard as usual screamed at me and I stood still and waited for the consequences. The guard (whose name I cannot remember) then slapped my face and conveyed to me the idea that I should NOT do the same again, he was just about to disgrace me when another scream from the Japanese administrative buildings prevented him from doing so. Both the guard and myself turned and saw "DEGAS" gesturing wildly. The guard then marched me to "DEGUS" who lost no time in explanation but attacked me with a large ebony (or imitation ebony) ruler, after striking me to the head and face, he tripped me and as I fell to the ground he began to "pour in the boot" one of these vicious kicks struck my nose and partially blinded me. After this assault I attended the H.A.P. where the Dutch Doctor H.H. RAPPARD treated my wounds and "set" my broken nose.

18. I have witnessed similar treatment meted out to numerous Prisoners of War day after day for approximately eighteen months (this was the approximate period I spent as a light duty man) by this SARGT Opl "DEGUS". These beatings were so frequent that they became commonplace, therefore I feel I am not competent to give evidence concerning any particular assault against any particular Prisoner of War except myself because as I have stated I saw "DEGUS" assault Prisoners of War at all hours of the day each day for the whole period I worked in the camp area.

19. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "DX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my affidavit as a Japanese Corporal known to me as "DEGUS".

20. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "EX" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said Corporal "DEGUS".

21. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "FX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese Sgt known as "THE BULL".

22. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "GX" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said "THE BULL".

23. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "HX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese named IWANUMA commonly known as "LENNY CAUTION".

24. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "IX" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said IWANUMA commonly known as "LENNY CAUTION".

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 Depoent
 at BRISBANE on the 9 day of July 1947.
 Before me A Justice of the Peace

Geo. Douglas Kennedy
Shelton J.P.

I, George Douglas Kennedy of "Riverview Terrace", Annerley, formerly QX. 23582 Pte. KENNEDY of 2/29 Inf Bn, now discharged, make oath, and state as follows:-

In about 16 May 1943, I arrived at ORIO Camp (FUKUOKA district). This camp was then as Camp No. 15 was subsequently altered to No. 9 later becoming No. 6 and finally reverted back to No. 9. I remained a POW in this Camp until the 15th Aug. I remained there a further 2 weeks after the Armistice until the Americans evacuated me to Manila.

There were approx 600 POW made up from English (approx 90), Dutch (approx 450), Australian (approx 59) and one American.

The general conditions under which we worked were utterly deplorable. The food consisted an equivalent quantity of 1 coffee cup of watery rice before going down the mine and twelve hours later after we had finished work down in the mine we would receive another cup of the same watery rice. We were only issued with one small loaf of blackish brown bread approx 2 inches by 3 inches, which was utterly insipid owing to the lack of salt.

Our sleeping accommodation was not bad. However, we were not allowed to use it more than 6 hours per day. During the remaining 18 hours we were forced to remain awake and were either working down the mine (which incidentally 3,000 metres deep and was in fact under the CHINA SEA) or cleaning up around the camp, or standing to attention for periods anything up to one hour. If we failed to remain at attention we were beaten with fists, bamboo poles and rifle butts.

During my whole internment at ORIO, I only remember being issued with RED CROSS supplies on two (2) occasions, although I was a member of a party who were detailed to unload RED CROSS supplies on 5 different occasions. On each occasion, the RED CROSS consignment consisted of approx 18 to 20 large cases approx 3 ft x 2 ft x 3 ft. Each case contained RED CROSS parcels, each parcel containing supplies sufficient for 4 men, all being American Red Cross parcels.

On both occasions of the issue to POWs, the Japanese divided the goods in the following manner:-

12 men	per	1 Tin	of Sardines.
10 "	"	"	Pkt of dried prunes (half prune per man).
12 "	"	"	Tin of Jam.
8 "	"	"	Pkt of chewing gum
			1 1/3 biscuit (Soda) per man
			1 Razor blade per 20 men.
5 "	"	"	1 Tooth Brush.

Butter, meat, cigarettes were on both these occasions retained by the Japanese Guards.

I remember Sgt. MAJOR IWANUMA a particularly brutal and vicious type of Japanese NCO.

His favourite occupation was the torture and beating of all British and Australian POWs. IWANUMA to the best of my knowledge did not assault Dutch POW.

His favourite weapon was compressed air hose approx 2 ft 6 ins. in length. On the slightest provocation, IWANUMA would strike the unfortunate between the base of the nose and the upper lip. Then kicking both shins with heavy boots,

I, George Douglas Kennedy of "Riverdale Terrace",
Annex 1, formerly 22, 23 & 24, WILSON ST. WILSON ST. WILSON ST.
now demolished, make oath, and state as follows:-

In about 10 May 1945, I arrived at ONIO Camp
(WILSON ST. WILSON ST. WILSON ST.) This was then an ONIO Camp. It
was subsequently altered to be a later becoming No. 5
and finally reverted back to No. 5. I remained at ONIO
in this Camp until the 12th May - I remained there a
further 2 weeks after the transfer until the Japanese
evacuated the camp.

There were approx 200 POWs made up from British (approx 100),
Dutch (approx 40), Australian (approx 20) and one American.

The general conditions under which we worked were
extremely deplorable. The food consisted of an equivalent
quantity of 1 gallon of water per day. The water was
drawn from the mine and twice boiled before being
used. In the mine we would receive another cup of tea
some water. We were only issued with one small loaf
of biscuits every week approx 2 inches by 3 inches, which
was utterly inedible due to the lack of salt.

Our sleeping accommodation was not bad. However,
we were not allowed to use it more than 6 hours per day.
During the remaining 18 hours we were forced to remain
awake and were either working down the mine (which incidentally
2,000 metres deep and was in fact under the ONIO BSA) or
cleaning up around the camp, or standing in attention for
periods lasting up to one hour. If we failed to remain
at attention we were beaten with sticks, bamboo poles and
rifle butts.

This is Page One of my affidavit made
at Brisbane on 12th June 1946
George Douglas Kennedy
Deponent
Robert J. [Signature]

Justice of the Peace

On both occasions of the issue of POWs, the Japanese
divided the goods in the following manner:-

- 12 lbs per 1 tin of tinned
- 10 " " " " " "
- 10 " " " " " "
- 10 " " " " " "
- 10 " " " " " "
- 1 1/2 biscuits (biscuits) per man
- 1 razor blade per 50 men
- 1 tooth brush

Butter, meat, cigarettes were on both these occasions
retained by the Japanese guards.

