



Australian War Memorial

Series number: AWM 54

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412/1/17

O.I.L.

Statements by—

- BX. 36182. Cpl. J. A. Kenyon.
 BX. 9447. L/Cpl. L. J. Keogh.
 RA. 6316. Maj. D. R. Kerr.
 BX. 1537. Ser. W. J. Kerr.
 NX. 57467. Cpl. G. F. Keyes.
 NO. 14891. Sepoy. Munsahi Khan.
 NO. 15026. Sepoy. Hassuru Khan.
 NX. 72135. Ser. L. Kiborn.
 BX. 33462. Pte. M. P. Keiley.
 NX. 12467. Maj. G. A. G. Kirman.
 V.X. 26091. S/sgt. R. G. Kiborn.
 NX. 6015. Cpl. A. D. Kilday.
 NX. 27840. Lync. A. G. King.
 V.X. 34027. Lync. D. M. King.
 NX. 42296. Cpl. G. J. King.



"This is the photograph numbered
101, produced and shown to
James Alfred Kenyon, at the
time of swearing his affidavit
this Thirteenth day of August
one Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME

James G. Long

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PWD
101
13
1947



This is the photograph numbered
1012, produced and shown to
James Alfred Kenyon, at the
time of swearing his affidavit
this Thirteenth day of August
One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME

Chas. E. Long

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Phot. No. 1012



This is the photograph numbered 9
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this Day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Chris G. Lacey JP

PHOTO



This is the photograph numbered 9a
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this Day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven,

BEFORE ME.....

Chris. F. Lacey Jr.
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PHOTO NO. 9



This is the photograph numbered 74
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kanyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this Day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME.....

Chris. G. Leroy
.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PHOTO



This is the photograph numbered 74a
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this Day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME.....

Chas. G. Leroy Jr.
.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PHOTO NO. 74a



This is the photograph numbered 76
produced and shown to me James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

PHOTO
BEFORE ME

Chris C. Leroy
.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE



This is the photograph numbered 76a
produced and shown to James Alfred
Keryon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this Day, of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME.....*Chris G. Leroy*.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PHOTO 76a



This is the photograph numbered 77
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
Affidavit, this Day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME...

Chris. G. Lacey Jr
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PHOTO NO. 77



This is the photograph numbered 77a
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this Day of
July One Thousand Nine hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME.....

Chris. G. Lerry JP
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PHOTO



This is the photograph numbered 78
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

PHOTO No. 78
BEFORE ME.

Chris G. Leroy
.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE



This is the photograph numbered 78a
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this day of
July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME

Chris. G. Leroy
.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PHOTO



A black and white portrait of a man with a short, flat-top haircut, wearing a light-colored, button-up military-style uniform with two chest pockets. A name tag is pinned to his chest. The background is a plain, light color. There are some faint marks in the top left corner of the photo.

飯沼英三

This is the photograph numbered 80a
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing
his affidavit, this day of
July One thousand Nine hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME.....

Charles G. Leroy
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Photo 80a



This is the photograph numbered 80
produced and shown to James Alfred
Kenyon, at the time of swearing his
affidavit, this day of
July One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME.....

Thomas G. Perry
.....
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Photo 80

"On this Thirteenth day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven, James Alfred Kenyon, of 7 Charlesville Rd. Turvy Park, Wagga Wagga Plasterer, makes path and says as follows:-

1. I was NX36182, Cpl. James Alfred Kenyon, of 2/19 Infantry Battalion.
2. Further to my affidavit of the 17 May 1946, and affidavit of 11 July 1947, I state as follows:-.
3. I recognise the photographs now produced and shown to me, marked IOI and IOIa, as that of the Japanese known to me as "HAKU=BOY".

"SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
James Alfred Kenyon, at Wagga Wagga
on the Thirteenth Day of August, One
Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty
Seven.

BEFORE ME

Chris. E. Terry JP
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J Kenyon
SIGNATURE OF DEPONENT

On this ~~Eleventh~~ Day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven, James Alfred Kenyon, of 7 Charlesville Rd. Turvy Park, Wagga Wagga, Plasterer, makes oath and says as follows.

1. I, was NK36182 Cpl. James Alfred Kenyon, of 2/19 Infantry Battalion.
2. As stated in my previous Affidavit made by me on the 17 May 1946, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on 15 February 1942.
3. I was in OHAMA PW, Camp, Japan from 8 September 1944, until September 1945, working in a coal mine.
4. I knew "HAKU BOY", who was a civilian guard in "OHAMA" Camp, he was a small thin man who wore glasses, and was very near sighted.
5. Among the photographs, shown me by the Investigating Officer, I recognised several of the Japanese who were in OHAMA Camp, but none of these Photo's resemble "HAKU-BOY".
Those whom I recognised from the Photo's were:-

Photo	9 & 9a	FUJII	SHOICHI
"	74 & 74a	EGAMI	HIDETERU
"	76 & 76a	KONDO	YOSEIC
"	77 & 77a	MATSUDA	MUNEO
"	78 & 78a	NAGATOMI	SUEKICHI (Known as, leather wrist)
"	80 & 80a	SUGA	MASAYUKI

"SWORN by the abovenamed deponent James Alfred Kenyon, at Wagga Wagga on the ~~Eleventh~~ Day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven.

BEFORE ME *Chris G. Lerry JP*
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J. Kenyon
SIGNATURE OF DEPONENT

"On this seventeenth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, James Alfred KENYON, of 7 Charleville Road, Hurvey Park, WAGGA in the State of New South Wales, Labourer, takes oath and says as follows:-

1. I, VX.36182 Sgt. KENYON, James Alfred, 2/19. Battalion, A.I.F. was taken prisoner on 12 February, 1942.
2. I was a prisoner in OKAMA Camp, JAPAN from 8 September 1944 until ~~October~~ 1945. I cannot remember Lieut. KISUJICHO. Sgt. ~~YASUDA~~ ^{YASUDA} was a thin featured, dark, median size Japanese. MUGII was a Corporal. He was a median sized Japanese with prominent teeth. HAKU BOY was a Civilian Guard. He was thin and wore glasses. He was extremely near sighted. I do NOT remember UEDA or YAKEMAIYO.
3. I cannot remember the beatings of S. SULLIVAN.
4. During the winter of 1945, Doug CRAIG was on light duties, working on extra duties. At approximately 9.30 one morning he was standing near some steps leading up to a hut. He was in the company of several other prisoners of war. He had a carrying pole in his hand when a Japanese Guard passed him. As he saluted the Guard he dropped the pole, and caught it before it hit the ground. MUGII MUGII who was sitting in the Guard House about 50 yards away, called Doug CRAIG over to the Guard House and alleged he throw the pole at the Guard. MUGII then punched and kicked Doug CRAIG. MUGII and other Guards then placed Doug CRAIG on the concrete floor in the front of the Guard House. He was wearing short pants, his knees had boils on them and he was made to remain in a kneeling position for several hours.
5. I was a witness of this treatment and on Doug CRAIG being released I carried him to the Medical Officer. CRAIG died about three days after as a result of this treatment.
6. HAKU BOY made it a practice to persistently harass and ill treat any prisoner of war. I cannot recall any isolated incident as to his treatment to prisoner of war as it was always bad.

"SWORN by the above and deponent }
James Alfred KENYON of WAGGA WAGGA }
on the seventeenth day of May, One }
thousand and Forty-six. }

BEFORE ME:

Martin J. Yates
Justice of Peace

On this Twelfth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, QX9427 L/Cpl Leonard Joseph KEDCH, of 2/28 Inf Bn, whose home address is 207 Brisbane Street, IPSWICH, in the State of QUEENSLAND, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was Captured in SINGAPORE and reached TAISEO Camp, near OSAKA, in May '45, and remained there until May '48.
2. At this camp the QM was a JAPANESE civilian (wearing 5 stars), named MATSUMOTO. He was well built and an exponent of ju jitsu. About 5' 4", weighed about 11 stone and aged about 40. He walked with a limp reputedly due to a wound sustained in CHINA.
3. In Feb '44, I was present on a parade and saw MATSUMOTO rush at a Pte GARTH of 8 Div AASC, dash him to the ground and practice his ju jitsu on him over a period of about three-quarters of an hour, during which he also kicked him with his boots when he was down. He concluded the performance by throwing him against a wooden gate with such force, that the gate broke and Pte GARTH crashed through it. GARTH and a man named SLAZENCER and myself, habitually worked together. Prior to this incident GARTH had been suffering from pneumonia and dysentery and was weak at the time. After the incident, SLAZENCER and I had to shepherd GARTH through his work.
4. The Sgt in charge of the camp was named SAWAMURA who we knick-named "TWITCHIE" due to a nervous affliction which was particularly noticeable when he became enraged. This Sgt was generally cruel throughout our stay.
5. I remember an occasion in Mar '44, when Cpl. DORRMAN and Pte ALLERTON had an argument which ended in a bit of a fight. "TWITCHIE" came from the camp and beat each of them with his army sword in its scabbard, on their face, bodies and legs with their hands tied behind their backs. This lasted about an hour during which time "TWITCHIE" also kicked each man with his boots indiscriminately. That night, I could see from an adjoining hut, "TWITCHIE" assisted by MATSUMOTO, pouring water down each of these men's nose.

L. J. Hoogh.

AWM/MS/MS

6. About Sep '44, a Sgt. KIKUDA took over, we nick-named him "SEBASTIAN". He was under 5', wore glasses, had prominent teeth, weighed about 9½ stone and was about 30, and was in charge up to about Apr '45, when an Officer took over from him. "SEBASTIAN" was particularly cruel, and went out of his way to find any sort of excuse to punish us. The form of punishment would be bashing and forcing men to stand up in the cold with ~~knives~~ their arms stretched and in uncomfortable positions. In the winter mornings at reveille, we had to remove our clothes and massage ourselves. This was a regular drill. Should anybody feel too sick and fearful about removing his clothes and doing this drill, he would be bashed unmercifully by "SEBASTIAN". One night Pte BILL GOOLBY was unable to attend parade due to bad dysentery, for which "SEBASTIAN" beat him severely with his wooden sword all over the head and body for about 10 minutes knocking him down. After the parade was over, he then took him to his office and continued until he was in a pitiable condition. On one occasion at the Works, "SEBASTIAN" hit GARTH, SLAZENGER and myself on the head with his sword. This was because another JAPANESE had permitted us to approach a fire because we had become too cold to continue work in the snow. Also at this camp there was a civilian guard named FUI.

7. FUI was about 5'7", stocky, weighing about 11 stone and aged about 30. About Apr '45, I was pulling a cart-load of sand, and as my hands were engaged I did not salute FUI but merely bowed. He swung his rifle and hit me with the butt end on the arm. He then dropped the rifle and let into me with his fists on the face and neck for a period of about three minutes.

SOWN by the abovenamed deponent Leonard Joseph EBOGH, at Sydney on the Twelfth day of Apr, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

Do. J. Keogh

BEFORE ME

R.R.R. Hickson

Capt.

R. R. R. HICKSON
 NX.25579
 An Officer of the Australian
 Military Forces.

Statement No.....

File No.....

STATEMENT BY : CX 6316 Major D.R. KERR 2/10 Pd Regt RAA

Date: May - Dec 43

Place: Mobile Camp No 1 BURMA.

Particulars: (1) Wilful neglect of duty and responsibility.
 (2) Complete callous indifference to condition of POW.
 (3) Refusing to accept or take any action when protests were lodged regarding poor housing, shocking food, inadequate supply of drugs and brutal treatment of PWs by guards.
 (4) Ordering quotas of men to work which could not be fulfilled owing to sickness and then ordering parades of men by unqualified Koreans to detail sick to proceed to work. Protests by Medical Officers were of no avail.

Responsible: Lieut MATSUZAKI 1/c Mobile No 1 Camp BUR A May-Dec 43 and PW Camp THARKAN SIAM in 1944. Known as "BLACK BASTARD" - reported to be proceeding to SUMATRA.

Other Witnesses: Lt Col G.C.W. ANDERSON VC MC 2/19 Bn AIF
 Lt Col WILLIAMS 2/2 Pnr Bn AIF

(Sgd) D.R. KERR Major RAA (Own w.s.)

Japanese: Lieut MATSUZAKI Camp Comdr Mobile I Camp BUR A June/Dec 43

2. Period June/Dec 43.

3. Charges
1. Permitted staff to brutally treat prisoners and would not listen to my protests.
 2. Insisted on quotas of workmen impossible to fill with fit men and then sent his sgt and clerk to parade sick men and force them out to work, resulting in numerous deaths.
 3. In spite of protests did nothing to ensure camps were fit for POW to live in.
 4. In spite of protests made no effort to feed POWs with ration scale laid down by 3 Group Japanese HQ. The Japanese guards always had good food (cooked by POWs) and took the bulk of any useful food to their own kitchen.
 4. Generally this officer was a lazy useless person whose only occupation was to look after himself. He allowed guards and staff to do what they liked and would not accept protests. His main offence was one of deliberate neglect of his responsibilities.

5. Further information from:

1. Lt Col G.C.W. ANDERSON VC MC 2/19 Bn AIF (ALLIED HQ)
2. Lt Col J.M. WILLIAMS 2/2 Pioneers AIF (RANGOON)
3. Maj S. KRANTZ AACG AIF (NACOMPATON)

(Sgd) D.R. KERR (Own w.s.)

This document comprises a certified true copy of sworn statement (Q Form) and written signed statement of Major D.R. KERR 2/10 Pd Regt. I am the Officer having custody of the original document.

To be supplied by the Agent
to the Party
Lt. Hughes

A. 39.

C 4/6 1053

SECRET

E.Gp/Int/Q.....⁴⁵⁶⁶

Revealed

FORM 'Q'
WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by ex-Prisoners of War

Number Qx 6316 Name KERR
(In Block Letters)

Rank Major Initials D.R.

Unit/Ship 2/10 Fd Regt. P. B. A. A. I. F.

Home Address 60 Edmondstone St. Newmarket. Brisbane. Queensland

Date and place of Capture Singapore. Singapore. 15. 11. 42

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You are requested to set out, in accordance with the directions below, such knowledge as you may have on the subject of War Crimes. By doing so you may be the means of establishing the identity of persons who have committed offences against Prisoners of War and others, and the particulars you are able to give may be an important contribution towards their subsequent trial and punishment.

Therefore it is important that you should give your detailed information with the greatest possible care and accuracy in the columns provided overleaf.

2. War Crimes can be divided into two classes of offence:—

(a) *Criminal Acts in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are:—shooting and killing without justification, shooting and killing on the false pretence that the prisoner was escaping, assault with violence causing death, and other forms of murder or manslaughter; shooting, wounding with bayonet, beating, torture, unjustified violence, and other forms of ill-treatment causing the infliction of grievous bodily harm; theft of money and goods.

Under this head give in the columns overleaf the most exact information you have as to any such case. State, if you can, the names of those who committed the offence, as well as the names of any other enemy personnel such as Camp Commandant, Superior Officers or N. C. O's. who may in some degree be responsible. If possible, give also the names and full particulars of any other witnesses of the offences.

(b) *Violations of the Geneva Convention and of the rules of warfare, whether in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are:—unjustified imprisonment; insufficient food, water and clothing; lack of medical attention; bad treatment in hospitals; unhealthy conditions in Camp; employment on work having direct connection with the operations of the war, or on unhealthy or dangerous work; being detained in an area exposed to the fire of the fighting zone; being used as a screen, and such cases as attacks on hospitals or hospital ships, and on merchant ships without making provision for survivors; interrogation by third degree or other forcible methods.

Under this head, give brief particulars, with places and dates in the columns provided overleaf.

3. The above examples are only given as a general guide, and if you have knowledge of different kinds of war crimes committed (not necessarily against Ps/W only) you are requested to give similar particulars of them.

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses
<p>Group 8, Thai War Prisoner Camps in Burma. October 1942 to December 1943</p>	<p>1. Willful neglect of duty. 2. Inadequate supply of drugs & inadequate hospitals. 3. Knowingly housing POWs in unhealthy areas and shocking camps. 4. Failure to supply ade- quate food and not even supplying the best state had known by land of in Japan the Japanese. 5. Refusing to take adequate steps to stop washings of POWs, although frequent protests were made. 6. Ordering execution of escaped POWs when they were recaptured in spite of protests made by Brig. Gen. VAREY & others to allow POWs to correspond with relatives. 8. Failure to supply clothing or footwear to POWs when they knew that the only clothing POW had was only their clothes.</p>	<p>Administrative Staff of 3 Group Burma Lt Col. of Magistrate Lt. Naito S. I. C. Lt. Kawakami C. M. Lt. Higuchi Head Off. Kawakami and Naito, last seen at Nakomaton Sept. 1945.</p>	<p>Major D. R. Kern 2/10 Lt. Regt. P. I. Lieut Col J. M. Williams 2/2 P. M. P. I. Lt Col G. W. Anderson 2/19 P. M. P. I. Lt Col G. E. Ramsay 2/18 P. M. P. I. Major G. E. Green 2/4 M. C. P. I.</p>

Handwritten signature and initials at the bottom right of the page.

Rommel

1041

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On this *twelfth* day of February, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Donald Ross KERR of 80 Edmonstone Street, Newmarket, BRISBANE, in the State of Queensland, Bank Officer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As Q26518 Maj D.R. Kerr of 2/10 Aust PG Regt I was held Prisoner of War by the Japanese during the period 15 Feb 42 to August 45.

