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Statements by:-

X. 34426. Lieut ~~John~~ A. W. Smith.

X. 70691. Chaplain/bapt. H. A. Smith.

Sgt. H. S. Smith.

X. 3518. Pte. J. Smith.

X. 57046. Gnr. J. A. Smith.

X. 7932. S. /sgt. J. B. Smith.

X. 108282. Capt. J. H. Smith.

X. 17550. Sgt. K. K. Smith.

Cross Index to
829/1 779/4.

- S T A T E M E N T S -

by

Australian War Prisoners

Interned at BARKLI BAY, Hainan Island

on

Treatment of Chinese in that area by Japanese Authorities

Compiled by VX34426, D. W. SMITH, Lt., Intelligence Officer 2/21 Bn. A.I.F.
Under direction of Lt. Col. W. J. R. SCOTT, D.S.O., Commanding Officer
Australian Force, Hainan Island, China.

Originals handed to the Military
Administrator KOWLOON - China (Capt
Eccles) on 17 Sep 45 by Lt-Col W.J.R.
Scott, D.S.O., by order of Rear-
Admiral Harcourt, C-in-C HONG KONG.

statement by VX34426 D.W. Smith, Lieutenant - 2/21 Bn. A.I.F.

On about 17 July 1943 at approximately 1600 hours a fatigue party of Chinese coolies carrying shovels, came down the SANGAR road which ran in a southerly direction from the Barkli Bay war prisoners' camp. The party entered the compound, were given cigarettes by the Japanese and told to sit down. At about 1900 hours, two staff cars containing Japanese officers arrived from HOKUREI. They were accompanied by a platoon of Japanese Marines who travelled in 30 cwt. trucks. Officers and troops debussed at compound, trucks proceeded towards Haisho. I asked one of the Japanese officers what was going on and he said that there were some bad Chinese in Haisho and they must be punished severely. Some time later the trucks returned. They were loaded with Chinese who had their hands tied and were guarded by Japanese civilians who were armed with sticks. At the camp these guards debussed, were fallen in and marched back to Haisho. The Japanese platoon then mounted the truck and the shovels were collected from the fatigue party, who were still sitting down, and placed on the trucks. The Japanese officers who had been making practice swings in the air with their swords, entered the staff cars and whole party proceeded along SANGAR road. It was then bright moonlight. About one hour later, approximately 2230 hours, the convoy returned. The Chinese had disappeared. Shovels were dropped at the guard house and all personnel returned to HOKUREI.

It had been the practice of Lt. Col. Scott, Senior Officer at the prison camp and myself to walk nearly each evening along the SANGAR road for exercise. At that time this was allowed by Japanese authorities. It was the only directions that we were allowed to go in and in doing it regularly had become familiar with the topography. On the evening of this incident we were not allowed out but on the following day took our usual walk. Just over a rise and near the bed of a river that intersected the SANGAR road we saw a row of mounds, freshly turned earth, that had not been there 48 hours before. Some of the prison camp guards told me that the Chinese had been bayoneted and buried. A number of other prisoners were also told this. When I asked their crime, I was told they were opium smugglers which seemed to me absurd, as they were obviously HONG KONG labourers, working at HAISHO. The Japanese officers with this party were CAPTAIN KIKUCHI (senior surgeon) CAPTAIN MISHIMA or YAJIMA (quartermaster paymaster) 1st Lieut HISHIALA (legal dept.), all from HOKUREI Hq. and 2d Lieut. TAKAI, Barkli Bay War Prisoners' Camp Commandant. The C/C at HOKUREI Hq. at this time was CAPTAIN S. KONDO.

Sometime later conversations with Chinese from Haisho produced the following points.

At Haisho was a Chinese village FU-YOUNG. It was the local center for gambling and opium smoking. Japanese authorities had forbidden these practices when controlled by Chinese, but allowed them when controlled by themselves.

Early in July they surrounded the FU-YOUNG village with about 100 mounted soldiers. Some 130 Chinamen and 3 Chinese women were arrested. They were tried at Japanese labour office at Haisho by Japanese civilian lieutenant (Chinese name ON).

Twenty men and three women were released, the remainder being taken away in trucks. Chinese at Haisho were told that 30 were executed and remainder sent to a distant island to work hard for life. All Chinese were warned that only Japanese controlled opium must be smoked. The FU-YOUNG village was completely demolished.

Denis W. Smith

DENIS W. SMITH - VX34426
Lieutenant
2/21 Bn. A.I.F.

3 September 1945
Barkli Bay, Hainan Island, China

statement made by DAVID GRANDI, half caste Finnish-Chinese boy(english speaking) met by Lt. Col. Scott and Lieut D.W. Smith, outside War Prisoners' Camp BARKLI BAY, period January - March 1943. A large number of Chinese men(several thousands) were shipped from HONGKONG to HAINAN in the latter half of 1942. They had been given their choice by Japanese authorities at HONG KONG of starting there or taking work offered by Japanese. Many promises were made of vocational employment in the southern regions. Many of these Chinese men had administrative and clerical qualifications. They arrived at HAINAN and were put to manual labour on the forced system. No work, no food or pay.

Works in Barkli Bay area were firstly iron ore development plan at Haisho. Labour, which included the erection of a special wharf with approaches. Erection of tip-loading apparatus for ore and laying of railway line to end of wharf. It was a subsidiary concern of the MITSUBI COY. Administered by Japanese civilians, brutal in the extreme in their treatment of the labourers. Worst of all those in charge was one TORADA who was actually third in charge of labour. It was a contract job with bonuses for Japanese responsible for speeding completion. Grandi told us of daily beatings for no reason, broken limbs, sickness with little or no treatment and deaths on an appalling scale. When numbers fell below a certain level a further shipment from HONG KONG would arrive, armed with the same promises. Our Australian work parties who were working at the same job during the summer 1942-43 saw large numbers in the Haisho morgue daily awaiting burial. An officer reported many cases these Chinese were flung out of their barracks to be picked up for the morgue before death occurred.

The other principal work was the iron ore mine itself, SIGHI-ROKU, situated 76 kilometres E of HOKURI where all offenders against even minor regulations were sent. Conditions, treatment and death rate at this place were described by GRANDI as appalling. A sentence to SIGHI-ROKU was equivalent to a death warrant. No clothes were provided, little food, some money but nothing to spend it on. Each labourer was numbered and if he escaped to nearby villages was retaken by the soldiers, beaten up and if still alive sent to the mine. GRANDI's statement was one of neglect, broken promises and brutality in every shape and form. This boy disappeared suddenly and nothing was heard of him. Total number of Chinese shipped from HONG KONG to HAINAN was given at 20,000 out of which only 5,000 survived.

W.J.R. Scott, Lt. Col.
4 September 1945

3 September 1945
Barkli Bay Hainan Island, China

Denis W. Smith
DENIS W. SMITH, VX34426
Lieutenant
2/21 Bn. A.I.F., J.P.

Statement by VX34426 D. W. SMITH, Lieut. - 2/21 Bn. A.I.F.

On about 1 November 1943 a Japanese NCO was resident commandant of Barkli Bay war prisoners' camp. His name was TAJIMA, and rank that of Gunso or Sergeant. His superior officer who resided at an Anti-Aircraft position known as the Old Battery at HAISHO was 1st Lieut CHUSAMORA, who occasionally visited the war prisoners' camp.

Early in November 1943, CHEN TZE-PING, TSUBEN, Chinese interpreter brought into the camp a Chinese man. He was interrogated by TAJIMA and CHEN TZE PING, tied to a frame work at the guard house and flogged by them with a heavy stick. CHEN TZE-PING commenced and was relieved by TAJIMA, who was apparently unskilled in flogging. A heavy blow broke the Chinaman's neck and the body was carted away in a Chinese bullock cart, and buried nearby. This incident was witnessed by Lt. Col. Scott and myself.

Denis W. Smith Lieut. J.P.

DENIS W. SMITH, VX34426
2/21 Bn. A.I.F.

3 September 1945
Barkli Bay, Hainan Island, China

When COMPLETED this document must be classified as SECRET.

22/5/46

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

NOTES:—

(a) This questionnaire should be completed by:—

(i) All repatriated Australian prisoners of war (A.I.F., R.A.A.F. and R.A.N.).

(ii) All repatriated Australian civil internees.

(iii) All repatriated British civil internees in the Pacific Area (excluding Malaya and China).

(iv) All members and ex-members of the Allied forces who have actual knowledge of war crimes committed by the enemy.

(b) It will be completed in the presence of an officer who will countersign the signature of the person making the statement.

(c) It is important that a full statement on page 3 (carried on to page 4 if necessary) be furnished as well as the answer to 8 (f).

1. Army number NX 70691 2. Rank Chaplain Captain

3. Full name (in BLOCK letters) SMITH, Henry Austin

4. Unit at time of capture and/or place of capture 10 A.G.H.

SINGAPORE, 15.2.42

(State here unit in which soldier was serving at time of capture, e.g., 2/1 Fd. Regt. or H.Q. 6 Aust. Div., &c.)

5. Home address 137 Harrington Street, Church Hill Sydney, N.S.W.

6. At what enemy camps and hospitals were you confined and when were you at each?

7. Do you have any information about any atrocities against, or mistreatment of, Allied soldiers, prisoners of war, civilian internees or the civilian population for which you think the perpetrators should be punished? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below)—

(a) Killings or executions	YES YES or NO.
(b) Rape, torture, beatings or other cruelties	YES YES or NO.
(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions	YES YES or NO.
(d) Massacres, wholesale looting, pillage, or burning of towns or villages	NO YES or NO.
(e) Use of prisoners of war or civilians on enemy military works or operations	YES YES or NO.
(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war	YES YES or NO.
(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions or deportation of civilians	YES YES or NO.
(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war	YES YES or NO.
(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war or internees with proper medical care, food or quarters	YES YES or NO.
(j) Collective punishment of a group for offence of others	YES? YES or NO.
(k) Breaches of rules relating to the Red Cross	NO? YES or NO.
(l) Cannibalism..	NO YES or NO.

(m) Mutilation of the dead

NO

YES or NO.

*(n) Any other war crimes not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished

NO

YES or NO.

If any question is answered YES then state the facts in 8 (f) and on pages 3 and 4.

8. Details of Atrocities.—

(a) Kind of crime EXECUTION OF 8 AIF PW at TAVOY, BURMA

(b) When and where it happened

6th JUNE, 1942 at TAVOY CAMP (BURMA)

(c) Who was the victim? (Give complete description including name and whether military or civilian personnel) 8 Members of 4 A/T Regt Bdr EMMETT A.A.

Gnr WILSON, J.A.T. Bdr CUMMINGS T.S. Gnr. REEVES A. Gnr. JONES A.H.

WOII QUITTERTON N.W. Sjt DANERHER C.E. Bdr GLOVER A.W.

(d) Who was the perpetrator? (Give as complete description and as much information as possible) The JAPANESE CAMP COMMANDANT was Lieut SHINA (Phoenetic SHEENA)

(e) State if you saw it yourself. If you did not see it, who told you about it? (Give names and addresses of other witnesses)

I arrived on the scene immediately following the execution by Firing squad. Padre BASHFORD and Brigadier VARLEY were eye witnesses to the actual execution.

(f) Give brief story of crime. Full statement required on pages 3 and 4.

The abovenamed men escaped from captivity at TAVOY AERODROME about 1st June 1942 but were recaptured about 3 days later. They were tried by the Japanese authorities and sentenced to death by Firing squad. About 4 PM on the 6th June 1942 the sentence was carried out in the presence of Brigadier VARLEY and Padre BASHFORD. Immediately following the execution I was allowed to see the bodies. They had been tied to stakes with the hands behind the back and the victims had been forced into a sitting posture. The Japanese firing party consisted of 16 men. I took part in the burial ceremony of the victims, who had been refused the right to speak to any Padre prior to execution.

To the best of my belief the above particulars are correct.

(Sgd) Michael Kennedy Lt.

(Signature of Interrogating Officer.)

(Sgd) H.A. Smith

(Signature.)

6th December 1945

(Date.)

101 AGH HERNE BAY.

(Place and/or Unit at which interrogation was made.)

Comment by Interrogating Officer

* Other war crimes not specifically mentioned include:—

- (i) Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
- (ii) Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- (iii) Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- (iv) Confiscation of property.
- (v) Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions.
- (vi) Debasing of the currency and issue of spurious currency.
- (vii) Deliberate bombardment of undefended places.
- (viii) Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historical buildings and monuments.
- (ix) Use of explosive or expanding bullets and other inhuman appliances.
- (x) Directions to give no quarter and refusal of quarter.
- (xi) Misuse of flags of truce.

List of Japanese P/W Camps in which interned

From	To	Camp
15 Feb 42	28 May 42	Singapore Island
29 May 42	Sep 42	Tavoy (Burma) "A" Force.
Sep 42	Dec 42	Hlepauk "
Jan 43	29 Mar 43	35 Km Camp
Mar 43	May 43	Retpu "
May 43	1 Jul 43	62 Km Camp Burma
2 Jul 43	21 Dec 43	Khonkun
22 Dec 43	27 Jan 44	Tamakan (Thailand)
Jan 44	8 Sep 44	Nongkompaton
8 Sep 44	22 Sep 44	Tamouan
23 Sep 44	5 Feb 45	Chungkai
6 Feb 45	23 Sep 45	Kachu Mountain Camp.

Appendix to WCCF NX 70691 Chap/Capt H.A. SMITH

FULL STATEMENT OF ATROCITY OR CRIME.

This MUST be signed by the person making the statement and countersigned by the interrogating officer at the end of the statement.

I, NX 70691 Chaplain Captain HENRY AUSTIN SMITH, make the following statement.

1. I was a member of 10 AGH and was taken PW by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15th February, 1942.
2. I was interned at TAVOY CAMP (BURMA) between May and September 1942.
3. About 1st June, 1942 the undermentioned Australian PW escaped from captivity at TAVOY AERODROME:

WOII Quitterton, N.W.	Bdr Glover A.W.
Sjt Danerher C.E.	Gnr Wilson, J.A.T.
Bdr Emmett, A.A.	Gnr Jones, A.H.
Bdr Cummings, T.S.	Gnr Reeves, A.

(All of these men were members of 4 A/T Regt RAA).

4. The abovenamed men were recaptured by the Japanese about 3 days later and were brought back to camp where they were tried by the Japanese authorities and sentenced to death.
5. The execution was carried out about 1600 hrs on 6th June 1942 by a Japanese firing Squad of 16 men and was witnessed by Brigadier VARLEY and Padre BASHFORD.
6. Immediately after the execution had been carried out I was allowed by the Japanese to see the bodies. I observed that the victimss had been tied to stakes in a sitting posture with their hands tied behind their backs. They had not been allowed to speak to a Padre prior to execution.
7. The Japanese Camp Commandant was Lieut SHINA (Phonetic SHEENA). This officer of the IJA took me to the place of execution and was present when I saw the bodies which were later untied and buried by Padre BASHFORD and myself in the presence of Capt HENNESSY (2/15 Fd Regt) who was OC of a grave digging party.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the above particulars are correct.

