



AWM54 1010/4/3

Title: [War Crimes and Trials - Affidavits and Sworn Statements:] Statements by: NX1559 Sig DC Alexander; No Number Peter Alexander; QX23007 Pte W L Alexander; QX2176 Lt RW Allan; NX20287 Sgt CWG Alldis; NX43711 Sig RK Allen; No Number Capt RH Allen; NX55252 Lt MW Allen; NX72394 Pte VH Allen; TX8405 Pte F Allerton; NX45859 Pte CE Allington; VX61975 Pte AA Allingham

AWM 54
OPEN

WAR OF 1939-45	
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Statements by,—

NX 41559, Sig W. G. Alexander,

no number Peter Alexander,

QX 23007, Pte. W. L. Alexander,

QX 2176, Lt. R. W. Allan.

NX 20287, Sgt. G. W. Y. Alldis,

NX 43711, Sig R. K. Allen,

no number, Capt. R. H. Allen,

NX 55252, Lt. M. W. Allen,

NX 72394, Pte. N. H. Allen,

TX 8405, Pte. J. Allerton,

NX 45859, Pte. G. E. Allington.

VX 61975 Pte. G. A. Allingham.

Evidence taken at Manila on 30 September 1945 before his Honour Mr. Justice Mansfield.

TX.8405 Pte James ALLERTON, of 2/29 Bn.
Home address 56 Shirley Road, Wollestonecraft, Sydney.

I was captured on 15 February 1942. My first prison camp was Chang-i, where I remained for about 14 months. From there I went to Taisho sub camp Osaka. We were transported by ship, the journey taking 23 days. I went on the Kayoto Maru. About 700 of us were down in the hold; we were very crowded and it was unbearably hot. Only occasionally were we allowed up; an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon. We just had room to lie down; one man's shoulder was against the next man's. The food was pretty light - just rice with a bit of pork boiled through it. A man named Hartley died on this trip from tumor of the brain. Men were slapped when they were on the deck.

We reached Taisho sub camp approximately 21 May 1943. I was at Taisho about two years. We were working at the Osaka ironworks, a military objective; we were making parts for moulds or parts for ships. We worked from about 8 am to 4.30 pm, on an average. At times the food was very, very bad; just starvation diet when we first got there; it was spasmodic. Many men suffered from malnutrition, beriberi and diarrhoea and dysentery, and other infections of the hands and feet. When I went to that camp my weight was about 10 st 12 lb; when I left my weight was about 9 st 6 lb; my lowest weight there was 8 st 11 lb.

We were paid 10 cents a day. Medical supplies came only spasmodically. It took repeated requests from the doctors to get some. The accommodation at this camp was quite good. We got USA Red Cross parcels - Christmas 1944; Discipline was strict at times it was unjust. Sgt Samura was particularly harsh on some men; he usually picked out weak men and would bash them with a stick - a bamboo stick - about the head and body and with a belt across the face. ~~XX~~ He would make them stand to attention in the yard, in the cold, improperly clad. He used to make them squat with a stick behind their knees. He used to torture them by making them lie back on a table and pouring water up their noses. He also used to make them kneel on pieces of wire holding weights in their hands. He frequently picked men up and threw them over his shoulder. Samura would beat men until they collapsed, when they were revived by having cold water thrown over them; and they were kicked whilst on the ground. In some cases one Jap would start the beating and two or three more would carry on where he left off. Sjt Fakuda also adopted the same tactics as Samura. His favourite punishment was to stand the men at attention for hours. There were 200 in this camp; three died.

From that camp I went to Akanobe. We were three months there. June, July and August 1945. We worked in a copper mine; there were 28 Australians in the party there. We all lost weight because of the poor food and we got down to a low state of health. Our work hours were from 0.630 to halfpast four.

We were always short of clothes.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

James Allerton.

Taken and sworn before me at Manila on
the 30th day of September 1945

H. Mansfield,

Commissioner.

C7/51, C6/4 9085

I, Alfred Arthur ALLINGHAM, Labourer, of 10 Mollison St. ABBOTSFORD, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 61975 Pte A A ALLINGHAM of 2/2 Pioneer Bn., make oath and say:

1. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese about 9/10 March 1942.
2. I was in 4 or 5 Camps in Java and subsequently went to Singapore then to CHANGI and subsequently arrived at 98 Kilo (TAKELIN) Camp where I spent the last year of my confinement.
3. There were about 150 PW's at TAKELIN composed of 100 Dutchmen, 25 Englishmen and 25 Australians.
4. During my stay at TAKELIN Camp the work was entirely on the Burma/Siam Railway carting timber for bridges and sleepers which had been cut by natives.
5. The conditions at TAKELIN Camp were the best of all camps in which I was confined. The accommodation and food were fairly good. The Sanitation was only fair. Water was our main concern as we had to roll 44 gal. drums down to a river about 2 Kilometers away, fill them and roll them back.
6. Although this was the best camp as far as detailed in para 5, it was the worst for the general ill-treatment and severity by the Japanese guards.
7. The part of the Railway on which we worked was subjected to several air-raids and that would cause the Japanese guards to take spite on us as after each raid we were beaten up.
8. I was subjected to a very severe beating on one occasion by a Japanese known as "The Screamer". I was carrying 10 metre logs from the Jungle to the railway line and had occasion to stop and urinate when "The Screamer" came along and said "Hurry up" and then commenced to beat me up with a heavy split bamboo stick which he was carrying. He struck me across the head, arms, legs, in fact almost every part of my body. I still have scars on my right arm and right leg which are the result of this beating. This beating occurred about 2 weeks after Easter 1945.
9. Cpl MARSHALL of Sydney who was in charge of the Australian working party asked "The Screamer" why he was beating me and the answer he got was a beating himself.
10. The "Screamer" then re-commenced beating me. The whole incident took about 10 to 15 minutes.
11. As a result of this beating I was unable to continue work and was confined to the Camp Hospital for about three (3) weeks.
12. The "Screamer" would visit me in Hospital every day, pull off the bandages and declare I was fit for work, however the Dutch Doctor there would not allow me to be returned.
13. I also saw "The Screamer" hit an elderly Dutch prisoner one blow on the head with a heavy piece of timber, knock him unconscious and he was in hospital for over a month.
14. I also saw "The Screamer" hit another Dutchman with a heavy piece of timber. The result was a broken arm.
15. The Screamer would boast and gloat over what he did and it was almost a daily occurrence for him to beat up somebody.
16. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit are photographs endorsed A and B, Reg. No. T.258, which I identify as "The Screamer" and referred to in paras 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of my said affidavit.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria
this 11th day of February 1947.