I remember Sgt. MAJOR TAWANA a particularly cruel
and violent type of Japanese POW.

His favorite occupation was the torturing and beating
of all British and Australian POWs. TAWANA in the past of
my knowledge did not assault other POWs.

His favorite weapon was his fist. He would strike
a POW in the face. On the right hand side of the head and
would strike the forehead between the ears of the nose and
the upper lip. Then striking both sides with heavy boots.

Wellington Boots, then trip the POW and then kick the private portions of the body then jump on the stomach and grind his heels into the lower portions of the abdomen.

I personally was assaulted by IWANUMA on many occasions and on one occasion he caused a terrific bruise and scar to my privates which did NOT heal until some 6 months after. Although I was very ill after this particular beating, I was still forced to work.

A description of Sgt/Major IWANUMA TSUJIO commonly known as "LENNY CASTION" (This man is dangerous), is as follows :-

Age : Approx 30 years. Height : 5' 7" approx.
Slim build approx 10 stone. Reasonably strong and very athletic, particularly a good jumper.
No particular markings or peculiarities.

Approx 0600 hrs on the morning of approx 20 April the Japanese guard discovered a POW one Pte George Arthur IRWIN had escaped. The Japanese KEMPTAI were immediately summoned and a search party was organised.

On the morning of 23 Aug 43 (approx) three days after IRWIN's escape, all POWs in the camp area were ordered to their quarters.

I was employed at this time in sweeping the Japanese Admin Barracks. I was told to report to my sleeping barracks and to remain there with other POW until further instructions were issued. From the situation of my barracks, by looking through the cracks in a wall, I possessed an unobstructed view of the only entrance to the camp.

Shortly after we had been locked up I saw a party of Japanese Police enter the gate bearing a table covered with rice bags. The party moved around the Jap Admin building out of sight. Approx 1 1/2 hrs later we were summoned on parade in the square and addressed by the Japanese Camp Comd, who informed us that Dvr George IRWIN had been captured at a place seven miles away and whilst in custody had attempted to reescape and was duly shot, and this was to be taken as a lesson by us NOT to escape as death was the penalty. We then resumed our duties around the camp.

I returned to my duties behind the Jap Admin Office and entered a room adjacent to the room I knew contained the body. I looked through the slat partitioned walls and saw the table top resting on two chairs, upon which was the body of IRWIN, portions of which were exposed from the covering rice bags.

The Cranium was cleanly cut from the forehead to the back of the skull, the chin had been severed; the rice bags covered the whole trunk; protruding from one side of the bag I saw a knee which was severed just above the knee joint; protruding from the end of the bag was one intact foot and the other (the left foot) was severed just above the ankle. Subsequently the Japanese Guard took the body away and burnt it.

Within one week of this incident the Japanese quartermaster known only to us "THE BULL" boasted that he personally had captured and killed IRWIN. He demonstrated with his sword how he had cut down IRWIN whilst he (IRWIN) was fleeing from him and assured us this would be our fate if we ever tried to escape.

From my knowledge of Japanese in action with swords, upon viewing the body I knew that IRWIN had been hacked about whilst in an encumberant position NOT whilst being upright as stated by "THE BULL".

I do NOT know the correct name of the Japanese known as "THE BULL", but suggest that one NOZUMI MASAKATSU Sgt, mentioned in Army HQ memo 40461 of 14 May 46 could be identical with this Japanese NCO referred to above. I could readily identify "THE BULL" by photograph.

...the body of the body from the ...
...the body of the body from the ...

I personally was ...
...the body of the body from the ...

A description of ...
...the body of the body from the ...

Age: Approx 30 years. Height: 5' 7" approx.
...the body of the body from the ...

Approx 1950 was on the morning of approx 20 April the
...the body of the body from the ...

On the morning of 23 and 24 (approx) three days after
...the body of the body from the ...

I was engaged at this time in sweeping the Japanese
...the body of the body from the ...

This is Page Two of my affidavit
made at Hawaii on 15 June 1956

Geobrough Kennedy

Deponent

A. Roberts Jr.

Justices of the Peace.

...the body of the body from the ...
...the body of the body from the ...

I returned to my duties behind the ...
...the body of the body from the ...

The ... was ...
...the body of the body from the ...

Within one week of this ...
...the body of the body from the ...

From my knowledge of Japanese ...
...the body of the body from the ...

I do not know the ...
...the body of the body from the ...

A description of the Japanese known as "THE BULL" is as follows :-

Age : Approx 50 years. Height : Approx 5' 10" - 5' 11".
Solid build, weight approx 13 - 14 stone. Soldierly bearing,
a fine upstanding figure of man who clearly stood out above
his fellow Japanese soldiers.

From his own statement and from my own and other POW observations I
consider "THE BULL" responsible for the death of Pte IRVIN. "THE BULL" was
one of the few Japanese capable of delivering a knock out punch and made it
a practice of putting this accomplishment into practice on every possible
occasion, after knocking the victims teeth out and breaking their jaws.

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

Signed and Sworn by the withinnamed
deponent this 14th day of June 1946.

Leahough Kennedy
.....
W. B. Schertz
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace)



"HY" of a photograph
This is the photostatic copy marked "HY" and
referred to in paragraph ⁽²⁾ of the affidavit of

George Douglas Kennedy made on the
North day of July 1947, which said photostatic copy of a
was produced and shown to the said George

Douglas Kennedy at the time of making the said affidavit

George Douglas Kennedy
Deponent

W. H. Jackson
A Justice of the Peace



This is the photostatic copy ^{of a photograph} / marked *IV* and

referred to in paragraph *two* of the affidavit of

George Douglas Kennedy made on the
month day of *July* 1947, which said photograph

was produced and shown to the said *George Douglas*
Kennedy at the time of making the said affidavit.

George Douglas Kennedy
.....
Deponent

W. H. King, Jr.
.....
A Justice of the Peace

IV



"FY"

of a photograph

This is the photostatic copy marked "FY" and referred to in paragraph (a) of the affidavit of

George Douglas Kennedy made on the _____ month day of July 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said George Douglas Kennedy at the time of making the said affidavit.

George Douglas Kennedy
Deponent

.....
A Justice of the Peace



"GY"

This is the photostatic copy of a photograph marked and referred to in para 22 of the affidavit of

George Douglas Kennedy made on the ninth day of July 1947, which said photostatic copy's

graph was produced and shown to the said

at the time of making the

said affidavit.