(Sgd) Michael Kennedy Lieut
Interrogation Officer
101 AGH HERNE BAY, NSW

(Sgd) H.A. Smith
(Signature of Person making
Statement).

6th December 1945.

FULL STATEMENT OF ATROCITY OR CRIME

This MUST be signed by the person making the statement and countersigned by the investigating officer at the end of the statement.

1. MY 70861 Captain HENRY AUSTIN SMITH, make the following statement.

2. I was a member of 10 AGS and was taken PW by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15th February, 1942.

3. I was interned at TAVOY CAMP (SUKUMA) between May and September 1942.

4. About late June, 1942, the internees of TAVOY CAMP were taken from captivity at TAVOY CAMP.

Mr. Glover	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones
Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones
Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones
Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones	Mr. Jones

(All of these men were members of 4th Regt RAN.)

5. The above-named men were recaptured by the Japanese about 3 days later and were brought back to camp where they were tried by the Japanese authorities and sentenced to death.

6. The execution was carried out about 1500 hrs on 6th June 1942 by a Japanese firing squad of 10 men and was witnessed by Brigadier VERNER and Major BARNARD.

7. Immediately after the execution had been carried out I was allowed by the Japanese to see the bodies. I observed that the victims had been tied to stakes in a sitting posture with their hands tied behind their backs. They had not been allowed to speak to a padre prior to execution.

8. The Japanese Camp Commandant was Lieut SHIN (Pronetic SHINMA). This officer of the IJA took me to the place of execution and was present when I saw the bodies which were later buried and buried by Padre BARNARD and myself in the presence of Capt HENNESSY (2/12th Regt) who was OC of a grave digging party.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the above particulars are correct.

(Sgd) Michael Kennedy
Investigating Officer
101 AGS HENRY BAY, NSW

(Sgd) H.A. Smith
Signature of person making statement

6th December 1945.



PHOTO N^o 1B

This is the photograph numbered 1(B)
produced and shown to VX108282 Capt
SMITH J.H., at the time of swearing
his affidavit this *twelfth* day
of *February* one thousand nine
hundred and forty eight.

BEFORE ME

S. Arnold Capt
An officer of the Australian
Military Forces

Deponent.....*J. Smith*.....

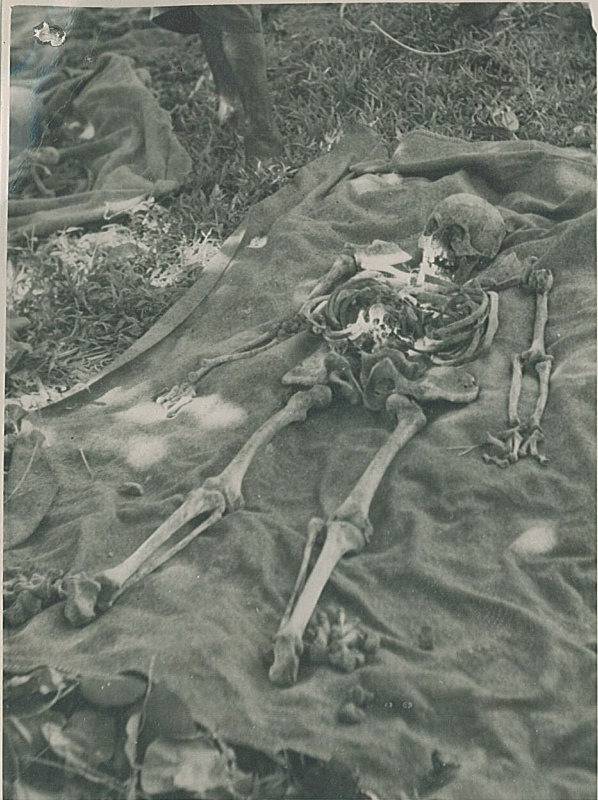


PHOTO No 1A

This is the photograph
numbered 1(A) produced
and shown to VX108282
Capt SMITH J.H., at the
time of swearing his
affidavit this *twelfth*
day of *February* one
thousand nine hundred
and forty eight.

BEFORE ME

S. Arnold Capt
An officer of the Australian
Military Forces

Deponent.....*Smith*.....

"On this nineteenth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven, Henry Sadler SMITH of I Norena Flats IA Avenue Rd MOSMAN, Store Superintendant, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I Henry Sadler SMITH served as a Serjeant in 2/3 MAC 8 AUST DIV. I was captured by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42. On 15 Aug 42 I embarked on the SS FUKIMARA MARU and arrived at FORMOSA on 25 Aug 42, after remaining on board the SS FUKIMARA MARU at FORMOSA for about 14 days the journey was continued, and I disembarked on about 20 Sep 42 at FUSAN KOREA, and entrained on the same day, arriving at KEIJO KOREA on the 21 Sep 42. I was then confined at KEIJO PW Camp.
2. At KEIJO during Nov 42, a JAPANESE known to me as TERADA, bashed me severely, connecting with several heavy blows with his fist on my face and body. I fell to the ground almost unconscious. At the time of the bashing I was suffering badly with Beri-Beri and was in a very poor state of health. I never discovered why I received the bashing, but presume owing to my state of health, that I may have saluted too late or too slowly. At the time of the assault I believe that TERADA was a Lieut, but he was later promoted to Captain.
3. During approx Jun 43 at KEIJO, a BRITISH Soldier named NIGHTINGALE of 2nd LOYAL ENGLISH REGIMENT BEF, was very badly assaulted by TERADA. The crime Pte NIGHTINGALE was accused of was suspected malingering. TERADA bashed Pte NIGHTINGALE with his sword scabbard, and NIGHTINGALE must have been heavily struck at least 30 times on the face and head. Pte NIGHTINGALE eventually fell to the ground on his back, TERADA then struck NIGHTINGALE repeatedly on the stomach, still using the sword scabbard. NIGHTINGALE was carried away unconscious, and a few days later was admitted to Hospital, where he remained until his death about six weeks later. NIGHTINGALE died of Cancer of the Stomach. I personally witnessed TERADA's assault on Pte NIGHTINGALE, and I know that NIGHTINGALE died of Cancer of the Stomach, as I was told by Major O'DONNELL of the INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES, who was with Pte NIGHTINGALE when he died.

H. Smith
Henry Sadler J. P.

- "SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Henry Sadler SMITH at SYDNEY on the
Nineteenth day of May One thousand
nine hundred and fortyseven.

A Justice of the PEACE.

11/8
Evidence taken at MANILA on 7 October, 1945.

26/5/46. Private Ira SMITH being duly sworn gives the following evidence:

My number is TX 3518, full name Ira Smith, Private
2/40 Bn. Home address: Gawler, via Ulverstone, Tasmania.

I was taken prisoner by the Japs in Timor on 23 Feb 1942. I was imprisoned in Oesapabesar Camp from 24 February 1942 to 23 September 1942. The food was not good. The men suffered from starvation and malnutrition; there were about 1000 there including Dutch and Australians. For a lot of the time we did not work but when we did work we unloaded Jap supply boats, and the Japs stood over us with bamboo rods as if we were coolies; I was knocked down a few times. Many were felled with these rods. While the ships were there we worked long hours - 14 to 14 a day; at times we were paid, at others not. Our quarters were native huts - we had no beds. The huts were crowded. There was a lot of malaria, and some terrible tropical ulcers; there was no hospital and most of the wounded were in some of the native huts. The medical supplies we had were those which we had kept from the action. They were far from sufficient. There were quite a few deaths from sickness and also war wounds. There were some beatings there, mostly face-slapping and hidings.

From Oesapabesar, I was taken to Tanjongpriok, and stayed there from 1 October 1942, to 4 January 1943. I was taken there by boat. Conditions on the boat were very bad. We were packed down in the hold. The vessel was named Wales Maru. About 800 to 900 Australians and Dutch were aboard. Food was not so good, we had two meals a day. There was no room to lie down, you just sat up to sleep. The heat was terrific; you were not allowed on deck. Latrines were over the side. You were lucky if you could get through the queue once a day. There was a lot of dysentery and diarrhoea. We were only two days on the voyage, I think. Sick men were down in the hold with the rest. At Tanjongpriok conditions were better, and the food was better. We worked on petrol dumps, bomb dumps and ammunition dumps; the hours were very irregular. There were some beatings. There was a lot of beri beri and malaria. Some men got treatment and some did not - there was not enough supplies. There was a hospital there.

I should state that in action at Baboe, in Timor, I saw three Australians with their throats cut, their bodies tied to trees; their hands were tied and they were swinging there. I saw them about 19 February or 20 Feb 1942. The same day, I believe it was, I passed a native woman lying on the ground with a knife through her chest - it was an ugly wound. She was naked.

On 4 Jan 1943 I was taken to Changi and was there to 21 Jan 1943. Food was very bad - mostly rice and water. We did not work there. I was in the old British barracks; The hospitals there were always full. I had a lot of malaria and vitamosis. I left on 21 Jan for Thailand by train - in steel cattle trucks. The trip took five days.

We were very overcrowded. We had a job to sit down. The heat was terrific. Men were sick in the train. Food was bad. For sanitary conveniences we got out alongside the trucks when the train pulled up; otherwise we were not allowed off the train.

Our first camp in Thailand was known as Tiger Valley camp, I am not sure if that is its correct name. I was there from 26 Jan 1943. Conditions were pretty bad there. We were taken into jungle and had to make our tents. We had to clear the jungle. This took some days and all we had was rice and water.

I worked on clearing jungle and on constructing the railway line. We worked at it day and night at times. We had practically no clothing at all - just G-strings or sarongs. We had no boots. Some of the men had boots but most of them had none at all and worked in bare feet. There was a lot of malaria and some tropical ulcers. These men were made to work just the same. They were driven to work by Japs with bamboo rods. Men were ill-treated at work. If you looked up to have a brief spell you could be hit over the head with a bamboo rod - we had no spells, but were made to keep going. Men with ulcers were kicked on the ulcers. We had 11 Dutch deaths there.

From Tiger Valley camp I was shifted to Kinsoyke and was there for three or four months. Food was still bad. The accommodation was what we made ourselves, in the jungle. Just a few huts and tents. After about two months there tropical rain started and we just went to work in the same fashion - no boots. Our hours of work were long there; 10 or 12 daily. A lot of men got sick from ulcers, malaria and vitaminosis. There was some medical treatment but not nearly sufficient. Sick men had to work. At times there was a tent there in which were three or four who could not walk. There were many beatings at this camp - daily. Mostly at work. Sick men were beaten. If you said you had malaria you would be knocked down and kicked. Then you had to carry on. There was a big graveyard there; there were many deaths. A good number of our fellows died there. A few men lost their limbs from ulcers but I do not know the total. The Japs used to force the men to walk long distances over the railway ballast, the stones, and the men had no boots on, and the rain poured, and the men screamed in pain; at times they dragged us out at all hours of the night and made us go to work.

After this I was taken to Singapore, then to Japan. I went to Japan on the Rachin Maru, leaving on 3 or 4 June 1944 and arriving on 9 Sep 1944 - 70 days on the voyage. It was an old battered hulk with no bridge. We were packed down in the holds; they were crowded. There was just room to lie down close together. The heat was terrific. The smell at times was terrible. During the whole 70 days I had about three washes - and they were sprays with salt-water hoses. That was about the same for all of us. We could not eat the food - stinking fish and rice were all we had. Men lost condition and were sick. There was dysentery and diarrhoea and malaria. I think two Dutchmen and an Australian died on board. Most of the sick were kept down in the hold; a few were taken up on top but very few. Sanitation arrangements were boxes over the sides.

We arrived at Moji and then went to Saganasaki, and were there from 9 Sep 1944 to 23 Jun 1945. Conditions were better there; the food improved slightly. But the men were very hungry all of the time. The quarters were much better. We worked on war factories - copper, brass and steel works. Hours of work were on shifts - eight hour shifts. There were some sick there but they were treated reasonably well. However, a lot of the sick were still made to work.

The general health of the men was worse; they had all gone downhill - through being starved over the long period. Face-slapping was quite common at this place - for the least things.

Several times the entire camp had to go without a meal because some hungry chap had broken into the Jap stores and stolen more rice. We lost a meal on one occasion, and a meal on another occasion. We have had to stand on the parade ground for hours on end. Our clothing was better there; we were issued with some.

The winter was bitterly cold; we had no heating at all. There was pneumonia, and one chap died.

On 21 June 1945, I was transferred to Omine camp, until 21 Sep 1945. Conditions in this camp were not so bad; there was a bit more food but still far from sufficient. We worked in the coal mine. We worked 8 and 9 hour shifts. Conditions in the mine were very dangerous. There were frequent falls of earth. Every time you went down you never knew if you would come up again - the earth was propped up with little thin sticks. A chap named Wallace was killed from a fall on one of my shifts. Many men were injured. One chap lost a leg. I still have the marks of a fall of coal, still on my left shoulder.

Sickness at this camp was mostly injuries from mine accidents. In the camp itself there were beatings too - a lot of face-slappings. I was slapped down several times.

When the Jap surrender came, most of the men were in fair health - I have heard it said that this was the fittest camp.

All of the time I was a POW, I received on an average about three Red Cross parcels. All of these were in Japan.

At the Kinsyoke camp - to which I referred earlier - I saw the Japs thrust lit cigarettes up men's noses. That was done wuite often, if you could not bear it you would be knocked down with a stick.

I certify that the above evidence is correct.

Taken and sworn before me at Manila (
 this 7th day of October 1945. (

(Sgd) Ira Smith

A. J. Mansfield
Commissioner.

I, John Alfred SMITH, Finisher, of 282 Canning Street,
North Carlton, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX.57046
Gnr. J.A. SMITH of 4th Anti Tank Regt. make oath and say :

1. I was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese in Singapore on 15 Feb. '42.
2. I embarked from Singapore on the RAKYO MARU early September 1944.
3. The RAKYO MARU carried about 1300 P.W., consisted of about 1000 Aust. and 300 Englishmen.
4. We stayed in SINGAPORE harbour for a couple of days and then moved out in a convoy of four or five ships, including escorts.
5. One of the other ships carried English Prisoners of War.
6. We all had either a life jacket or a piece of rubber.
7. On boarding the ship the guards bashed and prodded us into the hold with rifle butts, boots and fists.
8. Rations consisted of a little rice and soup.
9. We pulled up water from the side of the ship for washing and occasionally we managed to get the use of a salt water hose which was kept on deck.
10. We were very cramped in the hold and could not move or stretch out.
11. After a few days at sea we were joined by some other ships - additional ships appeared to join us each day until we had approximately 19 ships in the convoy.
12. About daybreak on 12 Sept. 44 the RAKYO MARU was torpedoed.
13. I remained on board for a while and then jumped overboard and got on to a hatch cover. I was on the hatch cover for a few hours, and I eventually returned to the ship.
14. There was a lifeboat on the ship that the Japanese, in their panic, had been unable to launch.
15. We launched this life boat and after drifting about for three days a Japanese destroyer picked us up.
16. As we climbed on board the destroyer the Japanese bashed each man, either kicked, punched or used a rifle butt.
17. We were given some biscuits and water.
18. We were later transferred to an Oil Tanker and after one day, onto a whaling ship.
19. On the whaling ship severe dysentery broke out, and quite a few Englishmen died.
20. After a dreadful voyage we arrived in Japan.