2. On leaving Singapore on 15 May 42 I was put in command of No. 2 Bn "A" Force of the Australian PWs. My battalion arrived at TAVOY in Lower Burma on or about 23 May 42 where we stayed until the end of September 1942. On 2 Jun 42, eight members of the 2/4 Aust Anti-Tank Regt escaped from the camp. We were camped in a hangar on an aerodrome which was very poorly guarded. The only three members whom I can recall by name who escaped are WO/II Gittenton, Sgt Dunbar and Bdr Glover, all of 2/4 Aust Anti-Tank Regt. The names of the others I have in notes at home in Brisbane and can furnish these later if required. The eight members escaped at night merely by snaking off the 'cross'. I understand that they were captured and taken to TAVOY GACL. We were informed by the Japanese that they were to be executed. Brig A.L. Varley, Commander 22 Aust Infantry Brigade, demanded to go to the gaol to see the prisoners and to make representations about their execution. The said Brigadier informed me, and I verily believe, that he went to the gaol and saw Major Itani, the Japanese Commander of the garrison at Tanssarain, whose headquarters were adjacent to the gaol and who, as Area Commander had, we had been informed, ordered the execution. Brigadier Varley told me that he made representations to Maj Itani against the executions and that he also handed him a written protest on the matter, but that Itani merely replied that the escapees were to be executed. I believe that Capt William Mortimer DROWER of the British Intelligence Corps was with Brig Varley during these negotiations, acting as interpreter. On the afternoon of 6 Jun 42 I saw the eight escapees above referred to being brought out under guard along the road past the aerodrome about 15 yards away from where I was. I lost sight of the party when it moved to the other end of the aerodrome but Q26518 Capt G.H. HENNESSY of 2/10 Pd Regt (now residing at No. 6 Pallerton Street, Woolloohra, N.S.W.) informed me that he was a witness at the execution and saw all eight men shot by the Japanese. He was in charge of the party which buried their corpses. I understand that the late Brig Varley's full report of the above incident and a copy of his letter of protest above referred to were located and brought back to Australia by Capt A.S. WHITE of 2/26 Aust Inf Bn and S/Sgt S. Green of the 2/15 Pd Regt who accompanied the Graves Party after the fall of Japan. Brig Varley informed me at the time that he had given full warning to Itani that he would be held responsible under international law for the murder of the escapees if he persisted with the execution.

B
B
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B

3. After leaving TAVOY we were formed into various "Forces" under command HQ 3 Gp Thai War Prisoners which was situated at Thanbuzayat. I was 2 i/c "ANDERSON FORCE" which moved along the Bangkok - Moulmein Railway. I was at 3 Gp HQ for about two weeks after first arriving from TAVOY and on numerous occasions returned there on administrative duties. We were under command of this HQ from October 42 to about June 44 and my force received ill-treatment at the hands of the various members of 3 Gp HQ during most of that period. Particulars of the personnel concerned and their treatment are set out more fully in paragraphs 4 to 8 (both inclusive) hereof.

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White
77.

(a) Lt-Col F. MARSTON was in command of the Group until December 1944. This officer had no special distinguishing features which I can recall. He was slight of build, quite neat in appearance and wore a small moustache and no spectacles. He was a Japanese and I understand he returned to Japan early in 1944. It was general knowledge amongst the whole Group at the time that this officer had personally ordered at least a dozen or twenty executions of Australian and Dutch PW's which were carried out whilst he was in command. The only member executed whose name I know was Corporal Ball of the 2/12th Bn Coy and "GREEN FORCE" but I did not see him executed. During the whole of the time we were in this Group camp conditions, food, clothing, medical services and humane treatment generally were all very bad. Frequent representations were made to MARSTON by Brig WARLEF but I was not able to notice any improvement. On one occasion, as a result of written complaints about conditions at our camp, MARSTON came out to it in his car but in my presence flatly refused to inspect the camp nor did any improvement ensue. All of the camps that my force occupied were in a filthy condition when we arrived, most of them having been previously occupied by coolies. Often we had to share crowded huts with Burmese coolies. The sleeping space was never more than about 2 feet 6 inches per man in width and was often as narrow as one foot. We had to sleep on the bamboo floor and there was no bedding of any sort. Naturally, all camp duties had to be performed by ourselves, but we were allowed far too few men to perform efficiently and it was necessary to employ sick men for the purpose. It was only due to the excellent efforts of the M.O., Capt S.R.B. Richards AMC attached 2/15th Bn Regt and of the prisoners themselves that the hygienic position was not very serious indeed.

(b) The food ration scale which was laid down was never adhered to. As far as I can recollect, the scale per man per day was about 600 grams of rice, 50 grams of meat, 800 grams of vegetables, about 20 grams of sugar and about 10 grams of salt. The further we moved away from the base camp the more the rations deteriorated. Often we received no more than 700 grams of rice with some boiled potatoes and pumpkin with no salt, sugar or extras. This sort of allowance lasted at one stage for two months during which time we got no meat or fish whatsoever. As a result, a number of our PW's actually starved to death and it caused Beri Beri and Pellagra. The rations were not enough to work on nor for sick men to recover on. The work on which we were engaged was digging the sub-bankment for, and subsequently laying, the railway line. This work and the hours involved were too much for men in the starved condition in which our's were. The working parties were out from 16 to 20 hours per day which would include a long walk to and from work of up to 15 miles each way.

(c) During the whole of the period we were in Group 3 there was virtually no clothing issued though it was raining most of the time. The men accordingly had to work in nothing but a "G" string or loin cloth and as a result much foot rot occurred.

(d) Medical supplies during the above mentioned period were never completely non-existent were always entirely inadequate to maintain the health of the troops or even treat those who were ill and dying. I have, at home, copies of a number of death certificates of our troops which give information which may prove useful and which I can furnish if required.

(e) Throughout the whole period, beatings of our troops by the Japanese and Korean guards were frequent and though protests were continually made to the Group HQ the beatings did not diminish in number or severity. I understand that MARSTON did at one stage forbid beatings but he obviously made no attempt to see that this order was carried out. One of the worst features of the administration of MARSTON was that he allowed Jap Camp Commanders to decide the total men required daily for work. When these could not be supplied from men reasonably fit, these commanders held a parade of the sick and although they had no medical knowledge, ordered men to go to work from this party regardless of protests from our Medical Officers.

[Handwritten signature]
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5. Lt-Col Iishi succeeded NAGATOMO in command of No.3 Group. He was on the 1st side and had previously commanded No.4 Group and was in KANGKOK in October, 1945. This officer was in command of the group from December, 1945, until about June 1946. During his period the conditions, if anything, deteriorated, from those above described and all the allegations I have made above against NAGATOMO apply in substance to IISHI.

6. Lt NAITO was 2 1/2 of No.3 Group for the first six months administered the Command during the absence of commanders. He was a small Jap with prominent teeth, wore glasses, and spoke reasonable English. After removal from No.3 Gp he was sent to command the 36 Kilo Camp where my force was from April to June 1945. His administration of the camp was one of wilful neglect. He was continually drunk, encouraged brawlings, and performed quite a few himself. He was always going around the camp with his sword drawn or his revolver in his hand and making the lives of the sick men who were incapable of working, unbearable. I understand other charges have been put in against NAITO for the shooting and wounding of W/O COOKES but I have no direct knowledge of this incident myself.

7. Lt HIGUCHI was posted as Medical Officer during the above mentioned period. He was a small, dapper looking Jap. In his position, he was entirely responsible for the medical treatment of the Groups above mentioned and I, personally, have been in the camps when he ordered parties of sick men, totally unfit for work, to proceed to work, resulting in many deaths. On these parties, the physical condition of the men whom he ordered to work was pointed out by our Medical Officers, Capt C.R.B. RICHARDS and Maj S. KRANTZ of 8/4 C.C.S. but their protests were absolutely ignored. HIGUCHI displayed a callous indifference to the medical condition of the men and to the number of deaths that occurred in the Group and it is obvious, as far as we were concerned, we would have been far better off without him.

8. Lt KAWAKAMI was posted as Economic Officer, handling pay and rations of No.3 Group, for the above mentioned period. He was about 5' 4" in height, fairly heavily built, and wore a beard. He was almost continually drunk. His responsibility was the supplying of rations to all camps in which he failed miserably as indicated in paragraph 4(b) hereof. Throughout the period, when I had a number of dealings with him personally, he showed complete indifference to the conditions of the prisoners and to carrying out his duties. Each month he was supplied with graphs showing the daily ration supplied against the scale laid down but he took no steps to rectify the discrepancy.

9. About the middle of October, 1945, I moved with Anderson Force to HLEPAK, 18 Kilos from THANBYUZAYAT. The camp had been occupied by Burmese prior to our arrival and was filthy and very cramped for space. While at this camp, two special incidents occurred as hereinafter set out.

(a) At the end of November 1945, the MO's of our Force, Maj KRANTZ and Capt Richards diagnosed that Sig OAKSHOTT of 8 Div Sigs had an appendicitis and requested the Japanese Camp Commander, Sgt TANAKA, to have him removed to the camp hospital at Thanbyuzayst, 18 Kilos away. TANAKA had no special distinguishing features. He was a small arrogant Jap of about 30 years of age. I heard him requested, through the interpreter, Capt Brower above mentioned, to have Oakshott sent to the hospital. There were tracks frequently passing the camp, going in the direction of the hospital so that it would have been easy to have had the patient removed. TANAKA refused, saying that OAKSHOTT only had stomach ache and would be all right. The MO's insisted that it was appendicitis but Tanaka did not change his attitude. During the next couple of days, as Oakshott

L. H. ...

became worse, the MO's repeated their application on two occasions but, to my knowledge, without result. On about the third day after the first request, Oakshott's appendix burst and the MO's decided that it was imperative to operate immediately regardless of the extremely limited facilities available in the camp. However, about ten days after the operation, Oakshott died owing, the MO's informed me, to the burst appendix. At Thanbyuzayat Hospital above referred to there was an operating theatre and general operating facilities while our camp was dry and dusty and an operation was only possible under extremely primitive conditions. The MO's indicated to me that they had been loath to operate under these conditions until the bursting of the appendix made it essential and that up to that stage they had no certain knowledge that the appendix would burst. I saw Oakshott's body after his death when I attended his funeral.

(b) On the 26 Dec 42, TAIMOTO, a Korean guard was guarding a party working adjacent to our camp. TAIMOTO's nickname was Dillinger. He had no distinguishing marks. His age would be between 20 and 25. During September 1945, Taimoto was apprehended and brought into my camp in BANGKOK by an ALF party and I handed him over to a party of Ghurkas from the 7th Indian Div. On 26 Dec 42 Sgt. R.J. O'DONNELL of the 2/10th Regt was a member of the working party above mentioned being guarded by Taimoto. At about 1600 hours I heard about three shots. Later, the party returned to the camp. Taimoto was in a very excited condition and stated in my hearing that one of the men had attempted to escape. A complete roll call was held. I was present at the time and Sgt. O'Donnell did not answer his name. A party of Japanese and Koreans left the camp in the direction of where I had heard shots. Later on the same evening, a Japanese officer, Lt YAMADA, arrived at the camp and took Lt-Col Anderson of 2/19th Aust Inf Bn and Capt Drower away from the camp. I have been informed by them that they were taken a short distance from the camp where they saw O'Donnell's body lying on the ground. Lt-Col Anderson also informed me that on examination of the body he saw that the entrance wounds of all three shots were in the front. One shot had entered O'Donnell's chest and the other two were in the face. Lt-Col Anderson also informed me that he pointed out to YAMADA this fact and also that the only shot from which blood had ensued was the one in the chest. Lt-Col Anderson considered that the other two had been fired after death. The Japs informed Lt-Col Anderson that O'Donnell had been attempting to escape and was shot in the process. The only clothing O'Donnell had on was a pair of shorts and a hat. He had no boots or pack, indicating to me the unlikelihood of any attempt at escape. From my knowledge of O'Donnell I am confident that had he intended to escape he would have carefully and efficiently planned the escape and that any rash or foolish action such as making an unconsidered and unprepared dash for the jungle would have been foreign to his nature. He was extremely highly thought of in the regiment. Taimoto was the only guard over the party in which O'Donnell was and he had been armed with a .303 service rifle. Taimoto was removed to No.3 Group HQ and was not posted back to our camp after this incident.

10. In April 1943, Anderson Force was formed into Mobile Force No.1 and between then and Dec 43 made frequent moves to various camps between 28 Kilo Camp and 131 Kilo Camp. For part of the time Sgt SHIMOJO was in command of this mobile force and for the rest was second in command. During all but a fortnight of the period up to June 43 Shimogo was in charge of this mobile force. Shimogo was a Jap of about 35 years of age. His height about 5' 8". I know that he was in Bangkok Gaol when I left. Shimogo ignored the frequent complaints which were made to him

Shimogo

11

Shimogo

Anderson

by myself and other members of the camp staff about the lashings of our troops by his guards. I was present on frequent occasions when Shimojo held parades of our sick, ordering many of them to go to work in spite of protests by the MG's and when it was obvious to me that they were unfit for work. We were still working on the railway. Frequent complaints were made to Shimojo by myself and the others about conditions in the camp but no action was taken by him to improve them. The camp conditions, food, clothing and medical supplies were throughout of a very low standard as previously described in this affidavit. A number of deaths occurred as a result of his sending sick men out to work. Later in 1945, Shimojo was on the camp staff of the officers' camp at KANEKURI. During this period I saw him unmercifully beating officers with a heavy piece of leather and cane. His attitude throughout this period was brutal and he showed a callous indifference to the conditions present.

11. In June 43, 1st Lt MATUZAKI took over the said Mobile Force. He was a Jap officer with dark complexion and was known to us as "The Black Bastard". He was of average height and about 35 years of age. The last I heard of him, I was informed that he had proceeded to Sumatra in about May 44. Under MATUZAKI living conditions became even worse. He took no action whatsoever regarding the many protests which were made to him by myself and others in my hearing regarding camp conditions and lashings. He was obviously completely indifferent to our conditions and sufferings. A number of written protests which I saw submitted to Matuzaki were similarly ignored by him.

13. While I was in the mobile force above mentioned the PW's were ill treated, especially by several Korean guards hereinafter mentioned. These guards bashed the PW's regardless of how ill they were.

(a) ARAI was a tall well built Korean known as a "stormtrooper" and aged about 25 years. When I last heard of him he had gone to Japan in charge of a working party. ARAI bashed PW's daily using any implement, often knocking PW's to the ground and kicking them repeatedly. I have seen him line up a working party on some slight pretext and force them to bash each other with their fists. If they were not hitting hard enough he would strike them himself. Whilst at the 131 Kilo Camp in Nov 43 I saw Arai strike Lt-Col Anderson, Capt Dower, Sgt Lynch of the 3/15 Fd Regt and Sgt Smith of the 8/15 Fd Regt over the head with a heavy stick repeatedly until each of them fell to the ground, Lt-Col Anderson being knocked unconscious. Sgt. Lynch was taken to hospital shortly afterwards and died, in my belief, as the indirect result of this beating. On one occasion I saw and heard Arai order all of the 100 odd PW patients in the camp hospital to go out immediately and clean up the camp. Those who did not go immediately (and many of them were seriously ill) he hit severely over the head with a heavy stick where they lay, eventually driving everyone of them out. This incident is typical of his behaviour which went on throughout the whole of the period.

(b) A Korean guard whose name I cannot remember but who was known to us as "The Maggot" because of his pale, short and round appearance, and who was in his early twenties, committed frequent lashings of the prisoners and continually terrorised all those under his control. I specifically remember him bashing Petty Officer ~~Smith~~ of HMS PERTE at the 131 Kilo Camp. This guard was associated with Arai above mentioned in most of the daily lashings. The last I heard of him he was apprehended at TAMUAN CAMP near KANEKURI in Sep 45.

L. S. ...

...

Always
As things
by
various
guards

(c) MORIMOTO was a Korean of about 5' 4" in height with no distinguishing marks. He was known as "Green Pants". He was in his early twenties and employed on the clerical staff of the mobile camp. He assisted in the parades of sick men, ordering many out to work although he had no medical knowledge. This resulted in the death of quite a number. One who died in this manner L/Bdr STANLEY of 2/10 Pz Regt. I was present on all these parades and heard Morimoto order the sick PW's out including L/Bdr Stanley. It was obvious that Stanley was unfit for work. He was suffering seriously from dysentery and malaria and he died a couple of days later. This Jap was also responsible for frequent bashings of PW's. On one occasion I saw him beat Sapper J. SEAW of the 2/12 Pz Coy severely with a stick over the head until the stick broke. MORIMOTO showed throughout, complete indifference to deaths among PW's.

(d) CARNIATSU was a Korean of average height, rather heavily built and was employed in the Jap cook house. He was known as "Basher Bill" and "Boof Head". He dally bashed men employed in the cook house and on many occasions when the men were too sick to work he refused to allow them to stop, even for long enough to report for medical treatment. In many instances I intervened and got the Jap administration to have them relieved. On one occasion I saw CARNIATSU strike Capt J.M. HOBBS of HQ 23 Aust Inf Brigade over the head with his fists several times. He also struck me in a similar way on several occasions.