George Douglas Kennedy
Deponent

W. H. King
A Justice of the Peace



This is the photograph marked *EY* and referred to in paragraph 6 of the affidavit of *George Douglas Kennedy* made on the *12th* day of *July* 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said *George Douglas Kennedy* at the time of making the said affidavit.

PHOTO. NO. 94A

George Douglas Kennedy
.....
Deponent

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

EY



This is the photograph marked "DY" and referred to in para. 11 of the affidavit of George Douglas Kennedy made on the ninth day of July 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said George Douglas Kennedy at the time of making the said affidavit.

George Douglas Kennedy
Deponent

W. H. Haskins
A Justice of the Peace.

PHOTO NO 94

DY

I George Douglas KENNEDY
of Riverview Terrace,
Annerley, BRISBANE in the
State of Queensland, form-

erly QX23582 Pte KENNEDY, G.D. of 2/29 Inf Bn now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

1. From the sixteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty three until the fifteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at FUKUGA No.15 Camp GRIO which was also known as No.9 and No.6 GRIO, in which camp were approximately six hundred officer and other rank Prisoners of War of English, American, Australian and Dutch nationalities.

2. We were employed mainly as labourers in the GRIO coal mine, a number of Prisoners of War however (mostly sick) were employed as general duties, doing camp maintenance work in and around the camp area.

3. For a considerable period I belonged to the latter group and as a consequence became well acquainted with the Army camp guards, a number of whom I have submitted evidence against in my affidavit sworn by me on the fourteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty six.

4. One of the guards particularly well known to me was a Japanese Corporal known to me as "DEBUS" I did not know his correct name.

5. He enjoyed a considerable amount of authority as far as the Japanese Staff were concerned, his actual duties were those of Quartermaster, however he varied his duties to suit himself and invariably appointed himself as "Chief Slave Driver".

6. "DEBUS" was an original member of the Camp No.15 staff and remained as such until the Peace was officially declared, he then disappeared.

7. During the early days of our internment "DEBUS" was fairly inoffensive but was a willing pupil of the Japanese Sergeant known as "THE BULL", who was a particularly powerful man and was an exceptionally powerful "puncher", he took great pains in teaching "DEBUS" this art, he also showed him how to inflict pain by using a short length of rubber hose on Prisoners of War (this became a popular weapon with a number of Japanese guards later).

8. Approximately twelve months after our internment "THE BULL" was transferred to another camp (as far as we know) he was replaced by a Japanese NCO named IWATAMA (commonly known as "LENNY Caution"). From this period on "DEBUS" became a vicious brutal tyrant, flogging, beating and otherwise ill-treating Prisoners of War on the slightest provocation.

9. One of the guards known to Prisoners of War as "ADIOS" (Phonetic) owned a large Alsation dog. This dog was trained to attack Prisoners of War when ordered by a Japanese, he was also used to track escaped Prisoners of War (as in the case of

Geo. Douglas Kennedy

J. Hocking JP

Pte George Arthur BRAIN). This dog was fed with best quality rice from the Japanese Staff Kitchen NOT from the Prisoner of War Kitchen, where only inferior musty rice was used.

10. I like all other Prisoners of War was starved and when I saw this dog eating food which should have been issued to Prisoners of War I decided to remove some of the rice before the dog attempted to eat it. This I did and I was amazed to find that the rice had been cooked in butter, in fact saturated with it. I was in the act of eating this rice when "LENNY CAUTION" apprehended me.

11. He flew into a rage and began to beat me about the head and face, he knocked me to the ground and then kicked me about the body, he then called for some guards and ordered them to escort me to a point behind the Japanese administration buildings where I was tied to a post which supported a bamboo clothes line. One of the guards jabbed my back with the butt end of his rifle almost rendering me unconscious.

12. Later "LENNY CAUTION" returned accompanied by a guard, he produced a length of thin "MITS" wire (used in connecting battery current to detonator). He then ordered the guard to strip me completely (an easy task).

13. After I was stripped "LENNY CAUTION" tied the end of the thin flexible wire to the middle of my penis, the other end of the wire he threw over the bamboo clothes line and then attached a large Terra Cotta Tile (approximately ten pounds in weight) to it, so that the weight of the tile pulled hard on my penis. The wire naturally cut deep into the flesh causing my penis to become swollen and extremely painful.

14. I remained in this position for twenty four hours. During which time Cpl "DEGUS" "visited" me approximately on an average of once per hour, when he either pretised punching on my head and face, or kicked my shins or struck me under the bridge of my nose with his rubber nose length or on the side of my head striking the ear. On one occasion after subjecting me to all of these punishments he pulled hard on the wire and as a result broke through the skin of my penis causing an ugly wound. This did NOT deter "DEGUS" however and in spite of the fact that I was a physical wreck and that my penis was covered in blood, he continued to assault me until I was released after doing my "twenty four hour punishment".

15. Even "LENNY CAUTION" apparently thought his original punishment enough for he did NOT interfere with me after his original assault.

16. After I was released I was ordered to report for work in the mine and continued working as usual until the wound became badly infected so much that I was ordered to report to camp for light duties (I did NOT receive medical treatment at any stage, there were no medicines available at this stage).

17. Some morning later I was walking across the parade ground, I unconsciously

Geo. Douglas Kennedy

Blackwings JP

and carelessly unintentionally passed a guard and failed to salute him. The guard as usual screamed at me and I stood still and waited for the consequences. The guard (whose name I cannot remember) then slapped my face and conveyed to me the idea that I should NOT do the same again, he was just about to discipline me when another scream from the Japanese administrative buildings prevented him from doing so. Both the guard and myself turned and saw "DEGAS" gesturing wildly. The guard then marched me to "DEGUS" who lost no time in explanation but attacked me with a large ebony (or imitation ebony) ruler, after striking me to the head and face, he tripped me and as I fell to the ground he began to "pour in the boot" one of these vicious kicks struck my nose and partially blinded me. After this assault I attended the K.A.P. where the Dutch Doctor S.H. RAPPARD treated my wounds and "set" my broken nose.

18. I have witnessed similar treatment meted out to numerous Prisoners of War day after day for approximately eighteen months (this was the approximate period I spent as a light duty man) by this SAIST Col "DEGUS". These beatings were so frequent that they became commonplace, therefore I feel I am not competent to give evidence concerning any particular assault against any particular Prisoner of War except myself because as I have stated I saw "DEGUS" assault Prisoners of War at all hours of the day each day for the whole period I worked in the camp area.

19. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "DY" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my affidavit as a Japanese Corporal known to me as "DEGUS".

20. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "EY" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said Corporal "DEGUS".

21. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "FY" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese Sgt known as "THE BULL".

22. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "GY" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said "THE BULL".

23. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "HY" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese named IWANUMA commonly known as "LEGGY CAUTION".

24. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "IY" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said IWANUMA commonly known as "LEGGY CAUTION".

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 9 day of July 1947.
 Before me a Justice of the Peace

Geo. Douglas Kennedy
Shackings JP



JY

This is the photostatic copy of a photograph marked
"JY" and referred to in paragraph of the affidavit
of George Douglas Kennedy made on the
[blank] month day of July 1947, which said photostat-
ic copy of a photograph was produced and shown to the
said George Douglas Kennedy at the time of making
the said affidavit.

George Douglas Kennedy
.....
Deponent

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



"KY"

This is the photostatic copy of a photograph marked "KY" and referred to in paragraph 1 of the affidavit of *George Douglas Kennedy* made on the *10th* day of *July* 1947, which said photostatic copy of a photograph was produced and shown to the said

George Douglas Kennedy at the time of making the said affidavit.

George Douglas Kennedy
.....
Deponent

W. H. Mackenzie
.....
A Justice of the Peace

I George Douglas KENNEDY
of Riverview Terrace,
Anerley, BRISBANE in the
State of Queensland, form-

erly Q238562 Pte KENNEDY of 2/25 Inf Bn, now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

1. From approximately the sixteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty three until the fifteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at FUKUOKA Camp No. 15 OKIO which was also known as No. 3 and No. 6 Camp OKIO, in which camp were approximately six hundred officer and other rank Prisoners of War of English, American, Australian and Dutch nationalities.
2. We were employed as labourers in the OKIO coal mine, that is with the exception of a comparative few Prisoners of War who were engaged doing camp maintenance work. These were mostly sick personnel.
3. The Commander of this camp on our arrival was a young Japanese Lieutenant (whose name I cannot recall), he was soon replaced by an older Lieutenant named SUJIMATSU commonly known as "THE OLD MAN".
4. It was common knowledge among all Prisoners of War at this camp that Lt. SUJIMATSU was only a "figure head". The camp was virtually controlled and administered by a Japanese Sgt known as "THE BULL" and later by a Japanese Cpl known as "LEWIS" and a Japanese S/Major named IWAKURA commonly known as "LEWIS CAUTION".
5. That Lt SUJIMATSU did fail to exercise restraint and proper control on his staff there is certainly no doubt, however in all fairness I would say that he was more than reasonable in his personal treatment of Prisoners of War and wherever possible tried to assist rather than hinder the average Prisoner of War. He was however covered by his own staff which seemed like a Frankenstein over which he had no control remote or otherwise.
6. One of his first duties was to announce the capture and death by shooting of an escaped Prisoner of War (George Arthur LEWIS). It was obviously emotionally upset at his task and I well remember him saying in English "and I beg of you not to try and escape". This was typical of Lt SUJIMATSU. I have often watched him whilst "THE BULL" and others brutally and viciously attacked Prisoners of War with sticks, fists or boots and have repeatedly noticed that he wore a disgusted expression and would quickly pull on his cap and hurry away from the scene.
7. On one occasion two pigs were brought into the camp and were immediately fed "to their hearts content" on all kitchen scraps from the Japanese Staff Cook-house (no scraps were available from the Prisoner of War kitchen, every crumb being accounted for).

George Douglas Kennedy

Shackley J.P.

8. The pigs thrived on their rholosome diet of fresh high grade rice and scraps of fish, vegetables, soya sauce and dried fruits.

9. A civilian medical orderly named YOSHAGAWA from the mine hospital replaced the Army Medical Orderly Col ANDO (who presumably was drafted to active service). YOSHAGAWA had certain sympathetic tendencies towards Prisoners of War and ^{was} aided both morally and physically by Lt SUMATSU in constructing a special wooden bucket with a false bottom. The idea being that this bucket was to be used for the purpose of collecting the kitchen refuse. The "good" rice and vegetable scraps were placed into the bucket first by a "light duties Prisoner of War" who was instructed by Lt SUMATSU into the "use" of the false bottomed bucket. The "good" food was then covered by the false bottom and the refuse thrown on top. After the refuse had been emptied the bucket was returned to the sick bay and left there until YOSHAGAWA distributed the rice among the sick after which the bucket was washed by a Prisoner of War and "stood by" until the next meal. It was by this means that Lt SUMATSU was able to supplement the sick Prisoner of War ration, instead of ordering it as one would normally expect a Commanding Officer to do.

10. On one occasion I was "caught redhanded" sketching a self portrait, the guard paraded me to Lt SUMATSU (fortunately for myself "LEERY CAUTION" and "DEGUS" were away from camp during the incident). Instead of punishing me he became interested in my effort and ordered me to do some drawings for him. I subsequently drew sketches of various scenes which seemed to please him particularly.

11. I have said this much concerning Lt SUMATSU because I feel duty bound to give praise (small though it be) as well as condemn those who bore the responsibility of our lives during our Prisoner of War days, especially when the majority of these people valued our lives as much as they would a common rat.

12. During the period in which I worked in the mine I became acquainted with a number of "SUNTAI JOES" and their superiors the "SUNTAI JOES", one of whom was a civilian "SUNTAI JOE" known as "THE BLACK HORSE". This man was possibly the most savage of the "SUNTAI or SUNTAI JOES" for not only did he kick, punch and strike Prisoners of War with any implement he could find but also bit his victims like a savage dog or horse.

13. On one occasion after I had received a tortuous wound as a result of a form of punishment received in the camp I became so ill I was unable to work. "THE BLACK STALLION" naturally took exception to my disability and continually punched, kicked and struck me day after day until I was unable to walk. He then arranged to have me transferred to the camp area where I was detailed for light duties.

14. The list of the names of Japanese mine personnel suspects shown to me are unknown to myself with the exception of the Civilian guard "PINGHEAD" whom I only knew

Edmund J. Kennedy

Frank J. ...

by reputation.

15. A description of the civilian "SHOICHI JOE" known to myself as "THE BLACK HORSE" is as follows:-

Age approximately thirty five to forty years. Height approximately five feet seven inches. Medium to heavy build. Heavy features except for a rather sharp pointed chin. Dark complexion. Was an ex-sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Artillery.

16. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "JY" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as Lt SUMIKATSU commonly known as "THE OLD MAN". The Commanding Officer of FUKUOKA No.15 Camp OPIO.

17. The photostatic copy of a photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "EJ" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said Lt SUMIKATSU commonly known as "THE OLD MAN".

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 9 day of July)

1947.

Shoichi Joe
.....

Before me

A Justice of the Peace

W. King
.....

I, George Douglas Kennedy of "Riverview Terrace", Annerley, formerly QX. 23582 Pte. KENNEDY of 2/29 Inf Bn, now discharged, make oath, and state as follows:-

In about 16 May 1943, I arrived at ORIO Camp (FUKUOKA district). This camp was then as Camp No. 13 was subsequently altered to No. 9 later becoming No. 6 and finally reverted back to No. 9. I remained a POW in this Camp until the 15th Aug. I remained there a further 2 weeks after the Armistice until the Americans evacuated me to Manila.

There were approx 600 POW made up from English (approx 90), Dutch (approx 450), Australian (approx 59) and one American.

The general conditions under which we worked were utterly deplorable. The food consisted an equivalent quantity of 1 coffee cup of watery rice before going down the mine and twelve hours later after we had finished work down in the mine we would receive another cup of the same watery rice. We were only issued with one small loaf of blackish brown bread approx 2 inches by 3 inches, which was utterly insipid owing to the lack of salt.

Our sleeping accommodation was not bad. However, we were not allowed to use it more than 6 hours per day. During the remaining 18 hours we were forced to remain awake and were either working down the mine (which incidentally 3,000 metres deep and was in fact under the CHINA SEA) or cleaning up around the camp, or standing to attention for periods anything up to one hour. If we failed to remain at attention we were beaten with fists, bamboo poles and rifle butts.

During my whole internment at ORIO, I only remember being issued with RED CROSS supplies on two (2) occasions, although I was a member of a party who were detailed to unload RED CROSS supplies on 5 different occasions. On each occasion, the RED CROSS consignment consisted of approx 18 to 20 large cases approx 3 ft x 2 ft x 3 ft. Each case contained RED CROSS parcels, each parcel containing supplies sufficient for 4 men, all being American Red Cross parcels.

On both occasions of the issue to POWs, the Japanese divided the goods in the following manner:-

12 men	per	1	Tin of Sardines.
10 "	"	"	Pkt of dried prunes (half prune per man).
12 "	"	"	Tin of Jam.
8 "	"	"	Pkt of chewing gum
			1 1/3 biscuit (Soda) per man
			1 Razor blade per 20 men.
5 "	"	"	1 Tooth Brush.

Butter, meat, cigarettes were on both these occasions retained by the Japanese Guards.

I remember Sgt. MAJOR IWANUMA a particularly brutal and vicious type of Japanese NCO.

His favourite occupation was the torture and beating of all British and Australian POWs. IWANUMA to the best of my knowledge did not assault Dutch POW.

His favourite weapon was compressed air hose approx 2 ft 6 ins. in length. On the slightest provocation, IWANUMA would strike the unfortunate between the base of the nose and the upper lip. Then kicking both shins with heavy boots,

I, George Douglas Kennedy of "Riverview Terrace",
Manchester, formerly 62, 62888 St. KENNETH of 2/22 Inf Bn,
now discharged, make oath, and state as follows:-

In about 16 May 1945, I arrived at OHO Camp
(PUNJAB district). This camp was then as Camp No. 18
and was subsequently altered to No. 9 later becoming No. 9
and finally reverted back to No. 9. I remained a POW
in this Camp until the 15th Aug. I remained there a
further 3 weeks after the Armistice until the Americans
evacuated me to Manila.

There were approx 600 POW made up from British (approx 50%),
Luton (approx 40%), Australian (approx 30%) and one American.

The general conditions under which we worked were
utterly deplorable. The food consisted an equivalent
quantity of 1 coffee cup of water plus before being
down the line and twice hours later after we had finished
work down in the mine we would receive another cup of the
same watery rice. We were only allowed with one small loaf
of blackish brown bread approx 2 inches by 3 inches, which
was utterly inedible owing to the lack of salt.

Our sleeping accommodation was not bad. However,
we were not allowed to use it more than 6 hours per day.
During the remaining 18 hours we were forced to remain
awake and were either working down the mine (which incidentally
2,000 metres deep and was in fact under the OHO mine) or
clearing up around the camp, or standing in attention for
periods anything up to one hour. If we failed to remain
at attention we were beaten with staff, bamboo poles and
wire butts.

On both occasions of the issue to POWs, the Japanese
divided the goods in the following manner:-
10 men per 1 Tin of Sardinian.
10 " " Pkt of dried prunes (half prunes per man).
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8 " " Pkt of chewing gum.
1 1/2 plastic (Soda) per man.
1 Razor blade per 20 men.
2 " " 1 Tooth brush.

Butter, meat, cigarettes were on both these occasions
retained by the Japanese Guards.

I remember Capt. MAJOR IWANUMA a particularly brutal
and vicious type of Japanese NCO.

His favorite occupation was the torture and beating
of all British and Australian POWs. IWANUMA to the best of
my knowledge did not assist in the POW.

His favorite weapon was compressed air hose approx
3 ft 6 ins. in length. On the slightest provocation, IWANUMA
would strike the unfortunate between the base of the nose and
the upper lip. This striking with such a heavy hose,

This is a copy of my affidavit made
at Washburn on 14th June 1946
George Douglas Kennedy
Department
G. Robert J.
Special Agent in Charge
Justice and to Justice

Wellington Boots, then trip the POW and then kick the private portions of the body then jump on the stomach and grind his heels into the lower portions of the abdomen.

I personally was assaulted by IWANUMA on many occasions and on one occasion he caused a terrific bruise and scar to my privates which did NOT heal until some 6 months after. Although I was very ill after this particular beating, I was still forced to work.

A description of Sgt/Major IWANUMA TSUJIO commonly known as "LEMMY CAUTION" (This man is dangerous), is as follows :-

Age : Approx 30 years. Height : 5' 7" approx.
Slim build approx 10 stone. Reasonably strong and very athletic, particularly a good jumper.
No particular markings or peculiarities.

Approx 0600 hrs on the morning of approx 20 April the Japanese guard discovered a POW one Pte George Arthur IRWIN had escaped. The Japanese KEMPTAI were immediately summoned and a search party was organised.

On the morning of 23 Aug 43 (approx) three days after IRWIN's escape, all POWs in the camp area were ordered to their quarters.