20th Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this
day of February 1948

Before me

W. L. Lacey
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for the taking
of affidavits.

AFFIDAVIT

I, JOHN BERNARD SMITH, of 15 Porter Street, MACKAY, Queensland, and formerly QX7932 S/Sgt. SMITH J.B. of 2/3 Ordnance Stores Coy, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows;-

1. From about August, 1943, to November, 1943, I was a POW at BANGAAN Camp, in which were approximately 140 Other Ranks and 2 Warrant Officers of Australians, 600 of Dutch Other Ranks and Officers, and between 20 and 30 Englishmen.
2. We were employed on the BURMA-THAILAND Railway.
3. My particular duties were unloading barges of food, cutting down timber, carrying logs, Bridge Building and working in the quarry.
4. General conditions at the camp were bad. Food and Medical supplies being withheld from the POW's.
5. The camp Quartermaster was named TAKASHIMO and supplies of food and Medicine were held by him and never issued. I personally worked unloading barges of food for the camp and this food was dumped into the river days later and men bashed for trying to salvage same.
6. Sick men, including Pte. BELL, were forced to work and in many instances were taken out of hospital and sent to work, only to die the same night. At this camp all ulcer cases had to go to work in a quarry and, if unable to stand, were allowed to sit down but still had to do their quota for the day.
7. I was in charge of a gang for several weeks known to all as the Bioki or sick gang and men who were mere skeletons were flogged until they dropped into the mud and these floggings were everyday occurrences often taking place in front of the Japanese Officer in charge of this section of the Railroad who never once interfered but forced his men to make the sick work harder.
8. This Officer was known to us all as the "Woolie Haired Officer"
9. Ex-POW's who can collaborate my statements are as under;-

W.O.1	BRYDEN	2/3 Ord Stores
SGT	McDERMOTT	2/4 M.T.
SGT	SCOTT	2/2 M.T.

10. A description of TAKASHIMO is as follows;-

HEIGHT	5' 5"
AGE	30
BUILD	Stocky
Scar on Chest	(Looks like Bayonet Wound)

11. A description of the "Woolie Haired Officer" is as follows;-

HEIGHT	5' 2"
AGE	30
BUILD	Stocky
Shuffling kind of walk.	

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

Signed and Sworn by the withinnamed Deponent at Mackay this
Thirtyfirst day of July, 1946.

J. B. Smith
Signature of Deponent

Before me;

D. J. Howell
Justice of the Peace

8707

I, JOHN BERNARD SMITH C/- Mrs. E.
Wentford of 15 Porter Street
Mackay and formerly QX7932 S/Sgt.

J.B. SMITH of the 2/3rd Ordnance Store Coy, now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. In about August, 1943, I was a POW at BANGAAN in which camp there were about 900 Officers and other ranks, made up of English, Australian and Dutch P.O.W's.
2. We were employed on the Burma-Thailand Railway.
3. My particular duties were, unloading barges of food, cutting down timber, carrying logs, Bridge building and working in the quarry.
4. General conditions at Bangaan Camp were very bad.
5. Food and vegetables would be brought up the river in barges and we would off load into the Japanese Q store. It was not issued to the P.O.W's but left to rot. We would then have to dump it into the river and any P.O.W. caught trying to salvage same was bashed. The only food issued by the Japanese was rice and meat.
6. With regard to Medical supplies I did not see any.
7. A large number of men were suffering from Beri Beri and other complaints and the Japanese Guards would force the fit personnel to carry the sick men to the quarry where they were forced to sit and break stones. Some of these men were taken out of the Camp Hospital. This treatment undoubtedly caused the death of a number of P.O.W's.
8. I do not know who was the Japanese Camp Commander.

The Senior Allied Officer was a Capt MATHIS of the Netherlands East Indies Force who afterwards was killed in an Allied Air raid at Nonpladuk. The Japanese Quartermaster was TAKASHIMO.

9. A description of TAKASHIMO is as follows:

Height	5'5"
Age	30
Build	Stocky
Scar on upper left side of Torso	

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

Signed and sworn by the)
within named deponent at)
MACKAY this *twenty-first*)
day of August 1946.)

Before me)
A Justice of the Peace)

J.B. Smith
.....

Deaching
.....

8708
I, JOHN BERNARD SMITH C/-Mrs.E.

Wentford of 15 Porter Street

Mackay and formerly QX7932 S/Sgt.

J.B.SMITH of the 2/3rd Ordnance Store Coy, now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. In about November, 1943, I was a POW at BANGAAN in which camp there were about 900 Officers and other ranks, made up of English, Australian and Dutch P.O.W's.
2. We were employed on the Railway Line between BANGAAN and ONTE.
3. My particular duties were splitting wood for the Railway Locomotives.
4. General conditions at Bangaan Camp were very bad.
5. One day about midday I personally saw a Japanese Guard, whom I cannot describe, accuse Sgt.GREEN of loafing and then attack him with an axe handle. He struck Sgt.GREEN repeatedly in the stomach with this weapon. The bashing lasted for fully half an hour. At the conclusion of this attack Sgt.GREEN was allowed to return to camp but his condition was so bad that he was evacuated to NONPLADUK within a week.
6. P.O.W's who witnessed this attack are:

Sgt.McDERMOTT	2/4 Res.M.T.
Pte.BRODIE A.	2/3 Ord.Store Coy.
Pte.NEWTON G.	2/10 Fd PK
Pte.SFORSINA F.	2/10 Ordnance

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

Signed and sworn by the)
within named deponent at)
MACKAY this *twenty first*)
day of August 1946.)

J.B. Smith
.....

Before me)
A Justice of the Peace)

W. A. McKing
.....

8709

I, JOHN BERNARD SMITH C/- Mrs.E.

Wentford of 15 Porter Street Mackay

and formerly QX7932 S/Sgt.J.B.SMITH

of the 2/3rd Ordnance Store Coy, now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. In July, 1943, I was a P.O.W. at ONTE in which camp there were about 184 P.O.W's made up of English and Australian Officers and other ranks.

2. We were employed on the Burma-Thailand Railway.

3. My particular duties were Bridge building.

4. The general conditions at ONTE were bad.

5. One day I personally saw the following incident;

We were Bridge building and one day a Japanese Sgt known as the "Dribbling Gonzo" who was in charge of the bridge building party called a check parade. There were two men missing. Cpl. PRIEST and another man whose name I do not know. These men were at that time working in the Japanese Q store. When the Japanese Sgt called out their names they came out of the store. The "Dribbling Gonzo" immediately attacked Cpl. PRIEST with a piece of 4" x 3" hardwood about 3' long. He bashed PRIEST over the head and inflicted a severe wound and the blood poured down over the Corporals face.

6. A description of the "Dribbling Gonzo" is as follows:

Height	5' 7"
Age	40
Build	Thin and stooped and saliva was always dribbling from the corners of his mouth.
I do not know his real name.	

7. Witnesses to this attack are:

Sgt. GREEN R	2nd M.A.C.
Sgt. SCOTT L	2/2 M.T.
Sgt. McDERMOTT	2/4 M.T.
W.O.1 BRYDEN	2/3 Ord. Store Coy

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

Signed and sworn by the)
within named deponent at)
MACKAY this twenty first) J. B. Smith
day of August 1946)

Before me)
A Justice of the Peace) J. A. King
J. A. King

8710-871-6
I, JOHN BERNARD SMITH C/- Mrs.E.

Wentford of 15 Porter Street

Mackay and formerly QX7932 S/Sgt.

J.B.SMITH of the 2/3rd Ordnance Store Coy, now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. In about September, 1943, I was a POW at BANGAAN in which camp there were about 900 Officers and other ranks, made up of English, Australian and Dutch P.O.W's.
2. We were employed on the Burma-Thailand Railway.
3. My particular duties were unloading barges of food, cutting down timber, carrying logs, Bridge building and working in the quarry.
4. General conditions at Bangaan Camp were very bad.
5. Pte.BELL 2/10 Ordnance was suffering from Beri Beri and Dysentery but he was forced to work right up until his death.
6. Sometime in September, 1943, I personally saw Pte.BELL brought over the river by a Japanese Guard and handed over to WO.1. BRYDEN G, of the 2/3 Ord.Store Coy. who carried Pte.BELL to the hut where I was resting. I nursed him for about two hours and then carried him to the Camp Hospital but when I got him there he was dead. He had been forced to work for weeks when he should have been in hospital.
7. The Japanese Engineer Officer in charge was known as the "Wooly Haired Officer". I do not know his real name.
8. A description of the "Wooly Haired Officer" is as follows:

Height about 5'2"
Age about 30 years
Build Stocky
He walked in a shuffling manner.

9. Ex-P.O.W's who witnessed this are:

W.O.1 BRYDEN	2/3 Ord.Store Coy
Sgt.McDERMOTT	2/4 M.T.
Sgt.SCOTT	2/2 M.T.

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

Signed and sworn by the)
within named deponent at)
MACKAY this twenty first)
day of August 1946)

Before me)
A Justice of the Peace)

..... J. B. Smith
..... J. A. A.
..... J. A. A.

A F F I D A V I T

C7K2. 8640.

I, JOHN BERNARD SMITH, of 15 Porter Street, MACKAY, Queensland, and formerly QX7932 S/Sgt. SMITH J.B. of 2/3 Ordnance Stores Coy, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows;-

1. From about August, 1943, to November, 1943, I was a POW at BANGAAN Camp in which were approximately 140 Other Ranks and 2 Warrant Officers of Australians, 600 of Dutch other Ranks and Officers, and between 20 and 30 Englishmen.
2. We were employed on the BURMA-THAILAND Railway.
3. My particular duties were cutting down timber, carrying logs, Bridge Building and also breaking stone in the quarry.
4. General conditions at Bangaan Camp were bad. Food and Medical supplies being withheld from us.
5. On 1st November, 1943 whilst we were working on timber for firewood to be used as fuel for the Locos I personally saw a Japanese soldier attack Sgt. K. GREEN with the handle of an axe. He struck Sgt. Green many times in the stomach causing much pain and illness and causing Sgt. GREEN to almost lose his memory and he had to be evacuated back to base. The Japanese soldier threatened that if Sgt. Green came back in the railroad again he would finish him. I know of no real cause for this bashing. Witnesses to this being:

Sgt. McDERMOTT, 2/4 M.T.
Pte. S. Forcina, 2/10 Ordnance.
Pte. G. Newton, 2/10 Ordnance.
Pte. F. Jenkins, 2/3 Ordnance Stores Coy.
Pte. A. Brodie, 2/3 Ordnance Stores Coy.

6. The name of the Japanese soldier who attacked Sgt. GREEN is unknown to me.

7. A description of the Japanese soldier is as follows;-

HEIGHT	5' 6"
AGE	30
BUILD	Very heavy build for a Japanese.

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

Signed and Sworn by the withinnamed Deponent at Mackay this Thirtyfirst day of JULY, 1946.

J. B. Smith
Signature of Deponent

Before me

D. J. Howell J.P.
Justice of the Peace.

A F F I D A V I T

I, JOHN BERNARD SMITH, of 15 Porter Street, MACKAY, Queensland, and formerly QX7932 S/Sgt. SMITH J.B. of 2/3 Ordnance Stores Coy, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows:-

1. From about August, 1943, to November, 1943, I was a POW at BANGAAN Camp in which were approximately 140 Other Ranks and 2 Warrant Officers of Australians, 600 of Dutch other Ranks and Officers, and between 20 and 30 Englishmen.
2. We were employed on the BURMA-THAILAND Railway.
3. My particular duties were cutting down timber, carrying logs, Bridge Building and also breaking stone in the quarry.
4. General conditions at Bangaan Camp were bad. Food and Medical supplies being withheld from us.
5. On 1st November, 1943 whilst we were working on timber for firewood to be used as fuel for the Locos I personally saw a Japanese soldier attack Sgt. K. GREEN with the handle of an axe. He struck Sgt. Green many times in the stomach causing much pain and illness and causing Sgt. GREEN to almost lose his memory and he had to be evacuated back to base. The Japanese soldier threatened that if Sgt. Green came back in the railroad again he would finish him. I know of no real cause for this bashing. Witnesses to this being:

Sgt. McDERMOTT, 2/4 M.T.
Pte. S. Forcina, 2/10 Ordnance.
Pte. G. Newton, 2/10 Ordnance.
Pte. F. Jenkins, 2/3 Ordnance Stores Coy.
Pte. A. Brodie, 2/3 Ordnance Stores Coy.

6. The name of the Japanese soldier who attacked Sgt. GREEN is unknown to me.
7. A description of the Japanese soldier is as follows:-

HEIGHT	5' 6"
AGE	30
BUILD	Very heavy build for a Japanese.

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

Signed and Sworn by the withinnamed Deponent at Mackay this Thirtyfirst day of JULY, 1946.

J. B. Smith
Signature of Deponent

Before me

W. H. Howell J.P.
Justice of the Peace.

I, VX108282 Captain James Harold Smith, officer in charge,
Military History Section, Australian Army Headquarters, Melbourne,
make oath and say.

1. That in the course of my military duties I have the
custody of the negatives numbered 98829 and 98836.
2. That the photograph now produced and shown to me and
marked 1A is a print from the negative numbered 98829 and
depicts the skeleton of an Allied soldier, laid out on a
blanket, recovered from a mass grave on Ballale Island during
November 1945 by members of an Australian War Crimes Commission
which investigated war crimes allegedly committed by members
of the Japanese Armed forces during their occupation of
Ballale Island.
3. That the photograph now produced and shown to me and
marked 1B is a print from the negative numbered 98836 and depicts
the mass graves on Ballale Island from which the bodies of
Allied soldiers allegedly killed by members of the Japanese
Armed forces during their occupation of Ballale Island,
were recovered by the abovementioned Australian War Crimes
Commission.

Sworn by the said
James Harold Smith
at Melbourne this *twelfth*
day of February
one thousand nine hundred
and forty eight.