(e) Another Korean guard whose name I have forgotten but who was known to us as "Lady Face" was responsible for a number of bashings. He was of average height and build with a pinkish complexion. I have frequently seen him bash Capt C.B. HENNESSY of the 2/10 Pz Regiment with his fists over the face. This guard seemed to have a particular dislike for Capt Hennessy and I have often seen him seek Hennessy out merely to bash him.

SWORN by the above named
deponent, Donald Ross KERR,
at SYDNEY on the 12th
day of February One thousand
nine hundred and forty-six.

BEFORE ME

John J. ...
A Justice of the Peace

[Handwritten signature]

Ronald *Ferdinand the Bull* *Ross Kerr* *Yanai* *Yanagi* **746**

I, Donald Ross KERR, Bank Officer of the Bank of Australasia, and formerly QX 6316 Major D R Kerr, 2/10 Fd Regt, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows :

It is my opinion that YANAI is not "Bonehead". YANAGI, is the name of the man, I think, and it would appear that he is being confused with Hyashi GOWA who was known to me as "Bonehead".

YANAGI was attached to Administrative Staff of Mobile Camp No 1. I do not know of any instances of his having forced sick to work.

At 131 Kilo Camp, known as ~~Kilo~~, Lower Niki, *DK* YANAGI bought a great portion of the available milk and fruit, thus preventing the Camp buying this direct. These supplies were required for hospital use and YANAGI sold them to the Camp Hospital at approximately five (5) times the price he paid. Had these prices been about what he paid, more of these necessities of diet could have been purchased for the hospital and the lives of some of the men who died of malnutrition could have been saved.

At the same camp, "Bonehead", Hyashi GOWA, was employed on the Administrative Staff and in such capacity doubtless forced sick to work, but I have no knowledge of it.

Referring to a statement by QX 17254 Lt Reginald Norman HARDIE, "Ferdinand the Bull" was known to me as YAMADERA *DK* He was a Corporal of 'C' Coy, 3 Bn, 9 Tokio Guards, the CO of which was Major ITSUI and Coy Comd Lt CHINA. I cannot recall the correct name of 'Horace' but Capt HENNESSY, C H, whose address is C/- Mrs Leitch, 6 Fullerton Road, Woolahra will be able to supply the information if it is not already to hand.

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

Signed and Sworn by the
within named deponent at
Perth this *20th* day
of *March* 1946.) *[Signature]*
.....
(Signature)
Before me *[Signature]*
A Justice of the Peace (Signature)

HAYASHI

"The Maggot"

Hubert

Intelligence

Wm Revealed

SECRET

E.Gp/Int/Q. 45/0

FORM 'Q'
WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by ex-Prisoners of War

Number. QX 6316 Name. KERR
(In Block Letters)
Rank. MAJOR Initials. D.R.
Unit/Ship. 2/10 FIELD REGIMENT R.A.A. A.I.F.
Home Address. 60 EDMONSTONE ST. NEWMARKET, BRISBANE, QLAND
Date and place of Capture. 15-2-42 SINGAPORE.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You are requested to set out, in accordance with the directions below, such knowledge as you may have on the subject of War Crimes. By doing so you may be the means of establishing the identity of persons who have committed offences against Prisoners of War and others, and the particulars you are able to give may be an important contribution towards their subsequent trial and punishment.

Therefore it is important that you should give your detailed information with the greatest possible care and accuracy in the columns provided overleaf.

2. War Crimes can be divided into two classes of offence:—

(a) *Criminal Acts in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are:—shooting and killing without justification, shooting and killing on the false pretence that the prisoner was escaping, assault with violence causing death, and other forms of murder or manslaughter; shooting, wounding with bayonet, beating, torture, unjustified violence, and other forms of ill-treatment causing the infliction of grievous bodily harm; theft of money and goods.

Under this head give in the columns overleaf the most exact information you have as to any such case. State, if you can, the names of those who committed the offence, as well as the names of any other enemy personnel such as Camp Commandant, Superior Officers or N. C. O's. who may in some degree be responsible. If possible, give also the names and full particulars of any other witnesses of the offence.

(b) *Violations of the Geneva Convention and of the rules of warfare, whether in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are:—unjustified imprisonment; insufficient food, water and clothing; lack of medical attention; bad treatment in hospitals; unhealthy conditions in Camp; employment on work having direct connection with the operations of the war, or on unhealthy or dangerous work; being detained in an area exposed to the fire of the fighting zone; being used as a screen, and such cases as attacks on hospitals or hospital ships, and on merchant ships without making provision for survivors; interrogation by third degree or other forcible methods.

Under this head, give brief particulars, with places and dates in the columns provided overleaf.

3. The above examples are only given as a general guide, and if you have knowledge of different kinds of war crimes committed (not necessarily against P's/W only) you are requested to give similar particulars of them.

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Name, where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Name of other witnesses
MOBILE CAMP No. 1, various Camps Burma. MAY - DEC. 1943.	Brutal and callous persecution of all POW. Hunted as partners to "ARM" (see above) known as "Haggell" and no POW sick, fit, or in hospital were exempted from their daily lashings and general ill treatment.	Pfc HYASHI, Korean Guard employed on Mobile Camp No. 1, Burma. May - December 1943. Last heard of at Chungkai February 1945. Known as "Haggell".	Major D.R. Kerr 750 2d Regt 12/1/44 Lt Col H.W. Anderson, V.C. M.C. 2/19 Bn & 27. Capt G.H. Stannaway. 2/10 Field Regt R.I.F.

[Handwritten signature]
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1, Donald Ross SMITH, of Edmonstone Street, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA in the State of QUEENSLAND, and formerly GRASSIE Major D.M. SMITH 2/10 Aust. Field Regiment, now discharged,

being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

1. From approximately October One thousand nine hundred and fortytwo until December One thousand nine hundred and fortythree, I was second in charge of a group of Prisoners of War known as "Anderson Force". This force moved under command of the Japanese Headquarter No. 3 Group, whose headquarters were situated at THANBUZAYAT. This force remained at THANBUZAYAT for approximately two weeks and from there we were moved forward along the intended rail line as labourers employed in the construction of the Surree-Bian Railway.
2. Apart from THANBUZAYAT we were billeted at various camps, known as 14, 18, 26, 30, 35, 38, 60, 70, 78, 84, 85, 104, 108, 110, and 125 Mile Camps, and Lieutenant KAWAKAMI visited each of these Camps and saw the condition of the Prisoners of War and was fully aware that they were being starved and were slowly dying of malnutrition.
3. As second in charge of the Camp it was necessary for me to visit THANBUZAYAT at regular monthly intervals for administrative purposes, which included the drawing of pay and supervising the drawing of rations.
4. I well remember a Japanese Officer, one Lieutenant KAWAKAMI, who was posted to the Headquarter No. 3 Group as Economic Officer, handling pay and rations for the Group. This Officer was particularly unscrupulous, an indifferent person who was almost continuously drunk and I strongly suspected him of black-market activities with the civilian personnel in the THANBUZAYAT area. My reasons for this accusation were, I believe, well founded.
5. I was provided with the ration scale as laid down by the Headquarter No. 3 Group and, roughly, this scale allowed 600 grams of rice, 50 grams of meat, 500 grams of vegetables including beans, approximately 20 grams of sugar and approximately 10 grams of salt. This ration was never adhered to and, often, the actual issue per man was no more than 700 grams of rice, plus a little boiled potato or pumpkin, with no salt, sugar or any other extra. For two months we received no meat or fish, whatsoever, and the further the force moved from THANBUZAYAT the more the ration scale

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characteristics.

6. Lieutenant SAKAKI was in sole charge of the issue of the rations and, as such, I could blame no one other than he for the discrepancies in the amount of food received per Prisoner of War and the amount which should have been received, that is in accordance with the scale laid down by the Japanese authorities. Lieutenant SAKAKI was informed of these discrepancies in the early days of each month by Brigadier General [redacted] who to my knowledge showed him graphs which clearly proved the discrepancy of the daily ration supplied, as against the scale laid down. He was entirely indifferent towards the [redacted] and took no steps to rectify the discrepancy, but continued to drink heavily, so much so that, on more than one occasion, I have known him lie unconscious for two days under the shade of a tree, as the result of his heavy drinking bouts, and I suggest that he could not afford to purchase the liquor he consumed from the salary he received from the Imperial Japanese Army.

7. The effect of this alarmingly reduced ration scale on the members of my force was disastrous. Very quickly most of the Prisoners of War were suffering from beriberi and pellagra and, since they were forced to work hard for long hours along the railway line, they quickly became exhausted and were unable to resist the various other diseases, such as dysentery, diarrhoea and malarial diseases, including tropical ulcers, etc., which soon took heavy toll of the force. Quite a number of the Prisoners of War in this force actually starved to death whilst others died from sheer exhaustion and exposure and, although the work was hard and the hours were exceptionally long, the main cause of the suffering was directly due to the pitiful supply of a totally strange and inadequate food (rice) and the complete denial of energy in the form of sugar, proteins in the form of meat and minerals in the form of salt and vegetables and, as stated heretofore, in my opinion Lieutenant SAKAKI was entirely responsible for these circumstances.

8. To the best of my knowledge he did not physically ill-treat any Prisoner of War and, during the 17 months that I knew him, I cannot recall any complaints being made against him in that respect.

9. The photograph, now produced and shown to me, marked with the letters P82, is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this by affidavit as Lieutenant SAKAKI.

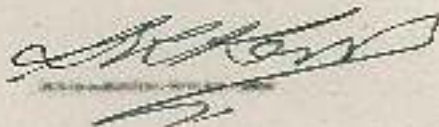
10. The photograph, now produced and shown to me, marked with the letters Q82, is

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

and contains a true and correct likeness of the said Lieutenant ~~SHANNON~~.

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
witnessed deponent of
Shannon on this *fourth*
day of *May* 190*8*;
Before me


A Notary Public for the State of New York

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

Enclosures to 2 AWC 5.

174 = 174 A

173 = 173 A

175 = 175 A

171 = 171 A

170.

"The Koko Bay Surgeons"

"Marsden"

"Gentleman's Jerns"

"George Family"

"Betty Boop"

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

IF NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO

also Group Photograph
of Kawasaki - Koko house.

175A



This is the photograph
marked 175 A produced
and shown to Campbell
KEER at the time of
swearing his affidavit
on 13th Sept 48

Before me

W. H. Lanning
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for the taking of affidavits

175



This is the photograph
marked 175 produced and
shown to Campbell KERR
at the time of swearing
his affidavit on 3rd Sept 1881

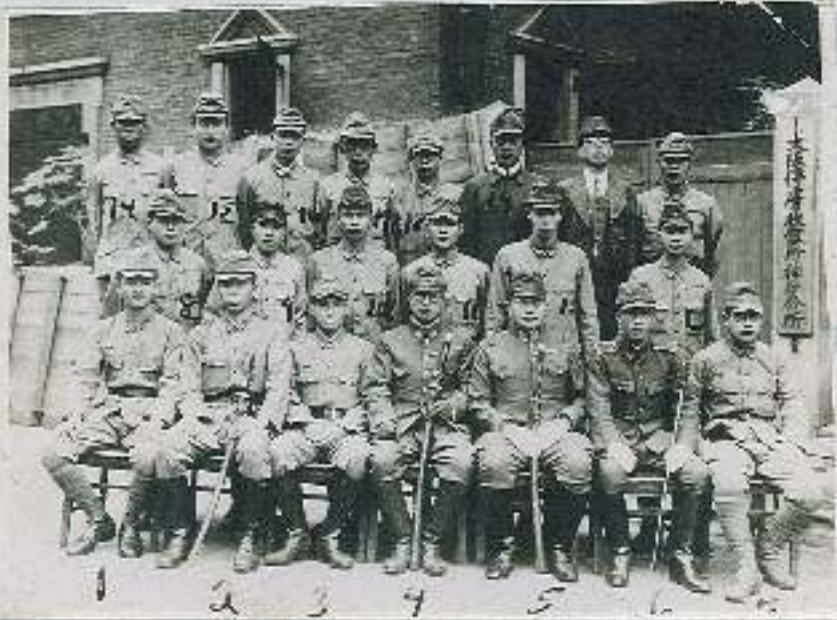
Before me W. J. Lanning
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for the taking of affidavits

1974 A



This is the photograph marked
174A produced and shown
to Campbell HERR at the
time of swearing his
affidavit on 13th Sept 48

Depones Roy Lavery
A Commissioner of
The Supreme Court of
Victoria for the taking
of affidavits



This is the photograph marked
1-21 produced and shown to
Campbell Kerr at the time of
swearing his affidavit on 13th Sep. 188

before me W. H. Lawrence

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

170



This is the photograph
marked 170 produced and
shown to Campbell K.E.R.R.
at the time of swearing
his affidavit on 13th Sep: 4.8

Severe J. P. R. R.

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



This is the photograph
marked 171 produced and
shown to Campbell HERR
at the time of swearing
his affidavit on 13th Sep 48

before me J. H. Barry
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for the taking of
Affidavits



This is the photograph
marked 171A produced and
shown to Campbell KERR
at the time of swearing his
affidavit on 13th Sep 48

Before me JH Loring
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for the taking of
Affidavits

173



This is the photograph
marked 173 produced and
shown to Campbell KEAR
at the time of swearing his
affidavit on 13 Sep 48

Before me Walter G. G. G.
A Commissioner of
The Supreme Court of
Victoria for the
taking of affidavits

173A



This is the photograph
marked 173A produced and
shown to Campbell KERR
at the time of swearing his
affidavit on 13th Sep 41

Before me ⁰ W. H. Lavery
a Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for the taking of
Affidavits

174



This is the photograph
marked 174 produced. Con-
ceded to Campbell K. & R.
at the time of securing his
affidavit on 13th Sep 48

Before me K. & R.
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Victoria
for the taking of
Affidavits.

I, Campbell KERR, of 77 O'Shannessy Street, North Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX22208 of No.2 Convalescent Depot make oath and say :-

1. I was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on 15th February 1942.
2. I was taken to Kobe House P.W. Camp, Japan, in 1943.
3. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit, are photographs of a Japanese marked 174 and 174A, whom I identify as the "Kobe Pay Sergeant", he was a member of the Japanese Staff at Kobe House.
4. About December 1944, "The Kobe Pay Sergeant", took Pte John MASON of 8 Div Sigs to the cook house and beat him with a wooden rice stirrer for about half an hour for having his foot in the wrong place when standing at ease.
5. After the bombing of Kobe, we went to KAWASAKI in March 1945. Two Australians, Sgt STRINGER of 2/18 Bn and Cpl SHERRIT (known as Bummy) of 8 Div Sigs were looking for tins to use as mess tins having lost their own at KOBE. They were reported to the "Kobe Pay Sergeant" referred to in para 3 of this my affidavit. He punched them in the face and then got a four foot length of bamboo and beat them. When the bamboo split he used a piece of wood. He also got members of the guards to assist in the beating and urged them on. This lasted for about 45 minutes.
6. Sergeant STRINGER and Cpl SHERRIT were then taken to the duck pond and revived with water. The "Kobe Pay Sergeant" referred to in paras 3 and 5, then hung them with their hands behind their backs attached to a limb of a tree with their feet just touching the ground, where they were kept for about 17 hours.
7. The following day the "Kobe Pay Sergeant" referred to in paras 3, 5 and 6 and photograph marked 174 and 174A of this my affidavit, struck a British Sgt Major named BARRON, of the Royal Scots about the face with his fists for about 15 minutes and then hung him in the same manner from the same limb of a tree for about 8 hours.
8. About January 1945 the "Kobe Pay Sergeant" stopped a concert because he disliked one of the items and took the concert party consisting of about ten members in front of the guard house and beat each one with an iron bar. One man Pte J. DENTON of Middlesex Regiment became unconscious and all the others were badly bruised. There were no Australians amongst them.
9. There were numerous other incidents of a similar nature. He used to continually say to his victims, "Cry you Australians Bastards!"
10. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit, is a photograph of a Japanese marked 173 and 173A, whom I identify as "Horseface".
11. Early in 1944 I was a member of a working party at Showadanki graphite works. Each day after work, we were made to march from the graphite works to the railway station, it was customary for the Japanese civilians in charge to send the sick men on ahead so as not to slow down the main body. On one occasion one extra man, whose name I now forget, was told to join the party of sick men. On arrival of the main body at the railway station they were counted by the Japanese guard who found them to be one man short. This man was found to be the extra man who had been told to join the sick party. He was singled out by "Horseface" who beat him with a rifle until he fell to the ground. "Horseface" then proceeded to kick him into insensibility. During the incident a crowd of 60 to 70 Japanese civilians watched the beating.

