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OPEN

Statements by:-

NX. 500502. Pte Leo Baldwin.

NX. 12309. Albert Frank Ball.

NX. 53675. Sig. W. A. Balnave.

NO. 3239. Arthur Bancroft. A. M. A. S. Perth.

NX. 50093. A/cpl. W. R. Bannister.

NX. 7512. Cpl. L. W. Bannister.

SX. 10653. Woll. S. G. Barber.

NX. 45677. Cpl. H. L. Barber.

NO. 109310. F/O H. F. Barclay.

V.X. 33840. L/cpl. F. A. G. Barclay.

Pte. Ralf Bardsley.

C. C. Barnaby.

On this *5th* day of June One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven NX500502 Pte. Leo BALDWIN of the 3 Aust Rft Bn., at GRETA in the State of New South Wales a member of the Australian Military Forces, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. That as NX33980 Pte. BALDWIN, L., I was a member of the 2/20th Bn., 8th Division, and was in MALAYA at the time of the Japanese attack on that country.
2. That I became a prisoner of Singapore Island on the 15 Feb 42 upon the surrender of Singapore and was then imprisoned at CHANGI Gaol for a period of nine months.
3. That early in the month of November, 42 I was placed on a Ship for Japan and on arrival there, I was sent to the "Stainless" factory at NAOETSU near TUKODA.
4. That in September, 44 I was transferred to the SHINETSU factory and a Japanese guard who is only known to me as "Fishface" was on duty at that factory. "Fishface" was a civilian guard and not a member of the Japanese Army.
5. That it was the general practise of "Fishface" to assign to men work that was too heavy for them in their weakened physical condition. Then when they would fail to carry out the task "Fishface" would beat them with a pick-handle which he carried and would mainly strike the men about the head and shoulders.
6. That I often witnessed "Fishface" administering brutal bashings to Australians at the SHINETSU factory.
7. That I, myself, was beaten by "Fishface" on many occasions when I was in too weakened a physical condition to carry out the work assigned to me and "Fishface" would beat me over the head and back with a pick-handle. These "bashings" were severe and were often prolonged by "Fishface" until I was beaten into a state of unconsciousness.
8. That early in October, 44 I was caught with twenty potatoes in a bag, inside the factory area. These potatoes had been removed from the food store by my fellow prisoners and by myself to supplement our inadequate rations. Upon discovery being made, I was forced to stand in the ~~factory~~ yard and was beaten by Sgt. TYOKI and Sgt SIBANO, both of the Japanese Army, one CORNO, an interpreter, and "Fishface".

L. B.
E. J. J.

Camp

At this incident "Fishface" was the most brutal attacker and I was beaten about the head and back for a period of nearly one hour until I became unconscious.

9. That later in the month of October, 44 I was suffering from dysentery and compelled to make frequent visits to the latrines. I was on the way to the latrine when "Fishface" stopped me and asked me why I went to the latrines so often. I told him that I was suffering from dysentery and asked to see the doctor. "Fishface" replied that I would not be allowed to see the doctor and gave me another severe beating.
10. That "Fishface" did not concentrate on me but used to beat all the Australian prisoners indiscriminately.
11. That Sgt. GRAY was often severely beaten by "Fishface" in my presence, and "Fishface" used to beat him with the pick-handle.
12. That when I paraded sick to the R.A.P. I was often attacked by a very small Japanese medical orderly who was known to the Australian prisoners as "The Germ". I do not know him by any other name. "The Germ" would stand on a chair and beat me about the face and head with his fists. Also he would spit in my face.
13. That the assaults by "The Germ" were never carried out in the presence of the Japanese Doctor. Many other Australian prisoners were attacked by him, in my presence, in a similar manner and all of us were treated badly by this wretched specimen.
14. That "The Germ" was a very insignificant little man of unpleasant appearance and with a vitriolic temper, but I cannot recall any other physical characteristics which would assist in his identification.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
LEO BALDWIN at GRETA in the State)
of New South Wales on the 5th.)
day of June One thousand nine)
hundred and forty-seven.)

L. Baldwin

Before me,

E. J. Thwaites
(E. J. THWAITES)

Capt. (A.A.L.C)

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces.

On this *fifth* day of December, One thousand nine hundred and forty six, NX500502 Pte Leo BALDWIN of COWRA P.W. GROUP in the State of New South Wales - Soldier - makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was NX33980 Pte Leo BALDWIN of 2/20 Aust Infantry Bn, 8 Aust Div, serving in the MALAYAN PENINSULAR. I arrived in MALAYA with my Unit on 16 February 1941 and was captured by the Japanese in March or April 1942.
2. I was reasonably fit when captured. I was not wounded and was on duty in action with my Unit. I was captured in SINGAPORE. After my capture I was in various camps in the vicinity of SINGAPORE, until I was sent to NAOETSU Camp in JAPAN.
3. To the best of my recollection the party which went to this Camp comprised about 300 all ranks.
4. When we first arrived the food was better than I had got used to in MALAYA and seemed to be adequate.
5. It consisted of rice and stew, mostly vegetable stew but sometimes there was some meat.
6. Each meal we got about as much rice as would fill a pint pannikin and about half a pint of stew. The cooking was done by Australians. The stew was thin and watery. I was not a cook but I spent quite a lot of time round the cookhouse and I could see that the supplies were so small that the cooks had to make the stew thin for it to go round.
7. About 3 weeks after we arrived the food started to get worse. Up to then we had not been working. When we started working the rice was reduced to about half a pannikin per meal. The amount of stew was increased to about a pannikin per meal but instead of being vegetable stew with carrots and turnips with an occasional piece of meat, it was made with turnip tops, a little bit of turnip, and what we called "seaweed". It was very thin and did not seem to have any body in it. At long intervals we would get a little piece of meat or fish.
8. I do not know what the seaweed was, it was of three kinds. One was a thin slab about 8 ins long $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick. It was a faded reddish colour and tough. It looked as though it had been made and pressed into slabs. Another one about 1-ft long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide

L. Baldwin

R. M. Ewing, *Inspector*

and about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. It was green, was not as hard as the reddish one but it also looked as if it had been made up and pressed into slabs. The third sort was like a tangled ball of string and was black. It was very tough unless it was well cooked.

9. After some weeks of this I saw the fishing boats in the river nearby begin going out and soon after we began to get fish. We got a fair quantity of fish and our total rations were about as much as when we first came into camp.

10. Some weeks later we stopped getting stew, and the rice and fish remained about the same.

11. Some weeks later again the quality of the rice fell off, but barley was mixed in it and the quantity was increased to about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pannikin.

12. This went on for some months, then the rice stopped and we got $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pannikin of barley. The amount of fish became less about this time.

13. This also went on for some months, then we got almost a pannikin of barley mixed with what looked like millet seed and we started getting stews again. The stews were reasonable, with turnips and turnip tops and every now and again some meat. Curry was provided and it helped to make the stew palatable. By this time we were not getting any fish.

14. After some months we got the "millet" seed only, about a pannikin full, and the stew was made of turnip tops or seaweed, but no meat.

15. Some months later we went back again to millet and barley, but the stew was still very poor. There was hardly any meat and only occasionally a few small fish.

16. We had this for some months and then went back to barley straight. The stews were still bad, they were just "seaweed" with turnip tops occasionally, and very rarely a few small fish. We were on this diet when peace came.

17. For about the first year we used to get a small loaf of white bread, about $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb., every Sunday night. It was not a good bread, but it was quite edible. This was baked in the town of NAOETSU. When it stopped we heard there had been trouble with the baker. After that our own cooks used to make a very hard loaf from barley or this "millet" seed and we used to get a small loaf every Sunday night.

18. The food was very tasteless, and there was never enough to fill me up. I was always hungry and lost a lot of weight. I was about 150 lbs when I first went into the Army and after about 2 yrs in JAPAN I was down to 46 kilogrammes (about 101 lbs). I went into hospital about that time and I never gained weight afterwards.

19. We lived in wooden huts, most of which had two stories. Each story was fairly high. They were of wood with a concrete ground floor and a wooden floor to the first floor. They had only a few small windows with sliding glass frames. The ventilation was poor. The latrines were just outside the door of the quarters and they were not kept very clean. Our living quarters smelt rather badly.

20. The men slept on the floor and on a platform about 6' from the floor and about 8' wide which ran the full length of each room in big rooms on both sides and in small rooms on one side. Nearly all the huts had some sort of stove in them. The men had to sleep shoulder to shoulder but so far as I was concerned the quarters,

L. Baldwin

Bill Ewing May

although bad were not intolerable.

21. The winters were very cold, and we were issued with up to seven blankets. I always had enough to keep me warm.

22. From the time we reached the camp very little clothing was provided. During the whole time I was there I got only 2 prs of khaki drill trousers, 4 cotton shirts, 2 khaki drill jackets and two pairs of boots ~~me~~ with cloth uppers and rubber soles. I was nearly always ragged in appearance and during the winters I never had enough clothing to keep myself warm when I was outside.

23. I was sent to work in SHINETSU FACTORY. I think the Factory was making steel. I received 10 SENS a day for every day on which I worked. Our hours of work were from 0800 hrs to 1700 hrs daily.

24. For the most part, provided I worked, I was able to work at my own rate, although occasionally either a factory foreman or the Japanese in charge of my particular party would stand by and make me work harder than was necessary. If a man was thought to be loafing; he would be beaten with a stick like a pick handle by the foreman or by the Japanese in charge of his working party.

At first I was put to work loading and unloading trucks and skips and general labouring. This was outside work and we were kept at work regardless of the weather, rain or snow made no difference.

Later I became a stoker and stayed on that until I was released. Of the two, the outside jobs were the worst. The weather made it hard and there were only short breaks in the morning and afternoon and at lunchtime. As a stoker I worked in half-hour shifts and had half an hour off in between. The work was hard and the half hour break was absolutely necessary to keep going.

Rule 25. As far as I can recall^{for} the first six or eight months there were no beatings or very harsh treatment. During the next four or five months there were occasional cases of beatings and harsh treatment. From the end of the first year bad treatment became frequent and did not improve.

26. I have seen men forced to stand in the snow for anything from one to three hours with their arms raised stiffly about their heads. If any man bent his arms he would be ~~xxx~~ hit with a stick or kicked or punched by the Japanese in charge of the group.

27. For offences such as breaking a food bowl, I have seen men beaten with a stick, or punched, or both, until they became unconscious, and sometimes when they were unconscious a bucket of water would be poured over them, even in the depths of winter when there was deep snow on the ground.

Rule 28. I remember an occasion about half way through the period at the camp when an interpreter whose name sounded ^{like} CORNO got the whole camp out at about 2200 hrs at night, formed them up in a circle and put into the centre a number of the personnel which included all ranks. He made these men act like dogs and wrestle and run around as though they were animals. I cannot say how long we were kept there, but I estimated it to have been about two or 2½ hours. This was a hot night in the summer. We had to go to work the next day.

29. On another occasion, I think during one summer, the officers came on parade two or three minutes after the men. Sgt SHIBANO formed them into a squad and stood them to attention in a separate group. It was raining steadily at the time and I saw them still standing to attention when I left for work about ¾-hr later.

30. I saw one man, whose name I have forgotten, brought from the

L. Baldwin

Bill Ewing Major

detention room one winter morning before work parade and made to stand to attention. He was knocked down by one of the staff, I cannot remember which. Water was poured over him; he was pulled to his feet and knocked down again. He was left lying on the ground for a few minutes then pulled to his feet and sent to work.

31. I saw Pte BAYLISS similarly treated only in this case he was beaten every two or three days during his period in detention. He was either beaten in the morning when the beating continued up to the time everyone else had left for work or else he was beaten in the evening when he came back to Camp. I heard that when he was beaten in the morning, he was sent to work at about 1000 hrs. I have been in detention and the meals consist of a rice ball and water twice a day with a little stew at the evening meal. Pte BAYLISS subsequently died.

32.

About January 1945 the treatment in the Camp got worse. Ill-treatment was common. For example, Pte George SUTTON an Australian Medical Orderly employed in the Hospital Section of the Camp dropped a thermometer at about 9 p.m. one night, on about 15 January '45 he was interrogated for about an hour. I saw it through a window. He was then taken outside and a Japanese Interpreter named CORNO or something like that beat him with a stick. I then went to bed, but for about three hours I could hear SUTTON screaming. I did not see him after I went to bed. I saw SUTTON next morning - he had bruises and cuts across his back and legs, and he told me that the Japanese had kept him up all night, beating him and throwing water on him. He went to work at a Factory next day, and did not resume Medical Orderlies duties until two or three weeks before we were released.

33. About a month later - early in February - about 10th or 12th - I got some potatoes from a shed near our quarters - they were our own rations - and I hid them in a bag, but a Japanese named KATO searched me and the bag and found them. Sgt AOKI then came up and stuffed whole raw potatoes in my mouth, and he and the interpreter CORNO beat me on the head with sticks.