J. Smith Capt.

Before me

L. Arnold Capt. Capt
An Officer of the Australian Military Forces.

✓ ~~BAILY J.N.~~

✓ ~~BOYD J.H.~~

~~BYRNE L.J.A. (ZENTSUJI)~~

✓ ~~BYRNES J.N.~~

✓ ~~GROFT A.M.~~

✓ ~~DONE J.J. 2 Dec 47 (KAWASAKI)~~

~~DONN W.T.~~

~~ARTHUR SMITH J.A. (MARUYAMA)~~

✓ ~~FOX H.~~

✓ ~~KERR C.~~

✓ ~~KENTWELL D.G.~~

~~QUINN J.A. (MARUYAMA)~~

✓ ~~GILES F.W.~~

✓ ~~GORDON B. (2)~~

✓ ~~GARRICK A.R.~~

✓ ~~GOODALL J.O.~~

✓ ~~WALSHE J.~~

✓ ~~MASON J.R.~~

✓ ~~BIRD W.C.~~

✓ ~~COLLINS H.~~

✓ ~~GARNER G.A.~~

✓ ~~GILMOUR J.B.~~

✓ ~~HOLT C.F.~~

✓ ~~GILES T.J.~~

✓ ~~JONES F.G.~~

✓ ~~CRAIG E.J.~~

✓ ~~BOYCE C.R.~~

✓ ~~DIXON R.K.~~

✓ ~~DEAN D.C. (KAWASAKI)~~

✓ ~~KINGSNORTH W.S. 9 Oct 46~~

✓ ~~HERNE K.P. (KAWASAKI)~~

✓ ~~ANDERSON E (MAIBARA)~~

✓ ~~ELLIOT C.W.~~

✓ ~~HANN R.M.~~

✓ ~~KIRBY J.H.C.~~

✓ ~~POWER A.K.~~

✓ ~~MCINTYRE J.A. (KAWASAKI)~~

✓ ~~RAMSBOTTOM J.K.~~

✓ ~~BANNISTER W.R. (2)~~

✓ ~~BEAN R.T.A.~~

✓ ~~MARTIN P.H.~~

✓ ~~SHANNON H.R.~~

✓ ~~BAXTER R.J.~~

~~BOOTH N.W. (KAWASAKI 5 D KANAGAWA)~~

INTERROGATION REPORTS

✓ TAKENAKA Kazuo (2)

✓ MORITA Hiroyuki

✓ ITAGAKI Eitaro

✓ IDA Toichi

✓ ~~FLOOD J.R.~~

✓ ~~ARTHUR G.C. 11 Sep 46 (ORIGINAL FILE)~~

~~BALNAVE W.H. (KAWASAKI OSAKA AREA)~~

~~CAMPBELL R.A. (KOBE CAMP)~~

~~GODDARD K.W. (NARUD)~~

~~GRAHAM C. (KOBE SUB. CAMP)~~

~~HUTTON C.W. (KAWASAKI OSAKA AREA)~~

~~JORGENSEN W.V. (" " " ")~~

~~PATERSON J. (KAWASAKI OSAKA AREA)~~

~~ROSS C.G. (KAWASAKI " ")~~

✓ ~~OMIRIDIS P.V.~~

~~TRIMBLE K.E. 4/2/47~~

~~KINGSNORTH W.J. (KAWASAKI)~~

~~DOWNES W.~~

~~GARNER G.A. (KAWASAKI)~~

~~JEYNES A.S.~~

~~ABRAHAM RES~~

~~INALL AR.~~

~~CURNOW V.R.~~

~~BROWN A.D. (2)~~

~~BOOTH NW (KAWASAKI)~~

✓ ~~CARRICK AR~~

✓ ~~HARLE C.B.~~

✓ ~~JOHNSON G.A.~~

~~KELLY G.B.~~

~~McFARLANE T.W.~~

~~TIVER W.L.~~

✓ ~~HANN R.M.~~

✓ ~~SMITH E.K.~~

~~BAILEY J.J.~~

~~FRASER E.K.~~

~~JORDON C.B.~~

TITE G.H.C.

TEMPLE A.J.

PESCOD K.M.

OLSEN B.E.

ANDERSON M.W.

BROWN G.A.

CUPPLES C.H.

ELBOURNE G.E.

GREY J.E.

HANSON J.

MOUNTFORD L.G.

MCCOLL A.

FULLER J.G.

ASKIN W.D.

SMITH K.K.

I, Keith Kingsford SMITH, of
Norley Park, YANDILLA, in
the State of QUEENSLAND and

formerly QX17550 Sgt SMITH, K.K. of No. 2 Coy A.S.C. Coy A.I.F., now discharged,
being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. From the Twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty three until the Twenty first day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at TAISHO Sub Camp OSAKA. All of the one hundred and ninety eight Prisoners of War were Australians. The senior Prisoner of War Officer was QX6204 Major R.V. GLASGOW until he was transferred to another camp late in March one thousand nine hundred and forty five. During Major GLASGOW'S absence I was appointed senior Prisoner of War by the Japanese Camp staff.
2. On our arrival at the Camp we were addressed by the Japanese Area Commander, Col MARATA (Phonetic) and subsequently introduced to a Lieutenant YAMADA who informed us that he was the Officer in charge of our camp.
3. YAMADA wasted no time in impressing upon us that we were indeed prisoners and would obey his lightest command promptly and effectively. He ordered an inspection parade and removed all our surplus gear including hats and caps; these articles were placed in the Japanese storeroom.
4. He then ordered us to sign a non escape form, but before doing so posted a number of Japanese guards at vantage points, armed with loaded and "Cocked" rifles, aimed directly at us. We had no choice but to sign. He then lectured us on the behaviour he expected from us, informed us that we would be required to learn sufficient Japanese to answer our name on roll calls, etc.; showed us how to salute and bow and finally at 1800 hours dismissed us temporarily to our sleeping quarters.
5. We were issued with three small buns for our evening meal. Later another parade was called and we were ordered to number in Japanese, the various Prisoner of War section leaders were ordered to make their reports in Japanese.
6. Naturally, a percentage of Prisoners of War could not memorise the Japanese numbers allotted them while others could not pronounce them. YAMADA was an intelligent man and as such, knew that a foreign language could not be mastered as quickly as he required, however, each Prisoner of War who failed to call the correct number was struck violently several times across the face by YAMADA until he staggered back under the force of the blow. YAMADA then bashed the victim because he was "out of line".

K. K. Smith.

[Signature]

7.

I saw NX73027 Sig WARD, S.C., 8 Div Sigs. hesitate while calling his number; YAMADA punched him with his full force just below the jaw. WARD staggered backwards, then YAMADA indicated that he was "out of line"; using his scabbard encased sword he struck WARD severe blows on all parts of his body. YAMADA attacked Major GLASGOW in a similar manner until he eventually bent the sword which was still encased in its scabbard.

8.

I was in charge of number three section at the time and a number of my men were ill; they were naturally slow in getting on parade. I made things as simple as possible by ensuring that each Prisoner of War stood in the same position on each parade. Although my section did not suffer as much as others they were still subjected to minor bashings from YAMADA, who, unlike most other Japanese Commanders we had contacted preferred to punish Prisoners of War himself rather than have his sub-ordinates responsible.

9.

A few days after our arrival at this camp a number of Prisoners of War became seriously ill; one member of my section, WX6851 Sig. PATTERSON, J.H., 8 Div Sigs., became so weak that I had to carry him to the latrine. Although I tried all means of persuasion to force him to eat he could not do so.

10.

I informed Major GLASGOW that PATTERSON would die if he did not receive prompt and expert medical attention (During this period there were no Medical Officers in camp; there was however, a Japanese hospital within reasonable distance of the camp). Major GLASGOW informed me that Lt YAMADA had definitely refused to allow PATTERSON or any one else admission to hospital. Later YAMADA addressed us and said "We, the Japanese Nationals, work hard and cannot afford to be sick; you, as Prisoners of War, will do likewise".

11.

PATTERSON'S condition gradually became hopeless. In desperation I saw the second in charge (A Japanese Corporal known to Prisoners of War as "TWITCHY"). "TWITCHY" informed me that he was not interested. I then approached the Medical Orderlies Sgt KIA and Pte TERASTA. They too, informed me, that they were not interested. I informed Major GLASGOW that PATTERSON was definitely being murdered by this refusal of medical assistance; he later informed me that YAMADA had again refused his request to have PATTERSON hospitalised.

12.

A Japanese Doctor named NUSS made an inspection of the camp. PATTERSON was quickly brought before his notice. Dr. NUSS ordered him to hospital immediately; however, it was far too late and he died shortly after his removal to hospital.

13.

The death of PATTERSON did not make the slightest difference

H. K. Smith.

[Signature]

to YAMADA'S "No sickness" policy. Men who met with accidents while working in the factory received little or no attention and absolutely no time from work; whilst the Prisoners of War suffered from malnutritional diseases and diarrhoea and dysentery were forced to continue to work.

14. Whilst working on the manufacture of Jack Hammers a piece of slag flew off a Hammer and lodged in my eye. Apart from being painful the wound became infected. I reported to the R.A.P. and saw the medical orderly known to Prisoners of War as TERASTA who decided to treat the wound himself instead of complying with my request to have a doctor's attention. He dropped a small measure of mercurochrome into my eye socket and dismissed me. Some days later I managed to borrow a pair of darkened glasses which afforded some measure of relief. TERASTA still refused to give me any treatment other than the eye drops which were quite useless.

15. On the Thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty three as a result of a conversation with the senior medical orderly I paraded before TERASTA again and informed him that KIA had told me to ask him for further treatment. TERASTA placed some cotton wool over my eye and told me to report for work.

16. I reported to the R.A.P. daily after this but received no further treatment although I was aware that I was losing the sight of the eye and told TERASTA of this fact. On the Twenty seventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty three I saw KIA again. I was fortunate in that I found him in good humour. He escorted me to the factory where I received some treatment at the factory hospital. I knew this treatment was useless but could not protest against it.

17. I made repeated requests to obtain the necessary permission to see a specialist in the nearby township but YAMADA'S iron ruling on sickness still held and I was not allowed treatment other than that given at the factory hospital.

18. On the fifteenth of October one thousand nine hundred and forty three VK18194 Capt J.F. ACKERD, A.A.M.C. who had just arrived in camp examined my eye and told me to refuse further treatment at the factory hospital. He diagnosed the injury as a Corneal Ulcer caused firstly from a wound inflicted by sand and steel. He said treatment was impossible at the camp because the scar had covered my eye. He also said it would have been a simple matter to have stopped the scar spread earlier.

H. H. Smith.

Sturges

19. On the Twenty eighth of November one thousand nine hundred and forty three,

K. H. Smith NK44 072 Pte CARR, K.G., 2/30 Inf Bn., stated in the presence of TERASTA that he (TERASTA) and Lt YAMADA were responsible for my partial blindness. Strangely, TERASTA did not attack CARR as we thought he would but told me he would make arrangements for me to see a specialist, which he did.

20. I received needle treatment from an eye clinic until the eighteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty four but it was obvious that the treatment was of no use. I discussed the matter with Capt ACKERD and at my own request stopped further treatment. Capt ACKERD informed me that had I received early attention my eye would have healed with only a slight scar instead through lack of attention, I am now permanently blind in one eye.

21. To visit the eye clinic it was necessary to pass through a portion of the nearby township. Naturally I was escorted to and from the clinic by one of the Camp staff. Sgt KIA invariably nominated himself for this task.

22. Before leaving Camp KIA would hand me a parcel of rice weighing approximately ten pounds., (I knew it was rice because I was an expert on handling rice at this stage), or parcels of fish, sugar or soya sauce. KIA also carried a large parcel of food, then instead of going straight to the clinic we called at his house and handed the food to a young Japanese woman whom KIA alleged he was keeping. We would then continue our journey to the clinic.

23. These were not the only occasions on which KIA removed food from the camp. Whenever KIA left camp he carried a parcel of some kind of food, all of which came from the Prisoners of War starvation rations.

24. Although KIA was officially, a medical orderly, much of his time was spent in ordering parades and supervising Prisoners of War at work. He was a powerful man and delighted in demonstrating this fact by knocking prisoners "cold" with his fists.

25. On one occasion he was conducting a physical training parade. He ordered all Prisoners of War who considered themselves unfit to participate to "fall out". Six Prisoners of War, all from my section, moved from the main party and stood near the kitchen behind the R.A.P. They did not stand idly for long; KIA instructed a guard known to Prisoners of War as "THE GHOST" to give them some "light physical training", whereupon "THE GHOST" ordered them to follow him closely. "THE GHOST" then began to run around the Prisoner of War hut; he ran ahead of them for some time and then dropped behind and instead of running

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Sturges

around the building ran through it, stood on the opposite side and waited until the weary Prisoners of War ran towards him. He then shouted to KIA and apparently told him that the Prisoners would not keep up with him. KIA called me to him, then facing the six men, three of whom I well remember, being VX27155 Pte CUNNINGHAM, S.B., 8 Div Petrol Coy; VX60956 Cpl HALL, G.F., Command Pay Office; and QX14026 Pte GRATTAN, W.J., 2/26 Inf Bn; began to punch them about the head and face. Cpl HALL was knocked unconscious from one of the blows; the others were badly knocked about. I was forced to stand to attention in front of them whilst they were assaulted. After HALL had been knocked unconscious KIA turned to me and ordered me to speak to the men severely about malingering and told me I would be held responsible if they were lazy in future. Although I knew he was aware that the men were genuinely ill I could not argue the matter further.

26. It was KIA who started the snow massage treatment on the early morning parade. Each morning we were forced to strip to the waist and stand on the snow covered parade ground and massage our bodies with handfuls of snow, irrespective of one's condition. The massage was done in a drill movement; each Prisoner of War having to chant aloud the numbers of the various movements.

27. These parades were the cause of many outrageous assaults on Prisoners of War, for naturally, those in a weak and ill condition tried to avoid exposure of this kind, they were mostly unsuccessful however and suffered terrific punishment either at the hands of KIA or later, the Quartermaster known to Prisoners of War as "MATSY"

28. A typical instance occurred early one morning between the Twenty fifth of December one thousand nine hundred and forty four and the First of January one thousand nine hundred and forty five. It was a particularly cold morning and after I had shouted the usual warning for parade I noticed that approximately forty Prisoners of War had not moved from their blankets. We had obtained permission to stay inside on this morning and do the various exercises

29. The supervising Japanese (Orderly N.C.O.) Sgt KAKADA commonly known as "BIMBO" was not present so we began to massage our bare bodies and at the same time each man called loudly ICHI-NI, ICHI-NI continuously. Soon the man lying under the blankets began calling ICHI-NI and many of them were beginning to rise to join in the exercises when "MATSY" and "BIMBO" entered the hut from different ends. There was a confused scatter among the Prisoners of War. MATSUMOTO immediately ordered sixty Prisoners of War out on to the snow covered

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parade ground. He then walked up to me and after slapping me several times across the face intimating at the same time that I was responsible for the "Crime" ordered me to accompany the sixty Prisoners of War on the parade ground.

30. I had stood to attention for approximately twenty minutes when MATSUMOTO called me and paraded me before Lt. HARAKI, the Camp Commander (Commonly known as "HI" and a comparatively popular Japanese among Prisoners of War).

31. From the subsequent conversation I learned that Lt. HARAKI had got up from his bed and walked past the Prisoner of War hut and had noticed the Prisoners of War standing to attention. He had then called me to hear my explanation.