C. Kerr
for Kerr

12. Also produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit are photographs of Japanese numbered 170, 171, 171A, 175, 175A which I identify as follows :-

No	170	"Betty Boop"
"	171, 171A	"George Forby"
"	175, 175A	"Gentleman Jim"

13. Also produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit, is a Group photograph marked 1 - 21 of Japanese whom I identify as the following :-

No.2	"Sgt Marita"
3	"Medical Sgt"
4	"Takanaka Chewi"
5	"R.Q.W.S."
8	"Gentleman Jim"
12	"Chinless Wonder"
15	"The Smiler"
16	"Betty Boop"
17	"Horse Face"
21	"Darkie"

T. Ken.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State
of Victoria this 13th Day of August 1948
September 1st

Before me *W.H. Lanning*

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court
of Victoria for taking Affidavits

I, Campbell KERR of 1214 Sturt Street, BALLARAT
in the State of VICTORIA make oath and say :-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 22238 Pte Campbell KERR of 2 Coa Depot and was made prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942.
2. On 15 May 1942, I went to JAPAN with "J" Force and went straight to KOBE HOJISE Camp at KOBE.
3. About October, 1944, a Japanese known as the "PAY SERGEANT" arrived on the Camp staff. He was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, slightly built with sharp features and rather a prominent nose for a Japanese.
4. He beat the prisoners continually. About January 1945, he stopped a concert because he disliked one item and took the concert party consisting of about ten in front of the guard house and beat each one with an iron bar. One man, Pte F. BENTON of Middlesex Regt., became unconscious and all the others were badly bruised. There were no Australians amongst them.
5. After the bombing of KOBE, we went to KAWASAKI in March, 1945. Two Australians, Sgt. SPRINGER of 2/18 Bn and Cpl SHERRIT (Known as "DUNNY") of 8 Div Sigs were looking for tins to use as mess tins having lost their own at KOBE. They were reported to the "PAY SGT" and he punched them in the face and then got a four foot length of bamboo and beat them. When this split he got a piece of wood. He also got members of the guards to assist in the beating and urged them on. This lasted for about 45 minutes.
6. The men were then taken to a duck pond and revived there with water. He then hung them with their hands behind their backs attached to a limb of a tree with their feet just touching the ground, where they were kept for about seventeen hours.
7. The following day he strangled a British Sergeant Major named MARSH of the Royal Scots about the face with his fists for about 15 minutes and then hung him in the same manner from the same limb of a tree for about 6 hours.
8. About December 1944, he took Pte John LARSEN of 8 Div Sigs to the cook house and beat him with a wooden rice stirrer for about half an hour for having his foot in the wrong place when standing at ease.
9. There were numerous other incidents of a similar nature. He used to continually say to his victims, "CRY YOU AUSTRALIAN BASTARDS."
10. In the SHOWADANGI Graphite Factory where we worked from June 1943 until October 1944 was a foreman nicknamed "SPEEDO". He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, thin, with a dark complexion. He looked like a mongrel greyhound.
11. "SPEEDO" used to pick on the sick pushing them about and harassing them continually and refused to give them food at midday. Pte BELL of 4 Reserve MT fell our sick about May 1944. "SPEEDO" put him and a British soldier into a shed to sift graphite with a Japanese on the other end of a sieve. Every time the sick men took their hands from the sieve "SPEEDO" would hit their hands with a stick.
12. Sick men were made to work longer than the fit and kept an hour after the others had finished.

13. In KOBE HOUSE Camp, when we arrived was a Japanese Doctor nicknamed the "MAD DOCTOR" and he was there until about June 1944. He was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, fat with a very clear skin and fair complexion and a round head.

14. He was a particularly cruel Japanese, not only beating the prisoners continually, but used also at odd times during the night to call out all the prisoners and give them drill. He then lashed those whom he thought were not quick enough.

15. About September 1943, the "MAD DOCTOR" beat Pte JAYNES of 2/26 Bn with the buckle end of a belt for about two hours dragging him to his feet when he fell down, and then beating him again. JAYNES was in hospital for a long time as the result of the beating.

16. He seemed to be conducting a war of nerves against the prisoners the whole time and he took a delight in properly beating the prisoners. When drunk he used to parade through the Camp in a dressing gown with his sword drawn.

17. Lieut. TAKAWAKA was the Camp Commandant at KOBE and KAWASAKI. He allowed the guards to do what they liked and he was in his office about twelve yards away, when the "PAY SERGEANT" beat Sgt STRINGER and Cpl SHERRIT and banged them to a tree by their wrists.

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of
VICTORIA this 2nd day of April, 1946.

P. Cur.

Before me

[Signature]

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

MUSE WAR CRIMES SEC
-----Affidavit of Q415377 BY KERR W.J.Photographic identification of the following suspects
is being sought:-KANESHIRO Masao - T. 56

_____*By [Signature] 24 Feb 46*
J. LLOYD MAJOR,
DAAG (IDENTIFICATION)

estd 8471

I, WALTER ROBERT KEMM of 26 Ipswich Road, DUBLIN, Ireland, formerly 241-877
Der Regt No. of 2/8 Res A.F. Coy

now discharged being duly sworn, take oath and swear as follows:

1. In August one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was a POW at SENGHAI Camp in HAILAND in which camp were approximately eight hundred PW of all ranks, comprising Australian, American and Dutch troops. We were employed in digging tank traps and racing gun-nests in the foothills adjacent to the camp. My duties were assisting in the digging of MG nests and carrying logs for resetting.
2. General conditions at this camp were atrocious in every way. At the stage of captivity the only clothing left in our possession was a "B Spring" and a pair of wooden clogs for each man. Shirts, shorts, hats and socks had long since been worn out and no replacements had been made.
3. Food consisted of rice and chilli water - the rice ration was very light and very occasionally, perhaps once a week, we were given a small quantity of dried fish.
4. Hours of work varied, but in the main we worked seven days a week from 0600 till 2200 hrs.
5. There was one doctor only at the camp, a Dutchman, and medical supplies were literally nil.
6. Neither at this camp or at any time during my captivity did I receive any red cross food or clothing. Latrine accommodation was merely open trenches which attracted millions of flies.
7. While we were at SENGHAI Camp it rained day and night and even inside the huts, there was 6" to 8" of mud.
8. We were living in bamboo huts, one hundred metres long two hundred men to each hut (approximately) and we were packed in so tightly that sleep was difficult.
9. It is my opinion that at least half of our strength were suffering from one or more of the following diseases: Malaria, dysentery, Beri-Beri, and tropical ulcers.
10. I remember a BURMAN named KANES-ERD, who was also known as "THE BULL" and "HAKAN". He was known as "BARKS", the Malay word for "Boss" because he was the cook.

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This is page one of the affidavit
made by me on the Fifteenth day
of July 1946 at Brisbane

W. J. Kern Deponent
J. B. McLaughlin J.P. A Justice of the Peace

11. I first saw him on arrival at SONOYAI Camp and on almost every day on the work party. Approximately two weeks after going to this camp, I, with other Australian POW was working in the jungle, cutting down trees. He had cut ^{out} trees down and sawn it into 6' lengths and they were ordered by KAME SHIRO to have our midday meal. With the other of my camp, I sat down and started to eat my rice. We had just started our meal, when KAME SHIRO started to shout "EIKKA" at everybody in general. After shouting a few times, he picked up a heavy stick and singled me out for his attention for no reason that I can think of. He beat me about the head and back, cutting the skin and causing large bruises. He kept this up for some seconds and hit me about fifteen to twenty times. I was not allowed to finish my meal but was sent straight back to work in the jungle.

12. The foregoing incident was witnessed by a number of my fellow Australians, but I can't now remember any of their names. It was some weeks before I recovered from the beating.

13. I have on numerous occasions seen KAME SHIRO beat other POW, usually when they were unable, in their weakened condition to carry heavy logs up hills through the jungle.

14. I have personally witnessed similar acts of brutality by other Japanese and Koreans, but cannot remember their names. It was a common occurrence for the guards to beat us both going to and returning from work.

15. In appearance, KAME SHIRO also known as "THE BULL" and "KAWAN" was approximately six feet in height and would weigh fourteen or fifteen stone. He was expertly built and carried a load of weights without carrying pain. He had always a closely cropped hair-cut and a lot of gold and/or silver fillings in his teeth. He was clean shaven and had no physical marks that I can remember.

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
 Withnased Department of
 Brisbane on the 7th day of
 July 1946

Witnesses
 A Justice of the Peace

W. J. Kern
 J. L. M. Laughlin J.P.

[Handwritten initials]

I Walter Joseph KERR of 26
Ipswich Road Woolongabba
MISBANE in the State of

Queensland formerly QX15377 Dvr KERR W.J. of 2/5 Nos N.Y. Coy now dischar-
ged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn by me on the
fifteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and forty-six wherein
in paragraphs ten, eleven, thirteen and fifteen of my said affidavit
I submitted evidence concerning a Korean named KANESHIRO who was also
known as "THE BULL" and "MAKAN" at SONKURAI Camp in THAILAND.

2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "K1"
is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in
paragraphs ten, eleven, thirteen and fifteen of my said affidavit as a
Korean named KANESHIRO who was also known as "THE BULL" and "MAKAN" at
SONKURAI Camp in THAILAND.

3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "L2"
also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said KANESHIRO
also known as "THE BULL" or "MAKAN."

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

SWORN AND SWEAR by the within-
named deponent at *Barbours*
on the *fourteenth* day of *February*
1947

W J Kerr
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

J. B. McLaughlin J.P.
.....

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On this ^{fourteenth} 14th day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, Edward Felix KEYES of 89 Smith Street, SUMNER HILL in the state of New South Wales, Butcher, makes oath and says as follows:-

- (a) I, NX51467 Cpl KEYES Edward Felix, 2/20 Bn, 22 Bde, 8 Division, A.I.F. was captured on the 15 February 1942 at SINGAPORE, MALAYA.
- (b) I arrived at NAOKETSU PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, JAPAN on 22 December 1942 and remained there until 16 days after the end of the War with JAPAN.
- (c) I remember and witnessed the Beating of NX45661 L/Cpl G.P.BLANCHARD but do not remember the date or the reason for the beating which was administered by "FISHFACE" who conducted same on the parade ground with a stick about 4 feet 6 inches long. BLANCHARD was knocked unconscious, received a severe kicking by "FISHFACE" and left on the parade ground while the parade was marched off to work. BLANCHARD was a well behaved person, and not the type to cause trouble.
- (d) I remember and witnessed the beating of NX26551 Cpl M.W.HOPSON by SUZUKI for washing clothes during working hours. After the beating he was unable to go to work for several days and was put on half rations. HOPSON was also beaten on several other occasions. I cannot remember any of these dates.
- (e) I cannot remember the treatment received by NX33524 Pte F.HOLE.
- (f) I cannot remember the treatment received by ~~XX~~ QX23007 Pte W.L.ALEXANDER.
- (g) I remember and witnessed the beating of QX18333 Pte L.A.HASSELL which happened in the middle of January 1944 when the snow was about 8 feet thick on the ground. I was with HASSELL on a hand operated pump at night. We ceased pumping about 10 minutes before our time was up. A guard (name unknown) arrived while we were talking, and he took us both away from the pump, into the snow. He stood me to attention and beat HASSELL across the back several times with the butt of a rifle. The guard then lost his head, and hit HASSELL on the back of the head with the butt of the rifle. HASSELL collapsed and while on the ground was kicked.
- (h) I did not actually witness, but remember the beating by SUZUKI of Cpl HUNTINGTON which happened in the R.A.P. during clothing inspection. SUZUKI entered the R.A.P. where Cpl HUNTINGTON was lying down, sick. He picked up HUNTINGTON'S boots for inspection and found them dirty on the soles. Cpl HUNTINGTON was unable to move, suffering from Beri Beri, but SUZUKI hit him about the face and head. HUNTINGTON did not recover from his illness and eventually died.

Ludley H. Ingham

E. F. Keyes



- (i) *FISHFACE was the bullying type who who administered beatings when he felt like doing so, and without any apparent reason.
- (j) "GHIMMY" used to keep prisoners waiting, who had dysentry, when they asked permission to go to the lavatory, until they could not help themselves, for which he gave them a beating.
- (k) It has been so long since these events happened, that it is impossible to remember all the dates and the whole of the circumstances.
- (l) The Japanese Camp Staff consisted of a Lieutenant as Camp Commander, a Sergeant (2 I/C), a Medical Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant and an Interpreter who was a Private 1st Class.
- (m) No action was taken by the Camp Commander or his Staff. The Camp Commander was a witness to many beatings but was never approached by the interpreter who refused to interview him on behalf of the prisoners.

SWORN by the abovesamed deponent
 Edward Felix KEYES, at ~~Barkston~~
 on the ~~fourteenth~~ day of March
 One thousand nine hundred and
 forty-seven.

Signature of
 deponent.

...*E. F. Keyes*.....

BEFORE ME

Ludwig J. Henschel JP

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AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Evidence taken on the 28th September, 1945, before HIS HONOUR,
JUDGE KIRBY, at the POW and Internees' Reception Camp,
MOROTAI.

EVIDENCE OF MUNSHI KHAN

(MAIK SURAT SINGH was duly sworn in as an Interpreter by
HIS HONOUR, JUDGE KIRBY).

MUNSHI KHAN, being duly sworn on the Koran by Judge Kirby
(through the Interpreter) states:

My name is Munshi Khan. My regimental number and rank
are as follows: No. 13991 and my rank when I was captured
was a Sepoy. My home address is Hillar, P.O. Panjairi,
district of Mirapur.

I was captured at Singapore on the 15th February 1942.
I was in the following camps:

Sida Duri, about one week
Kranji, about one month
Tengah Airfield, about two months
Dillar, about 7 months
Kranji again about one month.
Adas Road, about 2 or 3 months.

Then I came to the Maimaherat and I was afterwards with
Capt. Paul and Sub. Mahomed Akram.

I speak as to ill-treatment and beatings of myself
by Tanaka and Kobata. I could easily identify them in a
parade, both of them. I have seen them both in this camp
under guard. It happened about August this year. I admit I
stole some biscuits. At that time I had to work daily for
12 hours and was not getting enough food and was very weak.
I was caught stealing by an Indian guard.

For this offence I was tied to a tree by Tanaka, my
hands tied behind my back. Before doing that he gave me
several beatings on the head, face and back, slapping me with
his hands and with heavy sticks. He beat me in that way for
about 15 minutes before he tied me up. I was knocked down
by the beating and became unconscious before being tied up.

After Tanaka finished Lt. Kobata started to beat me.
He also slapped me for 10 or 15 minutes until I again fell
unconscious. This took place at Peragan in the compound.
I was kept standing up, tied to a tree, with my hands behind
my back, and without food or water. I was not allowed to
answer any call of nature but had to pass urine and the
other motion whilst standing up. I was kept tied up for
24 hours after which I was released.

I, MAIK SURAT SINGH, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what purports to be a transcription and
translation of evidence given by Munshi Khan before Judge
Kirby with myself as Interpreter on the 28th September 1945
and state that it is a true and accurate translation of
the evidence as given by the said Munshi Khan.

I was present before His Honor, Judge Kirby on this date when Munshi Khan swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Munshi Khan as sworn I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(sgd) Haik Surat Singh.

Sworn by the said Haik Surat Singh this 25th day of September 1945 before me.

(sgd) H. C. Kirby.

I, Munshi Khan, do swear that the evidence read to me by Haik Surat Singh immediately prior to my taking the oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact.

(sgd) Munshi Khan.

Sworn by the said Munshi Khan this 25th day of September, 1945 before me.

(sgd) H. C. Kirby.

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AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

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3/14/46
Evidence taken on the 25th September, 1945, before HIS HONOUR,
JUDGE KIRBY, at the POW and Internee's Reception Camp,
WORTAL.

EVIDENCE OF MUNSHEE KHAN

(HAIR SURAT SINGH was duly sworn in as an Interpreter by
HIS HONOUR, JUDGE KIRBY).

MUNSHEE KHAN, being duly sworn on the Koran by Judge Kirby
(through the Interpreter) states:

My name is Munshee Khan. My regimental number and rank
are as follows: No. 14391 and my rank when I was captured
was a Sepoy. My home address is Sillar, P.O. Panjairi,
district of Mir Pure.

I was captured at Singapore on the 15th February 1942.
I was in the following camps:

Bida Darl, about one week
Kranji, about one month
Tengah Airfield, about two months
Dallar, about 7 months
Kranji again about one month.
Adam Road, about 6 or 9 months.

Then I came to the Malabar and I was afterwards with
Capt. Paul and Sub. Mahomed Ahram.

I speak as to ill-treatment and beatings of myself
by Tanaka and Kobata. I could easily identify them in a
parade, both of them. I have seen them both in this camp
under guard. It happened about August this year. I admit I
stole some biscuits. At that time I had to work daily for
12 hours and was not getting enough food and was very weak.
I was caught stealing by an Indian guard.

For this offence I was tied to a tree by Tanaka, my
hands tied behind my back. Before doing that he gave me
several beatings on the head, face and back, slapping me with
his hands and with heavy sticks. He beat me in that way for
about 15 minutes before he tied me up. I was knocked down
by the beating and became unconscious before being tied up.

After Tanaka finished Lt. Kobata started to beat me.
He also slapped me for 10 or 15 minutes until I again fell
unconscious. This took place at Teragan in the compound.
I was kept standing up, tied to a tree, with my hands behind
my back, and without food or water. I was not allowed to
answer any call of nature but had to pass urine and the
other motion whilst standing up. I was kept tied up for
24 hours after which I was released.

I, HAIR SURAT SINGH, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what purports to be a transcription and
translation of evidence given by Munshee Khan before Judge
Kirby with myself as Interpreter on the 25th September 1945
and state that it is a true and accurate translation of
the evidence so given by the said Munshee Khan.

I was present before His Honor, Judge Kirby on this date when Munshee Khan swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Munshee Khan so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(sgd) Maik Surat Singh.

Sworn by the said Maik Surat Singh this 25th day of September 1945 before me.

(sgd) R. C. Kirby.

I, Munshee Khan, do swear that the evidence read to me by Maik Surat Singh immediately prior to my taking the oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact.

(sgd) Munshee Khan.

Sworn by the said Munshee Khan this 25th day of September, 1945 before me.

(sgd) R. C. Kirby.

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AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Evidence taken on the 24th September, 1945, before HIS HONOR, JUDGE KIRBY, at the POW and Internees' Reception Camp, HONOLULU.

EVIDENCE OF SEPPOY MUHAMMAD KHAN

(RAJIB SUHAT SINGH was duly sworn in as an Interpreter by HIS HONOR, JUDGE KIRBY).

SEPPOY MUHAMMAD KHAN, being duly sworn on the Oath by Judge Kirby (through the Interpreter) states:

My name is Sepoy Muqoin Khan. My Regimental number and rank are as follows: No. 15026, rank Sepoy. At the time of my capture my rank was Sepoy, 2/9, Jat. Reg. My home address is Ganda, P.O. and district of Panchah, Punjab, India.

I was captured at Singapore with Sepoy Noor Ahmed on the 18th February, 1942. I was taken to the Midford Camp. I was there about two months. Then I was taken to Kuanji Camp and was there for about two months. Then I went to Tengah Airfield and from there to Seletar where I was for about five months. Then I came back to Kuanji. That was about the end of 1942. After Kuanji I went to Elliot Camp in Singapore and was there about 8 or 9 months. Then I went to Adam Road. After that I came to the Helmschere. That was 25th September, 1943. Kuchat from 25th September 1943 to July 1944, and Tika during part of July 1944. Then I went to a camp about 1 1/2 miles away for a while and I was at Teragan from September 1944 to August 31st, 1945.

I can speak of the execution of Mahomed Ramzan. This was in August 1945. I saw Ramzan tied up to a tree near the hospital. The Indian S.M. told Noor Ahmed, myself and two other Indians to dig a grave. The four of us dug the grave. Noor Ahmed and I hid near the grave. The other two went back to the camp. I saw two Japanese soldiers bring Ramzan to the grave. Afterwards Tanaka came over to the grave. I heard Tanaka order Kawana to tie Ramzan's eyes and make him sit down. Kawana bandaged Ramzan's eyes. Ramzan squatted near the grave with his knees bent and his hands behind his knees. I demonstrate to the Judge how he sat.

Then I heard Tanaka say to Ramzan "You will not see your mother or father and children again". Then Tanaka pulled his sword out and went some little distance away. I saw Tanaka on three occasions bring his sword down towards Ramzan's neck but he did not hit him with it. Then I saw Tanaka stand by Ramzan and bring the sword down quickly in this fashion (witness demonstrated to Judge). He brought it down on the back of Ramzan's neck. Then I saw Tanaka kick Ramzan into the grave.

Then I heard Tanaka telling other Japanese to throw some dirt on him. I saw them throw some dirt into the grave. I saw Tanaka clean his sword by rubbing salt on it, then he dipped his sword into the bucket and wiped it with a handkerchief and put it back into the sheath. Tanaka and the other two Japanese went to the camp. I saw three Japanese putting dirt into Ramzan's grave - Tanaka and two others. They were laughing and talking there for about ten minutes before they went away.

*Evidence taken at
Teragan
Singapore
Halambora*

Whilst I was among the trees near the grave with Meer Ahmed I heard Hassan call out from the grave "I am still alive, if you will me out I will run away". Meer Ahmed and I were about 25 yards from the grave when we were watching the beheading and when we heard Hassan call out. After Hassan called out I saw Barber Fatch Mahomed and Karam Dad go to the G.M. I heard Fatch Mahomed and Karam Dad ordered by Kowana to fill in the grave. I saw a Japanese soldier and Kowana come with a pistol. I don't know who actually fired shots into the grave, but shortly afterwards I was at the camp cutting wood when I heard the report of five shots coming from the direction of the grave. I never saw Hassan again.

Kowana was a cook for the Japanese at the camp.

In April or May 1945 I remember seeing four Indians with their heads cut off. They were in a grave. They were Karam Ikhani, Chinadary, Said Gul and Miraj Din. I was the 7th May 1945. Tanaka ordered us to dig a grave for these four men. I heard Tanaka tell the whole party in the parade that the four men would be beheaded the next day. The next day I was ordered by Tanaka to dig a grave. Three other Indians were ordered to assist me to dig the grave. The four of us went away and dug the grave. Later the same day I saw four bodies in that grave. I saw Karam Ikhani's head severed from his body. I saw the other three bodies but they were slightly covered with dirt and I could not see exactly who they were or whether their heads had been cut off.

I can recognise Tanaka and Kowana if I see them. I have seen Tanaka about this camp during the last two or three days.

I can also identify Kobabs. I have also seen him about this camp during the last two or three days.

I, Naik Surat Singh, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given to Sepoy Mussein Khan before Judge Kirby with myself as Interpreter on the 24th September, 1945 and state that it is a true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Sepoy Mussein Khan.

I was present before His Honor, Judge Kirby on this date when Sepoy Mussein Khan swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Sepoy Mussein Khan so sworn I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language

Sworn by the said Naik Surat Singh this 24th day of September 1945 before me.

I, Sepoy Mussein Khan, do swear that the evidence read to me by Naik Surat Singh immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact

Sworn by the said Sepoy Mussein Khan this 24th day of September 1945 before me.

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Evidence taken on the 24th September, 1946, before HIS HONOR, JUDGE KIRBY, at the POW and Internees' Reception Camp, MOROETAI.

EVIDENCE OF SEPOY HUSSEIN KHAN

(HAZIK SURAT BINAH was duly sworn in as an Interpreter by HIS HONOR, JUDGE KIRBY).

SEPOY HUSSEIN KHAN, being duly sworn on the Koran by Judge Kirby (through the Interpreter) states:

My name is Sepoy Hussein Khan. My Regimental number and rank are as follows: No. 15086, rank Sepoy. At the time of my capture my rank was Sepoy, 2/9, Jat, Reg. My home address is Gumbia, P.O. and district of Punjab, Punjab, India.

I was captured at Singapore with Sepoy Noor Ahmed on the 15th February, 1942. I was taken to the Bidadari Camp. I was there about two months. Then I was taken to Kranji Camp and was there for about two months. Then I went to Tengah Airfield and from there to Seletar where I was for about five months. Then I came back to Kranji. That was about the end of 1942. After Kranji I went to Muller Camp in Singapore and was there about 8 or 9 months. Then I went to Adam Road. After that I came to the Kallang. That was 25th September, 1943. Kuchka from 25th September 1943 to July 1944, and Tjika during part of July 1944. Then I went to a camp about 1 1/2 miles away for a while and I was at Teragan from September 1944 to August 31st, 1945.

I can speak of the execution of Mohamed Ramzan. This was in August 1945. I saw Ramzan tied up to a tree near the hospital. The Indian C.M. told Noor Ahmed, myself and two other Indians to dig a grave. The four of us dug the grave. Noor Ahmed and I hid near the grave. The other two went back to the camp. I saw two Japanese soldiers bring Ramzan to the grave. Afterwards Tanaka came over to the grave. I heard Tanaka order Kowara to tie Ramzan's eyes and make him sit down. Kowara bandaged Ramzan's eyes. Ramzan squatted near the grave with his knees bent and his hands behind his knees. I demonstrate to the Judge how he sat.

Then I heard Tanaka say to Ramzan "You will not see your mother or father and children again". Then Tanaka pulled his sword out and went some little distance away. I saw Tanaka on three occasions bring his sword down towards Ramzan's neck but he did not hit him with it. Then I saw Tanaka stand by Ramzan and bring the sword down quickly in this fashion (Witness demonstrated to Judge). He brought it down on the back of Ramzan's neck. Then I saw Tanaka kick Ramzan into the grave.

Then I heard Tanaka telling other Japanese to throw some dirt on him. I saw them throw some dirt into the grave. I saw Tanaka clean his sword by rubbing salt on it, then he dipped his sword into the bucket and wiped it with a handkerchief and put it back into the sheath. Tanaka and the other two Japanese went to the camp. I saw three Japanese putting dirt into Ramzan's grave - Tanaka and two others. They were laughing and talking there for about ten minutes before they went away.

Whilst I was among the trees near the grave with Noor Ahmed I heard Hassan call out from the grave "I am still alive, if you pull me out I will run away". Noor Ahmed and I were about 25 yards from the grave when we were watching the beheading and when we heard Hassan call out. After Hassan called out I saw Barber Fatch Mahmood and Karam Dad go to the G.H. I heard Fatch Mahmood and Karam Dad ordered by Kowana to fill in the grave. I saw a Japanese soldier and Kowata come with a pistol. I don't know who actually fired shots into the grave, but shortly afterwards I was at the camp cutting wood when I heard the report of five shots coming from the direction of the grave. I never saw Hassan again.

Kowana was a cook for the Japanese at the camp.

In April or May 1945 I remember seeing four Indians with their heads cut off. They were in a grave. They were Karam Ilahi, Chinadary, Said Gul and Miraj Din. I was the 7th May 1945. Tanaka ordered me to dig a grave for these four men. I heard Tanaka tell the whole party in the parade that the four men would be beheaded the next day. The next day I was ordered by Tanaka to dig a grave. Three other Indians were ordered to assist me to dig the grave. The four of us went over and dug the grave. Later the same day I saw four bodies in that grave. I saw Karam Ilahi's head covered from his body. I saw the other three bodies but they were slightly covered with dirt and I could not see exactly who they were or whether their heads had been cut off.

I can recognise Tanaka and Kowana if I see them. I have seen Tanaka about this camp during the last two or three days.

I can also identify Kobuta. I have also seen him about this camp during the last two or three days.

I, Naik Suret Singh, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given to Sepoy Hussein Khan before Judge Kirby with myself as Interpreter on the 24th September, 1945 and state that it is a true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Sepoy Hussein Khan.

I was present before His Honor, Judge Kirby on this date when Sepoy Hussein Khan swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Sepoy Hussein Khan so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language

Sworn by the said Naik Suret Singh this 24th day of September 1945 before me.

I, Sepoy Hussein Khan, do swear that the evidence read to me by Naik Suret Singh immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact

Sworn by the said Sepoy Hussein Khan this 24th day of September 1945 before me.

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AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Evidence taken on the 24th September, 1945, before His Honor Judge Kirby, at the POW and Internee's Reception Camp, Morotai.

EVIDENCE OF SEPOY MUSSEIN KHAN.

(Naik Surat Singh was duly sworn in as an Interpreter by His Honor Judge Kirby).

SEPOY MUSSEIN KHAN, being duly sworn on the Koran by Judge Kirby (through the Interpreter) states:

My name is Sepoy Mussein Khan. My Regimental number and rank are as follows: No. 15026, rank Sepoy. At the time of my capture my rank was Sepoy, 2/9 Jat. Reg. My home address is Gurda, P.O. and district of Panchh, Punjab, India.

I was captured at Singapore with Sepoy Noor Ahmed on the 16th February 1942. I was taken to the Bidaderi Camp. I was there about two months. Then I was taken to Kranji camp and was there for about two months. Then I went to Tengah Airfield and from there to Selletar where I was for about five months. Then I came back to Kranji. That was about the end of 1942. After Kranji I went to Buller Camp in Singapore and was there about 8 or 9 months. Then I went to Adam Road. After that I came to the Ealmaheras. That was 25th September 1943; Kochka from 25th September 1943 to July 1944, at ²ijku during part of July 1944. Then I went to a camp about 1 1/2 miles away for a while and I was at Teragan from September 1944 to August 31st 1945.

I can speak of the execution of Mahomed Ramzan. This was in August 1945. I saw Ramzan tied up to a tree near the hospital. The Indian Q.M. told Noor Ahmed, myself and two other Indians to dig a grave. The four of us dug the grave. Noor Ahmed and I hid near the grave. The other two went back to the camp. I saw two Japanese soldiers bring Ramzan near to the grave. Afterwards Tanaka came over to the grave. I heard Tanaka order Kowana to tie Ramzan's eyes and make him sit down. Kowana bandaged Ramzan's eyes. Ramzan squatted near the grave with his knees bent and his hands behind his knees. I demonstrate to the Judge how he sat.

Then I heard Tanaka say to Ramzan "You will not see your mother or father and children again". Then Tanaka pulled his sword out and went some little distance away. I saw Tanaka on three occasions bring his sword down towards Ramzan's neck but he did not hit him with it. Then I saw Tanaka stand by Ramzan and bring the sword down quickly in this fashion (Witness demonstrated to Judge) He brought it down on the back of Ramzan's neck. Then I saw Tanaka kick Ramzan into the grave.

Then I heard Tanaka telling other Japanese to throw some dirt on him. I saw them throw some dirt into the grave. I saw Tanaka clean his sword by rubbing salt on it, then he dipped his sword into the bucket and wiped it with a handkerchief and put it back into the sheath. Tanaka and the other two Japanese went to the camp. I saw three Japanese putting dirt into Ramzan's grave - Tanaka and two others. They were laughing and talking there for about ten minutes before they went away.

Whilst I was amongst the trees near the grave with Noor Ahmed I heard Ramzan call out from the grave "I am still alive, if you pull me out I will run away." Noor Ahmed and I were about 25 yards from the grave when we were watching the beheading and when we heard Ramzan call out. After Ramzan called out I saw Barber Patah Mahomed and Karam Dad go to the Q.M. I heard Patah Mahomed and Karam Dad ordered by Kowana to fill in the grave. I saw a Japanese soldier and Kowana come with a pistol. I don't know who actually fired shots into the grave, but shortly afterwards I was at the camp cutting wood when I heard the report of five shots coming from the direction of the grave. I never saw Ramzan again.

Kowana was a cook for the Japanese at the camp.

In April or May 1945 I remember seeing four Indians with their heads cut off. They were in a grave. They were Karam Ilahi, Chinadury, Said Gul and Miraj Din. It was 7th May 1945. Tanaka ordered me to dig a grave for these four men. I heard Tanaka tell the whole party in the parade that the four men would be beheaded the next day. The next day I was ordered by Tanaka to dig a grave. Three other Indians were ordered to assist me to dig the grave. The four of us went over and dug the grave. Later the same day I saw four bodies in that grave. I saw Karam Ilahi's head severed from his body. I saw the other three bodies but they were slightly covered with dirt and I could not see exactly who they were or whether their heads had been cut off.

I can recognise Tanaka and Kowana if I see them. I have seen Tanaka about this camp during the last two or three days.

I can also identify Kobuta. I have also seen him about this camp during the last two or three days.

I, Naik Surat Singh, being duly sworn, state as follows: I have read what purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Sepoy Hussein Khan before Judge Kirby with myself as Interpreter on the 24th September 1945 and state that it is a true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Sepoy Hussein Khan.

I was present before His Honor Judge Kirby on this date when Sepoy Hussein Khan swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Sepoy Hussein Khan so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

Sworn by the said Naik Surat Singh this 24th day of September 1945 before me.

I, Sepoy Hussein Khan, do swear that the evidence read to me by Naik Surat Singh immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact.

Sworn by the said Sepoy Hussein Khan this 24th day of September 1945 before me.

On this Second day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven, Lawrence Kieane of Forbes Street, Deepwater in the State of New South Wales, Lorry Driver, makes oath and says as follows:-

- (1) I, Lawrence Kieane, was NX 72135, a Driver, in 2/3 Reserve Motor Transport, of the 8th Division. I was captured at Java on 15th March, 1942, and was at Fukuoka camp No. 22, from 16th January, 1945, until 20th August, 1945.
- (2) Red Cross parcels arrived for us four times during my confinement in the above camp, and Irio thieved these parcels each time he left the camp.
- (3) Irio also took a quantity of rice from our camp, which left us short.
- (4) As a cook at this camp, I was working from early in the morning until very late at night, and I witnessed these occurrences. They were also witnessed by Driver W. Beach, of 2/3 Reserve Motor Transport.
- (5) No knowledge of "Joda" or Matsui can be given, as I worked in the kitchen all the time I was in Fukuoka, and did not see them.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent }
LAWRENCE KIEANE, at DEEPWATER, }
on the SECOND day of JULY, One }
thousand nine hundred and forty- }
seven. }

...*L. Kieane*...
Signature of deponent.

BEFORE ME *L. M. ...*
A Justice of the Peace

I, Michael Patrick KIELLY, of 77 O'Shannassy Street, North Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 33462 Pte. KIELLY M.P. of No.2. Con Dept. and was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.
2. I arrived in Nagoya Camp No.10, JAPAN at the end of June 1945.
3. The food in this camp was worse than in any other camp that I was in. For a greater part of the period, we were only given two meals a day, which consisted of about 8 ounces of rice per day and about half a cucumber per man.
4. The camp was built on a paddy field and was incomplete and undrained and was always wet, even in our sleeping quarters.
5. No clothing was issued and any excess of one article of clothing was taken from us.
6. As a consequence of these conditions, there was a great deal of sickness and there were no drugs.
7. NX 40190 Pte. W.C. DAVIS of 2/18 Bn became ill with dysentery at the end of July 1945, as a result of these conditions and there was no medicines in the camp to give him. The Japanese medical Corporal (I think TAMURA) was asked for medicine, and he said there was none. The Japanese Camp Commandant, Lieut. TODA, was also asked, and he said there was no medicine in any of the camps.
8. Pte. DAVIS died on 5 August 1945, because no medicine was supplied.
9. About 20 August 1945, I saw some of the prisoners from, I think, No. 13 Camp NAGOYA, and they said they had plenty of medicines and had it at the time Pte. DAVIS was ill.
10. Working conditions were hard and the hours very long. The men worked at least twelve hours per day, unloading heavy sacks of soya beans, from barges into railway trucks.
11. Sick men were made to work.
12. The men were beaten occasionally by guards, but there were no bad beatings, that I saw.
13. The commonest sickness was dysentery. Many men were so hungry that they ate soya beans raw, and this caused a lot of dysentery.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 9th day of September 1946.

Before me,

H. P. Kielly
R. S. Hetch

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits

20/5/46

MX.12469 Major George Arthur Carrick KIERMAN, 2/3 M.F. Coy.,
being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

My full number, name, rank and unit are MX.12469 Major
George Arthur Carrick Kierman, 2/3 M.F. Coy. My home address
is Gillingwood, Fitzwilliam Road, Vaucluse (PU.7298).

I was taken prisoner at Garoet, Java, on 8 March 1942,
where I was selected to take charge of an advance party of
some 800 men to proceed to Bicycle Camp, Batavia, and establish
a camp there.

Capt. John Kennedy, Lieut. John Hayne and Lieut. John
Redward, all of 2/3 M.G. Bn., were captured out on a reconnaissance
by the Japanese and were bound and beaten by them. Hayne
sustained split vision of his right eye through a blow he
received. They were threatened with decapitation and were
very badly treated by the Japanese, who were endeavouring to
ascertain the strength of the force we had and the disposition
of our troops which, naturally, they refused to disclose. This
incident occurred at a place called Lewialling, near Garoet.
Subsequently, these officers were recaptured and remained with me
all the time I was a prisoner of war. They have since returned
to Australia.

I commended Bicycle Camp for about three weeks before any
senior officers came. As a matter of fact, the Japanese in
control of the camp were fighting soldiers and did not offer
us a great amount of ill-treatment. Food was very short; we
had plenty of vegetables and rice but no meat. Later, a canteen
was established where it was possible to buy eggs and things of
that nature and we were also later issued with flour in lieu of
rice and each man then received about 4 ounces of white bread
per day, which we baked ourselves. We left that camp on
9 October 1942.

While at the Bicycle Camp there was in charge a Japanese
called Sonne, who instructed his guards to beat the men, with
the result that men were bashed every day. Everybody in the
camp had to stand to attention every time a Japanese soldier
went past and if one did not bow correctly or low enough he
would be given a severe beating. Several officers were also
beaten, one being Capt. Edwards, of 2/3 M.G. Battalion, who was
forced to kneel in front of the guard room on Sonne's orders
and beaten rather badly.

During our stay at the camp the Japanese guards were replaced
by Koreans who were, if possible, worse than the Japanese and
had definite sadistic tendencies. They would bash and kick men
unmercifully. I saw a cook beaten on one occasion because he had
been working all night and had fallen to sleep next morning.
The guards would often kick men in the testicles.

On one occasion we were forced to sign a document to the
effect that we would not try to escape. The officers at first
refused to sign and we were then marched away from the men and
a guard was placed over us for one day. The men were then coerced
into signing the form. Notices were posted up to the effect that
the men must not be influenced by their officers' refusal to
sign and that if they signed they would be protected by the
Japanese Imperial Army. Brig. Blackburn then instructed us to
sign the document under duress.

On one occasion I was imprisoned in the native gaol for 15
days and questioned for six or seven hours a day by a Gestapo
officer and an interpreter. During this time I received two small
bowls of rice per day. For refusing to divulge information, Capt.
Stewart Handasyde was tortured and an R.A.A.F. officer, P/O Norman
Platt, was also tortured by having their throats burnt with a
cigarette lighter. Pencils were also placed between their fingers
and twisted until the fingers broke. The Japanese also tied them
to a chair, tilted their heads back and poured water into
their nostrils.

L.H. from 7/2

From Bicycle Camp we proceeded by ship to Singapore on 8 or 9 October 1942. There were 1500 men on board under Col. Williams and Col. Black. Capt. R.H. Wimming, 2/2 Pioneer Battalion, acted as Adjutant. Conditions on board were shocking. We were confined to the holds and were allowed about a pint of drinking fluid per day. At first we were not allowed on deck except to go to the latrines and then, if there was a big queue, we would be forced back into the hold before we had had time to use the latrines. We received rice and sometimes a bit of bad fish or meat. One of my men, Pte Giles, died on board from heart failure, he was buried at sea.

From Singapore we were taken to Changi, where we spent three or four days. On board the ship we had not been allowed for the first part of the voyage to draw salt water over the side to wash with, but later we were permitted to use salt water hoses.

We left Singapore after about four days and went to Rangoon, again on a ship and under conditions almost as bad as before. We were taken off the ship, herded on the wharf like a lot of sheep and then herded on to another ship and taken to Moulmein. We arrived at Moulmein at about 2 a.m. and were marched to the gaol, where we were confined in whatever space was available, some of which had been syphilitic wards and leper wards; nothing had been arranged for us at all. One of my men, L/Cpl. Heggerton VD died in the gaol from dysentery.

After about four days we were then taken by rail to Thambuzyat, where we remained one night. Next day we were moved about half way by truck and half way on foot to a camp called 40 Kilo. A Japanese Lance-Corporal was in charge of that camp. The food position was not too bad. However, as the camp had previously accommodated men suffering from dysentery or some other disease, there was a great outbreak of dysentery amongst our men and at one time nearly 300 of the 700 men in the camp were suffering from the disease. There was no water at the camp and it had to be brought about one kilo from a little creek. Subsequently, the Japanese sank a wall but it was some weeks before water was struck. Two men, Cpl. Burrows and Dvr. Hunt, died at this camp from dysentery.

I think the Japanese Commandant bought eggs for our sick and also tried to help us all he could in the way of food for those who were ill.

After Col. Black went away sick, I took over command until November, when we were moved back to 26 Kilo Camp (Kam-nit-kwai). That camp was in a shocking condition when we arrived and had previously been occupied by Indian coolies. We also heard that there had been an outbreak of cholera in the camp, so we pulled down and burnt a lot of the camp and generally cleaned things up before the officers and men were allowed to move in.

The Camp Commandant was a Sergeant-Major whom we nicknamed "The Black Prince". He was not too bad but the Engineer officer was a particularly bad type and used to force the sick men out to work. After the men had been paraded in the morning and the fit men had fallen out for work, he would order a parade of the sick and go round himself, picking out those who he considered should be made to go to work, despite the protests of our doctors and myself.

As we were still fairly close to the base at Thambuzyat, the food position was reasonable and we were getting plenty of rice, a fair amount of green vegetables and about three ounces of meat per day. Medical supplies were practically nil. The hours of work in the beginning were fairly reasonable until the Japanese found out that the men could complete their allotted tasks easily, when they immediately increased the work despite our protests. The men were then made to work from about eight

L.H. Green 20

o'clock in the morning until about six or seven o'clock at night. The work was not so very hard because we were in soft soil and not the rock which we struck later, although we had to build a lot of bridges, which was very hard work. The Japanese Engineers in charge were very brutal and used to belt the men on the slightest pretext. Capt. D. Khan was beaten on one occasion for protesting against the work. F/O Alderton also had a round fired at him one day because he refused to give a hand with the pulling of the rope that raised the monkey to drive the piles. All the sick from this camp were evacuated to Thambuzyat, where a considerable number died.

From 25 Kilo we went to 75 Kilo and it was here that began the downfall of our troops. The camp was commanded by a Japanese Lieut. Hoshii, who had two orderly officers, Yanai and Katsumi. These three men were directly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of men. Despite our protests, they forced sick men out to work day after day and the men were working up to 24 hour shifts with very little rest. Communications between 75 Kilo camp and Base were very bad. Supplies were very poor and the food was very poor. Quite a number of men died from dysentery, malaria and malnutrition. Capt. John Higgin, the medical officer, refused to show anything but malnutrition as the cause of death on the death certificates, despite the fact that he was beaten on this account many times. Medical supplies were practically nil. At one stage we would be given about a pound of sulphate and a little permanganate of potash from the Japanese, but we relied mainly on sulphur ointment which we made from the fat we obtained from beasts killed and some sulphur we had. We burnt wood and made charcoal for the treatment of dysentery; when I had dysentery I was given a dose of permanganate of potash before meals and a dose of wood ash after meals. We had no dressings and officers and men tore up their clothing and mosquito nets to make bandages.

From 75 Kilo camp we moved to 105 Kilo in about April or May 1943. Conditions rapidly became worse. The rainy season had started, there was no communication with Base and on some occasions during the wet season officers and men who could be spared carried rice on their backs from 95 Kilo to 105 Kilo every day or two. The men had no boots and tropical ulcers broke out. Hoshii and his two orderly officers were still in command of this camp and again they persisted in forcing sick and convalescent men out to work, as a result of which there were quite a few deaths. Six men died from cholera and quite a number from dysentery. At one time over 200 men were suffering from ulcers; their legs and arms were in a terrible condition and were one mass of suppurating filth. When Col. Nagatomo came to the camp we ordered a parade and made the men show their legs to him and Haguchi, who was supposed to be a doctor but was actually a veterinary student who had been brought into the Army as a doctor, I understand at that time Brigadier Varley asked that a hospital camp be established, to which Col. Nagatomo agreed, with the result that one was built at 35 Kilo. I had been suffering from dysentery all this time and was sent down to this new hospital with the first party.

The men were forced to march from 75 Kilo to 105 Kilo, a distance by road of nearly 50 kilometres, to carry their gear. They had no boots and tropical ulcers became very troublesome. Most of the men with bad ulcers were sent back to 55 Kilo. Capt. R.H. Watts, MC of 2/6 Field Coy., R.A.E., was suffering from dysentery, as was also Capt. Thomas, of 2/3 N.G. Battalion. We had a conference with Nagatomo and his staff and asked that these two officers be given a chance for their lives and that they be sent down to Thambuzyat. Haguchi agreed to take them but just before they were leaving he asked from what they were suffering and when he was told that their complaint was dysentery, he refused to take them with him. As a result of this, Capt. Watts died; if he had been allowed to go back to Thambuzyat, there would have been a chance of recovery.

L. H. Watts

The 55 Kilo camp was established under Sgt. Yamada or Yamato. He was a drunken man and did not take very much interest in the camp at all. When we arrived there were no sanitary facilities or anything else. Capt. Higgin was the only medical officer in the camp, which was subsequently built up to a strength of about 3,000 men. We had one hut in which were 500 men suffering from ulcers; we had no anaesthetics or dressings and the usual practice was for three men to hold down the patient while his ulcers were gouged out. Subsequently, a Dutch chemist named Boxall came to the camp and he had some dental cocaine which the Japanese had given him; this he redistilled and made from it a spinal anaesthetic which was then used by Col. Coates in all his operations. I think there were 200 amputations caused through ulcers. 415 men were buried in the camp, all but about 15 Dutchmen being Australians, between August and December 1943. The average weight of the men who died was not above five stone and many were less. Major J. Harris, protesting about sick men being forced to work and carry heavy bamboo, was knocked down and beaten to insensibility with a bamboo and had several of his teeth knocked out. Bashings were common and every day men were beaten, including sick men and officers. Nagatomo visited us and saw the conditions and Haguchi also paid us a visit. However, they said that nothing could be done to alleviate our position and although they would send along perhaps a dozen two-inch bandages, these were practically useless for the men requiring attention. I was at 55 Kilo camp as a patient but I also worked on digging latrines because of the shortage of fit men.

In September 1943 I left this camp and returned to 105 Kilo. Conditions there were again shocking; for months we lived on nothing but rice and radishes or sometimes a bit of stinking fish or meat. Immediately after my return - or within two weeks - I had again contracted dysentery which I had until the following June. We had no drugs of any description. Hoshii was still in command. He used to live on roast duck etc every day. We did have some supplies of iodoform, a small quantity of which could be obtained by barter.

From 105 Kilo camp I was moved on New Year's Day, 1944, in charge of No.3 party to Tamarkhan, where Col. Ramsay was in charge of the camp. Conditions there were much better. We had a canteen and it was possible to buy an egg every day which, with the rice we were supplied with, kept us alive. Of course, bashings went on all the time and the Japanese commander used to force men out to work. These men had to carry supplies up to an A/A post on the top of a hill, build gun emplacement for the Japanese and build a bridge. Later, a Japanese officer nicknamed "Beardy Bill" came along and he tried to help us all he could and conditions improved considerably.

The R.A.F. began to raid the place and on one raid 18 men were killed and about 40 wounded. The camp was built right next to a bridge and bore no marking to distinguish it as a prisoner of war camp. The Japanese refused us permission to mark it although they told us that they had informed the International Red Cross that it was a prisoner of war camp. However, all these camps were erected very close to military objectives.

After the second bombing raid, we were moved from Tamarkhan to a camp called Chungkai, where I stayed for about two months. Conditions there were not too bad and we could again buy an egg almost every day. It was commanded by a Japanese officer called Kokabu, who did not give us very much trouble considering that he was frequently drunk.

From Chungkai we went back to Tamarkhan in February 1945, where the segregation of officers and men started to take place. After two or three days at Tamarkhan, we were shifted to another camp at Kanburi, which was commanded by Capt. Kaguchi, who was perhaps one of the worst Japanese we encountered. He was assisted by a Lieut. Takahashi, who was almost as bad. Another officer, Machusta did not give us any trouble at all.

L. Shufman

4

There was also present at the camp a sergeant-major called Shimojo. Lieut. Martin, of 2/15 Field Regiment, was stood to attention outside the guardhouse without headgear and with no food for about 60 or 70 hours and I also witnessed the flogging of two officers, one for not standing properly to attention on parade and the other for having an unlighted pipe in his mouth outside. Capt. Drawer, of 18 Field Regiment, R.A.A., was imprisoned for over a month in a dug-out and was not allowed any medical attention although suffering from malaria, and subsequently became mental; when he was released he was suffering from black water fever. I think he would have died had not the war ended when it did. Daily beatings were a common occurrence. Capt. Naguchi also closed down the canteen or stopped our concerts and church services on any pretext at all. If we did not salute him or if somebody did not bow low enough to him, he would call in the Camp Commander and direct that the canteen be closed. There were quite a few deaths from malaria and a couple of men were killed in a bombing raid. We received some supplies of drugs from the American Red Cross in October 1944, which saved dozens of lives. The medical officer was an Indian Army Officer named Desoldenoff. Assisting him was Capt. Wallace of the Indian Army and another officer.

On one occasion at Kanburi we were confined to our barracks for about five days and not allowed outside except to go to the latrines and not allowed to smoke for a couple of days. All our valuables were taken from us at this camp, although most of us got them back. If we were caught with a paper or pencil we would be flogged. We were not allowed to congregate in groups of more than about ten.

It was then announced by the Japanese that they were going to establish a new officers' camp where conditions would be very much better and there would be more room for vegetable gardens, and so on. They started to move us then from Kanburi by rail and barge to a place called Nakom Nyok, about 40 kilometres northeast of Bangkok. The barge I was in was commanded by Simojo. We arrived at the station and then had to march 47 kilometres, carrying all our gear and having only a small water bottle of water. No arrangements were made for our food by Simojo although the camp at Nakom Nyok sent us out a meal of rice and vegetables on the way. Simojo would not let us stop to boil water except once and we were forced to drink water out of the drains on the side of the road; otherwise, we would have got heat strokes. Men were collapsing on the road from the weight of their packs and the heat of the sun, yet they were kicked and belted along by Simojo and the rest of the guards. I had a very bad pair of boots and when I arrived at the camp my feet were absolutely skinned. I was lagging behind on one occasion and Simojo came along and struck with a sword scabbard to make me catch up with the rest of the party. When we arrived, about 25 per cent of the men were casualties and although they had one or two days off, Takahashi forced them out to work again, carting stones and chopping down jungle and carrying bamboos to build the camp a distance of about 25 kilometres per day. I was made to go out and chop jungle under Simojo about three or four days after I had arrived. The English Camp Commander was Toosey. I remained at this camp until we were released. I have identified a number of the Japanese I have mentioned above.

The senior Japanese officer at the unveiling of the memorial at Tamar Khan was General Saito. I think several Australian officers were present and although I had not been invited, I watched proceedings through a fence. I think Saito had ordered the unveiling ceremony.

A couple of times we were inspected by High Japanese officials. Colonel Sakasawa, who was in charge of the Thai prisoners of war, with his Headquarters at Bangkok, visited us on one occasion. We were also visited in Bicycle Camp by a party of Japanese generals at one time but I do not remember their names.

L. H. ...

[Handwritten mark]

In about October 1944, while at Tamarkhan, we were asked by the Japanese to write essays. This we did. They were then handed in to the local Japanese Commander and we got into a lot of trouble over them. I think the purpose of them was to find out what we thought of the Japanese and how much evidence we had about them. It was our opinion that the general staff were a bit concerned about the number of deaths and wanted to get some information from the prisoners themselves. I think that this was when Tokyo learned for the first time of these deaths. Sometime during 1944 a census was taken of all prisoners; each man was interviewed by the Japanese and had to fill in a card giving full particulars.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at
Sydney on 16 November 1945.