34. A witness to this was Sgt-Major FINLAY of 2/18 Bn. Another witness was a man named FRASER, who used to be in the same Company as myself.

35. On another occasion, Sgt SHIBANO (about two weeks later - I don't remember the exact time) beat me with his fists. A Medical Orderly named Bruce PORTER was present, and he also was beaten. This was done because we had broken our eating bowls. I also saw Lieut LEE of my own Unit beaten with a stick by Sgt SHIBANO - I cannot remember the dates - but I have seen him several times beating Officers with his fists and with a stick like a training rod.

36. Except for the Camp Comdt, whom we rarely saw, all the staff was concerned in this treatment, sometimes one only at a time, at other times several would join together.

37. The Staff I can remember consisted of

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Sgt SHIBANO | who acted as Camp R.S.M. |
| Sgt AOKI | a medical Sgt |
| Cpl KATAYAMA | an interpreter |
| CORNO | an interpreter |
| KATO | who was a bootmaker, or in charge of the issue of and repair of boots (Pte BASFORD a bootmaker worked under him). |
| KATO | in charge of the clothing store |
| "The Germ" | a medical orderly, a very small man |
| BUFF-HEAD | Who appeared to be Chief Japanese Cook |
| PEG LEG | a private soldier who acted as General Dutyman and who walked with a limp and seemed to have one leg shorter than the other. |

L. Baldwin

Bill Ewing Major

HOPPY

a private soldier who was in charge of one of the SHINETSU working party. He seemed to have something wrong with his ankle and walked with a kind of hop.

FREDDY

a small nuggety man with a fairly fat face. He was in charge of another of the SHINETSU working parties.

38. Of these the worst were

Sgt SHIBANO

CORNO

Sgt AOKI

KATO (the bootmaker)

PEG-LEG

HOPPY

These men were all in camp and took part in more incidents such as those I have described than the others.

39. "THE GERMAN" was in the Medical Post most of the time. He did not take much part in the outside beatings, but I was beaten by him and I saw others being beaten by him when they reported sick.

40. The others mentioned did take part in beatings but not as often as those mentioned above.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Leo BALDWIN at SYDNEY in the state
of New South Wales this *fifth*
day of December, one thousand nine
hundred and forty six

.....*L. Baldwin*.....

BEFORE ME

R. M. Ewing Major.

R. M. EWING

An Officer of the Australian Military Forces

Konkoita

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On this twenty-seventh day of March, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, NX12309, Albert Frank BALL of 2/15 Fd Regt, whose home address is 12 David St, CROYDON, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. Having been taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42 I was subsequently sent to THAILAND and set to work on the construction of the BURMA-THAILAND Railway.
2. During Sept-Nov 1943 the PWs in the Camp at KONKOITA SOUTH, where I was, were working for several Japanese engineer parties one of which was called TAMARA TAI Party. In this party was one, 1st Class Private MARIAMA who was evidently a senior soldier as he was often in charge of a working group from this Engineer Party. MARIAMA was a loud mouthed, self-opiniated type but rarely struck PWs to my knowledge and being often with this party I would be in a fair position to know.
3. However, on one occasion when a party comprising officers and OR's working together were required to move a tremendously heavy winch ashore from a grounded barge, MARIAMA, apparently not being satisfied with the work, endeavoured to expedite matters by castigating the personnel concerned with a many-ended bunch of signal wire, which was handy, having the effect of a cat-an-nine-tails. No serious injury was caused to any member of the party but several suffered painful lashes from the loose ends of wire. This was done in the presence of mixed Asiatic coolies also employed by the Japanese on the railway construction side by side with us.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
NX12309 Albert Frank BALL at)
SYDNEY on the twenty-seventh day)
of March, One thousand nine hund-)
red and forty-six)

BEFORE ME

R.R.B.HICKSON
NX25579

An Officer of the Australian
Military Forces.

Ball

*Killing Chinese
near Changi*

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On this *Sixth* day of March, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six NX12309 Major Albert Frank BALL of 2/15 Aust Fd Regt makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese in Singapore on 15 Feb 42 and placed in BIRDWOOD CAMP. Birdwood Camp was occupied by 2/10 Fd Regt, 2/15 Fd Regt and 2/4 Anti-Tank Regt and was under the command of HQ RAA 8 Div. The CRA was Lt-Col McEachern.

WA. 2. Approximately one week after our arrival at Birdwood Camp I received instructions from RHQ 2/15 Fd Regt that I was to be in charge of a party to bury a number of bodies on the beach. I reported to HQ RAA 8 Div for instructions and the only information *can recollect obtaining* I ~~could obtain~~ was that I was in charge of a party of four officers and approximately 60 ORs from the three artillery regiments and was to proceed to the beach to bury a number of dead personnel.

3. When my party had been assembled I took them down to the beach and only after a certain amount of difficulty and interrogation of various Japanese on the beach I located the bodies to be buried. There were approximately 140 dead Chinese along the water's edge over a distance of approximately 100 yards. They were of all ages ranging from boys to old men. Some were dressed in Chinese clothes and some in European clothes. They had been shot by small arms fire mainly about the upper part of the body and head and I would say that they had obviously been shot from behind. Capt H. TUCKER who was MO attached to the 2/4 Anti-Tank Regt and who accompanied me to the beach estimated that they had been dead for varying periods. He estimated that some had been dead for as long as four days and others only for approximately 24 hours. The bodies were tied together in batches of approximately six to eight with their hands behind their backs by means of signal wire. We commenced digging at approximately 1500 hours and I think three pits were dug approximately 15 feet square and five feet deep. The work was not completed until the afternoon of the following day but the personnel comprising the burial party were changed on the following morning as the work was most unpleasant and the stench of the dead bodies most objectionable.

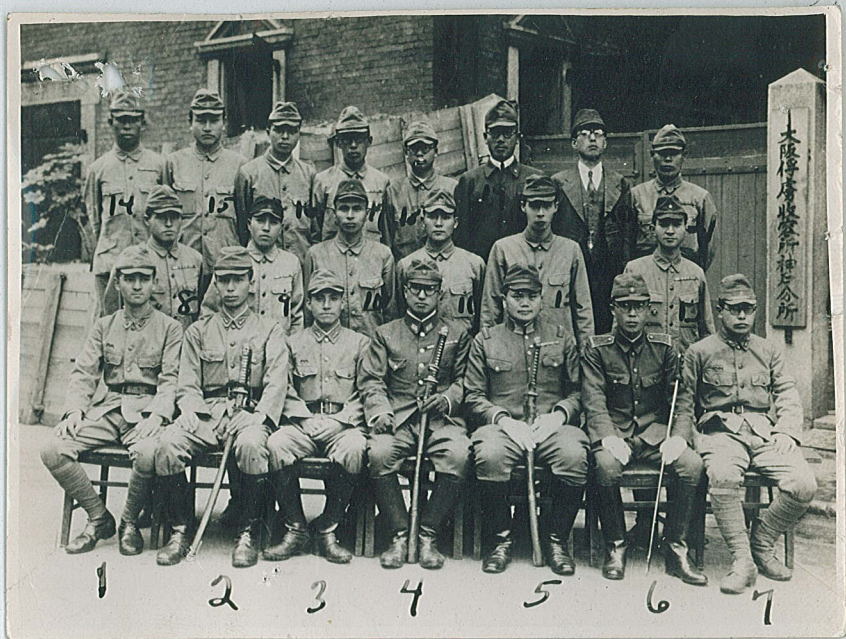
4. I have no idea who was responsible for the death of these Chinese nor whether the Jap Camp Commandant was implicated in any way. I do not know who the Jap Commandant was at this particular time but he may possibly have been a lieutenant named OKOSAKI. I cannot supply the names of any Jap officers or NCOs who were in the area at the time as all our administration was done through HQ RAA 8 Div.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
NX12309 Major Albert Frank BALL)
at Sydney on the *Sixth* day of)
March One thousand nine hundred)
and forty-six.)

Ball

WAstridge

BEFORE ME: William Owen Anderson Astridge,
Captain, an officer of the Australian
Military Forces.



No 56

This is the photograph marked No. 56
produced and shown to Bruce SHIRRIFF
at SYDNEY at the time of swearing his
affidavit this *twenty ninth* day of
April, one thousand nine hundred and
fortyseven

BEFORE ME

W. Williams

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

28



Photo No 58 2 AWCS SCAP

This is the photograph
marked No.58 produced and
shown to Bruce SHIRRIFF at
SYDNEY at the time of
swearing his affidavit this
twenty ninth day of April
one thousand nine hundred
and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

Murphy

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE



This is the photograph
numbered 141 produced and
shown to BRUCE SHIRRIFF
at SYDNEY at the time of
swearing his affidavit this
twenty ninth day of April
one thousand nine hundred
and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

M. Williams

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1412



This is the photograph
numbered 141a produced and
shown to BRUCE SHIRRIFF at
SYDNEY at the time of
swearing his affidavit this
twenty ninth day of April
one thousand nine hundred
and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

M. Sullivan

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

On this thirteenth day of January one thousand nine hundred and fortyseven William Henry BALNAVE of 8 St Minerva Avenue, North Sydney in the State of New South Wales, Bricklayer, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As NX53675 Sig W.H. BALNAVE I was made Prisoner of War in Singapore on 15 Feb 42 and later transferred to KOBE HOUSE.
2. In the photograph in the folder marked "A1" now produced and shown to me I identify the following :-
 - (a) The Japanese numbered 2 as the Japanese soldier known to me as Corporal MARETA.
 - (b) The Japanese numbered 3 as the Japanese soldier known to me as "MAD DOCTOR"
 - (c) The Japanese numbered 4 as the Japanese officer known to me as "TAKENAKA"
 - (d) The Japanese numbered 16 as the Japanese soldier known to me as "BETTY BOOP".
 - (e) The Japanese numbered 17 as the Japanese soldier known to me as "HORSE FACE"
 - (f) The Japanese numbered 21 as the Japanese soldier known to me as "DARKIE".

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
William Henry BALNAVE at SYDNEY
this thirteenth day of January one
thousand nine hundred and fortyseven

BEFORE ME

W. H. Balnavel
W. H. Balnavel

A Justice of the Peace.

On this *28th* day of *August* One Thousand Nine Hundred and forty six William Henry Balnave of 8 St. Minerva Avenue, North Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Bricklayer, makes oath and says as follows:-

I was captured at *SINGAPORE* on 15 Feb 42. At that time I was NX53675 Sig Balnave, W.H. of 8 Div Sigs.

2. I was an inmate of Kawasaki POW Camp, Kobe, from about 11 Dec 42 to about 13 Jun 45.

3. When we arrived the Camp Commandant was Morimoto. He was a Lieutenant when we first arrived and he remained there until about the middle of 1944. He was then transferred to Osaka HQ, about 13 or 14 miles away. He was still concerned with the camp because he visited the camp regularly. On all inspections Morimoto was present.

4. On 8 Aug 43 someone had written on the lavatory at the shipyards words to the effect "Burn the precious shipyards." It was seen by the Japanese interpreter and after returning from the shipyards to camp the Australians and Dutch PsW were lined up in the camp. There were about 300 of us. Morimoto spoke to us through an interpreter and asked the man responsible for the writing to come forward. Nobody came forward and several men were questioned by Morimoto through the interpreter. Two were then selected and taken into Morimoto's office. The names of the two soldiers were Sig Bruce Sherriff and Sig Don Lynch, 8 Div Sigs. There was a window to the office about 10' x 5' facing onto the parade ground. I saw the two Australians enter the office. The Japanese in the office were Morimoto, Cpl Murata, who was usually in charge of working parties, Sgt Major, whom we knew as Big Bill, and an interpreter from Osaka. A few moments after, I saw the Japanese Sgt Major "Big Bill" punch both the men with his closed fists two or three times. The men were weak and thin and fell to the floor. I then saw "Big Bill" go through the motions of kicking the men. The window did not reach the ground level but from the movements of his arms and the upper part of the body it was quite evident that "Big Bill" was vigorously kicking. I could see down to the upper part of "Big Bill's" thighs.

5. After the kicking they were pulled to their feet and it appeared that they were being questioned. They let Lynch go then

W Balnave
L Sherriff

and he returned to the parade ground. We were then dismissed.

6. Sheriff was put in the guard house and kept there for about four days. When he came out I saw that his face was cut about and swollen and he had bruises on his back. He told me that they had severely bashed him every day and forced him to sign a confession that he had been responsible for the writing on the lavatory.

7. After Lynch had been allowed to return to the parade ground, they recalled Lynch to the Guard room and he stayed there a couple of days. He told me that he was severely bashed while in there and I saw his face was swollen and bore the signs of blows when he came out.

8. They were bashed in the guard house by the Japanese guards. I do not know who there were as they were changed from week to week.

9. After his release Lynch appeared to be affected in his mind, and in my opinion this was caused by the bashings. Morimoto told Lynch that he was sorry for the punishment of Lynch as Sheriff was the guilty one and they gave Lynch a light job in camp. He never appeared to recover fully his senses and about Oct 43 he fell off his bed (a double decker type) and injured his spine. His bed was the upper one. He died two days later. I am not sure of those dates but I believe they are approximately correct.

10. About the middle of 43 there was a Red Cross inspection of our camp. There were some survivors there from the "Lisbon Maru" which had been torpedoed. They were suffering severely from "electric feet" beri beri and starvation and were in a very low condition. They were given no medical attention and at the time of the inspection has been in the camp about three weeks.

11. At the inspection Morimoto ordered these men to be placed in a separate hut and guards were put there with them. They were threatened that if they spoke or tried to attract the attention of the Red Cross people they would be dealt with. The Red Cross people were told that this hut was vacant. I talked with these survivors myself and learnt the above facts from them.

12. In late 43 or early 1944 a Dutchman in the camp, known as Black Sam, was found guilty of selling a Japanese raincoat. He was put in the guard house naked. It was bitterly cold at the time and he was allowed a rice ball a day. This weighed about 4 to 5 ozs. He was allowed one blanket. I was told by the Dutch Doctor (Eickmann) who attended him that he was severely bashed in the guard house and that as a result of this he went out of his mind and died about 11 days after he was admitted to the Guard House. The camp Quartermaster Mishikawa, investigated the case of stealing and accused Black Sam. At that time Morimoto was in charge of the camp and the guard house was part of the building in which his Office was. I cannot say who actually did the bashing while the Dutchman was in goal.

13. Mishikawa was consistently cruel. He frequently bashed prisoners in the camp area. He was there about two years and I have seen him on many occasions beat PsW with fists, sticks, belt and boots. This was an everyday occurrence. He appeared to hate PsW and any trivial reason would lead him to beat a PW, such as failure to salute, late on parade etc.

14. On one occasion on a boot inspection in 1944 a Dutchman was seen by Mishikawa to conceal some boots in some grass. He walked over and got the boots, held one in each hand, stood the Dutchman to attention and beat him about the head until he fell to the ground. He gave him a dozen or so blows. The Dutchman was made unconscious.

15. I knew a Cpl. Murata. That was how I pronounced the name. There was a L/Cpl Bob Flanagan of 8 Div in the camp about the middle of 43. In the shipyard he struck his Japanese boss (a civilian) and Murata who was in charge of the working party at the shipyard bashed Flanagan with his sword scabbard (the sword being in the scabbard) about the head and shoulders. I saw this myself. He hit him about a dozen

W. Balmore L. Shaffer Jr.

times and the man fell to the ground and had to be carried back to camp. He was sent to work the following days and Murata who was in charge of the party gave him similar beatings for the next three days. I did not see these subsequent beatings myself but my workmates told me about them. After the beatings he completely lost his senses and did not even know his own name. He was absolutely insane. About six months after while working about 60 feet above ground he was pulling at a reamer which was stuck and when it came out he overbalanced and fell to the ground and was killed.

16. All PsW were asked to write an essay on Japanese hygiene about the middle of 1944. Sgt Mulcaby of 2/19 Bn wrote that their hygiene was poor and he was later called to the Office and bashed by the Sgt Major known as "Big Bill". His jaw was broken. I think Big Bill was in charge of the camp on this particular day. Mulcaby, was given no treatment. His face was disfigured.

17. While Morimoto was in charge, Mishakawa, Murata and "Big Bill" worked with him, Mishakawa being the Q.M., Murata being in charge of working parties and "Big Bill" as Sgt Major. Morimoto withheld Red Cross Medical Supplies and parcels and food from us in the winter while men died of pleurisy. In my opinion lives of some of those who died would have been saved if the Red Cross parcels were distributed when they were needed. The practice however was to withhold them until a Japanese festival day and then issue some.

18. I am not sure of the dates in my statement but they are given to the best of my recollection. We had no means of noting down the particular dates of occurrences.

19. The consistent bashings in the camp were definitely known to Morimoto as he was always in the camp. I never heard of Morimoto punishing a Jap for striking a PW.

20. Brief descriptions of the above Japanese are as follows:-

Morimoto - about 5'6" - Lieutenant later Captain - heavily built.

Mishakawa - about 5'5" medium built, clean looking and always neatly dressed.

Murata - about 5' 7" - with a tendency to drag feet when he walked.

Big Bill - 5'10" - burly type, I believe he had a moustache.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
William Henry Balnave at Sydney
on the 28th day of August one
thousand nine hundred and forty
six.

} W. Balnave.

L. H. Free J.P.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace".

and

IN THE MATTER of

United Nations War Crimes
Commission Reference

I, ARTHUR BANCROFT of 151 Duke Street Northam in the State of Western Australia Bank Employee formerly No. F3239 an Able Seaman of the ... R.A.N.V.R.

1. I was formerly a member of H.M.A.S. Perth and was taken P.O.W. by the Japanese at "Sundra Straits".
2. I was in a P.O.W. camp at Batavia, Java and along with other ... prisoners was embarked on the Kinkon Maru on the 8th. October 1942 at Tandjong Priok Batavia.
3. We were embarked at the wharf and then the ship moved out into .. the harbour before actually sailing on the voyage.
4. The ship left the port on the night of the 8th. October 1942 and. arrived off Singapore at dusk on the 11th October 1942 and the follow ing morning entered the harbour and disembarked the prisoners. During the voyage to Singapore our ship was unescorted and did not sail under convoy.
5. I did not know the names of any of the Japanese officers or N.C.O's on board the ship or their nick names.
6. There were approximately 1500 P.O.W. on the draft under the comm- and of Lieut-Col. Williams of the 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. The Medical . Officers were Lieut-Col. Eadie and the Medical staff consisted of .. Cpl. F. Richards and Sgt. Westcart of the 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. and .. others. The prisoners were accommodated in No's 2 and 3 holds of the ship, approximately 750 being placed in each hold. Wooden platforms. were erected between the deck and the deck head (making a double deck) and on the hatch covering of the hold below. One row of P.O.W. were. next to the ships side and another row inboard thus making two tiers. housing two rows each on the Port and starboard sides of the hold, . other tiers amidships and the overflow on the hatch cover.
7. There was just enough space for most men to lie down touching each other in very cramped positions with their belongings around them. I could see three Bren Gun Carriers in No. 1 hold but I cannot say what else was carried in the ship. Ventilation was provided by deck vents and wind chutes and the hatch covers were removed. The only means of exit from the holds were two ladders. There was not any lifesaving equipment provided for the P.O.W. in the event of the ship sinking. . No prisoners were allowed on deck for exercise. P.O.W. were only .. allowed on deck to visit the latrines and then only about half a ... dozen at a time. We were allowed up once a day for a wash under the. salt water hose. We were not completely battened down any time during the voyage.
8. Meals consisted of rice three times daily. One bucket to approx- imately 50 men and stew consisting of a small quantity of meat, mel- . ons, sweet potato and salt and water. Half a mug of green tea was .. provided three times per day.
9. It is impossible to state the number who became ill on the voyage as dysentery was so rife. Many of the men suffered from dysentery .. tinea and scabies and some had fever. The sick P.O.W. did not receive any medical treatment from the Japanese, only that which our own men. administered. The very bad dysentery cases were eventually allowed. to sleep on the deck near the latrines. As far as I know no medical. supplies were made available to our medical staff on board and nothing

*R. J. Mayberry**A. Bancroft*

was received before embarkation other than the supplies received by purchasing from outside sources in Batavia. One P.O.W. died from dysentery during the voyage.

10. The sanitary arrangements on board consisted of wooden latrines (accommodating three men) lashed outboard on Port and Starboard .. sides forward and aft - four in all. Prisoners were allowed to bath once per day under the salt water hose, en masse, as many as could cluster under it. The holds where the prisoners were accommodated were in a very dirty condition when we embarked and we were given no chance or means of sweeping or cleaning them during the voyage. There was a very unpleasant stench from the holds and there was no fresh air circulating and the heat caused the prisoners to continually perspire.

11. When embarking on the voyage many of the men were bashed because of the slowness in descending the ladders down the hatch. The .. Koreans were the main offenders. Many of the men were struck with rifle butts on the head and body. As the guards were new their names were not known to us. Quite a few prisoners when visiting .. latrines at night were approached by home sexual guards offering .. money and cigarettes. The prisoners both had to sleep and eat in the crowded quarters. The only means of washing mess utensils .. was rinsing them with hot tea and then drinking the precious liquid. When possible we washed the mess utensils under the salt water hose but this was not very often. Dysentery cases not considered ill enough to be allowed on deck were often caught below as the line up for the latrine would extend from the top of the ladder down the .. hold and wind around the hold (especially first thing in the morning and last thing at night). Bad dysentery cases who were allowed to stay on deck had no cover from the hot tropical sun or the frequent downpours of rain.

12. We arrived off Singapore harbour on the evening of the 11th .. October 1942 and entered the harbour the following morning. We did not arrive in convoy as the ship made the voyage by itself and unescorted. After disembarking we were taken to Changi camp. The vessel during the voyage did not bear any markings that it carried ... P.O.W. On the instigation of our officers the very sick men were allowed to be disembarked first.

13. We stayed in Changi camp until the 14th. October 1942 and then were taken to the wharf at Singapore on that date and embarked on .. the Maebasi Maru after which the ship moved out into the harbour .. and stood there before actually sailing on the voyage. The ship .. was accompanied by a small gun boat carrying depth charges and one gun (might have been 12 pounder). The ship arrived at Rangoon on the 22nd. October 1942 at sundown. On the 23rd. October 1942 the .. P.O.W. were disembarked. The Maebasi Maru was not escorted by any other ships than the ones referred to previously.

14. The names of the Japanese Officers and N.C.O.'s in charge of the P.O.W. draft were not known to me nor their nick names (if any).

15. There were approximately 2000 P.O.W. in the draft and the P.O.W. Officers in charge of the draft were Lieut-Col. Williams of the ... 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. and Lieut-Col. Hadie was the P.O.W. Medical ... Officer. The Medical orderlies were Cpl. Richards and Sgt. Westcart of the 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. and others. The P.O.W. were accommodated in No's 2 and 3 holds and there were approximately 1000 men in each hold. The accommodation on the boat was the same as that previously described in connection with the accommodation on the Kinkon Maru. There was only enough space for most men to lie down and in a very cramped position, with their belongings around them. I did not know what the cargo consisted of (if any). The ventilation facilities were the same as on the Kinkon Maru. There was no lifesaving equipment provided. The men were only allowed on deck to visit the latrines and then only in groups of about half a dozen at a time. The prisoners were not completely battened down at any time during the voyage. There were no lighting facilities provided in the quarters.

K.G. Mayberry

Manuscript

occupied by the P.O.W.

16. The diet was practically the same as was provided on the Kinkon Maru, frozen Australian mutton which had apparently been captured when Singapore fell was used for the stew provided for the P.O.W. and was very unpalatable.

17. Many of the P.O.W. became ill on the voyage but I am not able to estimate the number. The illnesses consisted mainly of dysentery and diarrhea and the only treatment given to the P.O.W. for dysentery was starvation. The P.O.W. Medical Officers received a few medical supplies from the P.O.W. Hospital Changi before leaving. As far as I am aware none of the P.O.W. died during the voyage.

18. The sanitary arrangements on the Maebasi Maru were the same as those described on the Kinkon Maru but the bathing facilities were a little better, enabling most of the men two salt water hosing per day. The holds were in a stinking condition. They were dirty when the prisoners were embarked and there was no chance or means of sweeping or cleansing the holds as nothing was provided on the voyage. There was insufficient fresh air circulating and the heat caused the men to continually perspire.

19. During the voyage there were many lashings given to the P.O.W. by the Korean guards for trivial offences. These lashings were either with boots, fists or rifle butts. Conditions as regards treatment of the P.O.W. was as described on the Kinkon Maru.

20. The Maebasi Maru arrived at Rangoon on the 22nd. October 1942. at Sunset accompanied by a small gun boat and after disembarkation we embarked on the Yamagata Maru. The Maebasi Maru did not carry any markings that it carried prisoners. On disembarkation at Rangoon the sick were disembarked first.

21. The prisoners were disembarked from the Maebasi Maru onto the wharf and from the wharf onto the Yamagata Maru on the 23rd. October 1942 at Rangoon. The ship sailed on the afternoon of the 23rd. October 1942 and was unescorted and was not in convoy. The vessel arrived and anchored at Moulmein at approximately 8.p.m. on the 24th. October 1942. I do not know the names of any of the Japanese Officers or N.C.O.'s in charge of the draft on this ship nor their nick names.

22. The number of P.O.W. in this draft was the same as the Maebasi Maru, namely approximately 2000. Although it was a smaller ship more freedom was allowed on the upper deck and conditions were not so cramped.

23. The prisoners were given three meals, these meals consisted only of an issue of small Japanese ration biscuits and only a few to each prisoner each meal. There was plenty of fresh drinking water available.

24. Many of the prisoners were sick when we embarked as they had been taken off the Maebasi Maru and put on this vessel along with all the other prisoners. The illnesses were mainly dysentery and diarrhea. The only treatment for dysentery was starvation and as stated previously the only medical supplies were a little received from the P.O.W. Hospital Changi before the ship left Singapore. No prisoner died during the voyage although one died the day after disembarkation. The sanitary arrangements on the Yamagata Maru were the same as those described on the Maebasi Maru.

25. The treatment and the conditions on this ship were a little better than on the previous ship namely because, the shortness of the voyage and the cleaner quarters.

26. On disembarkation at Moulmein the draft was taken to the Moulmein jail until sent to work on the Burma Railway. The Yamagata Maru did not carry any markings to show that it carried P.O.W. The sick were the first to be disembarked at Moulmein.

R.G. Mayberry

Manuscript

27. On the 6th. September 1944 we were embarked on the Rokoyu Maru at Singapore having been brought to the wharf from the Transit ... Camp known as River Valley Camp, Singapore. I had been in a P.O.W. camp at Peleu Damar Is. Singapore (for one month, having previously been at Saigon) before being taken to the River Valley camp. We were embarked onto the ship at Singapore and then it moved out .. into the harbour and stayed there before actually sailing on the .. voyage. The ship sailed in convoy consisting of two tankers .. and four transports escorted by four destroyer escorts. One other ship carried P.O.W. and was believed to be the "President Harding" or the "President Harrison". This vessel except when the convoy, changed formation was mainly on our Port Beam. Our ship being the rear vessel on the Starboard flank of the convoy. Other ships .. joined convoy out from Phillipines making fifteen (15) vessels in all. The date of actual sailing from Singapore was approximately 6.p.m. on the 6th. September 1944. The vessel was torpedoed at .. 5.30. a.m. on the 12th. September 1944. The name of the Japanese. Officer in charge of the P.O.W. draft on this ship was Lieut. Yumata or Yamada (I am not certain of the spelling). I cannot recall .. the names of any other Japanese Officer or N.C.O. or their nick .. names, though they had been our regular guards on the Burma Railway

28. There were approximately 1300 men in the draft in this ship .. and the P.O.W. Officer in charge of the draft was Brigadier Varley The P.O.W. Medical Officer was Major Chalmers and Captain Richards I do not know the names of the Medical orderlies. The draft was. accommodated in No. 2 hold. Through the agency of Lieut. Yamata .. permission was granted by the ships Captain to allow 200 to 300 .. men to stay on deck. There were at least 1000 men in one hold for a voyage expected to last at least 12 to 14 days probably more. .. The accommodation for P.O.W. in this ship was the same as described previously in this affidavit for the other ships and wherever on .. deck (forward of bridge) it was possible to get providing a gang- way was left on the Port and Starboard for the guards and the crew Very little space was allowed for each P.O.W. and when as at times all the men were forced below, there was not enough room for every- one to sit, let alone lie down. The cargo consisted of practi-.. cally a full load of rubber and there were a few Japanese troops .. on board and about (twelve) 12 Geisha girls. The ventilation .. was provided by the usual deck vents and the hatch covers were .. removed. In case of sinking the only facilities for escaping .. were two ladders from the hold. When the ship was torpedoed the .. prisoners were not prevented from escaping because the guards had. gone and left the prisoners to themselves. The only life-saving .. equipment provided for the prisoners was a piece of rubber approx- imately 18" square X 6" thick which was given to each P.O.W. as. he boarded the ship. It was quite useless as life-saving equipment. There were enough life jackets for about half the number of P.O.W. There were some solid wooden rafts either side of hatch on the .. deck. These were approximately 6' square, with hand ropes but .. I am unable to estimate the number of wooden rafts but there were. at least 20 forward and some more down aft. There were no facil- ities provided on this ship for exercise as the quarters were too. cramped. The P.O.W. were not battened down at any time during .. the voyage. There were no lighting facilities in the quarters .. occupied by the P.O.W.

29. Meals consisted of rice three times daily, 50 men to a bucket. full of rice. Soup consisted of fish and melons, twice daily. .. Owing to the shortage of fresh water the soup and the rice were .. cooked in salt water. There were 50 men to a bucket full of soup. There were approximately three buckets of water, or tea provided .. for 50 men each day. The Korean guards used the fresh water tanks at the P.O.W. deck galley for washing clothes and for washing them selves. They wasted a great deal of the water by leaving the taps running when washing.

30. Hundreds of P.O.W. suffered recurring attacks of malaria. A few dysentery and diarrhea cases. They received adequate treatment by our Medical Staff. Before embarking more medical supplied had .. been received through an American Red Cross issue (the only one) ..

K.G. Mayberry

Apparcraft

than at any time during previous two years. No. P.O.W. died from sickness during this voyage.

31. Wooden latrines were lashed out board as on previous ships .. one on the Port side and one on the Starboard side. No special .. facilities for bathing were provided although a salt water tap was used by the P.O.W. by filling mess dixies and throwing over body . The accommodation on the ship was very dirty and was the same as . the other ships as described previously in this affidavit.

32. Except for the usual bashings for trivial matters treatment .. was better than usual namely due to the more humane Japanese Officer in charge. There were the same cramped quarters not allowing any freedom or movement. Lack of fresh air in the hold where ... profuse perspiring made the air unbearable and lack of adequate .. sanitary and washing facilities. No thought at all was given by the Korean guards for the sick men who had to lie in the boiling . hot tropical sun all day without any cover. Many of the prisoners were drinking water milked from the steam winches because of thirst caused by the salty meals. I do not know the names of any of the Japanese but two guards were nick named "Turkey Ted" and "Boy Bas - tard".

33. The Rokoyu Maru was torpedoed on the 12th. September 1944 in.. the China Sea at 5.30. a.m. The vessel was in convoy as stated .. previously and the vessel was sunk along with other vessels on .. that day. No action was taken to pick up P.O.W. survivors though. Japanese Destroyer Escorts came amongst the survivors picking up . the Japanese and holding off prisoners at gun point. The Rokoyu . Maru did not carry any markings that it carried P.O.W.

SWORN by the said ARTHUR BANCROFT
at Northam in the State of Western
Australia this Nineteenth day of..
December One thousand nine hundred
and forty six Before me

Arthur Bancroft
(s) *A. Bancroft*

R. G. Mayberry
(s) *R. G. Mayberry*

Commissioner for Affidavits

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of

United Nations War Crimes
Commission Reference

[Signature]
1. ARTHUR BANCROFT of 151 Duke Street Northam in the State of Western Australia Bank Employee formerly No. F3239 an Able Seaman of the ... R.A.N.V.R.

1. I was formerly a member of H.M.A.S. Perth and was taken P.O.W. by the Japanese at "Sundra Straits".

2. I was in a P.O.W. camp at Batavia, Java and along with other ... prisoners was embarked on the Kinkon Maru on the 8th. October 1942 at Tandjong Priok Batavia.

3. We were embarked at the wharf and then the ship moved out into .. the harbour before actually sailing on the voyage.

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5. I did not know the names of any of the Japanese officers or N.C.O's on board the ship or their nick names.

6. There were approximately 1500 P.O.W. on the draft under the comm- and of Lieut-Col. Williams of the 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. The Medical . Officers were Lieut-Col. Eadie and the Medical staff consisted of .. Cpl. F. Richards and Sgt. Westcart of the 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. and .. others. The prisoners were accommodated in No's 2 and 3 holds of the ship, approximately 750 being placed in each hold. Wooden platforms. were erected between the deck and the deck head (making a double deck) and on the hatch covering of the hold below. One row of P.O.W. were. next to the ships side and another row inboard thus making two tiers. housing two rows each on the Port and starboard sides of the hold, . other tiers amidships and the overflow on the hatch cover.

7. There was just enough space for most men to lie down touching each other in very cramped positions with their belongings around them. I could see three Bren Gun Carriers in No. 1 hold but I cannot say what else was carried in the ship. Ventilation was provided by deck vents and wind chutes and the hatch covers were removed. The only means of exit from the holds were two ladders. There was not any lifesaving equipment provided for the P.O.W. in the event of the ship sinking. . No prisoners were allowed on deck for exercise. P.O.W. were only .. allowed on deck to visit the latrines and then only about half a ... dozen at a time. We were allowed up once a day for a wash under the. salt water hose. We were not completely battened down any time during the voyage.

8. Meals consisted of rice three times daily. One bucket to approx- imately 50 men and stew consisting of a small quantity of meat, mel- . ons, sweet potato and salt and water. Half a mug of green tea was .. provided three times per day.

9. It is impossible to state the number who became ill on the voyage as dysentery was so rife. Many of the men suffered from dysentery .. tinea and scabies and some had fever. The sick P.O.W. did not receive any medical treatment from the Japanese, only that which our own men. administered. The very bad dysentery cases were eventually allowed. to sleep on the deck near the latrines. As far as I know no medical. supplies were made available to our medical staff on board and nothing

R.G. Mayberry

Approved

was received before embarkation other than the supplies received by purchasing from outside sources in Batavia. One P.O.W. died from dysentery during the voyage.

10. The sanitary arrangements on board consisted of wooden latrines (accommodating three men) lashed outboard on Port and Starboard .. sides forward and aft - four in all. Prisoners were allowed to bath once per day under the salt water hose, en masse, as many as could cluster under it. The holds where the prisoners were accommodated were in a very dirty condition when we embarked and we were given no chance or means of sweeping or cleaning them during the voyage. There was a very unpleasant stench from the holds and there was no fresh air circulating and the heat caused the prisoners to continually perspire.

11. When embarking on the voyage many of the men were bashed because of the slowness in descending the ladders down the hatch. The .. Koreans were the main offenders. Many of the men were struck with rifle butts on the head and body. As the guards were new their names were not known to us. Quite a few prisoners when visiting .. latrines at night were approached by home sexual guards offering .. money and cigarettes. The prisoners both had to sleep and eat in the crowded quarters. The only means of washing mess utensils .. was rinsing them with hot tea and then drinking the precious liquid. When possible we washed the mess utensils under the salt water hose but this was not very often. Dysentery cases not considered ill enough to be allowed on deck were often caught below as the line up for the latrine would extend from the top of the ladder down the .. hold and wind around the hold (especially first thing in the morning and last thing at night). Bad dysentery cases who were allowed to stay on deck had no cover from the hot tropical sun or the frequent downpours of rain.

12. We arrived off Singapore harbour on the evening of the 11th .. October 1942 and entered the harbour the following morning. We did not arrive in convoy as the ship made the voyage by itself and unescorted. After disembarking we were taken to Changi camp. The vessel during the voyage did not bear any markings that it carried ... P.O.W. On the instigation of our officers the very sick men were allowed to be disembarked first.

13. We stayed in Changi camp until the 14th. October 1942 and then were taken to the wharf at Singapore on that date and embarked on .. the Maebasi Maru after which the ship moved out into the harbour .. and stood there before actually sailing on the voyage. The ship .. was accompanied by a small gun boat carrying depth charges and one gun (might have been 12 pounder). The ship arrived at Rangoon on the 22nd. October 1942 at sundown. On the 23rd. October 1942 the .. P.O.W. were disembarked. The Maebasi Maru was not escorted by any other ships than the ones referred to previously.

14. The names of the Japanese Officers and N.C.O.'s in charge of the P.O.W. draft were not known to me nor their nick names (if any).

15. There were approximately 2000 P.O.W. in the draft and the P.O.W. Officers in charge of the draft were Lieut-Col. Williams of the ... 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. and Lieut-Col. Radie was the P.O.W. Medical ... Officer. The Medical orderlies were Cpl. Richards and Sgt. Westcart of the 2/2nd. Pioneer Btn. and others. The P.O.W. were accommodated in No's 2 and 3 holds and there were approximately 1000 men in each hold. The accommodation on the boat was the same as that previously described in connection with the accommodation on the Kinkon Maru. There was only enough space for most men to lie down and in a very cramped position, with their belongings around them. I did not know what the cargo consisted of (if any). The ventilation facilities were the same as on the Kinkon Maru. There was no livesaving equipment provided. The men were only allowed on deck to visit the latrines and then only in groups of about half a dozen at a time. The prisoners were not completely battened down at any time during the voyage. There were no lighting facilities provided in the quarters.

K.G. Mayberry

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16. The diet was practically the same as was provided on the Kinkon Maru, frozen Australian mutton which had apparently been captured . when Singapore fell was used for the stew provided for the P.O.W. . and was very unpalatable.

17. Many of the P.O.W. became ill on the voyage but I am not able . to estimate the number. The illnesses consisted mainly of dysentery and diarrhea and the only treatment given to the P.O.W. for dysen- . tery was starvation. The P.O.W. Medical Officers received a few . medical supplies from the P.O.W. Hospital Changi before leaving. . . As far as I am aware none of the P.O.W. died during the voyage.

18. The sanitary arrangements on the Maebasi Maru were the same as . those described on the Kinkon Maru but the bathing facilities were . a little better, enabling most of the men two salt water hoseings . per day. The holds were in a stinking condition. They were dirty . when the prisoners were embarked and there was no chance or means . of sweeping or cleansing the holds as nothing was provided on the . voyage. There was insufficient fresh air circulating and the heat . caused the men to continually perspire.

19. During the voyage there were many lashings given to the P.O.W. . by the Korean guards for trivial offences. These lashings were . . . either with boots, fists or rifle butts. Conditions as regards . . . treatment of the P.O.W. was as described on the Kinkon Maru.

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21. The prisoners were disembarked from the Maebasi Maru onto the . wharf and from the wharf onto the Yamagata Maru on the 23rd. October 1942 at Rangoon. The ship sailed on the afternoon of the 23rd. . . October 1942 and was unescorted and was not in convoy. The vessel . arrived and anchored at Moulmein at approximately 8.p.m. on the . . 24th. October 1942. I do not know the names of any of the Japanese Officers or N.C.O.'s in charge of the draft on this ship nor their . nick names.

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24. Many of the prisoners were sick when we embarked as they had . . been taken off the Maebasi Maru and put on this vessel along with , all the other prisoners. The illnesses were mainly dysentery and . diarrhea. The only treatment for dysentery was starvation and as . stated previously the only medical supplies were a little received . from the P.O.W. Hospital Changi before the ship left Singapore. No . prisoner died during the voyage although one died the day after . . disembarkation. The sanitary arrangements on the Yamagata Maru . . were the same as those described on the Maebasi Maru.

25. The treatment and the conditions on this ship were a little . . better than on the previous ship namely because, the shortness of . the voyage and the cleaner quarters.

26. On disembarkation at Moulmein the draft was taken to the Moulmein . jail until sent to work on the Burma Railway. The Yamagata Maru did . not carry any markings to show that it carried P.O.W. The sick were . the first to be disembarked at Moulmein.

K.J. Mayberry

Approved

27. On the 6th. September 1944 we were embarked on the Rokoyu Maru at Singapore having been brought to the wharf from the Transit Camp known as River Valley Camp, Singapore. I had been in a P.O.W. camp at Peleu Damar Is. Singapore (for one month, having previously been at Saigon) before being taken to the River Valley camp. We were embarked onto the ship at Singapore and then it moved out into the harbour and stayed there before actually sailing on the voyage. The ship sailed in convoy consisting of two tankers and four transports escorted by four destroyer escorts. One other ship carried P.O.W. and was believed to be the "President Harding" or the "President Harrison". This vessel except when the convoy changed formation was mainly on our Port Beam. Our ship being the rear vessel on the Starboard flank of the convoy. Other ships joined convoy out from Phillipines making fifteen (15) vessels in all. The date of actual sailing from Singapore was approximately 6.p.m. on the 6th. September 1944. The vessel was torpedoed at 5.30. a.m. on the 12th. September 1944. The name of the Japanese Officer in charge of the P.O.W. draft on this ship was Lieut. Yamata or Yamada (I am not certain of the spelling). I cannot recall the names of any other Japanese Officer or N.C.O. or their nick names, though they had been our regular guards on the Burma Railway

28. There were approximately 1300 men in the draft in this ship and the P.O.W. Officer in charge of the draft was Brigadier Varley. The P.O.W. Medical Officer was Major Chalmers and Captain Richards. I do not know the names of the Medical orderlies. The draft was accommodated in No. 2 hold. Through the agency of Lieut. Yamata permission was granted by the ship's Captain to allow 200 to 300 men to stay on deck. There were at least 1000 men in one hold for a voyage expected to last at least 12 to 14 days probably more. The accommodation for P.O.W. in this ship was the same as described previously in this affidavit for the other ships and wherever on deck (forward of bridge) it was possible to get providing a gangway was left on the Port and Starboard for the guards and the crew. Very little space was allowed for each P.O.W. and when as at times all the men were forced below, there was not enough room for everyone to sit, let alone lie down. The cargo consisted of practically a full load of rubber and there were a few Japanese troops on board and about (twelve) 12 Geisha girls. The ventilation was provided by the usual deck vents and the hatch covers were removed. In case of sinking the only facilities for escaping were two ladders from the hold. When the ship was torpedoed the prisoners were not prevented from escaping because the guards had gone and left the prisoners to themselves. The only life-saving equipment provided for the prisoners was a piece of rubber approximately 18" square X 6" thick which was given to each P.O.W. as he boarded the ship. It was quite useless as life-saving equipment. There were enough life jackets for about half the number of P.O.W. There were some solid wooden rafts either side of hatch on the deck. These were approximately 6' square, with hand ropes but I am unable to estimate the number of wooden rafts but there were at least 20 forward and some more down aft. There were no facilities provided on this ship for exercise as the quarters were too cramped. The P.O.W. were not battened down at any time during the voyage. There were no lighting facilities in the quarters occupied by the P.O.W.

29. Meals consisted of rice three times daily, 50 men to a bucket full of rice. Soup consisted of fish and melons, twice daily. Owing to the shortage of fresh water the soup and the rice were cooked in salt water. There were 50 men to a bucket full of soup. There were approximately three buckets of water, or tea provided for 50 men each day. The Korean guards used the fresh water tanks at the P.O.W. deck galley for washing clothes and for washing themselves. They wasted a great deal of the water by leaving the taps running when washing.

30. Hundreds of P.O.W. suffered recurring attacks of malaria. A few dysentery and diarrhea cases. They received adequate treatment by our Medical Staff. Before embarking more medical supplies had been received through an American Red Cross issue (the only one) ..

K. J. Mayberry

Amancroft

than at any time during previous two years. No. P.O.W. died from sickness during this voyage.

31. Wooden latrines were lashed out board as on previous ships .. one on the Port side and one on the Starboard side. No special .. facilities for bathing were provided although a salt water tap was used by the P.O.W. by filling mess dixies and throwing over body . The accommodation on the ship was very dirty and was the same as . the other ships as described previously in this affidavit.

32. Except for the usual bashings for trivial matters treatment .. was better than usual namely due to the more humane Japanese Officer in charge. There were the same cramped quarters not allowing. any freedom or movement. Lack of fresh air in the hold where ... profuse perspiring made the air unbearable and lack of adequate .. sanitary and washing facilities. No thought at all was given by the Korean guards for the sick men who had to lie in the boiling . hot tropical sun all day without any cover. Many of the prisoners were drinking water milked from the steam winches because of thirst caused by the salty meals. I do not know the names of any of the Japanese but two guards were nick named "Turkey Ted" and "Boy Bastard".

33. The Rokoyu Maru was torpedoed on the 12th. September 1944 in.. the China Sea at 5.30. a.m. The vessel was in convoy as stated .. previously and the vessel was sunk along with other vessels on .. that day. No action was taken to pick up P.O.W. survivors though. Japanese Destroyer Escorts came amongst the survivors picking up . the Japanese and holding off prisoners at gun point. The Rokoyu . Maru did not carry any markings that it carried P.O.W.

SWORN by the said ARTHUR BANCROFT)
at Northam in the State of Western)
Australia this Nineteenth day of.)
December One thousand nine hundred)
and forty six Before me)

Arthur Bancroft
(s) *A. Bancroft.*

K. J. Mayberry *K. J. Mayberry*

Commissioner for Affidavits

On this twentyeighth day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and forty ~~five~~^{seven}, William Robert BANNISTER of "Greylands", PARKVILLE, near SCONE, in the state of NEW SOUTH WALES, Farmer, makes oath and says as follows:-

My Army No. was NX 50093, Rank A/Cpl, Unit 2/18 Bn.

Date of capture 15 Feb 42.

Place of capture SINGAPORE.

Date of arrival at CHANGI 17 Feb 42.

Duration of stay, to approx. 22 Apr 42.

Transferred to PULO BUKON (Island). Stayed till 24 July 42.

Transferred to CHANGI on account of sickness (Berri Berri). Stayed till 15 May 43.

Transferred to CHANGI on account of sickness (Berri Berri) and stayed till 15 May 43.

Transferred to KOBE HOUSE in the OSAKA area and remained there till 19 May 45. (I am not certain of the No. of this camp but it was one of the first P.W Camps in KOBE area.)

Transferred to MAIBARA and was released on 10 Sep 45.

(a) FOOD. Type. - Rice, Beans, and a very small quantity of meat monthly. Greens, comprising Horse Radish tops and Carrot tops.

Quantity. A bowl holding approx one pint of cooked rice and the same amount of soup containing the above stated greens was provided usually three times daily. (This ration applied while confined at KOBE HOUSE.

Quality. The rice food was fair but at times dirty with rat dirt and stones. Soup food was very bad, thin and watery.

MEDICINES. These were in light supply and totally inadequate to the demand. The Japs had amply supplies on hand but would not release them. Some of these supplies were stolen by the P.W. and distributed.

CLOTHING. This was very scarce during the winter months and what was provided was discarded and wornout Jap clothing. The supply was very inadequate for the winter months but was enough for the summer weather.

QUARTERS. An old disused three storey warehouse was provided. 120 men were housed on the floor I was on, the area of which was approx. 60'x60'. The quarters were considered good and were weatherproof.

W. R. Bannister

Morton Anderson J.P.

Straw, covered by blankets were provided for bedding. Five poor quality blankets were provided per man during the winter.

(b)

WORKING CONDITIONS.

I was employed feeding metal into electric furnaces for five months, and was then put onto loading and unloading boats for ten months. Following this I was employed for one month in the Carbon Electrode works. I then did a further eight months on the wharves loading and unloading barges and railway trucks.

The hours of work were on an average eight hours daily. The work was heavy and constant, but compared to other P.W., the conditions could be classed as fair.

(c) EXECUTIONS.

I did NOT witness any executions or tortures.

Beatings.

Whilst at KOBE HOUSE I heard the beating of one, JEANS, (Known as "TIBBY") a former horse breaker from MONTROSE, QUEENSLAND, I do not know his army no. but he was of the 2/26 Bn. He was taken out by a Jap Guard known as "THE MAD DOCTOR", who was also a Lieut. Tibby was carried back to the R.A.P. and he then returned to the quarters after lights out and told me and the others of what had happened. He said he had been beaten with sticks and waddies. I saw the condition he was in. He was badly bruised and cut about the body and head and it is my opinion that he had been subjected to much brutality. I distinctly heard the sound of the blows and his cries when he was being beaten.

This incident occurred in approx October 1943, but the time may have been anything from Sept to Dec of that year.

During October '44 I was caught stealing sulphur (to quell lice) and was severely punched about the face by two Jap guards. I was punched for about five minutes and was badly bruised about the face, but was not rendered unconscious.

One of these Jap guards was known to me as HIGASHINADA ANSHAU but I do not know his correct name. He was about 28 years of age, 5'2" in height, round faced and plump. He was a camp guard and was attached to KOBE HOUSE for approx three months.

I had other minor beatings which did not amount to much.

On another occasion a Jap known as "The Pay Sgt" and who was at KOBE HOUSE during the last few months of my imprisonment there, and who I think would be SGT. KIYA, held a check parade and singled out two men who were sitting on a table, took them down to the kitchen and beat them up, one more so than the other. The badly beaten man was SIG. John MASON of Melbourne, 8 Div. Sigs. He returned to the quarters in a semi-conscious state and was very badly knocked about on body and head.

This incident occurred in approx. Feb '45.

The information and incidents set out above occurred during my imprisonment at KOBE HOUSE.

MAIBARA CAMP.

When I was taken to MAIBARA CAMP there were approx 200 (two hundred) P.W. there, Australians, Americans, British & Dutch. Quarters.

Two huts were provided, each 120' x 30', built of wood with straw roofs. The roofs leaked badly. The huts were located in the centre of a "Paddy" (rice) field.

FOOD.

Very small quantities of rice were provided, a lesser amount than what we had at Kobe House. Soup was very poor quality indeed and was made of carrot tops. Approx. 40 to 45 lbs of meat were provided to the 200 men, once a month.

MEDICINES.

These were about the same as at Kobe House with the exception that a quantity of Vitamin Tablets were available but only if necessary and they had to be accounted for by the doctor.

CLOTHING.

Similar to that provided at Kobe House.

Morton Anderson J.P.

W. R. Zimmerman

Sleeping.

Straw mats were provided which were placed on the board floor. The buildings and flooring were infested with vermin and fleas with the result that the mats had to be done away with. I was fortunate inasmuch that I had a ground sheet.

WORK CONDITIONS.

The work was mainly shovel work and basket work, clearing land and cutting dykes to drain a small lake into a larger one, preparing land for rice crops.

Beatings.

I did not witness any drastic illtreatment here but there were many instances of P.W being struck by the guards with the open hand across the face. I was slapped in this manner on several occasions.

I have no knowledge of any members of the staff at TAISHO CAMP, and furthermore, I am not sure whether I was confined at this camp under that name.

I recollect only two of the staff at MAIBARA CAMP, namely:-

| | |
|------------|---|
| Camp Comd. | LIEUT. AUSAKOWA |
| Guard. | "GIRTY" - Height 5' 6", plump build, and he wore glasses. |

I have not any recollection of MATSUMOTO QM or L/CPL. TERASHITA.

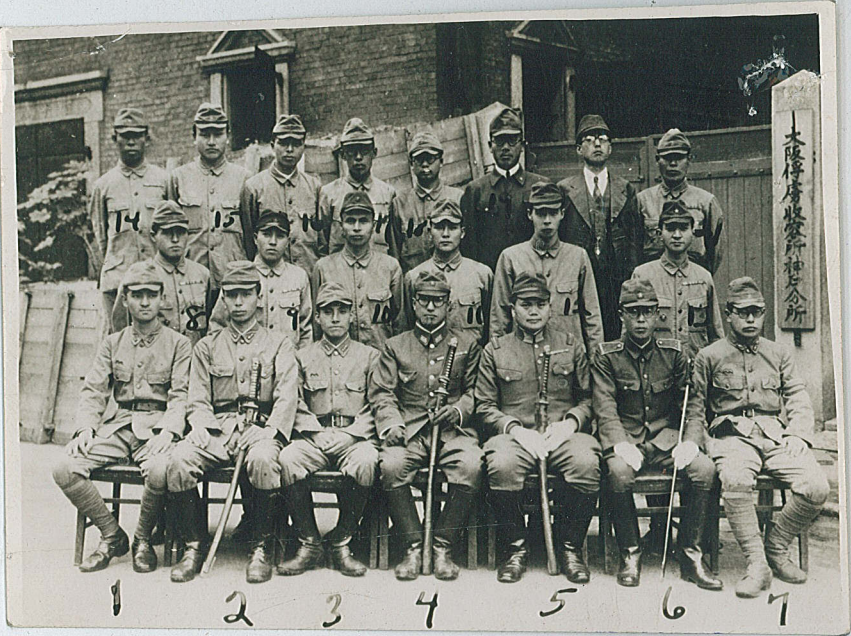
"Sworn by the above named deponent)
WILLIAM ROBERT BANNISTER at SCONE)
on the ~~22~~ Twentyeighth day of)
March, One thousand nine hundred)
and forty-seven.)

W. A. Bannister

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

Morton Anderson J.P.



No 56

This is the photograph marked "No 56"
produced and shown to William Robert
BANNISTER, at the time of the swear-
ing his affidavit this Fifteenth day
of JANUARY 1947.

Before me. *Stan. G. Heene J.P.*

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

" On this Fifteenth day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven, William Robert BANNISTER, of "Greylands " PARKVILLE near SCONE in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, farmer, makes oath and says as follows:

My Army number was NX50093, rank Acting Corporal, unit 2/18 Battalion, date of capture 15 February 1942, place of capture SINGAPORE.

Date of arrival 8 Jun 1943, duration of stay- approximately two years.

Place of confinement to which affidavit refers KOBE HOUSE

" In the photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "No.56" I identify the JAPANESE:-

- (a) Numbered 2 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
SERGEANT MORITA
- (b) Numbered 4 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
LIEUTENANT TAKANAKA
- (c) Numbered 5 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
TWO TON TONY
- (d) Numbered 8 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
GENTLEMAN JIM
- (e) Numbered 9 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
HONGO
- (f) Numbered 12 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
CHINLESS
- (g) Numbered 14 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
GEORGE FORMBY

W. R. Bannister
Stan. G. Hosne J.P.

SHEET 2
.....

(h) Numbered 15 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
SMILER

(j) Numbered 16 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
BETTY BOOP

(k) Numbered 17 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
HORSE FACE

(l) Numbered 21 as the JAPANESE soldier known to me as
DARKY

~~for~~

I did not witness any beatings or executions by any of the
soldiers identified by me in this affidavit.

"SWORN by the abovenamed deponent.)

WILLIAM ROBERT BANNISTER at
SCONE on the FIFTEENTH DAY OF
JANUARY One thousand Nine
hundred and Forty seven

W. R. Bannister
signature of deponent

BEFORE ME,

Stan. G. Heene J. P.

A Justice of the Peace.

"On this eleventh day of October One Thousand Nine Hundred and forty six, William Robert BANNISTER of "Greylands", PARKVILLE, near SCONE, in the state of New South Wales, Farmer, makes oath and says as follows:-

My Army No. was NX 50093, Rank A/Cpl, Unit 2/18 Bn.

Date of capture 15 Feb 42.

Place of capture SINGAPORE.

Date of arrival at CHANGI 17 Feb 42.

Duration of stay, to approx 22 Apr 42.

Transferred to PULO BUKON (island). Stayed till ~~15 May 43~~ 24 Jun 42.

Transferred to CHANGI on account of sickness (Berri Berri) stayed till 15 May 43.

Transferred to KOBE No.10B in the OSAKA area, remained there till 19 May 45.

Transferred to MAIBARA and was released on 10 Sept 45.

(a) FOOD. Type.

Rice, Beans, and a very small of meat flavouring once monthly. Greens, comprising Horse Radishtops and Carrot tops.

Quantity.

A bowl holding approximately one pint of cooked rice and the same amount of soup containing the above stated greens was provided usually three times daily. (This ration applied while confined at KOBE.

Quality.

The rice food was fair but at times dirty with rat dirt and stones.

Soup food was very bad, thin and watery.

MEDICINES.

These were in light supply and totally inadequate to the demand. The Japs had ample supplies on hand but would not release them. Some of these supplies were stolen by the P.W. and distributed.

CLOTHING.

This was very scarce during the winter months and what was provided was discarded and worn out Jap clothing. The supply was very inadequate for the winter weather but was enough for the summer weather.

QUARTERS.

An old disused three storey warehouse was provided. 120 men were housed on the floor I was on, area of which was approx. 60'x60'. The quarters were considered good and were weather proof.

Straw/

KOBE
HOUSE

W. R. Bannister

Morton Anderson Jr.

Straw, covered by blankets, was provided for bedding. Five poor quality blankets were provided per man during the winter.

(b) WORKING CONDITIONS.

I was employed feeding metal into electric furnaces for five months and was then put onto loading and unloading boats for ten months. Following this I was employed for one month in the Carbon Electrode works.

I then did a further eight months on the wharves, loading and unloading barges and railway trucks.

The hours of work were on an average eight hours daily. The work was heavy and constant, but compared to other P.W., conditions could be classed as fair.

(c) EXECUTIONS.

I did NOT witness any executions or tortures.

Beatings.

I heard the beating of one, JEANS (known as "Tibby") a former horse breaker from MONTRO, QUEENSLAND. I do not know his Army No. but he was of the 2/26 Bn. He was taken out by a Jap guard known to us as "The Mad Doctor" and also being a Lieut. Tibby was carried back to the R.A.P. and he returned to the quarters after lights out and told me and others of what had happened. He said he had been beaten with sticks and waddies. I saw the condition he was in. He was badly bruised and cut about the body and head and it is my opinion that he had been subjected to much brutality. I distinctly heard his cries and the sound of the blows when he was being beaten.

This incident occurred in approx October 1943.

I was caught stealing sulphur (to quell the lice) and was severely punched about the face by two Jap guards. One of these guards was known as HIGASHINADA ANSHAU but I do not know his correct name. In appearance he was round faced, plump, about 5'2" high and approx 28 to 30 years old.

I had other minor beatings which did not amount to much.

Referring back to "The Mad Doctor", he was a fat man about 5'6" high, clean shaven and baby faced. He was heard to say that he had studied in Germany.

I think he would probably be Lieut YAMADA. oo

On another occasion a Jap known as "The Pay Sgt" and who was at KOBE during the last few months of my imprisonment, and probably is SGT. KIYA, held a check parade and singled out two men who were sitting on a table, took them down to the kitchen and beat them up, one more so than the other. The badly beaten man was SIG. John MASON of MELBOURNE, 8 Div. Sigs. He returned to the quarters in a semi-conscious state and was very badly knocked about on body and head.

This incident occurred in approx. Feb 45.

All the above incidents occurred at KOBE.

I have not any recollection of MATSUMOTO OM or L/CPL TERASHITA.

"Sworn by the above named deponent)
WILLIAM ROBERT BANNISTER at SCONE)
on the eleventh day of October,
One thousand nine hundred and
forty-six.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

W. R. Bannister
Morton Anderson J.P.

W. R. Bannister
C. P. Nicholson
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On the 24th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty five, LESLIE WILLIAM BANNISTER, of 186 Anzac Parade, Kensington in the State of New South Wales Inspector, Department of Agriculture being duly sworn gives the following evidence.

1. I was formerly NX7512 Cpl BANNISTER, L.W. of 2/1 Aust Inf Bn.

2. I was taken prisoner of war in Crete on or about 30th May 1941. I was transferred to Salonika Internment Camp Number 2 and was in that camp for approximately 7 weeks. I had been in this camp approximately 4 weeks when in company with a number of other prisoners of war I attempted an escape. There was a sewer tunnel running from just inside the camp boundary emptying into a cemetery about 300 yards outside. It had been the practice for some of the Cypriots to leave the camp by means of this tunnel, obtain food, bring it back and sell it to the prisoners.

3. About dusk on the evening of approximately 20 August in company with a number of others it was decided to leave the camp by means of this tunnel. 1 or 2 Australian prisoners of war did manage to escape but I had just moved into the tunnel when I heard shouting and shots being fired. Word was passed back to me that the German guards had discovered the attempt to escape and were firing down the drain from the cemetery. Several prisoners were killed in the drain. I returned to the camp and laid-low.

4. About mid-September 1941 I was transferred to Stalag 7A in Bavaria. I was in this camp for approximately a year before an opportunity to escape presented itself. It was my intention to escape from this camp and make for Belgrade. About mid-September 1942 in company with a Cpl Sicklen of 2/1 Aust Inf Bn. We were able to board a train and reach Munich which was approximately 20 miles distant. We were both dressed as French workers and the fact that we could speak broken German and French allowed us to pass ourselves off as French workers. We had no difficulty in getting out of the camp as working parties were moving in and out all the time.

5. At Munich we were able to buy food and sheltered in an air raid shelter. The following day we went by train to Augsburg a distance of approximately 40 miles. We stayed the night in a woodyard and the following afternoon went to the marshalling yards to locate the Vienna Express. It was our intention to sling hammocks underneath this express just prior to its moving off. Whilst we were at the marshalling

L. Giovannelli

Leslie W. Bannister

yards a German civilian called a policeman; he questioned us. We were able to pass ourselves off to the policeman as French workers and he allowed us to go. We had only moved away from the yards a distance of approximately 100 yards when the civilian who had first called the policeman appeared with a member of the Special Police who took us to Police Headquarters, Augsburg. We were interrogated, searched, finger-printed and then placed in cells. We were returned to Stalag 7 some 2 days later.

6. In March 1943 I was transferred from Stalag 7 to Camp 7 B in Ober Silesia and from there I was moved through Camp 357 Thorne in Poland and Camp 375 Hanover.

7. Early in April 1945 with some 4000 prisoners I was moved on foot towards Hamburg. After we had been some $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks on the march I was able to escape. The British and American Forces were only 20 miles away and I was able to take possession of a German staff car and with 3 others moved out and met the American Forces about 20 miles from Hamburg.

Leslie William Bannister

SWORN at Sydney by Leslie William Bannister)
the abovenamed deponent this twenty fourth day)
of November one thousand nine hundred and forty)
five)

Before me:-

W. Norman Leonard Giovanelli
.....CAPT
William Norman Leonard Giovanelli
Australian Army Legal Corps AMF.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Sydney George Barber of Park St., Seymour, in the State of Victoria, Soldier, make Oath and say:-

That I am SX 10653, W.O.11 Barber, S.G. of A.F.V.School, Puckapunyal, Victoria.

That I enlisted in the A.I.F. on 25th November 1940 in Adelaide and, while serving as C.S.M. of 8 Div. Amn. Sub Park, A.I.F., was taken prisoner at Singapore on 15th February 1942.

That as a prisoner of war I was taken to Changi Prison Camp and on or about 25th May 1942 was transferred to a working party camp at Serangoon Rd. The senior Australian officer at this camp was Major Saggars, 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, and the two working party companies were commanded by Major R.V.Glasgow, 8 Div. Amn. Sub Park, and Captain F.Wiedersehn, H.Q. 8 Div., respectively.

The quarters at this camp had originally been two-decker bamboo and attap native refugee barracks, but during the months prior to our occupation had housed working buffaloes. The areas on which our men were required to sleep were scattered with fresh manure. We were told next day that ALL men would go to work at Ford Works Bukit Timah. The senior officers argued for some hours for permission for some men to be kept in camp next day to make quarters livable and prepare kitchens and latrines; but this request was refused. In fact, it was only after further argument that enough men were left in camp to cook; later, seriously ill men were also permitted to remain.

All guards and Japanese in charge of work, with whom we came in contact with while at this camp, were members of the same M.T. Regt. from Osaka whose headquarters were at Ford Works and the adjoining Hume Pipe Works on Bukit Timah Rd., Bukit Timah.

The entire administration of the prisoners in the first months of our stay in this camp was carried out by Pte. SNAGOWA. He appeared to have been given complete authority, in all but the broadest questions of policy, in handling the P.O.W. I have seen Captain Wiedersehn and other officers wrangle for over two days

to catch this simian creature in a suitable mood to grant permission for three men to remain in camp to attend to the digging of latrines and to attend to the hygiene requirements of 500 troops. SNAGOWA also attended all check parades and at the slightest provocation took a sadistic glee in bashing men for minor breaches of discipline such as faults in elementary drill. On one occasion I know that he was responsible for the brutal bashing of W.O.11 Bert Henley, a battery S.M. of the only Queensland Field Regt to serve in Malaya. I did not see this incident, but I believe that W.O.1 McIntosh of the same regiment was one of the witnesses and that Captain Wiedersehn took particulars. I understand that W.O. Henley was knocked into a gutter at the Ford Works and was beaten with a heavy stick until an officer was called and intervened.

Later an officer of the I.J.A. named TANAKA took over the administration of Seragoon Rd. Camp and with came two or three Kempei, including one known to us as LANCE CORPORAL BASTARD. This Jap was exceptionally well built and did not have the usual simian characteristics. He was approximately six feet tall, rather aquiline nose for a Jap, fixed imbecile grin and the habit of walking with a rather springy step, with only the balls of his feet touching the ground, his arms clamped to his sides; giving the impression that he was about to pounce. He also specialised in minor breaches of discipline while on parade. On one occasion a member of the 2/4 M.G. Bn. who is known to W.O. "Snow" Hewby of that Bn. and also to Capt. Wiedersehn, was on parade with his working party who were being checked in and searched after their days work. LANCE CORPORAL BASTARD found a bunch of bananas in this man's haversack. Having found his victim for the day, he went no further with the search but dismissed the remainder of the parade and then began to deliver a series of carefully aimed "Haymakers" with his full force. After three of these blows the man fell to the ground but was ordered to his feet and stood to attention. Three more blows were delivered after each of which the man fell to the ground and was each time ordered to his feet.

After the third time the man was unconscious. LANCE CORPORAL BASTARD then delivered two vicious kicks in the ribs and when the man failed to move called for a bucket of water which he threw over him. The man was then lifted to his feet by Jap guards and held up while LANCE CORPORAL BASTARD swung his final and most powerful blow. This man was then dragged into the guardhouse and kept there for about an hour until Capt. Wiedersehn, after returning from a working party, went to the guardhouse and, after speaking to LANCE CORPORAL BASTARD for some time, was able to secure the release of the man.

While at this camp it was a regular assignment of mine to lead a working party which did heavy labouring at a vehicle wrecking area on Buona Vista Rd., controlled by the Osaka M.T.Reg't. One of the Japanese in charge of the job was Pte. NAGANICHI, later promoted to L/Cpl for his fine work on behalf of the I.J.A. The particular work required of ^{his} group was to sort out vehicle parts. The heaviest and most difficult work was to carry complete motor car engine blocks (Ford, Chev., Bedford etc.). Ropes were passed around the blocks and long poles passed through the blocks and a number of prisoners manned the pole. Carrying the poles on their shoulders, the men were then made to carry the blocks distances of up to four hundred yards over ground at most times covered with thin slush which covered the ankles. When from sheer exhaustion the blocks had to be lowered, this arrogant guard applied his bamboo stick with no restraint. If we did more than re-arrange the position of the poles he became infuriated and his endless "Hurry up", "Hurry up" rose to an hysterical pitch and the lashing grew fiercer. We would usually start the day with twelve men which number would be reduced systematically during the day on various pretexts until at the end of the day, when the men were worn out, only eight or nine would be expected to do the same amount of work. This is not the account of an isolated instance but is the pattern of each day for a period of over three months.

I have heard that three Chinese youths were imprisoned in a house, opposite the camp, occupied by TANAKA and screams coming from this

house were heard by me on one occasion. I was told by a fellow prisoner that he had seen Japanese soldiers torturing these youths, who were tied to posts, by pretending to bayonet them.

The food supplied at this camp consisted of one pannikan of cooked rice three times a day and, three or four times a week, a pannikan of thin fish and vegetable stew was issued.

The only medicine issued was at Changi from what remained of our own medical stores.

The Q.M. at this camp was Lieut Bernie O'Sullivan, 2/4 Machine Gun Bn.

On the 8th September 1944 I was transferred to Mogi, Hyushu, and went to work at a Salen copper refinery, in the village of Seganosaki. Here I made the acquaintance of a civilian named

FUJI. I think that I can say only once have I ever seen this Japanese strike a man, and that a severe slap on the face.

But on numerous occasions he has refused my requests to allow sick men to rest, and at the end of the long night shifts, in snow, he forced men to work extra hours, bringing the total for the shift up to eleven and twelve hours. After the lapse of time the details of his type of persecution grow dim, but those who were at Salen will long remember FUJI for those extra hours which were the hardest of all, for the consequent loss of sleep which was so badly needed to prepare one for the next nights work, ^{AND} for his "unsatisfactory" reports to guards which called for extra persecution.

The food consisted of one pannikan of cooked grain three times a day. Vegetables issued fairly often were pumpkin and Japanese cabbage.

A small quantity of Japanese drugs and, in January 1945, Red Cross medicine was issued.

During April 1945 I was transferred to the Omine coal mines at KAWASAKI in Kyushu and here there was a guard known as the BROWN BOMBER. On duty and during his rest periods he would wander around our quarters. Outside each room there was a sort

Gulgaan
A COMMISSIONER OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF VICTORIA FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS

Sydney G. Barker
wavy

of score board divided into sections labelled "Entering Mine", "Rest Room and "W.C." and an unlabelled area. In each section were a number of protruding nails, and each man had a wooden block on which was written his prison number. When present in room the block was to be hung in the unlabelled area and when leaving the room, to be placed in the appropriate space. The BROWN BOMBER on his prowl constantly checked the position of these blocks. If a man was in his room and his block showed him to be out, he was beaten more or less badly, according to the Jap's humour. If he was away from the room and his block appeared in the unlabelled area, the BOMBER would confiscate the block and the owner would have to call for it at the guard house. The severity of the bashing would depend on the time which had elapsed before the block was called for. This course may have been open to all guards but I have seen it done by only this Jap, who seemed to take such delight in it that he spent a great deal of his leisure time at this "hobby". The food was slightly lighter at this camp, but of the same quality. as at Seganosaki.

Sworn at Seymour this)
25th day of October 1946)

Sydney G. Barker
W.O.!!

Before me

Jun-gaar

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

43

AUST PWs deceased NADETSU-4B. ⁴⁵ Tokyo

1944

1943

1945

Robertson 31/ Mar

Beale 28/ May

Sheridan 30/ May

Eddison 7/ Jun

Kerr 1/ Aug

Perkin 23/ Aug Susuki X YAMAGAZAKI

Baither 13/ Sep X YAMAGAZAKI

Martin 19/ Sep

Hawkins 30/ Sep

Crandall 11/ Oct reported to Capt Chik.

Comerford 26/ Oct YAMAGAZAKI DISHIKI (Susuki) X

Cleary 5/ Nov reported to Chik

Judd 13/ Nov SEKIGUCHI X YAMAGAZAKI

Quinn 15/ Nov

Allanson 16/ Nov → Kingham, Clarence 24 Nov

Gentle 1 Dec

Ainsworth 4 Dec

Hale 4 Dec

Hogarth 12 Dec

Burns 15 Dec YAMAGAZAKI SEKIGUCHI X

Miller 20 Dec

Huntington 22

Hurley 22

Harps 23 Chaney 23

Kingham 24

Harper 30 Rudd 30

LOUIS 3 Jan

TRACY 4 Jan

LUBEY 5 Jan

COBBAN 5 Jan

WARREN 7 Jan X DEWITT

BUFFETT 8 Jan (Pois Yagazi - Chris reported)

JOHNSON 9 Jan

BLACKABY 14 Jan

JONES 17 Jan 15th BONNETT

MCLEOD 19 Jan

IANNA 19 BOUMAN 18^m

BAYLISS 20

EDMONDS 21

FRASER 21

LEWIS 21

ASHFORD 21

CONNOR 21

HURLEY 22

HUNTINGTON 22

POWER 25

FARLEY 27

CLEASBY 28

BAUGHTON 28

COADERON 29

WANNAN 4 Feb

HEALY 9 Feb

ROBERTS 12 Feb

BARBER 17 Feb

BALL 23 Feb

GRIFFIN RW 13 Mar

ROBERTSON 31 Mar

GRIFFIN 8 Aug

• BARRETT: affid

• Died of overwork

X Guilty accused.

On this seventeenth day of October One thousand nine hundred and fortysix, Herbert Lester BARBER of 96 Douglas Street, Petersham, in the State of New South Wales, labourer, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As NX45677 Cpl H.L. BARBER, 2/20 Bn, I was captured in SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42. Subsequently I was transferred to TOKYO Camp No. 4 NAOETSU where I arrived on 10 Dec 42.

2. Rations consisted mostly of barley or millet and each PW received about 1 army mugful of boiled grain each meal. A thin soup made of vegetable or seaweed was also provided. Occasionally this soup was flavoured with a small ration of fish. About once each two months a meal consisting of entrails was provided. All meals were quite inadequate and if PW did not supplement their rations by pilfering some deaths from malnutrition would have been inevitable.

3. At odd times American Red Cross medicines were received. They were very good but were quite insufficient to meet the demand. Jap medicines too were very scarce and of poor quality.

An Australian PW doctor, Capt BARRETT, AAMC, was with us. He would examine our sick and make certain recommendations to the Jap Medical Sergeant. However, such recommendations were mostly disregarded and the Jap Sgt decided whether one was sick or not.

4. I recall an instance during the summer of 1944 when the no-duty men were catching flies which was part of their duty, each man being called upon to catch ten flies daily. Some men failed to obtain their quota whereupon this Jap Medical Sgt took them outside and forced them to run round the yard for half an hour, beating them with a heavy stick. Then followed an hour of body presses (on the hands down - arms bend), they were beaten during this exercise to keep them going until they collapsed finally. These men were mostly suffering from Beri-beri brought about by malnutrition.

5. Our clothing was nearly all British Army issue but insufficient was provided. Boots were very short and were not permitted to be worn during Summer. PW resorted to Jap clogs. About mid 1943 an issue of American Red Cross clothing arrived in the camp. This, however, was not distributed to PW until a year later. All PW saw it arriving and a PW working party stacked it in the store.

Herbert L. Barber

McWilliams

6. Quarters were in a corrugated iron warehouse, lined with pine. There were two floors both of which were used exclusively as sleeping quarters. We slept in usual Jap fashion on grass-matted wooden platforms.

The only baths we could get were at the factory and were very rare. On one occasion I spent four months between baths. Latrine accommodation was inadequate and unhygienic consisting of an earthen trench with a wooden platform over it. Jap civilians would empty it for their gardens, but this was not done often enough resulting in flooding.

7. All PW in this camp worked in one of two factories, namely SHENETSU factory and a Stainless Steel factory. I worked at SHENETSU, which produced carbide, silican and carbon blocks. Hours of work were from 6.30 am to 5 pm with some seasonal changes. The work was very hard. For the first twelve months it comprised cracking rocks with a hammer.

8. There were no executions at this camp.

9. I recall an occasion when after the arrival of a consignment of Red Cross food which was stored in the Australian Officers' room and not yet distributed, a PW named Fowler stole a tin of bully beef. He was caught and thrown into the guardhouse where he was flogged with sticks by some six guards for about three quarters of an hour. Then he was made stand up, stripped in a blizzard for three hours. He contracted pneumonia and died about two days later. The guards responsible were not regular members of the camp staff and I cannot name or describe any of them. However, Sgt SIBANO was present although he did not take part. His authority was such that he could have stopped the torture if he had wished to do so. I witnessed this torture.

10. I am unable to recall specific instances of cruelties by HOPPY, GUMMY or FISHFACE. I do not recall a Jap referred to as THE SAILOR.

11. About March 1945 a party of American officers arrived at the camp. They were paraded by Sgt WATANABE and told that they must work. Watanabe approached the first US officer and asked him if he was going to work. The US officer said "No", whereupon Watanabe thrashed him for half an hour. The officer lost consciousness many times and was revived by cold water douches and the beating resumed until he finally consented to work.

12. I recall an interpreter named CORNO and nicknamed CASEY. I was working in the kitchen when CASEY passed the window. I did not salute because the opportunity was too fleeting. He returned, took me out to the yard and thrashed me for an hour or more. He started with a heavy stick which he broke over me then used his clog. I still carry scars on my forehead from this thrashing. I was knocked unconscious several times and each time was revived by having him dash a bucket of water over me.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Herbert Lester BARBER at SYDNEY
this seventeenth day of October
One thousand nine hundred and
fortysix

BEFORE ME

Herbert L. Barber
William R.
A Justice of the Peace

C2/3 8150

I, Herbert Frederick BARCLAY of 96 Grey Street, St Kilda in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge I was No. 109310 Flying Officer H.F. BARCLAY, 224 Fighter Group RAF. I was taken prisoner of war at TASIKMALAJA in Java on 8 March 42.
2. With reference to the shooting of F/Lt GORDON, P/O CHEESEWRIGHT, W/O KENNIESON and Sgt Pilot POLAND of RAF in May 1942 at MALANG, at the time of this execution I was at DJOKDJAKARTA Aerodrome which is about 100 miles from MALANG.
3. About two weeks after the execution some NCO's of my old unit were sent to DJOKDJAKARTA from MALANG for some stores and I then learnt of the execution from them.
4. I was then sent to a camp in SOURABAYA.
5. About June 1942, F/O E.L. MARSLAND, now of Dalgety's in BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, was transferred from MALANG to SOURABAYA and he told me of the whole incident of which he was an eyewitness.
6. As far as I can remember his story was that the two NCOs (KENNIESON and POLAND) had been arrested near the coast after an escape and that the two Officers had been arrested in the town of MALANG, which is a short distance from the drome, at about the same time.
7. The four of them were brought back to the drome, and over a period of about a week, were submitted to beatings in front of a parade of the camp prisoners.
8. An order came from Japanese HQ at SOURABAYA that the four men were to be executed.
9. The Japanese Major at MALANG was said to have interceded on the behalf of the men, but the order was confirmed and the sentence had to be carried out.
10. On the day of the execution the Camp was paraded at some distance from a common grave which had been dug at the perimeter of the drome. The four men were then lined up beside the grave and after being shown the flowers which were to be placed on the grave, were blindfolded, with the exception of POLAND, who refused to be bandaged and was allowed to smoke a cigarette, they were shot.
11. Wing Commander Wyndham WELCH, CO, RAF was close to the firing party at the time of the execution.
12. F/O MARSLAND was able to secure a snapshot of the grave where the bodies had been buried. I have no doubt that F/O MARSLAND could furnish additional names of personnel who witnessed this execution.
13. Any addresses of RAF personnel that MARSLAND may name may be obtained from Wing Commander RUSSELL of RAF Base Accounts, Tivoli Place, SOUTH YARRA, Victoria.

Sworn at Melbourne in the state of
Victoria this 22nd day of May 1946

H F Barclay

Before me

R S Hitch

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

I, Herbert Frederick Barclay, of 96 Grey Street, St.Kilda, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. I refer to my statement submitted to F/Lt. KIBBLE, HQ RAAF, early 1946, and to the extract from affidavit by Lt-col E.D. LYNEHAM, on the alleged killing of 6 Australian PW at TASIKMALAYA JAVA.

2. In March 1942, the six Australians:

| | | | |
|---------|-----|----------|-------|
| WX 4758 | SGT | WITTON | H. |
| WX 4609 | SGT | MANNING | H.T. |
| WX 4113 | CPL | THOMPSON | H F |
| WX 7928 | PTE | JONES | J V |
| WX 6574 | CPL | STEWART | K |
| WX 7639 | PTE | BESSELL | P M F |

Were in prison camp with myself and approximately 2000 other members of the R.A.F. at TASIKMALAYA in JAVA. At their own request, the names of the six Australians were not submitted on a nominal roll to the Japanese, as apparently they hoped at some time to effect an escape.

3. About the end of March 1942 the R.A.F. personnel at TASIKMALAYA was split into groups of 500 or 600 and were sent to various parts of JAVA to repair aerodromes.

4. I left TASIKMALAYA with the first party of R.A.F. on approximately 22 March 1942 and when we arrived at our destination which was DJOKDJAKARTA, we found that the six Australians (mentioned in para 2 of this affidavit) were with us.

5. They were still intent on making their escape and consequently remained in hiding in our camp which was M.U.L.O school next to Japanese H.Q. for two or three weeks until one of the six became seriously ill with malaria. When this occurred the other 5 abandoned the idea of escape and their names were then added to our nominal roll.

6. They then became attached to our working parties and made daily trips to MAGOEWA Aerodrome, five miles out of town.

7. Within a few days the Japanese H.Q. requested an interview with the six Australians and wanted to know where they had been between the capitulation on March 8, 1942, and the time they joined our working party - (about the end of April 42).

8. The six Australians were taken from a working party at MAGOEWA under my charge and driven away by F/Lt. W. BALLINGER of R.A.F. for interrogation by the Japanese.

9. Before leaving, the Australians handed me some of their personal belongings.

10. Ballinger told me that he was carrying out orders by taking the men to Japanese H.Q.

11. I did not see these six Australians Again.

12. Subsequently, I made full enquiries from personnel of all nationalities whom I met in more than a dozen camps over the following three years, including men from TASIKMALAYA, but could gain no information as to the fate of the six Australians.

13. On approximately June 20 1946, I received a letter from W/Cdr. A.D. GROOM, RAAF of No. 10 O.T.U. R.A.F. Abington, BERKS. ENG. in which he states (Quote) "It seems the Japs executed them all". In this sentence he refers to the six Australians mentioned in Para 2 of this affidavit.

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

H.F. Barclay

Before me,
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking affidavits.

1. I, Frederick Alexander George BARCLAY of TYABB in the State of VICTORIA, make oath and say :-
2. Prior to discharge, I was VX 33840 L/Cpl F.A.G. BARCLAY, 2/10 Fd Coy RAE. I was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942.
3. I went to TAISHO Camp, OSAKA, Japan in April 1943.
4. The conditions at the Camp were very cramped, a space of about 6 feet by 2 feet being allotted to each P.W. The sanitary arrangements were almost non-existent.
5. In about October, 1943, MAYAGI, who was the official interpreter at TAISHO Camp attacked Cpl DORMAN of AAPC, an Aust P.W., with his fists and boots while DORMAN was lying prostrate on the floor. MAYAGI continued to kick about the body for about half an hour. I saw MAYAGI on several occasions after this attack Cpl DORMAN.
6. MAYAGI was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, medium build, normal Japanese features and occasionally wore glasses. I do not remember him by any nickname.
7. The Commandant at TAISHO Camp, Sgt SURAMURA was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, slim build and was nicknamed "TWITCHY". He was nicknamed "TWITCHY" because he continually twitched his face.
8. On one occasion, I saw "TWITCHY" give Cpl DORMAN and Pte BROAD another Aust PW the "water treatment", the P.Ws being placed on the floor and water continually forced into their mouths and up their noses. This treatment would last off and on for periods up to two hours at a time. Both DORMAN and BROAD were subject to frequent bashings by "TWITCHY". He continually beat P.Ws and appeared to derive great enjoyment during these occasions.
9. On another occasion, I saw "TWITCHY" make Cpl DORMAN kneel on the floor with his head bent down in the execution position. "TWITCHY" raised and lowered his sword onto DORMAN'S neck in an effort to make him give information.
10. During the first twelve months in TAISHO Camp, I saw sick P.Ws with dysentery carried to and from work at the factory. I assisted in the carrying of these sick P.Ws., among them being Cpl BROCKLEHURST, Aust P.W., who was forced to work at a furnace in the factory. BROCKLEHURST eventually died as a result of this treatment.
11. The number of sick allowed to remain off duty each day was five. Any sick over that number were forced to work even though many were "stretcher" cases.
12. The medical treatment and facilities were non-existent at most times, there being no medicines at all for lengthy periods.

Sworn at TYABB in the State of
VICTORIA this 10th day of April, 1946.

F. A. G. Barclay

Before me

H. Denham J.P.

On this Twentieth day of May One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-seven RALPH BARDSLEY of 76 Wrights Rd, DRUMMOYNE, Grazier, makes oath and says as follows :-

I was a Private in 2/19 Bn. and was captured by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb. 1942. I arrived at CHANGI camp on 17 Feb. 1942 and remained there until 9 May 1942. On 9 May 1942 I was removed to LORNIR RD, camp and remained there until 29 Nov. 1942 I was then removed to KAWASAKI camp, KUBE, and arrived there on 9 Dec. 1942. I remained at KAWASAKI camp until 8 Apr. 1945, I was then sent to FUKOUKI No.26 camp and remained there for the duration of the war.

1. In the late winter of 1942, I was one of a party marching back to KAWASAKI camp after working all day at KAWASAKI Shipyards. The weather was very cold and to protect myself from the biting wind I had a scarf around my ears. The guard known to us as "GANGRENE" walked up alongside me and bashed me over the head with a bayonet, making me remove the scarf.
2. In the early winter of 1943, I was told by Cpl. BLUES. G. and Cpl. BROOKS, both of ORANGE, NSW, and, Medical Orderlies at the hospital at KAWASAKI, that the guard known to us as "HAPPY" had, for no reason at all made Pte. MUSSETT of 2/19 Bn. who was suffering from Dysentery, stand outside against the wall of the hospital hut in the bitter cold until he collapsed. Pte. MUSSETT died a couple of days later.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
RALPH BARDSLEY at LEICHHARDT, NSW
on this Twenty-first day of May
One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty-seven

R. Bardsley

.....
Signature of deponent.

BEFORE ME

Loth. Griffith J.P.
.....
Justice of Peace.

On this 27 day of September one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Cyril Ernest Barnaby, of 31 Prince Street, Parramatta, in the state of New South Wales, Labourer, makes oath, and says as follows:-

1. As Constable Cyril Ernest Barnaby of the Royal Naval Police (Dockyard) I was taken PW at HONG KONG on 25 Dec 41. I arrived at SAKARAJUNA Camp OSAKA on 21 Jan 43. In May 45, we moved to a camp in the mountains, where we remained until the capitulation.
2. Whilst in OSAKA CAMP, food consisted of rice and barley, with vegetables, fish and meat on rare occasions in small quantities.
3. Medical supplies and clothing were inadequate, although I saw plenty in the "Q" Store.
4. We worked in the local shipyards; hours were long, and conditions generally were bad - we had no protection either from the weather or from air raids, which were fairly frequent towards the end of the war.
5. Whilst in this camp, many beatings occurred; I recollect the following incidents:-
In approximately Aug 43, I was told by R.B. Moore, RNYP that Bill Curd RNYP HONG KONG was beaten by Sgt KAKUDA and another guard, and that CURD subsequently died in the camp hospital. About the winter of 44, Pte McGRATH of the Middlesex Regt was given numerous beatings by KAKUDA and IKEDA, and by the Camp Commandant. He was sentenced to jail, he had no blankets, nor was he allowed to wash. After a month or so in jail, he lost his toes from frost-bite - I witnessed many of the beatings that he was given. Also in the winter of 44, I witnessed IKEDA beat Sgt SMYTHE, RA.
6. Sgt Barney WHYTE of the Dockyard Defence Corps Hong Kong was beaten by IKEDA for having a knife in his possession. He was jailed for ten days on a small rice ration, he was given one blanket, and was not allowed to wash - I witnessed these happenings. At the same time, ALF TROUT, Sgt Whyte's Section Leader, was bashed by IKEDA during roll call, as IKEDA alleged that he, TROUT, was responsible for what the men in his section^{did} - I witnessed the bashing of ALF TROUT. On another occasion, every American in the camp was bashed by KAKUDA and IKEDA and stood to attention for three hours every evening after work for one week - I, and all members of the Royal Naval Police were witnesses of this.
7. In Christmas 44, IKEDA beat Chief Cook BRICKLOW, USN and Seaman SONNI - I, and all members of the Royal Naval Police

C. E. Barnaby
V. W. Morris Jr.

witnessed these beatings. Prior to this, in Sep 44, PTE SMITH USMC, was bashed by IKEDA and other guards for defacing a Japanese coin. He was jailed on a very poor rice ration - the only reason he was freed was because of an air raid.

8. All these incidents were well known to the Camp Commandant as complaints were regularly made to him regarding the beatings and behaviour of the camp staff. They were always rejected with the answer that those concerned had the full power of the Imperial Japanese Army whilst in charge of PSW.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,
Cyril Ernest Barnaby, at
this 27th day of Sept
one thousand nine hundred and
forty-six

C. E. Barnaby.

BEFORE ME

Menzies J.P.
A Justice of the Peace

| |
|--------------------|
| WAR OF 1857 |
| Received from |
| D.P.W.I. A.H.Q. |
| Ordn. No. 1010/4/9 |
| Indexed |
| A.W.M. 417/1/7 |

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