I was employed at this time in sweeping the Japanese Admin Barracks. I was told to report to my sleeping barracks and to remain there with other POW until further instructions were issued. From the situation of my barracks, by looking through the cracks in a wall, I possessed an unobstructed view of the only entrance to the camp.

Shortly after we had been locked up I saw a party of Japanese Police enter the gate bearing a table covered with rice bags. The party moved around the Jap admin building out of sight. Approx 1½ hrs later we were summoned on parade in the square and addressed by the Japanese Camp Comd, who informed us that Dvr George IRWIN had been captured at a place seven miles away and whilst in custody had attempted to reescape and was duly shot, and this was to be taken as a lesson by us NOT to escape as death was the penalty. We then resumed our duties around the camp.

I returned to my duties behind the Jap Admin Office and entered a room adjacent to the room I knew contained the body. I looked through the slat partitioned walls and saw the table top resting on two chairs, upon which was the body of IRWIN, portions of which were exposed from the covering rice bags.

The Cranium was cleanly cut from the forehead to the back of the skull, the chin had been severed; the rice bags covered the whole trunk; protruding from one side of the bag I saw a knee which was severed just above the knee joint; protruding from the end of the bag was one intact foot and the other (the left foot) was severed just above the ankle. Subsequently the Japanese Guard took the body away and burnt it.

Within one week of this incident the Japanese quartermaster known only to us "THE BULL" boasted that he personally had captured and killed IRWIN. He demonstrated with his sword how he had cut down IRWIN whilst he (IRWIN) was fleeing from him and assured us this would be our fate if we ever tried to escape.

From my knowledge of Japanese in action with swords, upon viewing the body I knew that IRWIN had been hacked about whilst in an encumberant position NOT whilst being upright as stated by "THE BULL".

I do NOT know the correct name of the Japanese known as "THE BULL", but suggest that one NOZUMI MASAKATSU Sgt, mentioned in Army Hq memo 40461 of 14 May 46 could be identical with this Japanese NCO referred to above. I could readily identify "THE BULL" by photograph.

collapsing back, then flip the top and then kick the
private portions of the body then jump on the stomach and
grind his heels into the lower portion of the abdomen.

I personally was assaulted by IWANUMA on many
occasions and on one occasion he caused a terrible bruise
and scar to my private which did NOT heal until some 6 months
after. Although I was very ill after this particular beating,
I was still forced to work.

A description of Sgt. Major IWANUMA TOSUIC commonly
known as "LAWY CAUTION" (this man is dangerous), is as follows :-

Age : approx 30 years. Height : 5' 7" approx.
Build : approx 15 stone. Reasonably strong
and very athletic, particularly a good jumper.
No particular markings or peculiarities.

Approx 0800 hrs on the morning of approx 30 April the
Japanese guard discovered a POW was
The Japanese KENBETAI were immediately
summoned and a search party was organized.

On the morning of 23 Aug 45 (approx) three days after
IHWIM's escape, all POWs in the camp were ordered to their
quarters.

I was employed at this time in sweeping the Japanese
Admin barracks. I was told to report to my sleeping quarters
other POW until further instructions
by looking
I possessed an unobstructed view
to the camp.

This is page two of my affidavit
made at Brisbane on 10th June 1946

Frank Douglas Kennedy
Deponent

W. J. Roberts
Justice of the Peace.

After we had been locked up I saw a party of
about 10 men enter the gate bearing a table covered with rice
moved around the 1st Admin building out of sight.
we were summoned on orders in the square and
Japanese Camp Guard, who informed us that IHW
had been ordered to a place seven miles away and
which in custody had attempted to escape and was duly shot,
and this was to be taken as a lesson by us NOT to escape as death
was the penalty. We then returned our duties around the camp.

I returned to my duties behind the 1st Admin building and entered
a room adjacent to the room I knew contained the body. I looked
through the door partitioned walls and saw the table top resting on
two chairs, upon which was the body of IHWIM, portions of which were
exposed from the covering rice bags.

The IHWIM was nearly cut from the forehead to the back
of the skull, the hair had been covered; the rice bags covered the
whole trunk; protruding from one side of the bag I saw a knee which
was covered just above the knee joint; protruding from the end of
the bag was one intact foot and the other (the left foot) was covered
just above the ankle. Subsequently the Japanese Guard took the body
away and burnt it.

Within one week of this incident the Japanese quartermaster
knew only as "THE BULL" counted that he personally had captured
and killed IHWIM. He demonstrated with his sword how he had cut
down IHWIM whilst he (IHWIM) was fleeing from him and assured us
this would be our fate if we ever tried to escape.

From my knowledge of Japanese in action with swords, upon
viewing the body I knew that IHWIM had been backed about whilst in
an unobstructed position NOT whilst being upright as stated by "THE
BULL".

I do NOT know the correct name of the Japanese known as
"THE BULL", but suggest that one MORIMU MABARATA Sgt, mentioned
in Army HQ memo 40421 of 14 May 45 could be identical with this
Japanese HQ referred to above. I could readily identify "THE BULL"
by photograph.

A description of the Japanese known as "THE BULL" is as follows:-

Age : Approx 30 years. Height : Approx 5' 10" - 5' 11"
Solid build, weight approx 13 - 14 stone. Soldierly bearing,
a fine upstanding figure of a man who clearly stood out above
his fellow Japanese soldiers.

From his own statement and from my own and other POW observations I
consider "THE BULL" responsible for the death of Pte HANSEN. "THE BULL" was
one of the few Japanese capable of delivering a knock out punch and made it
a practice of putting this accomplishment into practice on every possible
occasion, often knocking the victims teeth out and breaking their jaws.

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 to by the witness named
deponent this 14th day of June
1946.