Before me,

A. Allingham

Bob Lang

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

On this ~~Nineteenth~~ day of AUGUST, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN, Victor Henry ALLEN, of 26 Millett Street, HURSTVILLE, in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, Truck Driver makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was previously NX72394. Pte ALLEN V.H. of 2/20 Australian Infantry Battalion 8th Australian Division Australian Imperial Forces.
2. On the 15th day of February 1942 I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese Armed Forces at Singapore and marched to CHANGI Camp where I remained until about the month of November 1942.
3. In or about the month of November 1942 in company with other Australian prisoners of war I was marched by the Japanese to Singapore where I embarked on a Japanese transport.
4. In or about the month of November or early in the month of December 1942 the transport arrived in Japan. The prisoners of war disembarked and we were taken by train to NAOETSU Camp.
5. I remained at NAOETSU Camp until the Japanese Forces surrendered and during practically the whole period of my imprisonment I was employed at a Factory close to the camp as a stoker fuelling furnaces.
6. In or about the month of May 1943 at the factory where I was working with other Australian prisoners a prisoner of war namely NX45661 L/Cpl C.R. BLANCHARD of the 2/20 Australian Infantry Battalion was assaulted and beaten by Japanese guard known to me *me* only by the nickname of "FISHFACE". The said Japanese guard discovered L/Cpl BLANCHARD trading some soap for rice with a Japanese civilian and the Japanese guard thereupon beat L/Cpl BLANCHARD on the head body and legs with a stick the shape and size of a pick handle. The beating lasted for a period of over ten minutes and L/Cpl BLANCHARD was rendered unconscious. He recovered consciousness about 10 minutes later although he was very sick he was compelled to resume his work. On his arrival back in camp he reported sick to Captain Barratt of the Australian A.M.C. A.I.F. who said he was only fit for Light Duties. Captain Barratt was acting as an assistant to the Japanese Medical Corps. The Japanese Medical Officer whose name is not known to me did not endorse Captain Barratts opinion and L/Cpl BLANCHARD was ordered to continue working.

Martin Gates
V. H. Allen.

7. Although I know that L/Cpl CLEARY, Cpl HUNTINGTON and Pte WARREN died in the NAOETSU Camp Hospital I cannot now remember the circumstances relating to their deaths or the approximate dates thereof.

8. During the whole of the period I was at NAOETSU Camp there was a Japanese guard known to me only by the nickname of "GUMMY". He was regularly in charge of working parties of prisoners and he compelled prisoners to keep working at the fastest possible rate without permitting even short rests. In consequence prisoners very often reached a state of collapse. When prisoners did not work to the satisfaction of "GUMMY" he struck them with a stick similar in shape and size to a broom handle which he always carried, he generally acted in this manner on receiving information from the factory supervisors. This illtreatment was meted out to prisoners of war by the said Japanese guard known as "GUMMY" for practically the whole period I was at NAOETSU Camp and when he was in charge of working parties.

9. There was a Japanese interpreter at NAOETSU Camp known to me by the nickname of "KORNO". The said "KORNO" made a practice of spying on prisoners of war and he informed Japanese officers and non-commissioned officers of acts by prisoners of war which he considered to be breaches of camp regulations. On at least ten occasions prisoners were punished as a result of the reports made by the said "KORNO". The punishment took the form of prisoners being compelled to stand at a position of attention all night. This treatment happened so often that I cannot name individual guards or give times and dates.

10. During the whole period in which I was a prisoner of war at NAOETSU Camp the food was both very poor in quality and quantity. It practically never varied from rice seaweed and stews of which a part was horsemeat. We never at any time received a ball of rice larger than a tennis ball.

11. The sleeping quarters were very inadequate. Prisoners were crowded in their quarters and condition were such there was barely room for each prisoner to sit down. The rooms were approx 18ft x 12ft x 14ft high built to make two storeys. As many as 35 men were crowded into these rooms. We slept on the floor with straw mats and 6 paper blankets.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent
Victor Henry ALLEN at HURSTVILLE
In the State of NEW SOUTH WALES
this ~~Nineteenth~~ day of August
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED and
FORTY SEVEN

Before me

A Justice of the Peace.