Commissioner.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Major George Arthur Carrick Kiernan
at Sydney this day of May One
thousand nine hundred and forty-
six.

BEFORE ME

John P. ...
A Justice of the Peace

George Arthur Carrick Kiernan

File No:

A 38.

Statement No:

1052

BY: NX12469 Major G.A.C. KIERNAN 2/5 Res Bf Coy AIF
"Gillingwood" Fitzwilliam Road Vaucluse Sydney N.S.W.

Date and Place: June 1943 105 Kilo camp Burma

Particulars: Refused Maj Kiernan personally to take Capt
R.H. Watts M.C. 2/6 P'd Coy R.A.E. to the
hospital camp at Thanbyuzat where they had
a little stock of drugs and medical supplies.
Capt Watts died in a shocking condition of
amoebic Dysentery and was interred at the 105
Kilo Camp Burma

Witnesses: Lt Col G. Ramsay C.O. 2/18 Bn A.I.F.
Major G. Green C.O. 2/4 L.C. Bn A.I.F.

Responsible: (so called) doctor Higuchi.
Lt Hoshi was Camp Commandant and can confirm
if questioned.

signed (ows) G.A.C. KIERNAN
Maj

Certified true copy of original which is in my custody.

Singapore:

.....
1 Aust War Crimes Sec (SEAC)

Roneo & return to Sydney
please.

C 7/23

8423

Roneo

On this ^{20th} ~~14th~~ day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, George Arthur Garrick Kiernan, Merchant, Gillingwood, Fitzwilliam Road, Vaucluse, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX12469 Major G.A.C. KIERNAN, 2/3 Reg MT Coy, I was taken PW on 8 Mar 42 together with remainder of BLACK CROSS and moved to Burma on 9 Oct 42, via Singapore, to work on the Burmese-Siamese Railway. I was in KANBURI PW Camp from Feb 43 until May 45.

2. In Feb 44 we were moved to KANBURI Officers' Camp under the command of Capt NAGUCHI, assisted by Lieut TAKAHASHI and Lieut MACHUSTA. Also on the staff were WO Class 1 SHIMOJO and another S/Major, whose name I cannot recollect, but who was subsequently drowned in the MEIKLON River in May 1945. I identify Photo T142 as the notorious Capt NAGUCHI, Photo T147 as S/Major SHIMOJO, and T66 as the Korean, known as the "Undertaker", but whose correct name I understand is KANEISHIRO. Photographs T142, T147 and T66 are attached.

3. During our stay in this camp under the control of Capt NAGUCHI I personally witnessed the beating of two British Officers, whose names I understand are Major GRAWFORD and Lt-Col BIRSON, these officers had offended against ridiculous regulations imposed by NAGUCHI and his staff. One of the officers was outside his sleeping hut with an unfilled pipe in his mouth and Naguchi had ordered that there would be no smoking out of doors. Another of the Officers moved on Japanese parade when TAKAHASHI came to take the salute and the other officer had been reclining on his sleeping platform during the day.

4. At the beating of two of the aforementioned three officers I, together with the following officers, Major J.A.L. SHAW, 2/12 Pz Coy PAB, Major Don KERR, 2/10 Pz Regt PAA, Major A.C. McSWAIT, 2/18 Bn and another officer whose name I cannot remember, witnessed the flogging of the British Officers by S/Major SHIMOJO and the other S/Major, who is previously mentioned as now being deceased. The flogging was carried out in a most brutal manner by these two Japanese NCOs and these men were struck across the face, head and in tender parts of the body.

5. I have seen S/Major SHIMOJO kick men and strike men and officers at numerous times. Capt Clark TAYLOR of 131 Pz Regt, US Army, was beaten on parade one evening for resting on his haunches as he was suffering badly with beri beri pains in his feet.

6. Capt W.M. BROWER of the Royal Artillery, a British

L. Sh... ..

R. J.

Officer, was imprisoned in an underground air raid shelter on the order of Capt HASEGUCHI and kept there for at least six weeks. His food consisted of two balls of rice per day, very little drinking fluid and no medical supplies at all. His crime was that he protested about British Officer's being forced to carry water for Japanese soldiers and Korean guards. Capt HASEGUCHI would not allow our medical officers to examine Capt DROWER nor would he allow us any contact with Drower at all. In the opinion of our Sqr Medical Officer Drower would have succumbed to his privations only that the war ended during his period of imprisonment.

*hanged
D*

7. The Korean, nicknamed "The Undertaker" was a particularly brutal type of man and I have seen him strike officers and men on many occasions. He also admitted having ~~participated~~ to death three British Officers in the local cemetery and this was boasted of by him to several officers, one of whom I feel sure was Capt DROWER, and another, I think, was Lieut Ralph FLEMING of 2/15 Bde Regt, also Capt HEMCK of 2/18 Bn.

8. I recognise Photo No. T306 as a Japanese Officer, who was the QM in KANBURI Camp and worked with the British QM, Major PYCOK of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. It was common talk in the Camp that this Japanese Officer was responsible for the flogging to death of two British Officers in 1942, who were discovered to have a radio in their possession. Their bodies were subsequently thrown down the latrine behind the Japanese guardhouse in Kanburi Camp.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent,
George Arthur Carrick Kiernan,
at Sydney, this 20th day of
June, One thousand nine hundred
and forty-six

Giernan

Ed. J. ...

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

By: V428091 3/Sgt HILBORN A.C.
4th A/Tk Regt. RAAC
2 Hilda St.
East Malvern VIC.

Date and Place: 21/5/45 to 16/8/45 Nakom Classi

Particulars: As officer supervising the working parties, and over the last months as commanding officer of the camp, he was responsible, either directly or indirectly for the following acts and conditions.

1.

UNEQUALITY WORK

The job was to dig a canal, large enough to take large traffic, back from the river, as suitable tools were not supplied it was necessary for the men to form a chain, those in the canal would roll the mud up in balls and pass it out along the bank. Some of these men would be standing past their thighs in mud. On occasions 24 hour shifts were worked, and 16 hour shifts were quite common. This meant these men were in the mud for that time period, with only short breaks for meals and a smoke. Work was at high pressure, accompanied by a continuous screaming, shouting and stone throwing by the guards. By way of punishment two men would be forced to hold a box loaded with mud (approx 100lbs) above their heads until they were on the verge of collapse, or an individual would hold up a spar, weighing from 30 to 50lbs. On one occasion the "handso" intervened on behalf of a sick man, who was holding up a box, and he was coaxed with the sick man, and left in that position until he collapsed. The nature of the work, made a "G" string the only article of clothing possible to work in, therefore being bare footed many cut their feet on broken glass sticks, pins etc. which were in the mud. These men were forced to carry on with their injuries in the mud.

During the period from 21/5/45 to 16/8/45, not one holiday was granted, the only break from work was on account of sickness or maybe the doctor would give a man a day's rest, without the knowledge of the tips. As sick figures were kept at a low level (10 sick in 50 would be a very high figure for one day), this form of rest was hard to get. In consequence of the low sick figure many sick men had to go to work. On one occasion sick men were called out early in supplies from the road, a distance of over a mile. The supplies were all heavy including many bags of flour (approx 250 lb), and two men to a bag had to struggle in with these, and then go back for a second load.

After the men had finished a long heavy day in the canal, possible 16 to 18 hours, they would be forced to carry to camp 2 to 3 ft lengths of bridge piles.

Dangerous work. Loading ramp had to be built along the banks of the canal, and these were done at high speed and all safety precautions were ignored. On three occasions there were bad accidents, once somebody was badly injured only shaken up, second time several were bruised and one man was cut and bruised on the face and side of the body by a pile which crashed on him. On the third occasion, when scaffolding collapsed, one man was sent into hospital with severe concussion.

It was extremely difficult to obtain men for hygiene and sanitation work, and as the camp was situated in low lying padi fields, the drains, latrines etc were very bad, and a constant danger to health.

When one man developed pneumonia, despite constant requests by the doctor, no efforts were made to obtain W and D tablets.

PARTICULARS CONTINUED

Responsible: Lieutenant SAETO (8648) (2i/c of the camp and officer superintending the building of the canal and camp. About the middle of July, the senior officer was transferred and he was in charge of the camp)

Unit Hq of this officer were in Hut 13 of Nakom Paton camp
3 ENGINEERS.

At present he is reported to be in charge of the Migs operating the ferry service for the road at Nakom Chassi

Signed R. Kilburn S/Sgt
WX38091

I, Reginald George KILBORN of 2 Hilda Street, EAST MALVERN in the State of VICTORIA, formerly VX26091 S/Sgt R.G. KILBORN of 4 A/T Regt AIF, make oath and say:-

1. I was taken Prisoner of war by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb '42.
2. I was in several P.W. Camps prior to my arrival at 105 KILO Camp about beginning of May 1943.
3. It was between May '43 and Jan '44 that I was at 105 KILO Camp with the exception of ~~2~~ month when I was at KILO 55 camp.
4. Produced and shown to me at the time of making this my affidavit are two photographs of a JAPANESE, Reg No. T66 endorsed A and B.
5. I identify the JAPANESE in the photograph Reg. No. T66 and endorsed A and B by the nickname "THE BULL". I do not know his correct name.
6. I witnessed on my occasions at 105 KILO Camp "THE BULL", referred to in para 5 of this, my affidavit, strike PWs with the butt of his rifle or any other weapon handling such as a piece of wood. I also witnessed PW's being kicked by "the BULL" for minor breaches of discipline, such as failing to salute.
7. One specific incident at 105 KILO Camp was the kicking and beating of a PW named Cpl P. J. COOK of Headquarters 8 Div.
8. I cannot remember the date of the beating.
9. Cpl COOK was on duty as a night watchman at the end of a sleeping hut where approx 250 PW were sleeping.
10. One duty of the night watchman was (when visited by a JAPANESE at night) to recite a compliment in JAPANESE and salute.
11. During the night (I cannot remember the date) I heard "THE BULL" bellow out something in JAPANESE and, together with a couple of others, I went out to investigate.
12. As we looked out the door I saw "THE BULL" kick Cpl. COOK in the testicles and he fell to the ground and whilst on the ground kick him several times. When COOK rose to his feet "THE BULL" punched him several times.
13. I asked Cpl. COOK what had happened and he said "THE BULL" came from behind me and I did not recite the compliment and salute. It was a very dark night and I did not hear or see him coming".
14. After Cpl. COOK was kicked he started to vomit and dry heave.
15. Cpl. COOK was given no duties for 2 or 3 days.
16. I don't know which P.W. Medical Officer attended him as there were 3 M.O's in the Camp:-
 Capt WHITE 2/4 C.C.S.
 Capt HIGGINS 2/4 C.C.S.
 Capt ANDERSON 2/4 M.G. Bn.
17. Cpl. COOK was unable to continue his duty that night and another P.W. took his place.

R. G. Kilborn

18. I cannot remember for sure what PW's witnessed this incident but the following may have done so:-

Bdr. A.A. Morris - 2/15 Fld Regt of NSW
Cpl. F. PEPPARD - 8th Div Hqrs AASC of Nth Fitzroy, Vic.
Cpl. N. FILKINS - 8th Div AASC of NSW.

Sworn at Melbourne this 19th day of February, 1947

before me, a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of VICTORIA
for taking affidavits.

1946
Reginald George KILBORN of 2 Hilda Street EAST MALVERN in the state of Victoria make oath and say :-

1. Prior to discharge I was VX26091 S/Sgt KILBORN of 4 Anti tank and was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 1942.
2. In May 1942 I went to BURMA with "A" Force and from May until August 1945 I was in NAKOM CHASI Camp, SIAM.
3. The Japanese Officer who was at first second in command and then in the last six weeks was Camp Commandant was known as "FANCY PANTS" and "LESSERS".
4. He was about six feet in height with a soldier-like carriage, slimly built with thin features and the usual black hair.
5. He was a particularly cruel Japanese and instructed the guards to drive the prisoners to work and beat them, if the work was not done to his satisfaction he used to beat his own guards and required them to pass the beatings on. Whenever he appeared at work the guards used to scream at the prisoners and urge them on with sticks and rocks throwing these at them and beating them.
6. The prisoners were employed in making a subsidiary canal and had to do this mainly with their hands as the tools were inadequate. They had to work all day and night up to their waists in slimy mud.
7. This type of work and the ill-treatment resulted in a lot of skin troubles, cuts, sores and dysentery.
8. Irrespective of the number who were sick only six and at the most ten men in fifty were allowed to remain in camp as sick and in consequence many totally unfit to work were compelled to do so.
9. The medical supplies were totally inadequate and in spite of repeated requests none were provided although they could have been obtained from the Base Camp at CHUNGKAI.
10. When we arrived in this camp our medical supplies were taken by the Japanese and used for themselves. All the M & B tablets were taken and none were returned.
11. Pte WATKINS of 22 Inf Bde became seriously ill with pneumonia and the Dutch Doctor asked for M & B tablets, but they were refused. Fortunately some were obtained from hidden supplies and Pte WATKINS recovered. He would have undoubtedly died otherwise.
12. The prisoners were working alongside a bombed bridge and were not allowed to leave their work on the approach of our aircraft.
13. One of the Japanese Engineers in charge of the work, and also acting as guard was known as "HONK the DUNK" He was about 5'9" in height, solidly built, with heavy features and thick nose and lips.
14. He was a particularly brutal Japanese and beat the prisoners incessantly without reason. Constant complaints were made regarding ill-treatment by him, but I do not now remember any particular victims.
15. Another of the Japanese Engineers who was particularly brutal was known as "JACKIE the JEW". He was about 5'2" in height, very solidly built and well developed with a prominent nose and slightly Jewish features.
16. He was generally in charge of the Australian prisoners and drove them hard all the time. He used to beat them constantly and throw stones at them.

17. On one occasion when S/Sgt STACEY of 8 Div Sigs complained that a box of mud being carried by two men was too heavy for one of them who was sick, he made STACEY replace the sick man and the two of them to hold the box above their heads until STACEY collapsed.
18. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit and marked "A" is a photograph (Number T101) of a Japanese engineer known as "PLUTO".
19. He was rather simple but beat the prisoners occasionally. I remember one case where he beat a prisoner very badly, but do not remember the details.
20. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit and marked "B" is a photograph (Number T265) of Sgt YAGASAKI, known as the "SMILING JEN".
21. He was the sergeant in charge of the administration of the camp and was a brutal Japanese. At times he was reasonable, but at other times he was particularly brutal and beat the prisoners unmercifully. He was particularly cruel to animals.
22. I remember him beating a Dutchman in front of the guardhouse with a bamboo. The weals on the Dutchman's back remained for many days.
23. On another occasion he beat another Dutchman with his open hands, keeping on till the Dutchman was about to collapse.
24. He used to make prisoners stand to attention in front of the guard house in all sorts of weather without food or water for up to 24 hours at a time.
25. He was directly concerned in the taking of medical supplies and refusing to issue them out again.
26. A particularly brutal Japanese who was perhaps the worst in the camp was known as "SPECTACLES". He was a Corporal and chief assistant to Sgt YAGASAKI.
27. He took a delight in beating the prisoners, punching and kicking them for no apparent reason. Even if the matter had nothing to do with him he would join in and help to beat a prisoner.
28. When the Senior Dutch medical orderly once was late with a medical return he beat him and kicked him unmercifully. He wore the marks of this beating for a long time afterwards.
29. He did the same thing on numerous occasions, usually to Dutchmen.
30. SPECTACLES was about 5'2" in height, of weedy build and with small features and large spectacles.

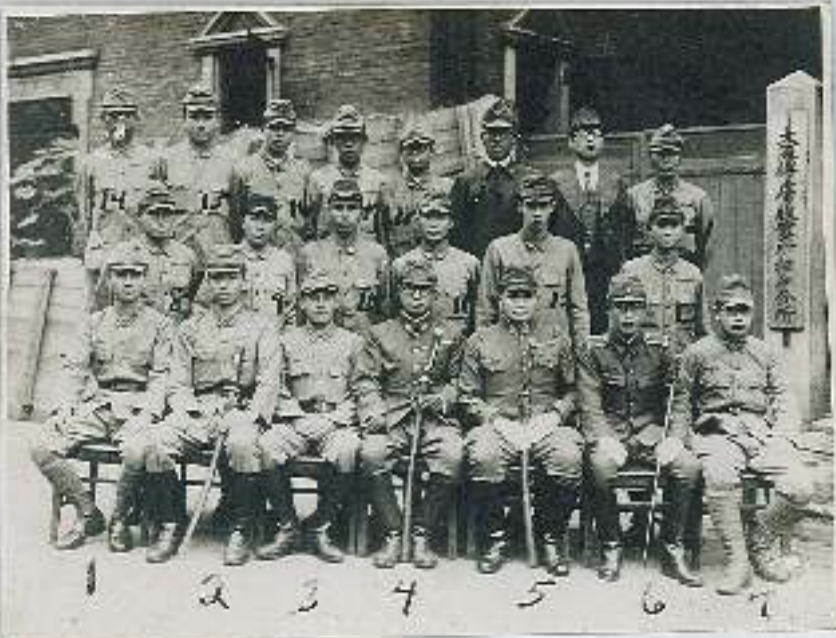
Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 5th day of June 1946

Phillips

Before me

R. S. Hetch

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits



大正陸軍省軍楽隊分所

No 56

"This is the photograph marked "No 56"
produced and shown to Harold Stephen
KILDEY at the time of swearing his
Affidavit this Eighteenth Day of
January, 1947.

BEFORE ME



Justice of the Peace.

On this *eighteenth* day of January One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven, Harold Stephen KILDEY of Waughan Street, GILGANDRA in the State of New South Wales (Labourer) makes oath and says as follows :-

1. I refer to my previous affidavit of the Tenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and fortysix.
2. The photographs in the Folder marked "A" now produced and shown to me are photographs of the Japanese known to me as "SISEPT" and referred to in my affidavit dated the Tenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and fortysix.

SWORN at GILGANDRA by the above-named deponent Harold Stephen KILDEY this *eighteenth* day of January One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven.

BEFORE ME

H. Kilday
A Justice of the Peace

H. Kilday
.....

On this Tenth day of May One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Six Harold Stephen KILDEY of Waughan Street, GILGANDRA in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, (Labourer) makes Oath and says as follows:-

I SX6015 Cpl KILDEY H.S. was a member of the 2/10 Field Ambulance, and was captured on 15 Feb'42 at SINGAPORE.

I was placed in "CHANGI" prison Camp on 25 Feb'42 and remained in this camp until 4 Apr'42.

The Sanitation and Hygiene was after a period of 3 months brought up to a good standard by our own efforts. Food was mainly rice, but there was sufficient for our needs. Medical supplies were very poor.

The beatings and lashings were numerous, and in nearly all cases unwarranted.

On 4 Apr'42 I was marched to "ADAM PARK" working Camp. The conditions here were much better in all respects than at "CHANGI". I remained in this Camp until 29 Oct'42 when I moved to "SIME ROAD" Camp.

I remained in this Camp until 29 Nov'42 when I moved to "SELETAR" Naval Base where we were embarked on "KAMA KURA MARU" and sailed the next day for JAPAN.

On 8 Dec'42 we disembarked "NAGASCKI" and immediately entrained for "KOBE".

Arriving at "KOBE" on 10 Dec'42 and were moved to a Camp called "TAKA TORI MICHI".

Until 13 May'45 we remained in this Camp and travelled each day to "KAWA SAKI" ship building Coy.

In this Camp the lashings and beatings were still very numerous and it was noticeable that each time an ALLIED victory

was reported the Discipline was almost unbearable.

It was in this Camp that I witnessed the terrific beating given to Capt WYS (DUTCH Officer) for handing a letter to the Red Cross Representative.

The usual procedure on the arrival of the Red Cross Representative was to line all the Officer PW up and they were then Inspected by the Representative, but were NOT allowed to speak to nor Communicate with the Representative in any way..

Capt WYS handed the letter to the Representative on this visit and on completion of the visit he was given a beating by the Sgt/Major in charge. I am NOT sure of this Officers name but he was known to us as "Big Bill".

The beating consisted of Ju Jitsu, beating with Bamboo rod and kicking for approx 30 minutes.

On Approx 16 May '43 two Englishmen (2nd Loyal Reg) Names forgotten escaped from this Camp but were re-captured after 3 days.

The Colonel in Charge of the "OSAKA" Area told the whole Camp that one of these men was to be sentenced to 15 years Jail, and the other was sentenced to Death.

The men were taken away and were never seen or heard of again.

Pte WILSTERMAN (Dutch Soldier) was well known to men and was known as a big eater.

We were all issued with JAPANESE Rain Coats and Pte WILSTERMAN sold his coat to enable him to buy food.

This was found out by the Guards and the following resulted.

The whole camp with the exception of the Englishmen were lined up and we were all beaten about the face with leather straps.

Pte WILSTERMAN was placed in a cell approx 6' by 6'. The Sanitary arrangement was a small hole dug in one corner of this cell. He was NOT allowed to wash, and was without clothing most of the time, and was NOT allowed blankets.

His meals consisted of one rice ball a day. The rice Ball was liberally sprinkled with salt and Pte WILSTERMAN was NOT given a drink of water during the ten days that he survived this punishment.

The Guards took turn at throwing hot and cold water alternately over Pte WILSTERMAN throughout the night.

After about 7 days of this treatment Pte WILSTERMAN lost his reason and was complete Lunatic.

I was an eye witness to this punishment on several occasions because of the duties that were delegated to me, (Fire Piquet)

Pte WILSTERMAN eventually died from his punishment after about 10 days. This punishment was ordered by Capt MORIMOTO and was carried out mainly by NICHIKAWA and TAJINO.

H. Kilday
G. Stewart
Justice of Peace

I was also an eye witness to the repeated lashings given by TUJINO to sick prisoners of War, one in particular Pte MUSSET 2/19 Batt. This soldier was suffering from Malnutrition and various other complaints that were common, and was lying on his mat in the hut and TUJINO walked in and because Pte MUSSET was NOT capable of paying any attention to him, he promptly began to beat MUSSET about the face and body.

Pte MUSSET died about an hour after this treatment.

Another prisoner Pte INGRAM 8 Div Sigs was suffering from Beri Beri and his legs were badly swollen from this disease TUJINO used to make everyone in the camp double around for long distances anything up to a mile.

Pte INGRAM could NOT move smartly enough to please TUJINO and he would promptly begin to kick INGRAMS legs and they would eventually burst in several places.

Pte INGRAM would then be refused Medical treatment by TUJINO.

Both NICHIKAWA and TUJINO were the two worst types of men we contacted and all the beatings, lashings and tortures that were handed out by these guards are too numerous to mention.

TUJINO was commonly known to us as SLEEPY.

Both NICHIKAWA and TUJINO used to collect Red Cross parcels and Medical supplies that were intended for us, and sell these supplies to the civilian population.

SWORN by the abovenamed Deponent Harold Stephen at Waughan St., GILGANDRA on the Tenth day of MAY, One Thousand Nine Hundred and forty-six.

BEFORE ME

G. Stewart

H. Kelday

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

On this fifth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Arthur Ernest King, Labourer, 32 Cochar Street, Dulwich Hill, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX27840, Gnr KING A.E., 2/15 Pk Regt, I was taken PW at Singapore on 15 Feb 42. I was imprisoned in NAKON CHASI Camp, Siam, from about Apr 45 until the capitulation.
2. I identify the Jap shown in Photo T265 as "Smiling Jew" who was the Sgt in charge of the camp.
3. In command of the Japanese was a Lieut known as the "Walking Ulcer" and he is described as follows: Age 25 to 30 yrs; height approximately 6 ft; build solid; very erect in bearing.
4. "Honk the Donk" was a Jap guard. He is described as follows: Height about 6 ft; age about 25 yrs; build solid. He was very careless in his bearing and dress, dragged his feet and always had his shirt hanging out.
5. "Jackie the Jew" was a Jap guard; described as follows: Height 5'3"; age 27 to 30 yrs; build broad. He had a Jewish nose and had a very short neck.
6. In the camp there was no exercise space. The compound enclosed only a few yards around the edges of the huts. After rain the area was a quagmire. Latrines were open trench system with no flyproofing and no water was laid on. There was one brackish well in the camp suitable only for washing. Food was always very poor. Three-quarters of a mug of boiled rice and half a pint of watery stew made from spinach and sweet potatoes comprised a normal meal. Medical supplies were very short.
7. The Australians were digging a canal. The working day was ten hours and there were no rest days. It was heavy work standing in mud sometimes up to the waist. We were wet and covered in mud most of the time. On the way home from work each two men had to carry for approximately a mile a log weighing about one hundred pounds. Sometimes after work we had to carry wood and stores from a canal half a mile away for up to two and a half hours. The evening meal was not issued until the work was finished.
8. If "Jackie the Jew" considered that a PW was not working hard enough he would order the man to hold above his head, at attention, a box of mud weighing about thirty pounds for anything up to half an hour. If a man through fatigue had to lower the box "Jackie the Jew" would give him a few sharp hits across the back with a half-inch-thick bamboo stick. I have not personally received this punishment but I have seen it inflicted on other men on numerous occasions.

George Howard

A. E. King

By: VX27040 Gnr KING A.E.
2/15 Fld Reg
87 Beaulish St,
Campsie NSW

Date and Place: 22 . 8 . 45 Nakomchassi

Particulars: While working down at the panel at the above place a nip threw a stone and hit me on the chin the reason was I was crossing out my box of vit mud and the next I knew I was hit with a stone. The nip name I dont know we call him DORK the DORK he out my chin and I reported him to the nip sergeant and all he did was laughed.

Responsible: "DORK THE DORK"
3rd Engineers

Witness: VX28386 Edr A. Karris
2/15 Fld Reg.

Signed Arthur Barnes: King

9. Bashings with fists were a daily occurrence. They were inflicted for such things as not working hard enough and sometimes for no reason at all. I have seen "Jackie the Jew" beat PW on numerous occasions. Each of these bashings would last about five minutes. The PW would then be stood to attention and sometimes "Jackie the Jew" would return after a while and repeat the punching. Punches would be directed mostly at the head and would sometimes induce bleeding and always bruising and pain on the following day.

10. I do not know anything about stealing of medical supplies by the Japanese but I heard that the "Smiling Jew" had stolen PW medical supplies to sell them.

11. All medical treatment I received in the camp was from PW doctors. Supplies seemed very inadequate.

12. While working on the bank of the canal one day I bent down to pick up a box and felt a blow on the left side of the jaw, which started to bleed and was subsequently painful for three or four days. I looked up and saw "Honk the Donk" standing about ten yards away. Edr MORRIS of 2/15 Pd Regt told me that "Honk the Donk" had thrown a stone at me and hit me. I had done nothing to warrant punishment. "Honk the Donk" had thrown it to amuse himself. He did this frequently to the PW with stones and lumps of hardened mud. I reported the matter to the Jap Cpl. He laughed at me and sent me back to work. I reported to the "Smiling Jew" when I reached camp and he said that I must have deserved it. Nothing further was done about it.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent,
Arthur Ernest King, at Sydney,
this fifth day of June, One
thousand nine hundred and forty-
six

A. E. King

BEFORE ME

George M. Edwards
a Commissioner for Affidavits
George Mearns Edwards, Major,
~~An Officer of the Australian~~
Military Forces.

No given names for nicknamed ?

310. "Smiling Jew" - YAGASHI Masao T. 265

I, Dudley Maurice KING of 10 Gatehouse Street in the State of Victoria make oath and say :-

1. Prior to discharge I was VX34027 Gnr D.M. KING of 4 Anti Tank Regt and was taken prisoner of War in SINGAPORE on 15th Feb. 42.

2. I went to SIAN with "D" Force in March 1943 and came back to SINGAPORE in September 1944. I left SINGAPORE on 2nd Feb. 1945 for SAIGON by ship and arrived in LIENG KHAN Camp INDO-CHINA in March 1945 from which camp I escaped on 18th June 1945.

3. The Japanese Camp Commandant at LIENG KHAN was Capt SUSUKI nicknamed the "PIG". He was just an animal and behaved in a most brutal manner at all times to the prisoners of war, beating and torturing them and encouraging the guards to do so.

4. The conditions in the camp were bad. The huts leaked and were crowded. The food was very meagre, being about one pound of rice per day with very little meat and very little vegetable. Repeated complaints were made to SUSUKI but he would not make any move to improve conditions.

5. When Red Cross Parcels came to the camp they were not all issued to the prisoners and I saw SUSUKI and many of the guards using contents of the parcels.

6. In June 1945 Pte T.M. JACKSON of 2/4 MG Bn, Pte J. CORKHILL of 2/20 Bn, Gnr R. BENNETT of 2/15 Pd Regt and I were accused by the Japanese of taking food from their store. On the order of SUSUKI we were beaten by three Japanese guards from the AERODROME whose names I do not know as we had not contacted them before.

7. After being beaten we were given the water torture being held down on the ground by one guard, the nostrils being held by another while a third guard poured water down the nostrils from a kettle. About two quarts of water was poured down my nostrils and when I tried to spit it out I was kicked in the stomach. After about two quarts of water was poured down my nostrils I lost consciousness.

8. We were then dragged into the Japanese compound and tied to trees and left there all night. The next morning the same treatment was given and we had no food during this time.

9. I escaped on the afternoon of the second day and I heard from members of the camp after release that the whole camp had been penalized because of my escape, all the sick being sent out to work.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this ~~ninth~~ day of May 1946

D.M. King

Before me

R. L. White

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits

W 246

On this thirteenth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, NX42296 Cpl Edward James King, of "Vineyards", via Windsor, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I identify the Japanese shown in photograph T4 attached as the "GOLDTOOTH" referred to in my affidavit of 7 May 46.

~~2. In my affidavit of 15 Apr 46, paragraph 3, I erroneously stated, "Japanese Commander had a look at me and called our Medical Officer, Capt WHITE." I now know that the MC was not Capt WHITE at that time, but Capt CUMMINS.~~

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,)
Edward James King, at Sydney, this)
thirteenth day of June, One)
thousand nine hundred and forty-)
six)



BEFORE ME

George Munro Edwards
George Munro Edwards, Major,
An Officer of the Australian
Military forces.

R/No
29/5/46

On this ^{4th} day of May, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, NX42296 Cpl KING Edward James, of "Vineyards" Via Windsor, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I, NX42296 Cpl KING E.J., General Base Depot, attached 8 Division AIF, was a prisoner of war from 15 Feb 43 until 16 Aug 45 and the events described hereunder took place at the One Hundred Kilo Camp, Burma, on a forced march from 30 Kilo Camp to 105 Kilo Camp.

2. HIGASHINO Sakuji, commonly known to us as GOLD TOOTH, whose age is unknown to me and whose height is about 5 ft 5 ins. The prominent gold teeth which he was constantly displaying were the only unusual features of this soldier, whose rank to the best of my belief was that of a third class private.

3. I, NX42296 Cpl KING E.J., was the victim of the under-mentioned atrocity.

4. The party of which I was a member, was comprised of all sick men from the 30 Kilo Hospital. At the 100 Kilo Camp all water bottles were empty and we were sorely in need of water. I approached the guard "Gold Tooth" and asked for water from the camp for the party. He became infuriated and hit me over the head with his rifle butt. Then, taking my bamboo walking-stick, about one inch in diameter, beat me across the back and hips until the stick broke. He then picked up another bamboo stick much larger and beat me over the back until it broke. During the beatings I was in a kneeling position having been compelled to adopt this attitude by the soldier. He then took another bamboo, and hit me over the head with it, thus rendering me semi-conscious. He then kicked me in the stomach and shins whilst I was lying on the ground. On arriving at the 105 Kilo Camp the Japanese Commander had a look at me and called our Medical Officer, ^{Capt. [unclear]} to treat me. Next day a Japanese Sgt, nicknamed "The Boy Bastard", took full particulars of the atrocities.

5. I was the victim of the beating described above and although badly hurt was in full possession of my faculties. The beatings occurred about late September or early October 1943.

6. No Camp Commander was implicated in the atrocity and the camp commander of 105 Kilo Camp was not aware of the beating until I reached this camp.

7. When my beating was reported to the Camp Commander of 105 Kilo Camp he had me medically examined and had details of the beatings taken from some members of the party. They were NO STRANG

[Handwritten signature] E.J. King

and Pte Rex KRUSER of 2/26 Bn.

8. Living conditions throughout my term of imprisonment ranged from fair at TABOY to bad at TRAMBUKARTH. At 8 Kilo Camp sanitary conditions were very bad, and the huts had been vacated by natives and were in an undecscribable condition. They were vermin infested. At 26 Kilo Camp we took over huts which had been vacated by natives as a result of a cholera outbreak. On several occasions our men had to rebury the bodies of deceased natives, who had been buried under about six inches of earth. At the 30 Kilo Camp conditions in connection with huts were a little improved. At 106 Kilo Camp, the huts were in a great state of disrepair and sanitary conditions were very bad owing to the Japanese authorities making us dig latrine trenches alongside our hut.

9. Throughout Burma our medical supplies were negligible. Men suffering from ulcers were in a state of agony for many months. Quite a lot of them had to have amputations under conditions that were practically impossible for our Medical Officers to accomplish, owing to the lack of drugs and surgical instruments.

10. The food throughout Burma was of a very inferior type of rice and starved and diseased cattle which was not very plentiful. Owing to the lack of greens and other vegetables, I, with a party used to gather jungle leaves of an edible nature.

11. On my arrival at the 106 Kilo Camp I was not given any treatment for my injured back. I reported daily to the Medical Officer, who could only advise more rest. This was granted for a period of 35 days. I was then forced to resume working on the railway line which I stood for fifteen days and then weakened and contracted dysentery. I was given boiled weed leaves and charcoal as treatment.

SWORN by the abovesaid deponent,
NR42296 Cpl Edward James King,
at Sydney, this 7th day of
May, One thousand nine hundred and
forty-six

E. J. King

BEFORE ME

B. T. C. King
Brian Thomas Claude King, Captain,
An Officer of the Australian Military
Forces.

HIGASHINO, Saruji
"Gokakochi"

WCR 23. Reg 10. 712 with for
photo ident
C. J. King

THE BOY BASTARD - WCR. 6 Reg 10 7150, 7205, 7330, 7334
not used