32. I told him truthfully that it was a YASME day and a particularly cold morning; some of the Prisoners of War were ill and had endeavoured to "sneak" a few minutes extra rest while the stronger Prisoners of War made the necessary show of movement, but were unfortunately discovered. Lt. HARAKI smiled and told me to go and dismiss the men in the hut. This I did, however the sixty men were still standing to attention outside the hut. I decided to risk being bashed and tried to interview Lt. HARAKI once again. I was not successful in doing this until after the breakfast parade; in the interim however, I made arrangements for hot tea and warm clothing to be available for the sixty men as soon as they were dismissed.

33. Eventually I saw Lt HARAKI again. "BIMBO" was present during my interview and tried unsuccessfully to prevent my information from being heard. When Lt. HARAKI learned that sixty men had stood approximately two and one half hours in the snow he appeared concerned and ordered me to dismiss them immediately; however before I could do so "BIMBO" had slipped through another office and when I arrived on the parade ground I found him lecturing the now frozen and numb Prisoners of War. He kept them a further ten minutes before dismissing them.

34. Luckily we had, by this time, through bitter experience, learned how to revive the frozen victims of these brutal and stupid "punishment parades"; the men were given quantities of hot tea and were gently warmed and massaged for the greater part of the day, (as stated before it was a YASME or rest day); thus we were able to prevent another epidemic of pneumonia and pluerisy caused by exposure.

35. In my opinion MATSUMOTO was by far the most brutal of the Japanese staff at this camp. He seized every opportunity to inflict punish-

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ment whether on individual Prisoners of War or groups. He was an uncouth, dirty and untidy person yet he would force Prisoners of War who had just completed a hard days work at the factory to stand rigidly to attention while he lectured them for an hour on the use of a handkerchief and, whenever a Prisoner of War moved or swayed involuntary he would pounce on him and smash several blows at his head and face accusing him of being inattentive.

36. He conducted innumerable "Hand" parades; when he would carefully inspect each Prisoner's of War hands and finger nails; whenever he found a hand or hands showing signs of dirt the owner was bashed brutally and lectured on the danger of germs notwithstanding the fact that his own hands and finger nails were invariably filthy and that he was suffering from gonorrhoea. I have often witnessed MATSUMOTO carefully examine a Prisoner's of War hands and fingers which were perfectly clean (this was indeed an accomplishment since most of the Prisoners of War worked at the OSAKA Iron works handling carbon dirt and steel all day), then bash the Prisoner of War because he had a button missing from his shirt or trousers.

37. On other occasions he would parade all Prisoners of War after their return from work and demonstrate how the Japanese soldiers marched into the Jungle; he would march straight into the assembled lines of Prisoners of War pushing them out of the way as though they were jungle vines until suddenly he would stop; work himself into a rage, and accuse those, whom he had just displaced, of being "out of line"; then another orgy of beating was indulged in. Many Prisoners of War including myself were sorely tempted to deal with this stupid hooligan but the fear of mass reprisal was too great.

38. On other occasions he would parade the five senior NCOs (HANCHOS) including myself in front of the remainder of Prisoners of War and try and force us to march in Japanese "Goose Step" fashion. This instruction always lasted an hour during which time we were beaten and humiliated.

39. Whenever MATSUMOTO was Orderly NCO instead of leaving camp at 0710 hours, the normal time for our departure, we were forced to march out of camp at 0640 hours although we were not required at the factory until 0800 hours. Blankets had to be folded and gear placed correctly as would have been had we left at the normal hour. Naturally the slower and sick personnel were either late on parade or their gear was left untidy; in either case they were beaten by "MATSY" either before they left for work because they were late or on their return from work because they had left the blankets and gear in a "disgraceful disorder". He invariably used a different method of punishment for these "Offenders" instead of the usual

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bashings with fists, stick and boot, he confined the punishment to kicks on the shin and stamping his heels on the victims toes and an occasional jolt to the testicles with his bent knee.

40. On one occasion whilst "MATSY" was preaching one of his dreaded irritating lectures he suddenly stopped talking and for no apparent reasons forced TX4928 Dr. GARTH S.J., 8 Div Amn Sub Park to kneel and kiss Major GLASGOW'S Boots.

41. I was standing next to "MATSY" and Major GLASGOW at the time and saw "MATSY" kick GARTH with all his ape-like force; he completely lost track of his lecture, in fact, dismissed the parade. He worked himself into one of his frequent frenzies and kept pushing and booting GARTH towards the guard room; one of his blows knocked GARTH through the small gate near the guard room smashing the gate in the process. We stood by, alarmed; for it looked as though "MATSY" intended killing GARTH, yet we feared to intervene because of drastic reprisals we knew that would follow; however, one of the Japanese factory guards who happened to be watching apparently though things had gone too far approached Major GLASGOW and said "Major, you speak MATSUMOTO". Major GLASGOW walked over to the pair and said something to MATSUMOTO who, to our surprise, and relief, stopped the assault and walked away. GARTH was badly injured and almost unconscious; however, we gave him as much attention as was possible and he recovered sufficiently on the following day to walk. Two days later GARTH was walking across the parade ground and seeing a running tap turned it off. "MATSY" saw him turn the tap off and called to GARTH; GARTH went white, as I did, expecting another orgy of sadism, however, "MATSY" called him into the office and gave him two packets of cigarettes. Later, on the same day, he announced on the roll call parade that "GARTH was a good man, he had helped to save previous water and for a reward MATSUMOTO had made him a present of two packets of cigarettes." In all, a clumsy attempt "To shut the gate after the horse had strayed".

42. On another occasion "MATSY" made a careful inspection of the personal effects of Prisoners of War on the evening "TENKO" call. He discovered that a number of Prisoners of War had their boot laces undone. He dismissed the parade with the exception of those whose laces were untied. We were ordered to remain inside, a sure sign that the men were going to suffer some barbaric form of punishment. Approximately one hour later I looked out of the window and MATSUMOTO, standing in front of five Prisoners of War, was in the act of kicking one of the five with his boot; he then attacked another of the five. This man

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eventually fell to the ground. MATSUMOTO then began to kick him. The man who I learned later to be QX17007 Dvr BURTON S. J. 2 Coy A.A.S.C., did not move. MATSUMOTO must have thought that he had killed him and tried to revive him; BURTON eventually sat up. The five were then marched into the orderly room and later returned to the hut. Fortunately, BURTON was not injured as badly as MATSUMOTO thought.

43. Although MATSUMOTO was, in my opinion, the most brutal of the guards in this camp; I consider that his worst crime was his continued theft of our already inadequate rations. Day after day I would draw one or more of the Prisoners of War cook's attention to parcels of sugar, flour, fish, soya sauce, etc and ask them why the parcel had not been used in whatever meal was being prepared. They would inform me that MATSUMOTO had ordered them to leave it for him. They told me that they would be beaten if they did not leave it irrespective of whether I assured them that I would take the blame and confiscate the parcels. I discussed the matter on several occasions with Major GLASGOW and Lt. EVANS and it appeared that nothing could be done for the time being. He did not confine himself to merely taking small parcels from the kitchen but worked the ration issue to such an extent that he was able to substitute two bags of our rice (a low grade rice) for one bag of high grade rice (this was done outside the camp). I anticipated that sooner or later I would be in a position to bring this greedy barbarian to his Justice. To accomplish this I kept an accurate check of all rations issued to Prisoners of War from the beginning of our internment at TAISHO Sub Camp until our final release from TAKAFU Camp in September. Against these figures a record of the supplies intended for Prisoner of War consumption are shown. A careful analysis of these figures will show clearly the discrepancies between the amount of food alleged to have been received and the amount actually obtained and consumed by Prisoners of War during MATSUMOTO'S tour of duty as Quartermaster at TAISHO sub camp. I submit that these figures alone will convince anyone that my charges against him are founded on fact and are true and correct in every particular.

44. I now produce a copy of a document, marked "Exhibit A", showing the approved ration scale for Prisoners of War as laid down by the Japanese Government and the actual ration scales received and consumed by Prisoners of War during the months of May one thousand nine hundred and forty three to December, one thousand nine hundred and forty three, also January, one thousand nine hundred and forty four to December, one thousand nine hundred forty four and

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January, one thousand nine hundred and forty five to Twentieth August, one thousand nine hundred and forty five.

45. The figures shown in the ration scale consumed by Prisoners of War (see pages zero to twenty seven) were faithfully compiled by SX12186 Lieut L.A.R. EVANS, 8 Div Ammn Sup Park and myself. The figures show the amount of food actually received from the Japanese Quartermaster and weighed either by Lt EVANS or myself. I fully realise that MATSUMOTO would claim that the rations as laid down by the Japanese Government were not always available for distribution at the Head Camp OSAKA and I am fully prepared to admit that fact; however the figures shown in Exhibit A when compared with the figures of the amount of rations actually received from the ration point at Head Camp OSAKA (Commonly known as "ICHIOKA") by MATSUMOTO will, I am certain, prove beyond doubt my accusations of misappropriation of Prisoner of War rations by MATSUMOTO.

46. The Medical Orderly referred to hereinbefore as TERASTA eventually became solely in charge of the R.A.P. This man was also responsible for much suffering and misery among the Prisoners of War in this camp. Although we had the services of several excellent Prisoners of War Army Doctors TERASTA wholly unqualified, invariably countermanded any instructions given by those medical officers. He refused Prisoner of War treatment and forbade our own doctors quite often to give treatment.

47. I remember on one occasion TX5608 Dvr Kaine, T, 8 Div Ammn Sup Park was suffering from dysentery. He had visited the latrines nineteen times to my knowledge and he looked very ill. I tried to impress upon TERASTA that he was not only endangering Kaine's life when he refused to allow him to be placed in hospital but he was running a great risk of spreading infection. TERASTA merely ignored my advice and Kaine was forced to continue work until he collapsed; only then, was he admitted to hospital.

48. On one occasion I was standing at the end of the Prisoner of War hut nearest the Jap administration building which was some four yards distant. NX44072 Pte CARR, K.G. 2/30 Inf Bn had just been called before Cpl SAARURA (Commonly known as "TWITCHY") and TERASTA. After several minutes conversation TERASTA attacked CARR with the flat of his slipper. This beating lasted for many minutes until Major GLASGOW approached TERASTA and tried to reason with him; however, Major GLASGOW was dismissed from the room and later I saw "TWITCHY" draw the blinds. I then heard noises consistent with the sound of a human body being beaten and thrown about. Approximately half an hour later CARR

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staggered into the room. He was barely conscious. His face, head and arms were covered with large bruises and abrasions.

49. I asked him why they had attacked him and he informed me that he had complained to TERASTA that he was NOT giving or allowing others to give the sick Prisoners of War medical treatment. He informed me that after "TWITCHY" had pulled the blinds both TERASTA and "TWITCHY" had kicked, punched and thrown him about the office.

50. That TERASTA was utterly contemptuous of the Prisoner of War Medical Officers was clearly evident when he assaulted Capt ACKERD and then suspended him from duties for one week, because ACKERD had protested against a certain treatment TERASTA intended giving one of the Prisoners of War.

51. TERASTA was cunning enough to realise that his tactics and treatment of Prisoners of War would not be tolerated even by the Japanese Doctor who unfortunately only visited the camp at infrequent periods. Whenever this Doctor whose name I believe was NUSS (phonetic) visited the camp all sick personnel were cleared from the R.A.P. ; some were hidden in the latrines and threatened with terrific punishment should they be discovered by the Doctor. As a result there was no one competent enough to observe TERASTA'S many crimes against Prisoners of War except our own Doctors who were unable to complain.

52. An instance of this complete lack of medical attention and its result was the case of NX27822 Cpl ALLSOPP, H., 2/12 Fld Coy. ALLSOPP was pushing a steel trolley in the factory when another trolley got out of control and smashed into the one pushed by ALLSOPP at the same time badly crushing his foot. ALLSOPP was admitted to hospital where he received certain attention before being discharged to the camp R.A.P. for further treatment.

53. As soon as he was placed in the R.A.P. TERASTA inspected the foot and said it was now better. I am not a medical student but it was perfectly obvious to me as it was to many other Prisoners of War that ALLSOPP'S foot was still very badly damaged and needed complete rest and special medical attention. TERASTA however, told ALLSOPP to report for work. Having no option ALLSOPP returned to work. Like many others he had to be assisted to and from work but even this assistance did not prevent the wound from becoming strained and infected. Eventually ALLSOPP became a semi-cripple and could not walk.

54. A description of the Japanese Camp Commander, Capt YAMADA is as follows:

Age approximately thirty five years; height approximately

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five feet seven inches; Medium build, Dark complexion, small moustache, vigorous athletic type, walked with a slight limp.

55. A description of the Senior Medical Orderly, Sgt KIA is as follows:

Age approximately thirty five years; height approximately five feet six inches; medium to heavy build, slightly stooped, well developed torso, prominent teeth.

56. A description of the civilian quartermaster MATSUMOTO is as follows:

Age approximately thirty years,; height approximately five feet four inches, Medium to light heavy build, powerfully developed torso, course ugly features. Walked with definite limp.

57. A description of the Medical Orderly known as TERASTA is as follows:

Age approximately twenty five years, height approximately five feet three inches, Medium build, not particularly robust but fresh complexion yet furtive appearance.

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

SIGNED and SWORN by the within-)
named Deponent at *Pittsboro*)
on the *seventeenth* day of)
October 1947.)

H. K. Smith
.....

Before me

[Signature]
.....

A Justice of the Peace.

APPROVED RATION SCALE FOR P.O.W. AS LAID DOWN BY

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

ABOUT MARCH 1944.

H.Q. N. COMD.
PROTECTED
REGISTRY

Date

Rice	350 grams	
Barley	100 "	
Soya Beans)		
Millet)	250 "	700 grams
Fish		50 "
Vegetables		400 "
Miso		50 "
Soya Sauce		28 "
Salt		20 "
Sugar		10 "
Flour		10 "
Oil		15 "

This was a daily ration scale per man, but as seen from the records it was never adhered to by Camp Staffs.

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF MAY 1943 - IN KGS

STRENGTH VARIED FROM 197 to 200 MEN

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA SAUCE	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	BREAD
22	18	5		1			8	THREE
23	36	10		2	4	3	22	ROLLS
24	36	10	15	2	4	3	13	PER
25	36	10		2	4	3	23	MAN
26	36	10	7	2	4	3	15	PER
27	36	10		2	4	3	22	DAY
28	36	10		2	4	3	21	(SMALL)
29	36	10	15	2	4	3	10	APPROX.
30	36	10		2	4	3	24	1 1/4 ozs
31	35	10		2	4	3	26	PER ROLL

I certify this is a true and correct copy of Rations as drawn at TAISHO (OSAKA) and TAKEFY Camps, Japan, for G. Force.
Original Document sent to 8 Div H.Q. St. Kilds Road, Melbourne, Victoria.

(s) Robt. V. Glasgow,

Major, O.C.

8 Div Ammn Sup Park
1 Corps Tps Comm. Park. A.I.F.

H. H. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JUNE 1943 IN KGS

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	SUGAR	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	53	15		3	5	5	28			Three					
2	57	18	15	2	6	3	27								
3	55	21		2	5	3	22				2		3		8
4	36	10		2	4	3	22			Rolls					
5	66	21		2	7	3	29						3		
6	66	26		2	7	6	30			per					
7	54	17	16	2	3	3	20								
8	52	18	12	2	5	6	18								
9	57	20		3	7	4	30			man					
10	63	21	19	3	7	3	28						7	19	
11	59	21		2	8	3	37								
12	63	21		2	7	4	33								
13	37	14	10	2	4	8	20		10	per					
14	60	18		2	4	4	20								
15	60	18	9	2	6	4	35								
16	62	21		2	7	3	18	2		day.			2		
17	61	18	9	1	4	4	36				1				
18	36	12		1	5	2	13						3		
19	54	18	17	1	5	2	13	1		TEA					
20	57	19		2	5	3	29								
21	64	21	7	1	8	4	40								
22	63	18		1	4	3	28			600			1		
23	59	21	16	1	3	6	22								
24	71	23					30								
25	71	23		1	7	3	22			GRAMS			2		
26	75	23		2c	7	4	47						3		
27	36	11		1	8	3	24						2	40	
28	71	21	13	1	1	6	24			per					
29	74	23		2	5	4	26								
30	74	22		1	5	3	37			man					

K. H. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JULY 1943 - IN KGS

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TODO	BREAD	SUGAR	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	75	23		1	6	5	68			Three					
2	75	23		1	8	3	22				2				
3	73	22		2	4	6	28						10	35	
4	36	19	16	1	4	3	21			Rolls					
5	74	17		2	5	8	34		9						
6	76	17		2	5	7	31	1			2				
7	76	23		2	5	7	33			per			2		
8	69	22	29	1	3	5	29	1							
9	37	13		1	3	4	34						1		8
10	75	22		2	4	7	37		9	man	2				
11	76	23		2	4	8	57				2		2		
12	75	22	19	2	8	3	23					3	9	35	
13	75	23		1	7	4	26	1		per					
14	75	23		2	7	3	37								
15	75	23		2	4	6	27		9						
16	75	23	18	1	6	3	16			day.					
17	75	23		2	8	3	20					4	8	35	
18	36	11		2	4	6	27								
19	75	23		2	9	4	27			TEA					
20	75	22		2	8		29		10						
21	75	22	17	2	8	3	16								8
22	73	22		2	8	3	23			600					
23	73	22	15	2	7	3	24								
24	73	22		4	8	3	51				2	3	10	35	
25	36	11		2	7	3	40			Grams					
26	73	22	19	2	7	3	29								
27	73	22		2	7	3	39								
28	73	22		1	7	4	33			per					
29	73	22		1	7	3	29								
30	73	22		2	7	3	24		10			3	9	35	
31	73	22		2	8	3	65		10	day.					

K.K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF AUGUST 1943 - IN KGS

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	SALT	SOYA BEANS SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	SUGAR	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	69	21	70	2	8	3	29			Three					8
2	36	11		2	7	3	29				2				
3	72	20		2	7	3	47		10				2		
4	69	21	5	2		3	30		10	rolls					
5	69	21	5	2	8	3	122				3				
6	69	21	5	2	6	4	40					2	10	40	
7	69	21	9	2	8	3	24			per					
8	69	21	5	2	10	3	23								
9	69	21	5	2	7	3	14								
10	69	21	20	2	7	3	20			man					
11	69	21	5	2	8	3	43								9
12	69	21	5	2	7	3	57		10						
13	69	21	5	1	10	3	41			per					
14	69	21	5	1	8	3	27	2							
15	69	21	5	1	8	3	33								
16	69	21	5	2	8	3	46			day.		4	10	37	
17	69	21	5	2	8	3	40		18						
18	69	21	5	3	5	4	32		10						
19	69	21	5	3	7	4	49			TEA					
20	69	21	5	3	7	3	28		10						
21	69	21	5	2	8	3	33								
22	69	21	5		7	3	39			600					
23	69	21	5	2	8	3	38								
24	69	21	5	2	7	3	30							22	
25	69	21	5	2	7	7	40			grams					
26	69	21	5	2	8	4	26								
27	69	21	5	2	8	4	24							22	
28	69	21	5	2	8	6	39			per					
29	69	21	5	3	8	4	34								
30	69	21	5	5	8	6	37								
31	69	21	5	2	8	3	29			day					

K. K. Smith. *[Signature]*

EXHIBIT A Page 4

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1943 @ IN KGS.

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	SUGAR	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	69	21	5	2	8	3	32			Three		3	8	40	
2	69	21	5	3	8	3	36								
3	69	21	5	5	8	3	37								
4	69	21	5	3	7	5	46		10	rolls					8
5	69	21	5	3	10	3	34								
6	69	21	5	3	10	3	30		10						
7	69	21	5	4	8	3	44			per					
8	69	21	5	3	8	3	28	1			2				
9	69	21	5	3	8	3	29					3	9	40	
10	69	21	5	3	8	3	27			man					
11	85	35	5	3	18	3	35								
12	85	31	5	3	18	3	35								
13	85	31	5	3	18	3	54	1		per					
14	69	21	5	3	8	3	37		10						
15	69	37	25	3	8	3	32								
16	69	37	25	3	8	3	35		10	day.					
17	69	39		3	8	3	26					4	9	45	
18	69	21		3	8	3	37								
19	69	21	5	3	8	4	41			TEA					
20	69	21	5	3	8	3	27	1							
21	69	21	5	3	8	3	36		10						
22	69	21	5	3	8	3	31			600					
23	69	21	5	3	8	3	24					3	9	40	
24	69	21	5	3	8	3	32	1							
25	69	21	5	3	8	3	28			Grams					
26	69	21	5	3	8	3	36								
27	69	21	5	3	8	3	31		9				1		
28	69	21	5	3	8	3	37			per					
29	69	21	5	3	8	3	34								
30	69	21	5	3	8	3	42			day	2	3	10	40	

K.K. Smith. *[Signature]*

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	SUGAR	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	69	21	5	3	8	3	32			Three					
2	69	21	5	3	8	3	35								
3	69	21	5	3	8	3	40								
4	69	21	5	3	8	3	37	1		rolls					
5	69	21	5	3	8	3	30								
6	69	21	5	3	8	3	31	1							
7	69	21	5	3	8	3	44	1		per	2				
8	69	21	5	3	8	3	45					4	10	40	
9	69	21	5	3	8	3	39								8
10	69	21	5	3	8	3	50			man					
11	69	21	5	3	8	3	35								
12	69	21	5	3	8	3	43								
13	69	21	5	3	8	3	37		10	per					
14	69	21	5	3	8	3	38	1					2		
15	69	21	5	3	8	3	48								
16	69	21	5	3	8	3	55			day,			1		
17	69	21	5	3	8	3	50					3	10	40	
18	69	21	5	3	8	3	39		10						
19	69	21	5	3	8	3	40			TEA					
20	69	21	5	3	8	3	39	3							
21	69	21	5	3	8	3	45								
22	69	21	5	3	8	3	39			600			1		5
23	69	21	5	3	8	3	45								
24	69	21	5	3	8	3	63								
25	69	21	5	3	8	3	38			grams					
26	69	21	5	3	4	11	44								
27	69	21	5	3	8	3	37								
28	69	21	5	3	8	3	36			per		4	10	40	
29	69	21	5	3	8	3	37								
30	69	21	5	3	8	3	39								
31	69	21	5	3	8	3	43			day					

K. K. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1943 - IN KGS

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	69	21	5		3	8	3	53			Three	4	7	32	
2	69	21	5		3	8	3	33							7
3	69	21	5		3	8	3	40							
4	69	21	5		3	8	3	41	2		rolls				
5	69	21	5		3	8	3	37							
6	69	21	5		3	8	3	41		10					
7	69	21	5		3	8	3	23			per	4	10	40	
8	69	21	5		3	8	3	35							
9	69	21	5		3	8	3	47							
10	69	21	5		3	8	3	40	1		man		1		
11	69	21	5		3	8	3	28				4	10	40	
12	69	21	5		3	8	3	34							
13	69	21	5		3	8	3	31	1		per				
14	69	21	5		3	8	3	44		10					
15	69	21	5		3	8	3	98							
16	69	21	5		3	8	3	64			day.				
17	69	21	5		3	8	3	33							
18	65	21	5		3	8	3	38							
19	66	21	5		3	8	3	38			TEA		1		
20	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	41							
21	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	33							
22	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	19			600	4	10	40	
23	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	32		10					
24	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	33	1						
25	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	31			grams	3	9	40	
26	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	34							
27	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	31							
28	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	38			per				
29	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	34							
30	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	69			day				

N. B. SUGAR @ 2 KGS - 9/11/43.

K. K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER 1943 - IN KGS

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	61	20	5	5	3	8	3	37							
2	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	37			On 2 Dec				
3	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	33			3 rolls				
4	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	31			substi-				
5	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	35			tuted				8
6	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	29		10	by 1				
7	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	35			small		.500		
8	54	15	5	5	6	-	3	34			leaf				
9	54	15	5	5	5	-	5	32			per man				
10	54	15	5	5	3	7	3	44			per	4	10	40	
11	54	15	5	5	3	7	3	44			day.				
12	54	15	5	5	3	7	3	54			TEA				
13	54	15	5	5	3	7	4	55			.600				
14	54	15	5	5	3	7	3	39		19	Grammes		1		
15	54	15	5	5	3	7	3	30			per day		1		
16	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	35	2				1		
17	54	15	5	5	3	7	3	35							
18	54	15	5	5	3	7	3	45				4	10	26	
19	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	42		10					
20	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	37							
21	54	15	5	5	3	8	3	37							
22	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	38							
23	54)	15	5	15	3	3	3	36	SUGAR			5	4		
	54)								10						
24	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	36							
25	54	45	5	5	3	3	3	42	10			13	16	40	7
26	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	43							
27	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	32		10					
28	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	35							
29	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	36							
30	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	36					1		
31	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	45					1		

25 Dec Red Cross Parcel 1 between 6 or 7 men

" " Issue of Sugar & meat etc.

23 Dec 199 Oranges - 25 Dec 995 Oranges.

K.K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1944 - IN KGS.

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT
1	54	15	45	5	3	3	3	35			Three		5		
2	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	35			rolls				
3	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	33			per	4	10	40	
4	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	35			man				
5	54	15	5	5	3	3	3	34			per				
6	54	15	5	5	4	-	3	34			day				
7	54	15	5	5	4	-	3	35			approx				
8	54	15	5	5	4	1	3	33			280 Gr				
9	54	15	5	5	5	-	3	46							
10	54	15	5	5	4	-	3	42			TEA				
11	54	15	8	5	4	-	3	40			.600				
12	54	15	8	5	4	-	4	33			gr.				
13	54	15	5	9	4	-	4	36			per				8
14	54	15	-	12	4	-	4	36			day.				
15	54	15	-	13	4	-	4	37							
16	57	16	-	12	3	3	4	36							
17	54	20	-	12	3	3	4	36							
18	54	20	-	12	3	3	4	37							
19	54	20	4	7	3	2	4	45							
20	54	20	4	6	3	2	4	44				4	10	40	
21	56	25	6	-	3	2	4	52							
22	56	22	5	8	3	2	4	53							
23	56	23	5	8	3	2	4	43							
24	65	25	5	10	3	2	4	43							9
25	58	25	6	7	3	2	4	46							
26	58	25	5	7	3	2	4	43							
27	57	25	7	5	3	2	4	50					2		
28	57	25	7	5	3	2	4	51							
29	57	30	6	5	3	2	4	45							
30	57	15	6	5	3	2	4	76							
31	57	15	6	5	3	2	4	33				4	10	40	

1 Red Cross Parcel (American) per man 1.1.44

K. K. Smith. *[Signature]*

L100 2

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1944 - IN KGS

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	57	15	6	5	3	2	4	42			1					
2	57	15	6	5	3	2	4	43			roll					
3	57	15	6	5	3	2	4	43			per					
4	57	15	6	5	3	2	4	42			man					
5	57	15	6	5	6	3	5	50			per	4	13	35		
6	57	15	6	5	4	3	5	40 40	1		day					
7	57	15	6	5	4	3	5	45			approx					
8	57	15	6	5	4	3	5	45			280 Gr					
9	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	5	5	2	4	3	40								
10	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	5	5	2	4	3	45			TEA			9	2	
11	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	5	5	2	4	3	107			.600					
12	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	55			Gr.					
13	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	55			per					
14	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	55			day					
15	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	60								
16	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	55				2				
17	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	55								
18	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	55				3	7	42		
19	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	55								
20	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	63								
21	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	50								
22	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	53								
23	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	44				3	9	37		
24	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	44								
25	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	42				1	5			
26	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	62	2							
27 ^v	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	53					9			
28	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	50								
29	54	19	5	5	2	4	3	50					1			

K. K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF MARCH 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	55	19	5	5	2	4	3	50				4	10	21	8	
2	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	50								
3	57	22	6	7	3	6	5	50								
4	57	22	6	7	4	6	5	50					6			
5	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	55								
6	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	520					4			
7	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	52								
8	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	51					1			
9	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	49					1			
10	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	49	2			4	12	15		2
11	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	52								
12	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	51					7			
13	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	52		Imo Sat					8	
14	57	22	7	7	3	6	5	46		8						
15	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	46		6			7			
16	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	46		6		3	7			3
17	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	46		6		3		22		
18	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	46		6			7			
19	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	49	2	6			4			
20	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	46		6			3			
21	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	52					7			
22	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	52								
23	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	51								
24	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	52					7			3
25	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	53				3		25		
26	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	58					7			
27	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	58	2							
28	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	58					10			
29	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	54								
30	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	54					4		5	
31	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	54								

K.K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF APRIL 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA BEANS SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	55	19	5	5	3	4	4	54	2				7			
2	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	55	2		Issue		7			3
3	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	54			of .591		7			
4	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	55			approx		7			
5	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	47			280		7			
6	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	57			Grs.	3	7	33		
7	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	57			per		7			5
8	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	57			day	.591	7			4
9	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	57	1		ceased		7			
10	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	57			on		7			
11	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	55			2 Apr.		7			
12	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	55			1944		7			4
13	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	56				3	7			
14	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	54					4	25		
15	68	29 ²	19	15	3	4	4	63					3			
16	68	44	19		3	4	4	73								
17	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	98				.591	7			
18	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	123					7			
19	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	56					7			4
20	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	56				3	7	25		
21	68	39	19	15	3	4	4	34					7			5
22	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	35					7			
23	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	35					7			
24	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	35				.591	7			
25	69	29	19	15	3	4	4	35					7			
26	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	35				4	7			
27	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	38				3	7	29		
28	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	48					4			
29	68	39	39	15	3	4	4	38					3		11	8
30	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	51								

K.K. Smith. *[Signature]*

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RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF MAY 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	38					7			
2	68	29	19	15	3	4	4	38								
3	69	11	19	33	3	4	4	58					7			
4	69		19	44	3	4	4	58								5
5	69		19	44	3	4	4	58					7			
6	68		19	44	3	4	4	55				23		42		
7	68		5	59	3	4	4	55					7			
8	68			65	3	4	4	55				.591				
9	68			65	3	4	4	55					7			
10	68			65	3	4	4	55								5
11	68			65	3	4	4	55					7			
12	68			65	3	4	4	50				3		40		5
13	68			65	3	4	4	55								
14	68			65	3	4	4	55								
15	98			39	4	5	9	61				.591	7			
16	98			39	4	5	9	75								
17	98			39	4	5	9	75					7			
18	98			39	4	5	9	75				4	7	45		
19	98			39	4	5	9	70								5
20	96			38	4	5	9	75								
21	96			38	4	5	9	75					7			
22	96			38	4	5	9	75				.591				
23	76		29	29	4	5	9	75			3		7	38		25
24	74		29	29	4	5	9	75								
25	76		29	27	4	5	9	75					7			
26	76		29	28	4	5	9	70				.985			8	5
27	76		29	28	4	5	9	73					7			
28	76		29	27	4	5	9	75								
29	86		29	27	4	5	9	51				3	7	45		
30	76		29	27	4	5	9	67								5
31	76		29	27	4	5	9	62					7			

K. K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JUNE 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	76		29	27	4	5	9	56				3			17	
2	76		29	27	4	5	9	53					7			
3	76		29	27	4	5	9	82								
4	76	10	19	27	4	5	9	55				3	7	45		
5	76	10	19	27	4	5	9	75								
6	76	10	19	27	4	5	9	75					7			
7	76	10	19	27	4	5	9	75				1				.591
8	76	9	19	27	4	5	9	85					7			
9	76	9	19	27	4	5	9	77								7
10	76	9	19	27	4	5	9	75					7			1
11	76	9	19	27	4	5	9	100				1				
12	76	9	19	27	4	5	9	75				3	7	42		
13	76	9	19	27	4	5	9	93								
14	76	9	19	27		5	9	105					7			
15	76	9 ^v	19	27		8	9	83				.591				
16	76	9	19	27		8	9	95				5	7	37		7
17	76	9	19	27		8	9	108								
18	76	9	29	27		8	9	125				2	7			
19	63	9	19	29	4	5	9	125						32		
20	63	9	29	29	4	5	9	156					7			
21	63	9	29	29	4	5	9	135								
22	63	9	29	29	4	5	9	127						35		
23	63	9	29	29	4	5	9	125								1
24	63	9	29	29	4	5	9	130				.591	7			7.591
25	70	2	29	29	4	5	9	133				2			14	8
26	90	2	29	29	4	5	9	130				3	7	29		
27	72		29	29	4	5	9	131								
28	73		29	29	4	5	9	130					7			
29	73		29	29	4	5	9	145								8
30	73		29	29	4	5	9	134				.591	7			

K. H. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JULY 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	73		29	29	4	5	9	151								
2	64		29	39	4	5	9	131				4				6
3	64		29	39	4	5	9	150				2		23		
4	64		29	39	4	5	9	70								
5	64		29	39	2	2	9	65					1			
6	64		29	39	2	2	9	80								
7	64		29	39	2	2	9	80			KAI	2	2			5
											38					
8	64		29	39	2	2	9	60			38					
9	64		29	39	2	2	9	60			28	3	10			
10	64		29	39	2	2	9	86				.591				
11	64		29	39	2	2	9	76				6				6
12	64		29	39	2	4	9	101					1			
13	64		29	39	2	4	9	85						30		
14	64		29	39	2	4	9	86					2			
15	60		30	30	2	4	9	85								
16	60		30	30	2	4	9	68								
17	60		30	30	2	4	9	72					1			
18	60		30	30	2	4	9	67				4	10	40		
19	60		30	30	2	4	9	67								
20	60		30	30	2	4	9	72								
21	60		30	30	2	4	9	69					25			
22	60		30	30	2	4	7	68								
23	60		30	30	2	4	7	100								
24	60		30	30	2	4	7	86				1	1	25		
25	60		30	30	2	4	7	78								
26	60		30	30	2	4	7	75								
27	60		30	30	2	4	7	45					1		25	
28	60		30	30	2	4	7	40								
29	60		30	30	2	4	7	40								
30	60		30	30	2	4	7	28				3	4	36		4
31	60		30	30	2	4	7	57								

K. K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF AUGUST 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	54		30	30	2	4	7	47								
2	54		30	30	1	4	7	58					2	40		
3	54		30	30		4	9	49								
4	54		30	30		4	9	58								
5	54		30	30	2	4	7	67								
6	54		30	30	2	4	7	67					2			
											DRIED WHITE- BAIT					
											19					
7	54		30	30	2	4	7	68			4					
8	54		30	30	2	4	7	73			5					
9	54		30	30	2	4	7	80			4			40		
10	54		30	30	2	4	7	78			3		1	40		3
11	54		30	30	2	4	7	77								
12	54		30	30	2	4	7	76			3		1			
13	54		30	30	2	4	7	79			3					
14	54		30	30	2	4	7	81			3		2	40		
15	54		30	30	2	4	7	87			3					
16	54		30	30	2	4	7	74			3					
17	54		30	30	2	4	7	74			3		1			
18	54		30	30	2	4	7	74			3		2	40		
19	54		30	30	2	4	7	80			3					4
20	54	MAIZE	30	30	2	4	7	87			3					
21	52	2	30	30	2	4	7	67			3					
22	52	2	30	30	2	4	7	61			3		1			
23	52	2	30	30	2	4	7	58								
24	54	2	30	30	2	4	7	88					2	40		3
25	52	2	30	30	2	4	7	73			3					
26	52	2	30	30	2	4	7	72			3					
27	16	2	18	39	2	4	7	168							20	
28	16	2	18	39	2	4	7	169					1	40		
29	16	2	18	39	2	4	7	150								
30	16	2	18	37	2	4	7	140								
31	16	2	18	37	2	4	7	143					1	40		

H. K. Smith *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1			17	65	24	4	8	188					.500			
2			17	65	2	4	8	174								
3			17	65	2	4	8	155								
4			17	65	2	4	8	160					1			
5			17	65	2	4	8	170			3 Grs			40		
6			17	65	2	4	8	150			Tea					
7			17	65	2	4	8	140			per					
8			17	65	2	4	8	140			man		1	30		
9			17	65	2	4	8	141			per					
10			17	65	2	4	8	145			day					
11			17	65	2	4	8	158	BONES							
12			17	65	2	4	8	105	300				1			3
13			17	65	2	4	8	145								
14			17	65	2	4	8	150						40		
15			17	65	2	4	8	167								
16			17	65	2	4	8	154								
17			17	65	2	4	8	150								
18			17	65	2	4	8	157								
19			17	65	2	4	8	150					1	40		
20			17	65	2	4	8	158								
21			17	65	2	4	8	150								
22			17	65	2	4	8	150								
23			17	65	2	4	8	150								
24			17	65	2	4	8	150					1	30	21	
25			17	65	2	4	8	169								
26	45		18	65	2	4	8	64								
27	45		18	65	2	4	8	62								
28	45		16	65	2	4	8	60								
29	45		16	65	2	4	8	60								4
30	45		16	65	2	4	8	46					1	30		

K. K. Smith



RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	45		16	65	2	4	8	55								
2	45		16	65	2	4	8	55								
3	45		16	65	2	4	8	63								
4	45		16	65	2	4	8	53	APPLES	BONES			L	30		
5	45		16	65	2	4	9	55	100	200	3 Grs					
6	45		16	65	2	4	9	60			Tea					
7	45		16	65	2	4	9	79			per			40		3
8	45		16	65	2	4	9	75			man				15	
9	45		16	65	2	4	9	56			per					
10	45		16	65	2	4	9	85			day					
11	45		16	65	2	4	9	70						30		
12	45		16	65	2	4	9	65								
13	45		16	65	2	4	9	60								
14	45		16	65	2	4	9	70						22		
15	45		16	65	2	4	9	90								
16	45		16	65	2	4	9	90								
17	45		16	65	2	4	9	75								
18	45		16	65	2	4	9	65								
19	45		16	65	2	4	9	65						15		
20	45		16	65	2	4	9 ²	65								
21	45		25	65	2	4	9	75								
22	55		25	65	2	4	9	60								
23	55		25	65	2	4	9	80		250				25		
24	55		25	65	2	4	9	102								
25	55		25	65	2	4	9	81								
26	55		25	65	2	4	9	87								
27	55		25	65	2	4	9	85						45		
28	55		25	65	2	4	9	102								
29	55		27	65	2	4	9	80								4
30	55		20	65	2	4	9	70								
31	55		20	65	4	4	9	86								

K. K. Smith. *[Signature]*

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	65		20	65	4	4	9	60								
2	55		20	65	4	4	9	70								
3	55		20	65	4	5	9	70								
4	55		20	65	4	5	9	80	APPLES					20		
5	55		20	65	4	5	9	83	100							
6	55		20	65	4	5	9	65								
7	55		20	65	4	5	9	70								
8	55		20	65	4	5	9	70								
9	55		20	65	4	5	9	89					1	25		
10	55		20	65	4	5	9	85		BONES						
11	55		20	65	4	5	9	90		300						
12	55		20	65	4	5	9	99								
13	55		20	65	4	5	9	89								
14	55		20	65	4	5	9	80								
15	55		20	65	4	5	9	70								
16	55	20		65	4	5	9	70								
17	55	20		65	4	5	9	70								
18	55	20		65	4	5	9	80								
19	55	20		65	4	5	9	80								
20	55	20	5	65	4	5	9	80								
21	40	20	13	65	4	5	9	80								3
22	40	20	15	65	4	5	9	85								
23	42	20	13	65	4	5	9	85								
24	55	20		65	4	5	9	80								
25	55	20		65	4	5	9	85	YEAST							
26	48	18		55	4	5	9	91	1			22	.500		1	
27	48	18		55	4	5	9	80	1			22	.500			
28	48	18		55	4	5	9	80	1			22		30		
29	48	18		55	4	5	9	89	1	30	50	22			19	
30	48	18		55	4	5	9	80	1			ORANGES	22	29		

H. H. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER 1944

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TODO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	44	18		47	4	5	9	80	YEAST			22	.500			2
2	44	18		47	4	5	9	60	1			22				
3	44	18		47	4	5	9	95	1			22	2			
4	44	18		47	4	5	9	103	1			22	1	20		
5	44	18		47	4	5	9	95	1			22				
6	44	18		47	4	5	9	80	1			22	.500			5
7	44	18		47	4	5	9	85	1			22	1	20		
8	44	18		47	4	5	9	85	1			22				
9	44	18		47	4	5	9	80	1			22	.500			
10	44	18		47	4	5	9	85	1			22	.500			
11	44	18		47	4	5	9	75	1			22	.500	25		
12	44	18		47	4	5	9	80	1			22	.500			
13	44	18		47	4	5	9	80	1			22	.500			4
14	44	18		47	4	5	9	85	1	FISH POWDER		22				
15	44	18		47	4	5	9	85	1	ORANGES		22		25		
16	44	18		47	4	5	9	75	1	.500		22	.500			
17	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	85	1	.500		22				
18	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	80	1		BONES	22	.500			
19	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	85	1		320	22		23		
20	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	90	1			22	.500			
21	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	90	1			22				4
22	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	90	1	1.000		22				
23	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	100	1			22		20	15	9
24	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	89	1	1.000		22	17.00	20		5
25	94	18	40	47	4	5	9	100	1	2.000		44				7
26	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	90	1			22				
27	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	65	1			22		25		
28	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	110	1			22				
29	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	108	1			22				
30	44	18	5	47	4	5	9	80	1			22				
31	44	18		47	4	5	9	80	1			22				5

x AZUKI

23 Dec 44 - Red Cross - Meat 4
 25 " " " " " 7
 27 " " " " " 7

28 Dec 44 - Red Cross - Pate 2
 29 " " " " " Pork 40
 30 " " " " " " 30
 31 " " " " " Fish 50

K.K. Smith.



RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1945

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD FISH POWDER	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	68	18		47	4	5	9	91			125			22		
2	68	18		47	4	5	9	100								
3	68	18		47	4	5	9	135								
4	68	18		47	4	5	9	80								
5	68	18		47	4	5	9	120	YEAST							
6	44	18		47	4	5	9	60	1					20		
7	44	18		47	4	5	9	60	1			22				
8	44	18		47	4	5	9	60	1		BONES	22		11		
9	44	18		47	4	5	9	75	1		270	22	5			
10	44	18		47	4	5	9	75	1			22				
11	44	18		47	4	5	9	75	1			22				
12	44	18		47	4	5	9	75								
13	66	18		47	4	5	9	100								
14	66	18		47	4	5	9	75						20		
15	66	18		47	4	5	9	75								
16	66	18		47	4	5	9	112								5
17	66	18		47	4	5	9	75								
18	66	18		47	4	5	9	75								
19	66	18		47	4	5	9	79								
20	66	18		47	4	5	9	80						10		
21	66	18		47	4	5	9	80								
22	66	18		47	4	5	9	80				9				
23	66	18		47	4	5	9	80								
24	66	18		47	4	5	9	80						11		
25	66	18		47	4	5	9	111			250			12		
26	66	18		47	4	5	9	89						2	14	
27	66	18		47	4	5	9	60						2		
28	66	18		47	4	5	9	60						25		
29	66	18		47	4	5	9	90				10		4		3
30	66	18		47	4	5	9	90								
31	66 ^b	18		47	4	5	9	90						10		

x DRIED FISH 1 Jan 45 @ Red Cross - Pork 25
5 " " " " " 32
9 " " " " " Pate 1

2 Jan 45 - Red Cross - Pork 35
7 " " " " " Fish 45

4 Jan 45 - Red Cross - Pate 56
8 " " " " " Pork 27

K. K. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1945

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS AZUKI	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	66	18		47	4	5	9	80								
2	66	18		47	4	5	9	90								
3	66	18		47	4	5	9	90						10		
4	66	18		47	4	5	9	90								
5	66	18		47	4	5	9	100								
6	66	18		47	4	4	9	100								
7	66	18		47	4	4	9	100								
8	66	18		47	4	4	9	115								
9	66	18		47	4	4	9	90								
10	66	18		47	4	4	9	90			BONES 250					
11	66	18	5	47	4	4	9	90						10		
12	66	18		47	4	4	9	71								
13	66	18		47	4	4	9	80								
14	66	18	8	47	4	4	9	90								
15	66	18		47	4	4	9	90								
16	66	18		47	4	4	9	90						8		
17	66	18		47	4	4	9	60				22	10			5
18	66	18	8	47	4	4	9	60								
19	66	18		47	4	5	10	60	ORANGES 120		320			7		
20	66	18		47	4	5	10	60							21	2
21	66	18		47	4	5	10	60								
22	66	18		47	4	5	10	60								
23	66	18		47	4	5	10	60								
24	66	18		47	4	5	10	60								
25	66	18		47	4	5	10	83								
26	66	18		47	4	5	10	83								
27	66	18		47	4	5	10	55								
28	66	18		47	4	5	10	55								

X DRIED FISH

K. K. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1946

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	66	18		47	4	5	10	75								
2	66	18		47	4	5	10	50								
3	66	18		47	4	5	10	50	YEAST		BONES 300					
4	66	18		47	4	5	10	65	2			44				
5	49	19		21	4	5	10	65	2			44				
6	49	19		21	4	5	10	65	2			44				
7	49	19		21	4	5	10	65	2			44				
8	49	19		21	4	5	10	65	2			44				
9	49	19		21	4	5	10	65	2			44				
10	59	19		21	4	5	10	66	2			44				
11	49	19		31	4	5	10	71	2			44				
12	49	19		31	4	5	10	66	2			44				
13	49	19		31	4	5	10	66	2			44				
14	49	19		31	4	5	10	66	2			44				
15	52	21		31	4	5	18	29	2			44		10		
16	49	19			4	5	15	13	2			44		10		8
17	40	30			4	5	10	21	2			44				
18	40	30			4	5	10	21	2			44				
19	40	30			2	5	10	21	2			44		179		
20	40	30			1	5	10	21								
21	68	49		15		5	10	21								
22	68	49		75		5	10	21								
23	68	49		15	5	10	1	20	21			44				
24	40	30		10	5	10	1	35	1			44				
25	40	30		10	21	5	10	19	1			44				
26	40	30		10		5	10	19	1			44				
27	40	30		10		5	10	19	1			44				
28	40	30		10		5	10	19	1			44		20		
29	40	30		10		5	10	31	1			44			4	
30	40	30		10		5	10	31	1			59	4		4	5
31	40	30		10	4	10	4	30				44				

H. H. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF APRIL 1945.

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	60	30			4	10	4	30								
2	70	40		20	4	10	4	30								
3	70	40		20	4	10	4	30								6
4	70	40		20	4	10	4	30						10		
5	70	40		20	4	10	4	25								
6	70	40		20	4	10	4	25								
7	70	40		20	4	10	4	25			BONES					
8	70	40		20	4	10	4	50			300					
9	70	40		20	4	10	4	50								
10	70	40		20	4	10	4	50						23		
11	70	40		20	4	14 1/2		50								
12	70	40		20	4	14		17								
13	70	40		20	4	14		50								
14	65	45		15	4	15		50								
15	65	45		15	4	14		30								
16	65	45		15	4	5	10	50								
17	65	45		15	4	5	10	50				11				
18	65	45		15	4	5	9	36								
19	65	45		15	4	5	10	30								
20	65	45		15	4	5	10	45			300			15		
21	65	45		15	4	5	10	50								
22	65	45		15	4	5	10	50								
23	65	45		15	4	5	10	50						18		
24	65	45		15	4	5	10	70								
25	65	45		15	4	5	10	70								
26	65	45		15	4	5	10	70				11				
27	65	45		15	4	5	10	70						20		
28	65	45		15	4	5	10	70								
29	65	45		15	4	5	10	60								3
30	65	45		15		5	10	60								

24 April 45 - 59 Red Cross Parcels opened.

K. K. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF MAY 1945

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	65	45		15		5	10	53							3	
2	65	45		15		5	10	43								
3	65	45	WHEAT	15		5	10	40					2	10		
4	35	30	60			5	10	34		YEAST			1			
5	35	30	60			5	10	32		1	1 small Bun	21	1			
6	60	40	25			5	10	22		1		21	1	15		
7	60	40	25			5	10	32		1		21	1			
8	60	40	25			5	10	30		1		18				
9	60	40		25		5	10									
10	60	40		25		5	10			1		18	12			
11	60	40		25	4	15		10								
12	60	40		25	4	15		27						10		
13	60	40		25	4	15		20								
14	55			70	4	5	10	25					8	10		
15	50			60	4	5	10	25								
16	45			45			20	25								
17	CHANGED CAMP		(TAKEFU CAMP)													
18	120		20			5	10	25							15	
19	120		20			5	10	20							15	
20	120		20			5	10	30							15	
21	120		20			5	10	38							15	
22	120		20			7	15	23							15	
23	120		20			7	15	27							15	
24	100	20	20			7	15	27							15	
25	100	40				7	15	24							15	
26	100	40				7	15	15							10	
27	100	40				7	15	25								
28	100	40			3	7	15	35							15	
29	100	40			3	7	15	45								
30	100	40			3	7	15	45							10	
31	100	40			3	7	15	39							17	

6 May 45 - 20 Red Cross Parcels opened
 8 May 45 - Red Cross Parcels finished
 20 May 45 - 198 Apples.

K. K. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JUNE 1945

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	100	40		30	3	5	10	36						16		
2	80	30		30	3	5	10	36								
3	80	30		30	3	5	15	36						10		
4	80	30		30	3	5	15	39								
5	80	30		30	3	5	15	39						18		
6	80	30		30	3	5	15	48								
7	80	30		30	3	5	15	36						20		
8	80	30		30	3	5	15	44							8	
9	80	30		30	3	5	15	36								
10	80	30		30	3	5	15	36						14		
11	80	30		30	3	5	15	39								
12	80	30		30	3	5	15	39							7	
13	80	30		30	3	5	15	40						17		
14	80	30		30	3	5	15	44								
15	80	30		30	3	5	15	36								
16	80	30		30	3	5	15	45								
17	80	30		30	3	5	15	51						14		
18	80	30		30	3	5	15	61								
19	80	30		30	3	5	15	65								
20	90	30		20	3	5	15	65						14		
21	100	33		7	3	5	15	78							6	
22	100	40			3	5	15	70								
23	100	40			3	5	15	41								
24	100	40			3	5	15	100						15		
25	100	40			3	5	15	51								
26	100	40			3	5	15	46						28		
27	100	40			3	5	15	49								
28	100	40			3	5	15	50							5	
29	100	40			3	5	15	25						30		
30	100	40			3	5	15	35								

17 June 45 - Red Cross - 100 Parcels less all Cigs, Soap and Butter
 18 June 45 @ 103 Red Cross Soap

K. K. Smith.

[Signature]

RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF JULY ~~XXXX~~ 1945

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	90	38 38			3	5	15	35						11		
2	90	38			3	5	15	45								
3	90	38			3	5	15	45						10	6	
4	90	38			3	5	15	60								
5	90	38			3	5	15	5D						25		
6	90	38			3	5	15	45								
7	90	38			3	5	15	27						10		
8	90	38	50C		3	5	15	30								
9	90 ⁿ	38			3	5	15	42						12		
10	90	38			3	5	15	42								
11	90	38			3	5	15	45								
12	90	38			3	5	15	15								
								1D								
13	90	38			3	5	15	25						27		
								1D								
14	90	38			3	5	15	40								
15	90	38			3	5	15	30						24		
16	90	38			3	5	15	95								
								5P								
17	90	38			3	5	15	100PT								
18	90	38			3	5	15	90PT							6	
19	90	38			3	5	15	90PT								
20	90	38			3	5	15	70PT								
21	90	38			3	5	15	45PT								
22	90	38			3	5	15	93PT								
		ALL WEIGHTS NETT UP TILL THIS DATE														
23	80	36			3	10	5	65								
24	80	36			3	5	10	70								
25	75	25			3	5	10	60								
26	64	24			2	4	9	85								
27	62	27			2	4	9	88								
28	76	32			2	4	9	115						25		
29	72	23			2	4	9	135								
30	73	23			2	3	8	112								
31	84	23			2	3	8	45						27		

5 Jul 45 - Seaweed - 5 Dry, 12th & 13th - 1 dry. 5 Jul 45 - 100 Plums.
 18 Jul 45 - 100 Bottles Apple Cider 19 Jul 45 - 70 Bottles Apple Cider.

C - cooked

P - Pickled Seaweed

PT - Potato Tops

H.K. Smith.



RATION SCALE FOR MONTH OF AUGUST 1945

DATE	RICE	BARLEY	SOYA BEANS	KORYAN	SALT	SOYA SAUCE	MISO	VEGS	CURRY	TOHO	BREAD	FLOUR	OIL	FISH	MEAT	SUGAR
1	84	23			3	5	12	95								
2	84	23			2	5	9									
3	84	23			3	4	9	60PT								
								40								
4	83	23			2	4	9	60								
5	60	8	33		2 V	5	9	65								
6	60	8	33		2	5	9	50								
7	64	8	33		2	4	9	50								
8	64	10 2	33		2	4	9	55								
9	64	8	33		2	4	9	25								
10	65	8	33		2	4	9	35								
11	65	8	33		2	5	8	20 1D								
12	64	8	35		2	5	9	20 1D								
13	64	8	33		2	4	8	20 1D								
14	60		50		3	5	9	1								
15	60		50		3	5	8	1								
16	60		50		3	5	8	11								
17	60		60	<u>WHEAT</u>	3	5	10	40 1D								
18	60		50	20	2	4	9	40								
19	50		30	40	3	5	10	50								
20	50		30	40	3	5	10	40								

O'CHA (Tea)

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D - Dried Seaweed PT - Potato Tops - All Red Cross issued

14 Aug 45 - 1,000 pears.

K. K. Smith.



I Keith Kingsford SMITH of Norley
Park, YANDILLA in the State of
Queensland formerly QX 17550 Sgt.

SMITH K.K. of No. 2 A.A.S.C. Coy. 2nd A.I.F., now discharged
being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. From twenty third of May One thousand nine hundred and forty five until tenth of September One thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at TAKEFU Prisoner of War Camp, on north west coast of HONSHU, in which Camp there were Thirty Three Americans and One hundred and Sixty Seven Australians.
2. I was employed in charge of all Rations and Messing and was blamed for anything that went wrong in the Camp, which was pretty often.
3. During our period in Camp Lt. INAGAKI (The Bull) was in command. He personally bashed nobody but had a civilian attached to the Army, as the official Camp Basher and he was nicknamed "Caesar". I definitely say that Lt. INAGAKI ordered and was responsible and knew of every bashing that went on in the Camp, and at no time made any effort to prevent them.
4. Men were unmercifully bashed for no apparent reason whatsoever and trivial things such not standing strictly to Japanese Army position of attention with fingers stretched. If the men forgot and took up the Australian position with fingers gripped, they were taken out and placed with backs against a wall so that they could not retreat and deliberately kicked in the Testicles. Lt. INAGAKI knew of this treatment and made no attempt to stop it.

On other occasions, (three in number) men were given the "Bamboo Treatment", such as kneeling on three Bamboo Sticks with a stick behind the knee and holding a Four Gallon tin of water and after each treatment they had to be carried to their Quarters. One man got this because he looked up at our aeroplanes during a Raid. Men were made to stand to attention for as much as Two and a Half Hours for no apparent reason whatsoever. Sgt. WARNOCK had to kneel down for three

K. K. Smith

J. F. King J. P.

hours outside the guard house in full view of Lt. INAGAKI for scrounging a bit of food at the factory. He normally was approximately fourteen stone and at this time he was only eight stone. He was bashed prior to this treatment. On numerous other occasions such as the alteration of orders unknown to the men; bashings took place and the men were on edge at all times.

5. As the one responsible for rations and messing I can state that for the first two weeks we received Six Hundred and Fifty grams of Rice per man per day, also ten kilos of soya bean paste, five kilos of soya bean sauce and about twenty kilos of vegetables for the Two Hundred personnel in Camp. After these two weeks the Japs made their own kitchen in the Camp for the Camp Staff and then things began to happen. With the exception of Rice they fed themselves out of our other rations. After about six weeks of this, there was a stocktaking and the shortages were made up out of our rations. About this time we were cut down to about Four hundred grams of Rice, Soya Bean paste to six kilos, sauce to three kilos and vegetables to ten kilos for the whole Camp. Lt. INAGAKI knew of this cut down, in fact he ordered the cut down. Men were still working and it was no where near sufficient. I then made a representation to get an increase of rations to Lt. INAGAKI and to both Jap ration Officials without avail. This persisted for some little time and I then asked for the issue of Two hundred parcels Red Cross which had been in the store since our arrival in Camp to help supplement the rations. It was during this discussion about Red Cross supplies that "The Bull" (Lt. INAGAKI) lost his temper as I refused to take a portion of the Red Cross parcels. I wanted one each or one for two which was easier and fairer for distribution. I was then ordered out of the way and that afternoon when "Caesar" came back to Camp I was bashed. No extra rations were received from the Japs and twenty Red Cross boxes were opened and spread over at least fourteen days.

Contents of the Red Cross food parcels such as Butter and

H. H. Smith J. T. Keys J. P.

Cigarettes were taken by the Japs. Lt INAGAKI personally inspected the opening of the parcels and took what he wanted for himself and his Staff. It was on his shoulders as to when we were to have ~~contents~~ of Red Cross parcels and I do definitely know that he made use of them as I saw empty food tins coming from the Jap kitchen. No further Red Cross food parcels were issued until the cessation of hostilities in August. During July our rice was slightly cut down and we got a small supply of soya beans in lieu and sickness increased, through short rations and soya beans. Fish was issued once a week when we first came to Camp, approx. twenty kilos for the Two hundred. After the commencement of the Jap kitchen, they took some of the fish and eventually took the whole amount once every two weeks. It then reached a stage that some of the fish was given to Jap Civilians in the town before the Jap kitchen got theirs and we got what was left, sometimes only enough to flavour a stew. Several times meat came into the Camp and we only got it five times in four months, the most being approx. four kilos for the Two hundred men. I am certain that "The Bull" (Lt. INAGAKI) knew of this as he was being fed in the Jap kitchen. Only once or twice was sugar a ration in the Camp. I asked for a food ration as laid down for P.W. but it was refused.

6. I know personally that Dr. S.E.L. STENNING R.A.N.V.R. who was our Medical Officer had a very trying time getting correct treatment for the sick men. The Japs held four or five cases of Red Cross Medical Supplies and would not hand them over until after the Surrender. No light duty men were permissable in this Camp, they either had to be bad enough to go to bed or work. In some cases the Medical Officer marked them down as light duty and they had to go out in rice paddy fields and turn the soil over;

K. K. Smith

J. J. Keys J.P.

but they preferred to go to other work. Early in August the only sick men in Camp were in Hospital and these were placed in Hospital on the decision of a first class Jap Private, who was their Medical Man for the Camp.

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

SIGNED AND SWORN by the within-)
named Deponent at YANDILLA)
on the ninth day of May, 1947)

H. H. Smith
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

J. Y. Keys J.P.
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