Geo Douglas Kennedy
.....
W. Roberts J.
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

On this 22nd day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven William Henry KEAT of "Scotia" Walder Rd. HARRINGTONVILLE via LIVERPOOL in the State of New South Wales, labourer makes oath and says as follows:-

- (1) I belonged to the 2/18 Aust. Inf. Bn., I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE about 17 Feb. 42 and taken to SPANGI, then to ADAM PARK, SINGAPORE and then moved to KAGISHU Prisoner of War Camp, JAPAN.
- (2) Whilst in KAGISHU Camp I witnessed the beatings of Ptes. JONES and PERKINS by "GUMBY". We were being paraded one morning when I saw "GUMBY" beat Ptes. JONES and PERKINS about the head, shoulders, and face with a stick. Pte. JONES collapsed to the ground, and was then kicked and beaten with the stick by "GUMBY". "GUMBY" then told us to throw water over him, which we did. Ptes. JONES and PERKINS went to work with the party. Both men went into the Camp Sick Room the next day. They both died within a week. Ptes. JONES and PERKINS had been beaten by different Japanese guards on previous occasions.
- (3) During a roll call in the Squad Room I saw Pte. McLEOD beaten over the head with a pair of boots by "SUZUKI". He was beaten until he was unconscious. Pte. McLEOD died some days after this beating.
- (4) On numerous occasions all members of the Squad were beaten up. This would be brought about by irritating tactics by the Japanese guards who would make an excuse for beating all members of the Squad. The guards carried a stick about three feet long and about two inches thick. We were beaten over the head and face with this stick. I cannot now remember the dates of these occurrences or the names of the guards responsible for particular occurrences.
- (5) I know that beatings were inflicted on L/Cpl. BLASFIELD, Cpl. HOPSON, and Ptes. SCIE, ALEXANDER, and BASSALL by different members of the Japanese guard; but I was not actually present when these happenings occurred.
- (6) There were occasions when the Japanese guards would put on a "blitz", and favourite blitz was to pull us out in the middle of the night, during hot weather. Most of us would be naked. We would then be forced to fight one another like dogs, we were made to bark and act like dogs fighting. We were forced to fight in earnest and many of us were injured and beaten up in this way.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent
William Henry KEAT at LIVERPOOL
On the 22nd day of March One
thousand nine hundred and forty-
seven.

William Henry Keat

BEFORE ME

J. P. Lynch J.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

I, Henry James Hamilton KEET, Motor Driver of 53 Alexander Street, Middle Footscray in the STATE of VICTORIA, formerly VX57131 84, E.J.F. UNIT, HQ 3 Div Sign, make oath and say:

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb '42.
2. I arrived at KHEISO PW Camp on 25 May 42 and remained there until approximately August 1944.
3. Whilst at KHEISO Camp I was working in the Kitchen.
4. I cannot remember the names of all the JAPANESE at this camp but one by the name of TERADA is vivid in my memory.
5. TERADA who was a Captain held a grudge against all PWs. He would go round the camp on inspections and beat PWs for no reason with a wooden sword which he carried.
6. TERADA would not issue sick PWs with Red Cross parcels and the remainder would not accept them unless the sick PWs received their parcels.
7. In early 1942 an Aust PW, Pte. CLARKE of W.A., composed a letter which he got another PW to write as he was unable to put his ideas in writing.
8. TERADA blamed Pte CLARKE for writing the letter and confined him to a cell for approximately two weeks and given one rice ball a day as food and then given hot salt water to drink.
9. CLARKE told me he had been continuously beaten by TERADA and other guards during the two weeks of his confinement. I as I saw CLARKE's head which was covered with lumps and bruises and he was in a very weak state.
10. When CLARKE was released he was sent to work either in the sandpits or unloading railway trucks.
11. CLARKE could not stand the work and he was taken off work for many weeks owing to his ill-treatment.
12. TERADA also beat English PWs. I cannot remember their names. TERADA would stand them to attention and beat them with his wooden sword until they fell to the ground. TERADA would have them revived by pouring water over them and then he would continue the beating.
13. I also remember another JAPANESE by the name of USHIHARA. He was a JAPANESE AMERICAN and acted as interpreter. It was well known to me and others that he beat PWs mostly Englishmen like his aids. I did not actually witness any of his beatings but it was well known throughout the camp.
14. USHIHARA when translating complaints of sick PWs would invariably give the wrong meaning, therefore PWs did not get correct treatment.

SWORN at MELBOURNE this
16th day of JULY, 1947.

BEFORE ME,

Henry J. A. Keet
Stiller
A Commissioner for the taking of Declarations and affidavits
under the Evidence Act 1926.

I, VX26600 Col Wilfred Selwyn KENT-HUGHES, of 4 Selborne Road, KEM,
in the State of Victoria, make oath and say as follows :

1. I am at present a serving member of the Australian Military Forces, and appointed AQ 8 Aust Div.
2. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42, and was taken to CHANGI Prisoner of War Camp, being then AQ 8 Aust Div.
3. I left CHANGI for FORMOSA in August 1942, and was taken from FORMOSA to JAPAN in October, 1944.
4. Col SASUA was the Japanese Commandant of all Prisoner of War camps in FORMOSA and was directly responsible for the ill-treatment of Prisoners of war in FORMOSA and the conditions in the camp.
5. Ill-treatment of prisoners by beatings and starvation conditions was common to all the camps in FORMOSA, but more especially in the copper-mining camp in the North.
6. Col SASUA² made frequent visits to the camps, and knew the conditions existing in them, but did nothing to relieve those conditions.
7. I witnessed many beatings of prisoners of war by guards, but cannot now give any names or identify the victims or the aggressors.
8. Maj-Gen BECEW^RITH-SITH, GOC 18 Div, died in KARENKO Camp, FORMOSA, of diphtheria. I feel sure that his death would have been avoided if he had had proper medical attention.

W.S. Kent Hughes

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State
of Victoria this 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1946.

Before me

P. Hansen
(Capt Norman Petersen MADDERN)
An officer of the Australian Military Forces.

FO-3

On this thirteenth day of January one thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Donald Geoffrey KENTWELL of 16 Berry Street, Clyde in the State of New South Wales, Labourer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX26144 Sgt D.G. KENTWELL, 2/30 Inf Bn, I was taken PW in Singapore on 15 Feb 42 and later transported to KOBE HOUSE.
2. In the photograph in the folder marked "A1" now produced and shown to me, I identify the following :-
 - (a) The Japanese numbered 2 as the Japanese soldier known to me as MARETA, Second in command of the camp.
 - (b) The Japanese numbered 3 as the Japanese soldier known to me as THE MEDICAL SERGEANT.
 - (c) The Japanese numbered 4 as the Japanese officer known to me as LT TAKENAKA, the camp commandant.
 - (d) The Japanese numbered 5 as the Japanese soldier known to me as TWO TON IRBY, the camp quartermaster.
 - (e) The Japanese numbered 8 as the Japanese soldier known to me as GENTLEMAN JIM.
 - (f) The Japanese numbered 9 as the Japanese soldier known to me as ~~WILSON~~ NELSON
 - (g) The Japanese numbered 12 as the Japanese soldier known to me as THE CHINLESS WONDER.
 - (h) The Japanese numbered 14 as the Japanese soldier known to me as GEORGE FORNEY.
 - (i) The Japanese numbered 15 as the Japanese soldier known to me as SMILER.
 - (j) The Japanese numbered 16 as the Japanese soldier known to me as BETTY BOOP.
 - (k) The Japanese numbered 17 as the Japanese soldier known to me as HORSE FACE.
 - (l) The Japanese numbered 21 as the Japanese soldier known to me as DARKIE.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Donald Geoffrey KENTWELL at SYDNEY
this thirteenth day of January one
thousand nine hundred and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