} x V H. Allen

Martin J. Allen

On this *Third* day of *July* One thousand nine hundred and forty seven, VICTOR HENRY ALLEN, of 52 Bassett Street, HURSTVILLE, in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, Carpenter's Assistant, makes Oath and says as follows :-

1. I was previously NX.72394 Pte ALLEN V.H. I belonged to 2/20 Bn., 8 Div. A.I.F. and was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE in February 1942, and then taken to CHANGI Camp. I was later taken to JAPAN and then to NAOETSU Camp and employed on working parties.
2. I have been shown two photographs, one full face (marked No 72) and one side face (marked No 72a) and I identify the photographs as being those of a Japanese guard named OSHIMA
3. Whilst in NAOETSU Camp, I saw many beatings of Australian Troops by OSHIMA, but I cannot now remember the names of the soldiers who were beaten, nor can I remember any particulars of these beatings.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Victor Henry ALLEN, at HURSTVILLE)
in the State of New South Wales)
on the day of)
One thousand nine hundred & forty)
seven.)
BEFORE ME

Martin Jones J.P.
A Justice of the Peace.

Renewed

On this *twenty seventh* day of May One thousand nine hundred and forty six, MATTHIAS WENTWORTH ALLEN of Heaslip St. CONISTON, Managing Clerk, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:

I was formerly NX55252 Lt M.W. ALLEN of 2/3 RES M.T. COY AIF.

2. On approximately 22 MAY 42 I was taken prisoner at a Tea Plantation south of SOEKABOEMI, JAVA, and sent to SOEKABOEMI Police Prison Camp JAVA. The Comdt of this Camp was Lt NOVOYAMA, and his Deputy was W/O HOSHINO. In my camp were nine allied officers.
3. On approximately 20 JUN 42, we officers, together with 9 allied NCO's were taken to a Dutch camp in SOEKABOEMI to witness executions. I do NOT know the name of the camp, but it was a former Dutch Military camp, and I understand was also commanded by Lt NOVOYAMA.
4. Dutch soldiers were detailed to dig a slanting trench and place an upright pole at the shallow end. The two prisoners were marched to the place of execution bare footed and bare headed. One prisoner was blindfolded and compelled to kneel down. A JAP officer then beheaded him with a two-handed sword. The other prisoner was gagged, blindfolded and tied to the stake. In turn, four JAP soldiers each made three bayonet thrusts, and three other JAP soldiers then took up the kneeling position at the end of the trench and each fired three rounds into the prisoner's body. The bodies were then placed in wooden boxes by Dutch soldiers and buried.
5. W/O HOSHINO informed us that the Dutch soldiers had been executed for having attempted to escape, and he continually threatened us with the same fate. I understand that the Dutch Camp Comdt made protests against the executions, but cannot be sure of this as we had NO communications with the Dutch. W/O HOSHINO was guilty of frequently beating his prisoners, confining them in cramped spaces and threatening executions. Complaints against the treatment in JAVA were made by W/Comdr RAMSAY-RAE, an Australian in the R.A.F, and W/Comdr NICHOLLS, R.A.F., but complaints usually resulted in the Korean guards beating the prisoners. Under threat of mass execution and after several protests and refusals to do so, we were forced at SOEKABOEMI to sign an agreement NOT to attempt to escape.
6. In JUN 42, I was transferred to TJAMAH near BANDOENG, and in JUL 42, to BANDOENG. In NOV 42 I was transferred to MAKASURA, thence to CYCLE, and then back to MAKASURA, where I remained until JAN 46. Crimes committed in JAVA were daily occurrences, and too numerous to detail. They included beatings with fists, sticks, rifles and by kicking.
7. In MAKASURA, BATAVIA, commanded by Lt TANAKA, watches, fountain pens, rings and light articles were forcibly

E. G. Vaughan Jr

Man Allen

removed from the Prisoners and under threat of intimidation, Lt TANAKA had absolutely no control over the KOREAN guards. TANAKA once made a man stand tied to a tree for three days with nothing to eat, and clad only in a pair of shorts. This occurred in approx. NOV 45. He also made men kneel for 24 hours. This would be during JUN 45. He also compelled sick men to attend physical training and to double around the oval despite protests from our medical Officers. On one occasion he had a man chained up for about three weeks and a board strung from his neck, bearing the inscription "I am NOT a man, I am a dog. I stole from the Japanese." The offence was smuggling tobacco into the camp.

8. The offences of Lt SONI (CYCLES Camp) are too numerous to mention. He was continually beating people, preventing rations from coming into the camp, inflicting solitary confinement and ill treating sick prisoners.
9. Sgt MORI was guilty of many crimes at AMBON and FLORES. Most of his crimes were NOT witnessed by me, but I learned of them at later dates from prisoners he had ill treated. At MAKASURA, I saw him compell men to stand to attention for ridiculously long periods. Beat men with his fists and force two men to stand holding heavy logs above their heads for half an hour. Each time the men relaxed, they were beaten.

OK SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
MATTHIAS WENTWORTH ALLEN
at *Wollongong* on *twenty seven* }
day of *May* One thousand nine }
hundred and forth six }

Matthias W. Allen
.....
(Signature of deponent)

BEFORE ME

Ed Boghlan Jr.
A Justice of the Peace

c2/4, c2/5
c2/7, 5/9.

8485

On this *eleventh* day of JULY one thousand nine hundred and fortysix, Mathias Wentworth ALLEN, of Heaslip Street CONNISTON, in the state of NEW SOUTH WALES, Managing Clerk, makes oath and says as follows;

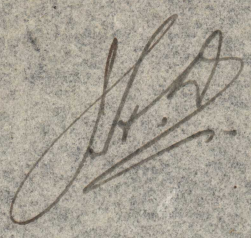
I have examined the photographs attached to this Affidavit and have identified the subjects as being Japanese referred to by me in my Affidavit sworn at WOLLONGONG on the twetyseventh day of MAY one thousand nine hundred and fortysix, viz;

- (a) Photograph S.194. I identify this man as being W.O. HOSHINO, who was deputy Commander of SOEKABOEMI Police Prison Camp, JAVA. *M.W. Allen*
- (b) Photograph S.205. I identify this man as being Lt. SONE or SONI, of CYCLES Camp, BATAVIA.
- (c) Photograph S.213. I identify this man as being W.O. MORI, or Sgt. MORI, of AMBON, FLORES and MAKASURA.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Mathias Wentworth ALLEN, at)
Wollongong on the *eleventh*)
day of JULY one thousand nine)
hundred and fortysix.)

BEFORE ME

E. J. Gough
A Justice of the Peace


On this twentyfifth day of November one thousand nine hundred and fortysix Richard Hasting ALLEN of 26 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Stock and Share Broker, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. I was a commissioned officer with the rank of Captain in the Australian Imperial Forces during the 1939-45 war.
2. On 8th March 1942 on the fall of Java I was taken Prisoner by the Japanese and I remained a prisoner until the end of the war in August, 1945.
3. In January 1943 I was moved from Java to Siam and from April to August 1943 I was in HUN TOK Prisoner of War Camp.
4. During part of that time a Korean by the name of HIROMURA nicknamed "THE LIZARD" was in charge of the camp.
5. At that time conditions in Hun tok Camp were shocking. Accommodation consisted of a few primitive bamboo huts and some leaky tents. It was the monsoon season which meant that the rain hardly ever ceased. Food consisted of plain rice and dried vegetables. The men had to work twelve hours a day every day excluding the time it took to get to work and back, a distance of some three miles. A certain number of men were demanded daily and these had to be produced at roll call whether sick or not. As malaria, dysentery and cholera were rife, hundreds of men were forced to work all day in the tropical heat with bad malaria and dysentery and also fearful tropical ulcers. Very few had any boots and after working on rock cuttings and wading in ankle deep mud with bare feet their feet swelled up until they could hardly walk. Those who could not walk were carried on to parade by their friends and were allowed to sit on a big log and were known as the "log sitters". After inspection occasionally a few "log sitters" would get the day off but as a rule they had to get to work and back somehow and were invariably beaten for being late. Hospital for the few who were allowed to be patients consisted of a few leaky tents about 10 feet by 12 feet with twenty to thirty men in each tent lying on the ground. There were no drugs except occasionally a little quinine. Deaths in this camp of some eight hundred men at this time were as high as six to eight a day.
6. I do not recall any occasion when Lt.Col E.E. DUNLOP was beaten by Hiromura.

Witnessed by

Richard H. Allen

mid 7. I identify the Japanese in the photographs marked K19 as HIROMURA ("THE LIZARD") who administered command of HIYOK Camp for a period from late March to late May 1943.

8. I do not recall any specific brutality of Hiromura. He was no worse than most of the camp staff whose beating of PW was a daily occurrence.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Richard Hasting Allen at Sydney
this twentyfifth day of November
one thousand nine hundred and
fortysix

BEFORE ME

William J. P.

A Justice of the Peace

Richard H. Allen

On this Second day of SEPTEMBER One Thousand Nine hundred and Fortyseven I, Robert Kirkwood ALLEN of William St NARRANDERA in the State of New South Wales, a Public School Teacher makes oath and says as follows:

NX.43711 Sig. ALLEN.R.K. 8 Division Sigs, attached to 2/21 Bn, captured 3 Feb '42 at AMBON, arrived at Hainan Island Camp approximately 7 Nov. 42 and remained there until liberated.

RKA
RKA Approximately the third week in Aug. 43 whilst working near the harbour on the sand trucks James Grosvener who was working on my truck and was suffering from Beri Beri and malnutrition, collapsed. WHITE HAT, a Japanese boss (civilian) ordered Grosvener to carry on work after he came to. Those working on the truck, nursed him and he had to be carried home from the place of work. He died about a fortnight after.

RKA In approximately March '45, while working on the beach party, about eight of us were carrying a heavy log, when HAROLD BEAMSLEY collapsed from the weight of the log, he was immediately beaten and kicked by the Japanese Corporal, ~~name~~ nicknamed Jack Lang's batman, his wrist was fractured from the beating. Lieut. GREEN, Aust. Officer protested and was immediately given the same treatment.

Myself while working on the same party a few days later, was shovelling sand and for no reason at all, was belted with a shovel across the buttocks and punched on the side of the head by Jack Lang's batman.

General treatment in the camp was of a very low standard and during the last four months we were practically starved and our own doctor named AITKEN, a Victorian M.O. stated that we would not have survived another three months, had the war not ended.

"Sworn by the abovenamed deponent
Robert Kirkwood ALLEN at KATOOMBA
on the Second day of SEPTEMBER
One Thousand Nine hundred and
Fortyseven.

RK Allen

N. Menzies J.P.
Before me

A Justice of the Peace.

Trial of	TAHARA SUSUMU & OTHERS
Exhibit	"BT"
Date	27 JAN 1946
	<i>Henry J. Gann</i> Lt. Col. President



This ~~is~~ the photograph numbered 72
produced and shown to Victor Henry
ALLEN at the time of swearing his
affidavit this *Third* day of *July*
One thousand nine hundred & forty
seven.

BEFORE ME

Martin J. Hale J.P.

A Justice of the Peace

PHOTO. No 72



This is the photograph numbered 72A
produced and shown to Victor Henry
ALLEN at the time of swearing his
affidavit this *Third* day of *July*
One thousand nine hundred & forty
seven

BEFORE ME.

Martin Yates J.P.
A Justice of the Peace

PHOTO NO 72A.

7025

Revised

On this 10th day of May, Colin Walker Gerald Alldis, of "Rammah", Carrabella Street, Kirrabilli, NSW, Exporter, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX20287 Sgt C.W.G. ALDIS of 2/18 Bn I was taken prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 Feb 42. I arrived at KRANGI PW Camp during May 44. OC of Australian prisoners of war at this camp was Lt-Col WEBSTER AAMC and CO of the camp was Col COLLINS of RAMC.
2. The Japanese in charge of Krangi Camp was a WO YOSHIKARA who was directly responsible to the Japanese supervising officer in Changi.
3. Yoshikara was directly responsible for general cruelties and bashings of prisoners of war in Krangi Camp. He was a man of violent temper; his height about 5'6"; sharp features and rather heavy black moustache. His age would be approximately 31 years.
4. I have witnessed many bashings given to prisoners of war by Yoshikara. Two in particular are the bashings administered by him to Pte ANDERTON and Sgt O'DONNELL, the latter being a member of 2/10 AGH.
5. On the first occasion Pte Anderton was one of a party detailed to bring stores into the camp area. On their return to camp the party had to pass Yoshikara and as was the usual practice he was saluted as they passed. Pte Anderton was at the rear of the trailer in which the stores were being carried and was fully occupied keeping stores on the trolley, using both his hands to do so. As a result of this he was unable to salute Yoshikara but gave him the usual "eyes right."
6. Yoshikara allowed the party to pass and then called Anderton back to him. He then stood him to attention and commenced to thrash him with a cane he usually carried, particularly about the face and also the body.
7. The beating was in progress when I was called upon and after arriving on the scene I spoke to Yoshikara through my interpreter and asked him what he was thrashing Anderton for. He then ceased to beat him and told me that he had beaten him because he had failed to raise his hand to salute him. Pte Anderton required medical treatment following this thrashing by Yoshikara.
8. On the second occasion Sgt O'DONNELL and myself went to Yoshikara's quarters as I had to discuss matters of camp ration purchases with him. Whilst talking to Yoshikara Sgt O'Donnell waited for me outside Yoshikara's office. He was seen standing outside the office by Yoshikara who immediately proceeded to

thrash him with his fists for no reason at all. He bashed Sgt O'DONNELL continuously for about five minutes after which O'Donnell left, having received some very severe bruises which necessitated medical treatment.

9. These two incidents are particularly brutal as they were not provoked and they clearly describe the type of beatings prisoners of war were subjected to by Yoshikara.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,)
Colin Walker Gerald Alldis, at)
Sydney, this tenth day of May,)
One thousand nine hundred and)
forty-six)

Colin Alldis

BEFORE ME

John P. Mackay
A Justice of the Peace.

AFFIDAVIT OF QX2176 LIEUT RAYMOND WINNETT ALLEN

On the *thirteenth* day of July 1946 Raymond Winnett ALLEN of WESTBURY, TASMANIA, OFFICER whose army number is QX2176 being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I am QX2176 Lieut Raymond Winnett ALLEN, late of 2/2 Aust Pioneer Battalion A.I.F.
2. In January 1943 I was a Prisoner of War in ^{CYCLE} ~~Cycle~~ Camp BATAVIA.
3. I have no knowledge of Japanese attacks on SALAK MOUNTAIN or of Australian Troops operating in that Area.
4. Captain Douglas GUILD, Lieut Ian STEWART, Cpl HYNES and Pte MURRY were to the best of my knowledge and belief killed by natives in the vicinity of TJEAMSAMFORE MOUNTAIN at about 1 May 1942.
5. After my release I made notes of the happenings of "A" Coy 2/2 Aust Pioneer Battalion from the date 4 Mar '42 until my own capture on 2 Aug '42. These notes I handed to Captain ROSS 2/2 Aust Pioneer Battalion, who gave me to understand he would pass them on to Lt-Col. J.M. WILLIAMS C.O. 2/2 Aust Pioneer Battalion.

Sworn by the Deponet
on the day and year
first before mentioned
at Westbury.

before me

A. E. Brown J.P.

R. W. Allen
QX2176 Lieutenant
Raymond Winnett ALLEN

I William, Leslie, ALEXANDER
of Post Office CLERMONT in
the State of Queensland and

formerly QX23007 Pte ALEXANDER, W.L. of 2/20 Bn. A.I.F. now discharged being
duly sworn make oath and state as follows :-

1. About February one thousand nine hundred and
forty three I was a Prisoner of War at TOKYO CAMP No. 4 ~~NAOETSU~~ ^{WAL} in ^{info}
which camp were approximately three hundred officer and other rank prisoners
of war of Australian nationality. About a year later there were approximately
seven hundred English, Dutch, American and Australian prisoners of war in the
camp.

2. We were employed in a Carbon Factory and my
job was to help in making the Carbon.

3. Included among the Guards ^{WAL} who used to take ^{info}
us to and from our work were three whose nicknames were "WHISKEY" "HORSEY"
AND "BOOFHEAD".

^{WAL}
4 ^{info}

The photograph now produced and shown to me
and marked LS is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person
referred to in this my affidavit as a Guard nicknamed "WHISKEY".

^{WAL}
5 ^{info}

The photograph now produced and shown to me
and marked MS also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the
said "WHISKEY"

^{WAL}
6 ^{info}

The photograph now produced and shown to me
and marked NS is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person
referred to in this my affidavit as a Guard nicknamed "HORSEY".

^{WAL}
7 ^{info}

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

^{WAL}
8 ^{info}

The photograph now produced ~~shown~~ ^{WAL} and shown to me
and marked PS is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person
referred to in this my affidavit as a Guard nicknamed "BOOFHEAD".

^{WAL}
9 ^{info}

The photograph now produced and shown to me
and marked QS also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the
said ~~"HORSEY"~~ "BOOFHEAD"

^{WAL}
^{info}

^W I Alexander

J. Lawrence J.

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

SIGNED and SWORN by the within-
named Deponent at Clermont on
Twenty-first day of May. 1947.

W. S. Alexander

Before me

A Justice of the Peace.

J. W. Lawrence Jr.



"TA"

This is the photograph marked "TA" and referred to in para Six of the affidavit of WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER made on the TWENTY FIRST day of MAY 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER at the time of making the said affidavit.

W L Alexander J W Lawrence Jr.
.....
Deponent A Justice of the Peace

bla



"UA"

This is the photograph marked "UA" and referred to in para *Seven* of the affidavit of *WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER* made on the *TWENTY FIRST* day of *MAY* 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said *WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER* at the time of making the said affidavit.

W S Alexander
.....

Deponent

J W Lawrence
.....

A Justice of the Peace

b1a



"RA"

This is the photograph marked "RA" and referred to in para *Four* of the affidavit of WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER. made on the TWENTY FIRST day of MAY 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER at the time of making the said affidavit.

W. E. Alexander
.....

Deponent

J. W. Lawrence J.
.....
A Justice of the Peace

60



"QA"

This is the photograph marked "QA" and referred to in para *two* of the affidavit of *WILLIAM. LESLIE ALEXANDER* made on the *TWENTY FIRST* day of *MAY* 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said *WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER* at the time of making the said affidavit.

W. S. Alexander
.....

Deponent

J. W. Lawrence
.....

A Justice of the Peace

65



"SA"

This is the photograph marked "SA" and referred to in para *Five* of the affidavit of *WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER* made on the *TWENTY FIRST* day of *MAY* 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said *WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER*. at the time of making the said affidavit.

W. L. Alexander
Deponent

J. W. Lawrence, Jr.
A Justice of the Peace

600



"PA"

This is the photograph marked "PA" and referred to in para *three* of the affidavit of WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER made on the TWENTY FIRST day of MAY 1947, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said WILLIAM LESLIE ALEXANDER at the time of making the said affidavit.

W L Alexander

Deponent

J H Lawrence Jr

A Justice of the Peace

65-2

I William Leslie ALEXANDER
of Post Office, CLERMONT in
the State of Queensland and
formerly QX23007 Pte. ALEX-

ANDER, W.L. of 2/20 Inf Bn A.I.F., now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state
as follows:-

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn by me on the twentieth day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty six wherein I submitted evidence concerning Japanese members of the staff of TOKYO Camp No.4 NAOETSU included among whom were:- Cpl. SUZUKI commonly known as "HOPPY", YANAGIZAWA commonly known as "GUMMY" and SIKIHARA commonly known as "FISHFACE".
2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "QA" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my said affidavit as a Cpl. SUZUKI ("HOPPY").
3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "PA" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said Cpl. SUZUKI ("HOPPY").
4. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "RA" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my said affidavit as YANAGIZAWA ("GUMMY").
5. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "SA" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said YANAGIZAWA ("GUMMY").
6. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "TA" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my said affidavit as SIKIHARA ("FISHFACE").
7. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "UA" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said SIKIHARA ("FISHFACE").

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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the within-)

named Deponent at *Clermont*)

on the *twenty first* day of *June*)

1947.

W L Alexander
.....

Before me

A Justice of the Peace

J. Lawrence J.
.....

I William, Leslie, ALEXANDER of
C/- Post Office, Clermont, in the
State of Queensland formerly

QX23007 Pte ALEXANDER, W.L. of 2/20 Bn. now discharged being duly sworn
make oath and state as follows:-

1. About February one thousand nine hundred and
forty three I was a Prisoner of War at TOKYO CAMP No. 4. HACHETSU, in which
camp were approximately three hundred Officer and Other Rank Prisoners
of War of Australian Nationality. About a year later there were
approximately seven hundred English, Dutch, American and Australian
Prisoners of War.

2. We were employed in a Carbon Factory and my
job was to help in making the Carbon.

3. General conditions at this camp were very bad.
Our main food was barley, rice and seaweed stews, a pint tin full for
each meal. The quantity was very small and barely enough to keep us
alive. Medicine was very scarce at the beginning but improved in
quantity later on. The clothing issue was fairly liberal. Our quarters
consisted of a large two story building. We had plenty of room at the
beginning but later on when other POWs arrived it was very crowded.
The building was infested with bug, lice, and rats. We had our meals
in the same room that we slept in. The latrines were of the open pit type
and were on the bottom floor of the same building.

4. Working conditions were very bad. The work was
hard and heavy and we were kept going from 8, a.m. to 5, p.m., with one
hour off for dinner. We had to make eight carbons each day.

My particular "Boss" at HACHETSU Factory was a short nuggety chap of
dark complexion. I am unable to remember his name or nickname. He was
very fair with us and I have no complaints against him.

5. I remember Cpl SUZUKI ("HOPPY"). He used to take
us to and from our work. On one occasion about twelve months after our
arrival I knocked off work feeling a bit sick and when I reported to him

This is page one of my affidavit made by

me at Blumert on the

Twentieth day of November

1946.

W. S. Alexander
Sig. of Deponent

J. Lawrence J.
Sig. of Justice of the Peace.

He hit me across the face with his fist and told me to go back to work.

6. I also remember YANAGIZAWA ("GUMMY") SIKIHARA ("FISHFACE") and "THE SAILOR" but I had very little to do with them and I know nothing against them.

7. We had an officer in charge of the camp but very rarely saw him. A Jap Sergeant nicknamed "THE BULL" was in charge most of the time. I do not know his name but he was a tall thin chap with fair complexion. He was very severe and brutal and it was very common for him to take us in the yard and make us double around for hours at a time between five o'clock and midnight. If any of us fell out or stopped doubling he made us go in to the centre of the ring and fight each other. If we didn't hit each other he used to hop in himself and bash us.

8. There was also a Jap Corporal in The Q.M. Store. I don't know his name and I can't remember his nickname but he was a very short chap about five feet high and dark complexion. On one occasion he told me to do something but I couldn't understand what he wanted me to do. He then knocked me down a couple of times with his fist. One of the Guards then came over and explained what was required.

9. During the whole period I was in this camp I received only four Red Cross parcels.

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

SIGNED and SWORN by the within-

named Deponent at Chumot

on the thirteenth day of

November 1946.

W. E. Alexander
Sig. of Deponent

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

J. W. Lawrence
Sig. of a Justice of the Peace.

I William Leslie ALEXANDER
of Post Office, CLERMONT in
the State of Queensland and
formerly QX23007 Pte. ALEX-

ANDER, W.L. of 2/20 Inf Bn A.I.F., now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state
as follows:-

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn by me on the twentieth day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty six wherein I submitted evidence concerning Japanese members of the staff of TOKYO Camp No.4 NAOETSU included among whom were:- Cpl. SUZUKI commonly known as "HOPPY", YANAGIZAWA commonly known as "GUMMY" and SIKIHARA commonly known as "FISHFACE".
2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "QA" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my said affidavit as a Cpl. SUZUKI ("HOPPY").
3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "PA" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said Cpl. SUZUKI ("HOPPY").
4. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "RA" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my said affidavit as YANAGIZAWA ("GUMMY").
5. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "SA" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said YANAGIZAWA ("GUMMY").
6. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "TA" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in my said affidavit as SIKIHARA ("FISHFACE").
7. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters "UA" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said SIKIHARA ("FISHFACE").

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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the within-)
named Deponent at *Clermont*)
on the *twenty-first* day of *Nov*)
1947.

W L Alexander
.....

Before me

A Justice of the Peace

J W Lawrence JP
.....

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes.

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the unlawful killing of Staff Sgt. Walker, Cpl. Simpson and nine other Australian personnel by unidentified Japanese personnel at Dilli aerodrome on or about the 19th February 1942.

British National Office Charge No.....

United Nationals War Crimes Commission Ref.....

I PETER ALEXANDER of 45 Roberts Street Kalgoorlie in the State of Western Australia unemployed make oath and say:-

1. I enlisted in the A.I.F. on the 2nd May 1941 and served in the 2nd/2nd Independant Company.
2. I arrived with my unit in Timor on or about the 15th December 1941.
3. My unit was encamped in the hills about eight or nine miles from Dilli.
4. I am informed and verily believe that a party of Japanese marines landed on the coast near Dilli on the evening of the 19th February 1942. This landing was unknown to the officers and other personnel of my unit at the time.
5. On the morning of the 20th February 1942 sixteen men from my unit including myself left the unit camp by motor truck intending to proceed to Dilli for rations.
6. When the truck was still a few miles from Dilli it was fired upon by machine gun fire without warning. The driver stopped the truck and we were immediately surrounded by about 60 Japanese marines and taken prisoner.
7. We were all ordered off the truck and shortly afterwards twelve of us including myself were told to get back into the truck. Corporal Hayes and Private Mariott Chiswell and one other Australian remained at the roadside.
8. The truck containing the twelve Australians proceeded

towards Dilli for a few miles and then stopped and we were ordered off the vehicle.

9. Two Dutch prisoners of war were then brought to the spot where we were standing and I and the two Dutchment were marched to the Japanese Headquarters.

10. The remaining eleven Australians were tied together and when I was marched away they were standing by the roadside and I did not see them again.

11. In the Month of June 1942 I was a member of a prison camp at Koepang and I was told by a Dutch private soldier that about twelve Australian prisoners of war had been killed by the Japense at Dilli aerodrome or about the 20th of February 1942. The said Dutch private soldier stated that he had received this information from natives and it had been repeated to him on several occasions.

SWORN by the said PETER ALEXANDER)

at Kalgoorlie in yhe State of)
Western Australia this 11th day)
of June 1946,)

P. Alexander
.....

Before me:

Muncler

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

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the unlawful
killing of Staff Sgt. Walker, Cpl.
Simpson and nine other Australian
personnel by unidentified
Japanese personnel at Dilli
aerodrome on or about the 19th
February 1942.

British National Office Charge
No.....

United Nations War Crimes
Commission Ref.....

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER ALEXANDER

V.S.Vincent,
Solicitor,
KALGOORLIE.

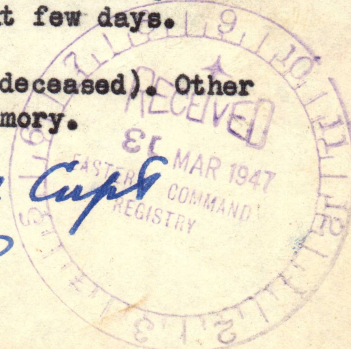
I. I. (B)

On this ^{Twelfth} day of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, Douglas Charles ALEXANDER of 31 Georges River Road, CROYDON in the state of New South Wales, Telephone Mechanic, makes oath and ~~XXXXX~~ says as follows:-

- (a) I, NX41559 Sigm ALEXANDER Douglas Charles, 8 Division Sigs, A.I.F. was captured on 15 February 1942 at SINGAPORE, MALAYA.
- (b) I arrived at NAOETSU PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, JAPAN in or about the first week of December 1942, and remained there until 16 days after the end of the war with JAPAN, which ended on 15 August ~~1945~~ 1945.
- (c) I do not actually remember the beatings of NX45661 L/Cpl G.P.BLANCHARD, NX26551 Cpl M.W.HOPSOM, NX33524 Pte F.HOLE, QX23007 Pte W.L.ALEXANDER or QX18333 Pte L.A.HASSELL.
- (d) I remember "GUMMY". He was a civilian senior work guard, of slim build, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, sharp featured and the gums of his top teeth were very prominent. He was definitely sadistic and inflicted beatings without cause, for his own pleasure.
- (e) I witnessed statements by "GUMMY" in which he said that he made small boxes to put the ashes in of prisoners who died, and often referred to a prisoner who appeared sick, that he would make a box for him. He also said that he was paid for making these boxes.
- (f) In January or February 1943, Pte V.BURNS was the victim of atrocities by "GUMMY". BURNS and myself were on night shift with other members of the working party and "GUMMY" was in charge. We were employed in stoking carbide furnaces and during the night BURNS became ill. He had previously been suffering from Beri Beri also ulcers on the body. After much persuasion by BURNS the latter was allowed to rest as he was definitely very ill and unable to work. Later in the night I also became ill, suffering from cramp, and was allowed to rest. I went to sleep for a short time and was then asked to start work again. This was impossible. "GUMMY" then told BURNS he would have to work. BURNS protested and "GUMMY" immediately punished him by punches to the side of the head. BURNS was knocked over. During the night BURNS, unable to work, asked for permission to leave the furnace but on each occasion received further punishment. On one occasion the punishment was administered right at the furnace. BURNS collapsed on the hot metal plates surrounding the furnace and was left there. "GUMMY" walked away and BURNS was lifted off the hot plates by his mates. After that BURNS was ~~unable~~ ^{made} to work the rest of the shift which ended at 12 noon. The shift at 5 PM the day before, making 19 hours in all. BURNS first became ill at 9 PM and was made to work at 11PM. BURNS went back to camp where he was questioned by the interpreter for loafing, but he died during the next few days.
- (g) One of the witnesses on this shift was Pte W.BUFFETT (now deceased). Other names of prisoners on this shift are not available from memory.

D. Alexander

James Cupp
JP



- (h) I remember "FISHFACE" who, for a Japanese was tall, about 5 feet 7 inches, Very sharp features, protruding eyes and had a bad stutter in the delivery of his speech. He was temporarily insane at times and administered beatings on these occasions. After he realised what he had done, he tried to apologise. I cannot call to mind the names of victims by "FISHFACE"
- (i) I remember "BOOFHEAD" who was a big person about 5 feet 10 inches in height and solidly built. He had square features like a prize-fighter and was mentally unbalanced. He was a senior work guard and had a nasty habit of striking prisoners on the side of the face with a broad leather belt. I do not remember the names of his victims.
- (j) I remember SUZUKI who was a civilian quarter master about 5 feet 4 inches in height. Thin features, rather broad shoulders, eyes very close together and piercing.
- (k) I did not witness, but was informed by members of the camp who all knew the incident, that SUZUKI sometime between December 1942 and February 1943 on this occasion was doing a clothing inspection. He went into the R.A.P. where Cpl HUNTINGTON was lying sick. He picked up HUNTINGTONS boots for inspection and found them not to ~~XX~~ his liking. He immediately started to punish HUNTINGTON about the face and head with the boots. HUNTINGTON was lying on his back unable to move. He had Beri Beri and Asthma, and eventually died.
- (l) The Japanese camp staff consisted of a Lieutenant in charge, a sergeant as second in charge, a medical sergeant, quartermaster sergeant and an interpreter who was a private (First Class) and wore three stars. No action was taken by the Camp Commander or his staff, as the latter were an example of the cruelty administered by the persons listed in this inquiry. The Camp Commander was a witness to many beatings but could only be approached by the interpreter who, at all times refused to interview him.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
 Douglas Charles ALEXANDER at)
 on the)
 day of March)
 One thousand nine hundred and)
 forty-seven.)

Signature of
 deponent.

D. Alexander

BEFORE ME

J. C. Gunder Capt
J.T.

WAR OF 1939-45
Received from:
D. P. W. 1
Class. No. 1010/4/3
Indexed
A.W.M. File 407/4/7