William P.
A Justice of the Peace

D Kentwell

On this eighth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Donald Geoffrey Kentwell, of 16 Berry St., Clyde, in the State of New South Wales, labourer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX26144 Sjt D.G. KENTWELL, I was taken prisoner of war whilst a member of 2/30 Inf Bn at Singapore on 15 Feb 42.
2. As one of a party of 250 Aust PsW I was transferred to KOBE Sub Camp, known as "Kobe House" on 8 Jun 43. OC Aust PsW was Major CAMPBELL of 2/40 Bn and our MO was Capt C.R. BOYCE.
3. Camp Commandant was a Jap named MORIMOTO. He was a man of about 50 yrs, 5'6" high, solid build with corporation. He did not wear glasses. The Jap MO was a man named MIETAKA. He was a Lieut, aged about 23 yrs, very pale complexion, solid build, height about 5'4", and was nicknamed the "Mad Doctor." He was supposed to be a drug fiend.
4. Whilst at Kobe Sub Camp I witnessed the beating of Pte JEYNES of 2/26 Bn by Lieut Mietaka. The incident occurred one night about six months after our arrival at the camp. At about 2020 hrs on this night the guard came into our quarters and accused JEYNES of smoking. Jeynes had had a cigarette butt in his hand but was definitely not smoking. After being accused by the guard Jeynes denied it and was ordered outside by the guard and made stand to attention outside the guardhouse. The guard then gave Jeynes a few smacks across the face and ordered him back to the quarters.
5. Just as Jeynes was leaving the guardhouse Lieut Mietaka came on the scene. He then demanded to know why Jeynes was at the guardhouse. On the guard explaining to Lieut Mietaka that Jeynes had been caught smoking, Mietaka proceeded to give Jeynes a severe bashing. He bashed Jeynes with his hand, the buckle of his sword belt and whilst he was unconscious on the ground kicked him.
6. The bashing lasted at least half an hour and when it was over Jeynes was in a shocking condition. His face was badly cut about and his left ear was terribly lacerated. He was also suffering from injuries to the body through Mietaka having kicked him on the lower portion of the body with his boots. He had to be given medical attention and Capt Boyce would not permit him to work for at least a week.
7. Through Kobe House being burned out by Air Raids, all PsW from this Camp were transferred to MARUYAMA Camp on 6 Jun 45. Our Camp Comdt was then Lt TAKAMAKA, who was a Jap about 5'6" high, solid build, aged about 45 yrs and he wore

D. Kentwell
Lt. Jeynes 77.

glasses.

8. He had on his staff at MARUYAMA Camp the following Japanese - Sgt MORITA, who was second in command to TAKANAKA, the "Pay Sgt", "Horseface", "Gentleman Jim", and "Smiler." A description of these Japs is as follows:-

Sgt MORITA - A solid thick-set Jap, height about 5'6" and age about 30 yrs.

"Pay Sgt" - Correct name unknown, average build, height about 5'6", age about 30 yrs. He earned his nickname through being the paymaster at the camp. He was good-looking for a Japanese.

"Horseface" - Correct name unknown, height about 5'11", solid build, had a long thin face with protruding teeth which earned him his nickname. He had one glass eye and wore glasses. His age was about 40 yrs and he was employed as a guard in the camp.

"Gentleman Jim" - Correct name unknown, height about 5'4", solid build, very broad. He was a very vain man and kept himself particularly clean. This habit earned him his nickname. His age was about 32 yrs and he was employed as a guard.

"Smiler" - Correct name unknown, height about 5'5" medium build, age about 30 yrs. He had a continual smile on his face at all times. He was employed as a guard.

9. The aforementioned Japanese are responsible for the brutal bashing of Sgt STRINGER of 2/19 Bn and Pte SHERRIFF of 2/19 Bn.

10. I witnessed this bashing which took place on the morning following our arrival at MARUYAMA Camp.

11. Sgt STRINGER AND Pte SHERRIFF had previously been imprisoned at MARUYAMA Camp and as P&W had lost their eating utensils in the fire at Kobe House Sgt STRINGER and Pte SHERRIFF went into the Jap storeroom at Maruyama Camp to obtain some messing gear for the P&W.

12. They were caught in the storeroom by one of the guards, and accused of thieving. The incident was then reported to Lieut TAKANAKA. STRINGER and SHERRIFF were taken to the guard-house.

13. I next saw them being tied to a tree in the camp by Sgt MORITA and the Pay Sgt. Their feet were tied and their hands were tied behind their backs. They were tied to the tree in such a manner that their hands were pulled up behind their backs compelling them to stand on their tip-toes. They were left in this position for one day and one night.

14. As the rope stretched during the day, allowing them to stand on the balls of their feet the Japs would tighten the rope bringing them on to their toes again. I actually saw "Horseface" tighten the ropes on one occasion.

15. They were bashed and punched on the face at various intervals whilst they were tied to the tree.

D. K. Tucker
28/1/45

16. They were black from the middle of their backs to their knees from being beaten with sticks.

17. The bashing is definitely the worst I have seen whilst being a PW. They were in such a condition when they were released that it was difficult to recognise them. Their faces were badly bruised and swollen.

18. After they were untied from the tree they were ordered to return to their quarters.

19. I do not know whether they were given medical treatment or not immediately after the bashing but I do know that Pte SHERRIFF had to have a surgical operation performed by Capt BOYCE some time later because of blood that had congealed inside him through the beating with sticks.

20. The Japs I have mentioned were implicated in the beating in some way or another. The Guards being responsible for the actual beating. The Jap I consider wholly responsible is Lieut PAKANAKA, as it must have been through orders given by him that the beating was carried out.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent,)
Donald Geoffrey Kentwell, at)
Sydney, on this eighth day of)
April, One thousand nine hundred)
and forty-six)

DKentwell

L. Sh. Jones

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace