



Australian War Memorial

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Statements By -

SX 9167. Capt. J. Gould.

JX 56772. Gnr. L. L. Ikin

TX 4214. Cpl. C. A. Iles.

VX 33837. Lieut. R. S. Illig

QX 13963. Pte. A. R. Inall

QX 11333. Rvr. G. A. Ironside

NX 29972. Cpl. J. R. Israel

TX 2018. Capt. C. T. A. Ivey.

1426477. Sgt. G. B. Ives. - R.A.

24/11/46
I John IFOULD of Smithfield in the State of South Australia Farmer, formerly
SX9167 Capt John IFOULD 2/3 Aust MG Regt MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS:

1. I was taken prisoner of war on 9 Mar 42 at Arinem, Java.
2. I served at the following places as prisoner of war:
 - (a) Leles : Mar 42 to Apr 42.
 - (b) Garoet: Apr 42 to Jun 42.
 - (c) Bandelang: Jun 42 to May 43 .
 - (d) Batavia (Cycle Camp) : about a week in May 43 .
 - (e) Makassar : end of May 43 to Dec 43.
 - (f) Batavia (Cycle Camp) : Dec 43 to Oct 44.
 - (g) Bandong (at first in the Depot Camp until Apr, then in the Lanzop Gaol) : Oct 44 to Jul 45.
 - (h) Batavia (Cycle Camp) Jul 45 until release in Sep 45.
3. I was never at Malang in Java, and did not know anything about the death of F Lt Gordon, P O Cheesewright, W O Hennison or an unknown F Sgt of RAF at that or any other place .

SWORN at Smithfield this 19th
day of March 1946 before me:

[Signature]
A Justice of the Peace in and for
the State of South Australia.

AFFIDAVIT OF VX 56772 Gnr. IKIN.L.L.

On the *15th* day of *March* 1946, LEONARD LESLIE IKIN of 266 Charles Street, Launceston, Tas. soldier whose regimental number is VX 56772, being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I am VX 56772 Gnr. IKIN L.L. a former Prisoner of War in No 4 group Camp Tamuang, Thailand.

A section of Australians was on loan to a Company of Engineers who were situated 60 miles from Camp Tamuang on a river Island at the Village of Rajburi, Thailand. We were engaged in ferry work. This Camp, No 4 Sub-camp, Aust section, was in charge of Warrant Officer Warren.G., a Victorian.

2. CONDUCT OF CAMP.

This camp was conducted under very strict rules. Personnel were threatened with penalty of death if attempts were made to escape. These orders were promulgated by Camp Commandant. This camp was subject to bombing raids by the R.A.F. A few slit trenches were provided for shelter.

3. PARADES.

One parade held at approx 0615 hrs which was a check parade. Next camp parade was a work parade which commenced at 0730 hrs duration of which was from 8 to 20 hours. If caught talking on parades punishments were administered by guards in the form of lashings, any little breach was dealt with in this manner. Check and search parades were conducted at all hours of the night.

4. MESSING.

No special arrangements were made for messing, small quantities of meat and vegetables were issued twice weekly. Australian section had their own cooks, stoves were of clay and scoops for rice were fashioned out of bamboo.

5. ABLUTIONS AND LATRINES.

Ablutions consisted of a daily swim in the river which was permitted under supervision of Japanese guards, between 1900 and 2000 hrs.

Latrines were only primitive trenches.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements were under the supervision of a Dutch Medical Officer. Supplies of drugs and other medical equipment were very poor.

7. ILL TREATMENT.

On the fifteenth day of May 1945 or thereabouts whilst a Prisoner of War in Japanese hands, engaged on ferry work at Rajburi in Thailand, I was subjected to a flogging by a Japanese soldier by the name of Kaka. This man accused me of carrying on a conversation with a native, and would not give me a chance to explain. He removed his belt and in the presence of several other Japanese flogged me about the face and head for a period of 7 or 8 minutes till I was absolutely numb. He was a person of very bad temper, and used his bayonet freely among the Thais.

Witnesses - W O II Warren G. and two Dutchmen whose names I do not know.

8. PERSON WHO COMMITTED CRIME.

KAKA, Zenge. L/Cpl. Kaka was of average Japanese height, about 5 feet 6 inches, Small build. He was a Lance Corporal in a Company of Independant Engineers engaged on ferry work at Rajburi. His full name was Zehge Kaka.

9. CAMP COMMANDANT.

Capt Suzuki, since courtmartialed and shot.

Am unable to recall name of Japanese Officer Commanding of No 4 sub-camp.

Sworn by the Deponent
on the day and year
first beforementioned
at Launceston

before me

A. P. Honnagar J.P.

L. L. Ikin.
VX 56772 Gnr IKIN L.L.

8/24
c7/8

I, Claude Samuel ILES of
Gordonvale Post Office in
the State of Queensland formerly TX4214 Cpl. ILES C.S. of
2/4 C.C.S. now discharged being duly sworn make oath and
state as follows:

1. In or about 12 July 1945 I was a POW in Kuiei Camp in which camp were approximately 16 Officers, which included 2 (two) Medical Officers and about 400 Other Ranks which included English Australian and Dutch troops. There was no civilian internees in the Camp.
2. We were employed as lumber jacks, my duties were mostly assisting Medical Officers and attending to the sick. I often accompanied working parties into the jungle where the men were employed cutting wood for engines. I was never in charge of a working party.
3. The general condition of the Camp was extremely poor. There was no drainage and slit trench latrines were used which were overcrowded. Huts were poor made of atap and badly in need of repair.
4. The scale of issue of food was a pint of pap in the morning before dawn, midday meal consisted of a pint cup of boiled rice and a tablespoon full of "samboll" consisting of dried fish and chillies. Dinner at night same as midday meal. Jungle weeds were picked to supplement rations.
5. Clothing consisted of G strings no boots dilapidated coats. Medical supplies were practically nil.
6. Working hours were from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an interval of an hour for dinner.
7. I know Gnr. LYNCH but I cannot now recall any particular time when he was bashed by the guards, but I heard that he had been bashed. Bashings in the Camp were a daily occurrence for very minor offences. Often men were too weak to complete their allotted task of cutting 1.5 metre of wood and towards evening endeavour to make up their stack by stealing from other stacks. If caught the man was bashed on the job and a mass bashing would take place when returned to Camp.
8. The photograph now produced and shown to me by Captain J. A. MURRAY, Area Officer, Area 51, Cairns and marked AZ is a correct and true likeness of a guard who was at the Kuiei Camp during the period I was s P.O.W. This guard was known to me only by his nickname of "Dog Face". I am not aware of his Christian or Surname.
9. I was always under the impression that this man was a guard and not a Japanese Officer.
10. I also identify the photograph produced and marked BZ and contains a true and correct likeness of the guard I knew as "Dog Face".
11. This guard was one of the many guards who was responsible for the numerous ill treatments to prisoners of war.

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
The Gorge, Aloomba on the
twenty-second day of August
1946.

.....
Signature of Deponent.

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

.....
Signature of J. P.



79

56

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46



Capt. C 68

This is the photograph marked **AZ**
and referred to in para **EIGHT** of
the affidavit of **C.S. ILES**
made on the **Twenty Second** day of **AUGUST**
1946 which said photograph was
produced and shown to the said
CLAUDE SAMUEL ILES at the
time of making the said affidavit

C.S. Iles *[Signature]*

Deponent

A Justice of the
Peace

AZ.



Capt.

C 68

Th is the photograph marked **BZ**
and referred to in para **TEN** of
the affidavit of **C.S. ILES**
made on the **TWENTY SECOND** day of **AUGUST**
1946 which said photograph was pro
duced and shown to the said **CLAUDE**
SAMUEL ILES at the time of making
the said affidavit.

C.S. Iles
.....

Deponent

Samuel Iles
.....

A Justice of the
Peace

CS/24 General - 35K
Ground already covered 82621
WAR CRIMES Takimoto - Kaito

Affidavit TX 4214 Pte ILES, G.S.

On the 16th day of May 1946, Claude Samuel ILES of 12 Rupara Avenue West Hobart, Tasmania, soldier whose Regt No. is TX 4214, being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:-

1:- I am TX 4214, Cpl. Iles, C.S. a former Prisoner of War in Japanese Hands held in 35 Kilo Camp, Burma. Major. E. Fisher, was Senior Officer in charge of English speaking Troops.

2:- CONDUCT OF CAMP.

This Camp was open to the Jungle, close to the Railway Line, This Camp held about 2000 POWs. Huts were made of Bamboo and roofed with atap, open on one side. Sleeping accommodation was limited to 2 ft per man, and about 250-300 men occupied each hut. Discipline in this camp was terrible. Administration was carried out by our own officers, on receipt of orders from the Japs.

3:- PARADES.

Parades were held twice daily in the morning first parade at day break, the second parade about dusk. These parades were called for checking (TINKU) purposes, in section of 5. Often we would be called up in the early hours of the morning to satisfy the Jap Guards. If there were queries as to numbers, all sick would be carried out on these parades for checking purposes. Often all troops would have to stand on these early morning parades at attention for anything up to three hours.

4:- MESSING.

A few "quarlies" were issued by the Japs, but these were insufficient, and we had to improvise our cooking utensils by cutting down 44 galls drums.

Eating utensils were the mess Tins we were issued with but these were very few in number, the majority making these utensils out of hub caps off cars, tins made out of kerosene tins, and bamboo spoons.

RATIONS.

Mainly Rice and salt and a concoction called stew made out of Jungle weeds and fresh meat which was in very small quantities, each man only getting approx 1 oz per day of meat.

5:- RECREATION.

The only Recreation allowed was one day a month. Swimming was allowed in the creeks at night when washing. No other sport being allowed.

6:- ABLUTIONS AND LATRINES.

All ablutions were carried out in the river which was withing 200 yards of the sleeping huts. No other facilities were made by the Japs.

LATRINES.

Trenches about 30 ft long, 2 ft wide up to 20 ft in depth were used. Bamboo strips were placed cross wise for troops to stand on. No partitions were used, just shoulder to shoulder in the open. The stench from these trenches was terrific and green blow flies were in swarms, which used to invade the cook houses and sleeping huts. No disinfectants were issued by the Japs.

7:- MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The only medical supplies we had were those carried by our own troops from other Camps. Bandages were made from confiscated Mosquito nets. These were used and washed continuously until they were useless. The Jap Guards had very little for themselves, they used to come to our R.A.P. for treatment and medicines.

8:- ILL TREATMENT.

In May 1943, I was in 35 KILO Camp, TAKIMOTO used to go about the Camp with his shirt and jacket off, making him look like a P.O.W. The P.O.Ws who did not recognise him whilst in this condition, and salute him, would be taken to the Guard House and "Bashed up" This would occur almost every day with him. **TAKIMOTO** was hated even by his own troops, and they used to give him bashings very often.

9:- PERSONS WHO COMMITTED THE CRIMES.

TAKIMOTO, Known by me as LUBRA-LIPS.

| | | |
|--------|------------|---------|
| Height | 5 Ft 10 In | Approx. |
| Weight | 13 stone | approx. |
| Age | 30 Years. | Approx. |

The main means of my identification of the man was his extra thick lips, which would flap about while he was talking. He also had a peculiar look in his eyes, which to me denoted "madness".

10:- CAMP COMMANDANT.

Lieut. NIGTO.

| | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|
| Height. | 5 Ft 1 in | Approx. |
| Weight | 9½ stone | " |
| Age. | 45 - 50 years. | " |

He wore glasses, spoke English perfectly, Drunkard, and whilst in this Camp, he had Delerium Tremours. During his drinking Bouts he would shoot P.O.Ws without any reason or cause. One case in particular was Sgt. Bell, who when brought into Camp after attempting to escape was taken by NIGTO to Cemetery and shot. NIGTO used to say that when sober he could see BELLS GHOST, which caused him to get drunk. He always claimed that BELL was the bravest man he had ever seen.

Sworn by Deponent
on the day and year
first mentioned at.

Hobart

Before me.

J. R. Henito
J. R.

C. S. Iles
TX 4214 Cpl. C. S. Iles.

WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT BY TX4214 CPL. ILES C.S.

On the ^{7th} day of May, 1948 Claude Samuel ILES of 12 RUPARA AVENUE, WEST HOBART, TASMANIA, soldier, whose Regimental Number is TX4214, being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:-

I am TX 4214 Cpl. ILES C.S. a former Prisoner of War in Japanese hands in KUIEI Camp.

The last six months of the War, I was working in KUIEI Wood Camp, under the command of a Japanese Officer, whose family name I do not know, or by any ~~xxxx~~ Nickname that may have been given him by the P.O.Ws.

He was the cause of many Public bashings, and the instigator of much unnecessary hardships inflicted on fellow P.O.Ws.

My duties as Medical Cpl. took me each day to the Wood Camps, where I witnessed our men cruelly and ruthlessly flogged for petty offences, and on returning at night from their slavery, they would again be publicly thrashed.

The sick and dying were forced to be witnesses to this ruthless punishment. Invariably the victim was left unconscious, and would have to be carried to his hut by his mates. This illtreatment was carried out by the orders of the Japanese Officer in charge of the Camp.

S.M. CLEAVES A.G. of S. AUSTRALIA, was in charge of the Australian Troops.

Names of the individuals that were thrashed I do not know.

I identify the the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ photograph as the person known to me as the Japanese Officer in charge of the Camp, who was responsible for the illtreatment and ruthless punishment to P.O.Ws in that Camp.

These names may be useful for further investigations:-

| | | |
|------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| S.M, | CLEAVES A.G. | Longwood, S. Australia |
| Pte. | CAMPBELL E.J. | Commonwealth Bank of Aust. Sydney. |
| " | MORRIS J.G. | Bloomfield St. Gunnedah N.S.W. |
| " | BENNIE T.P. | Manning Tree Rd. Hawthorn Vic. |
| " | BAKER J.A. | Fifth Avenue Mt. Lawley W. Aust. |

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

Before Me

John D. ...

J.P.

C.S. Iles
C.S. Iles.

Changi.
copy sent to British.

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ROBERT STANLEY ILLIG of Stawell, Grocer make oath and say:-

1. THAT I was a lieutenant of the Australian Imperial Forces No. VX 33837, 4th Anti Tank Regiment.
2. THAT I was taken as a Prisoner of War by the Japanese at Singapore on the 15th day of February 1942.
3. THAT about the 22nd February 1942 I was detailed by my own Unit Commander Major Fleming to proceed with about thirty men to an area (sketch map supplied to me) on the Beach at Changi on Singapore Island near Birdwood Camp. On arriving I was met by Major.F.Ball of 2/15th Aust Field Regiment who gave me orders to bury 140 male chinese bodies that were lying on the beach. In my opinion the bodies had been there for three or four days. They had been killed by machine gun fire. Each body disclosed that the hands were tied behind their backs and they were tied together in groups of eight. All chinese were well dressed in civilian (European) clothes and their trousers were down around their ankles. I dug three holes and put 50 bodies each in two holes and 40 bodies in one hole. I was told by Major.F.Ball that the Japanese required me to complete the job before we left the area.
4. I do not know any Japanese responsible for the deaths as I did not see any Japanese there while carrying out the burials.
5. During the burial of the bodies there was present a Medical Officer one Captain.H. Tucker of 4th Anti Tank Regiment.

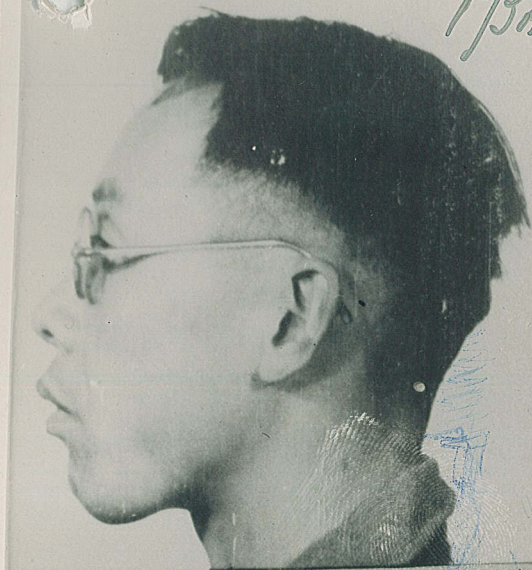
SWORN by the said ROBERT STANLEY
ILLIG at Stawell in the State of
Victoria this 27th day of
February One thousand nine hundred
and forty six. Before me,

J. H. Webb.
Stawell

Robert S. Illig

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

173A



This is the photograph marked *RYS*...and
referred to in paragraph...*TEN*...of the
affidavit of...*Allen Raymond INALL*.....
made on the *EIGHTH*...day of...*September* 1948
which said photograph was produced and s
shown to the said...*Allen Raymond INALL*..
.....at the time of making the said
affidavit.

Allen Raymond
.....

(Deponent)

Wm. A. Macdonald
.....

(Justice of the Peace)

173

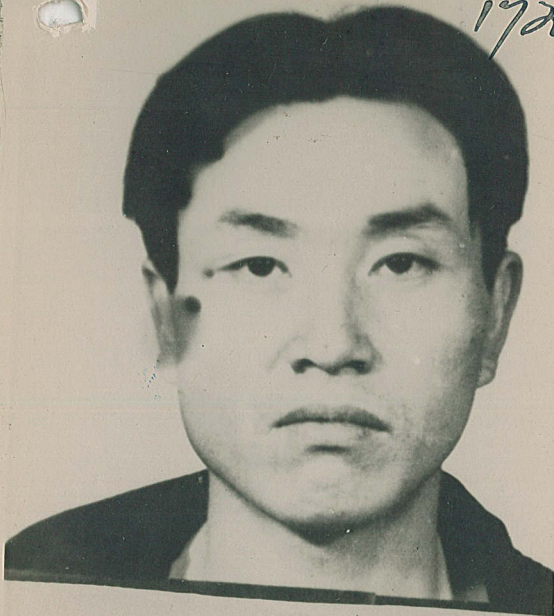


This is the photograph marked RYR...and
referred to in paragraph NINE...of the
affidavit of Allen Raymond...INALL.....
made on the EIGHTH.....day of September 1948
which said photograph was produced and
shown to the said Allen Raymond...INALL...
at the time of making the said affidavit.

.....AR Ray.....
(Deponent)

.....Wneack.....
(Justice of the Peace)

172



This is the photograph marked *RYM* and referred to in paragraph *SIX* of the affidavit of *Allen Raymond* *INALL* made on the *EIGHTH* day of *September* 1948, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said *Allen Raymond* *INALL* at the time of making the said affidavit.

AR Jay
.....
(Deponent)

Quack an Jo
.....
(A Justice of the Peace)

175A



This is the photograph marked RYJ and
referred to in paragraph THREE of the
affidavit of Allen Raymond INALL made
on the EIGHTH day of September 1948
which said photograph was produced and shown
to the said Allen Raymond INALL at the
time of making the said affidavit

Allen Raymond
.....
(Deponent)

Wmack an sp
.....
(Justice of the Peace)



175



This is the photograph marked RYH...and
referred to in paragraph...TWO...of the
affidavit of Allen Raymond...IN all.....
made on the EIGHTH day of September 1948
which said photograph was produced and
shown to the said Allen Raymond...IN all...
at the time of making the said affidavit

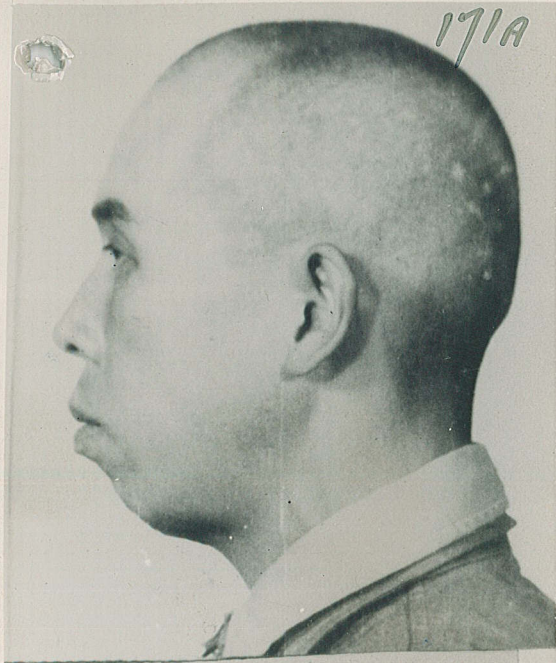
.....
AR Gray

(Deponent)

.....
Wm. A. ...

(Justice of the Peace)

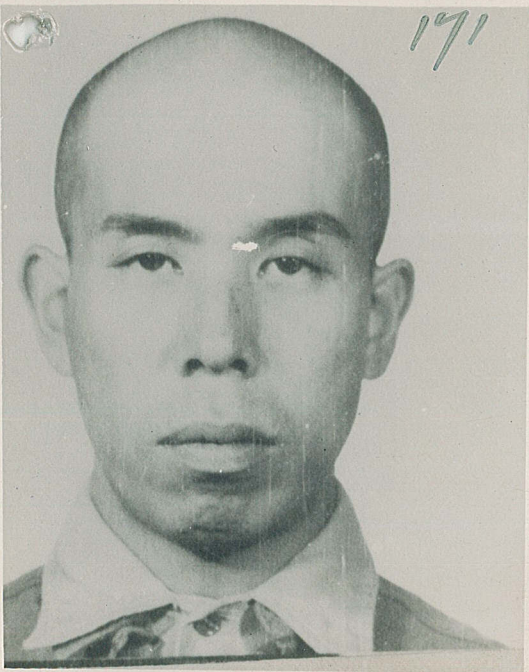
171A



This is the photograph marked RYL and
referred to in paragraph FIVE of the
affidavit of Allen Raymond INALU
made on the EIGHTH day of September 1948
which said photograph was produced and shown
to the said Allen Raymond INALU
at the time of making the said affidavit.

MR. Ray
.....
(Deponent)

Bracear, Jr.
.....
(Justice of the Peace)



This is the photograph marked *RYK*...and referred to in paragraph...*FOUR*...of the affidavit of...*Allen Raymond INALL*...made on the...*EIGHTH*...day of...*September*...1948, which said photograph was produced and shown to the said...*Allen Raymond INALL*...at the time of making the said affidavit.

Mr. Jones
.....

(Deponent)

Harold Jones
.....

(Justice of the Peace)

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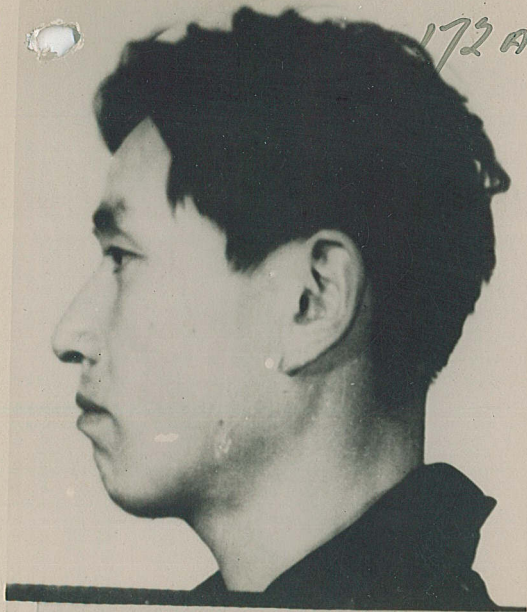
This is the photograph marked RYP..and
referred to in paragraph EIGHT...of the
affidavit of Allen Raymond IN ALB.....
made on the EIGHTH..day of September..1948
which said photograph was produced and
shown to the said Allen Raymond IN ALB.....
at the time of making the said affidavit.

HR Fay
.....

(Deponent)

Quackenbush
.....
(A Justice of the Peace)

172A



This is the photograph marked **TRYO** and
referred to in paragraph **Seven** of the
affidavit of **Allen Raymond INALL**
made on the **EIGHTH** day of **September**
1948, which said photograph was
produced and shown to the said **Allen**
Raymond INALL at the time of
making the said affidavit.



.....
(Deponent)



.....
(Justice of the
Peace)

I, Allen Raymond INALL of 50

Russell Street, West End, BRISBANE,

in the State of Queensland and

formerly QX13963 Private INALL A.R. of 2/26 Infantry Battalion, A.I.F.,
now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit of the twenty-fourth day of January one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven referring to KOBE HOUSE Prisoner of War Camp in Japan.

2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYH' is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as GENTLEMAN JIM and referred to in paragraphs Eleven, Twelve, and Twenty-two of my affidavit referred to in paragraph One hereinbefore.

3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYJ' also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as GENTLEMAN JIM.

4. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYK' is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as GEORGE FORMBY and referred to in Paragraphs Fifteen and Twenty-eight of my affidavit referred to in paragraph One hereinbefore.

5. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYL' also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as GEORGE FORMBY.

6. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYM' is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as SMILER and referred to in paragraphs Sixteen and Twenty-nine of my affidavit referred to in paragraph One hereinbefore.

7. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYO' also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as SMILER.

8. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYP' is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as BETTY BOOP and referred to in paragraphs Seventeen and Thirty of my affidavit referred to in paragraph One hereinbefore.

Handwritten signatures:
A.R. Inall
Quackan

9. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYR' is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as HORSEFACE and referred to in paragraphs Eighteen and Thirty-one of my affidavit referred to in paragraph One hereinbefore.

10. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked with the letters 'RYS' also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the Japanese guard known to me as HORSEFACE.

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

SIGNED and SWORN by the)

within named deponent)

at BRISBANE in the State)

of Queensland on the)

Eight.....day of September)


1948, before me


[Signature]
.....
(Deponent)

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



This is the photograph marked Exhibit "TP"
referred to in para 20 of the affidavit of
Allan Raymond Inall made on the Twenty-fourth
day of January 1947 which photograph was
produced and shown to the said Allan Raymond
Inall at the time of making
the said affidavit.


.....
Deponent


.....
A Justice of the Peace

I Allen Raymond INALL of 50 Russell
Street West End BRISBANE in the
State of Queensland formerly

QX13963 Pte INALL A.R. of 2/26 Inf Bn now discharged being duly sworn make
oath and state as follows:

1. From the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty-three until the fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at KOBE HOUSE Prisoner of War Camp JAPAN in which camp were approximately six hundred and fifty officers and other rank PW of English, Australian, American and Dutch Nationalities.
2. We were employed as labourers loading and unloading stores on wharves and ware-houses and labourers in the TOYA steel factory and YOSHIHARA oil refinery.
3. On one occasion the Japanese Commander Lieutenant TAGANAKA (phonetic) informed VX27472 Major CAMPBELL R.A. 2/40 Inf Bn that he intended to broadcast statements from PW at the camp. He also informed Major CAMPBELL that he would require a certain number of NCO's and other rank Prisoners of War for this purpose and that he (Major CAMPBELL) would be required to state the required number of men. He then outlined the requirements of each broadcast. Each Prisoner of War selected for the broadcast would be allowed to write his own script which would be subjected to vigorous censorship. No reference could be made to the location of the camp or the nature of duties being performed by Prisoners of War or conditions under which PW were forced to live. In short the broadcaster could only refer to subjects dictated by the Japanese Authorities.
4. Major CAMPBELL informed Lt TAGANAKA that allied Army laws forbid any soldier to make such broadcasts and he would have to refuse to obey the order to select the men for the broadcast. Lt TAGANAKA then informed Major CAMPBELL that Prisoners of War in JAPA were no longer acting under instructions from their respective army and therefore had no right to even protest against such orders given by the Imperial Japanese Army. He then instructed Major CAMPBELL to carry out his orders immediately.
5. Major CAMPBELL then addressed a special PW parade and he had received orders to the effect that certain Prisoner of War personnel would be required to make a broadcast and under protest he was carrying out the instructions. He also informed us that he was to assume all

I, Alvin Raymond Russell

Street West and ... in the

State of Queensland formerly

QX13888 the MAIL A.R. of 2/28 Jan. He now discharged being duly sworn make

oath and state as follows:

1. From the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty-

three until the fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty five

I was a Prisoner of War at KORE HOUSE Prisoner of War Camp JAPAN in which

camp were approximately six hundred and fifty officers and other rank PW

of English, Australian, American and Dutch Nationalities.

2. We were employed as laborers loading and unloading stores on

wharves and were housed and laborers in the TOYA steel factory and

This is page one of my affidavit made

by me at Brisbane on the tenth

day of October 1946

Deponent

A Justice of the Peace

On the occasion the Japanese Commander Lieutenant TAGAWARA

Major CAMPBELL R.A. 2/40 Jan. He then he informed

Major CAMPBELL that he was a Prisoner of War at the camp. He also informed Major

CAMPBELL that he would require a certain number of POW's and other rank

Prisoners of War for this purpose and that he (Major CAMPBELL) would be

required to state the required number of men. He then outlined the re-

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vigorous censorship. No reference could be made to the location of the

camp or the nature of duties being performed by Prisoners of War or condit-

ions under which PW were forced to live. In short the broad-caster could

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Major CAMPBELL that Prisoners of War in JAPAN were no longer acting under

instructions from their respective army and therefore had no right to even

protest against such orders given by the Imperial Japanese Army. He then

instructed Major CAMPBELL to carry out his orders immediately.

5. Major CAMPBELL then addressed a special PW parade and he had

received orders to the effect that certain Prisoners of War personnel

would be required to make a broad-cast and under protest he was carrying

out the instructions. He also informed us that he was to assume all

responsibility to the Australian Government should the broadcast be dis-
approved by that Government. Subsequently approximately forty recordings
of broadcasts were made under the supervision of the Japanese staff.

6. 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
withinnamed Dependant at
Sydney on the *fourth*
day of *October* 1946 }

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

[Signature]
.....
[Signature]
.....

I Allan Raymond INALL of 50 Russell
Street West End BRISBANE in the State
of Queensland formerly QX13963 Pte

INALL A.R. now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. I was a Prisoner of War at KOBE HOUSE PW Camp JAPAN from approximately the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty-three until the sixth day of September one thousand nine hundred and forty-five. At this camp there were approximately six hundred Prisoners of War of English, Australian, American and Dutch nationalities.
2. We were employed as wharf labourers on the Kobe Wharves.
3. On our arrival at KOBE HOUSE, a Japanese Lieutenant MORIMOTO was the Camp Commandant replaced later by Lieutenant TAGANAKA who was a very strict disciplinarian. His policy was to maintain a hundred per cent working camp. His method of obtaining this object was to discourage Prisoners of War from attending sick parades by ordering all sick in camp to report for "light duties". Many of the light duties were heavier than the work on the shipyards, however it was noticeable that he endeavoured to provide lighter jobs for the weaker personnel such as the manufacture of paper envelopes. Thousands of envelopes were made but to the best of my knowledge were never used.
4. The only person I saw illtreated by TAGANAKA was an Englishman. On this occasion we were lined up for the usual search on completion of the days work at the ^{warehouse} ~~shipyards~~. A guard discovered that the Englishman had a quantity of sugar on his person. TAGANAKA was present and the matter was brought to his notice. TAGANAKA ordered the Englishman to step out from the ranks. He then beat him about the head, face and body with a heavy cane practise sword. The Englishman was rendered unconscious twice. On the second occasion TAGANAKA seemed satisfied and walked away towards the camp.
5. In my opinion TAGANAKA was reasonably fair compared with other Japanese Commanders. He did however withhold Red Cross supplies and medicines that were sorely needed. The issue of these supplies could have averted much suffering.
6. The second in command of this camp was Sjt MARITA. His favourite pastime was slapping POW on the face but did NOT carry his assault to extremes. His usual method of punishment was to stand the "offending" PW to attention for period up to three hours. On one occasion QX20260 Pte TRAPP 2/26 Inf Bn was accused of having certain foods in his possession. MARITA

at the time

Alfred Roberts JP

forced TRAPP to stand to attention from 1700 hours until 0700 hours outside Japanese Guard house. TRAPP was NOT allowed to eat during this time and was forced to work all day without food.

7. The Medical Orderly at this camp was known as Sjt USSUI. To my knowledge his conduct and attitude towards PW was most reasonable.

8. Sjt USSUI was assisted by a three-star Private named ASSAI. This man was fairly inoffensive but was notorious for his habit of eating vitamin pills purloined from the PW Medical supplies. The pills were in short supply and were restricted to a limited number per day even among the dangerously ill PW, yet ASSAI was reported as having eaten an average of ten pills per day.

9. A Japanese Warrant Officer known only as "JUNI" to PW was for a period of three or four months, Quartermaster.

10. His presence in the camp could only be described as being beneficial to the PW population.

11. The system of guard duties at KOBE HOUSE was the maintenance of a small permanent guard plus a changeable guard, became well known to PW but in the case of the changeable guard very few were remembered consequently many persons responsible for the beatings and much of the ill-treatment received by PW are not clear in the memory of the average PW. I cannot remember any of the "raving staff" yet I have been assaulted on many occasions by members of this section. Of the permanent staff of guards the following are well known to me: A person known as "GENTLEMAN JIM". He was typical of the paradox that makes up the Japanese character. I know many PW who are high in the opinion of this man. I personally have witnessed him assault PW by tying them by the wrists, arms behind back fully stretched, straight and high above the shoulder to a tree with the toes just touching the earth. Left in this position for approximately two hours the alledged "Offender" while NOT unconscious, suffered intense pain. If however, the PW was able to offer a bribe to "GENTLEMAN JIM" conduct and attitude altered. On one occasion he caught me in the act of making some toffee with sugar stolen from the warehouse in which I was at that time employed. I spoke a little Japanese and quickly offered him half the toffee and promised more. He accepted and ignored the fact that I still had a fair quantity of sugar in my possession.

12. Two of the PW punished by "GENTLEMAN JIM" in this manner had been accused of stealing sugar but were NOT able to offer any to "GENTLEMAN

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Handwritten signature: G. Schmitt Jr.

JIM".

13. A guard commonly known as "NELSON" as far as I know was inoffensive any a mild mannered man. I have no knowledge of illtreatment of PW by this man.

14. The storeman of the camp was known as "THE CHINLESS WONDER". His reputation was bad and he was known to have been implicated in black-market affairs using PW food as his wares. It was rounmoured that he had died in a hospital after he had left our camp.

15. A guard particularly well-known to me was known to PW as "GEORGE FORMBY". Although his reputation was bad, I did NOT find his conduct alarming only a few occasions I received a few "face slaps" for having tobacco in my possession and on one occasion he ordered me to stand to attention outside the guard house, however "JUNI" approached me and asked me why I was there. When I explained he immediately dismissed me. I was informed by other PW that I was lucky as "GEORGE FORMBY" intended my punishment to be severe. This, however was heresay.

16. Another guard known to me as "SMILER" fortunately favoured the Australian PW but was particularly harsh on the English and Dutch. He was equally feared by the English as he was favoured by the Australian PW.

17. Another guard known as "BETTY BOOP" was a quiet, good tempered man who rarely aimed a blow at a PW. On the rare occasions that he did strike a PW he was partly justified (according to Japanese standards) in his action.

18. About the worst offender as far as illtreatment of PW was concerned was a man known as "HORSEFACE". He was a sullen scowling personality with a deep-rooted hatred of the white race. His beatings and assaults against PW are too numerous to record. I doubt if there was a PW at this camp who escaped being "punished" by this tyrant. He, like MARITA, "GENTLEMAN JIM" and "THE CHINLESS WONDER" supplied PW foods to the civilian black market and in doing so was partly responsible for the increase of dietary deficiency which became rampant towards one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

19. The outstanding personality in KOBE HOUSE guard staff was known as "DARKIE". On many occasions this man has been responsible for the protection of PW who were in danger of being searched for "loot" by some other guard. "DARKIE" would claim that he had already searched the PW and would bustle the guard away. He would then assure that the loot was well

W. J. Gray

W. B. Roberts

hidden before leaving the PW who was invariably searched by another guard. In all "DARKIE" was a popular figure with all PW at KOBE HOUSE.

20. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "TP" upon which the likeness of a person marked "4" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my affidavit as Lieutenant TAGANAKA.

21. The likeness of a person marked "5" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese First Class Warrant Officer named "JUNI."

22. The likeness of a person marked "8" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese civilian guard known as "GENTLEMAN JIM."

23. The likeness of a person marked "2" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese WOI MURITA.

24. The likeness of a person marked "3" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as "THE MEDICAL SGT" USSUI (phonetic).

25. The likeness of a person marked "9" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese civilian known as "NELSON."

26. The likeness of a person marked "12" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese civilian guard named WAKABAKI (phonetic) commonly known as "THE CHINLESS WONDER."

27. The likeness of a person marked "1" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Medical Orderly named ASSAI.

28. The likeness of a person marked "14" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese resident guard named "GEORGE FORMBY."

29. The likeness of a person marked "15" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese resident guard named "SMILER."

30. The likeness of a person marked "16" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my

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affidavit as a Japanese guard named "BETTY BOOP".

31. The likeness of a person marked "17" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard named "HORSEFACE."

32. The likeness of a person marked "21" on Exhibit "TP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard named "DARKY."

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 *Subaru*
on the *twentyfourth* day of *January*
1947

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

[Signature]
.....
[Signature]
.....

I George Anton Ironside
of Hinschen-St. Proserpine
in the State of
Queensland formerly

QX11333 Dvr. Ironside G.A. of the 2nd.A.A.S.C. Company now discharged
being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

1-From approximately May One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-
Five until September One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five
I was a Prisoner of War at TAKEFU Prisoner of War Camp, Japan.

There were approximately One Hundred and Sixty Australian,
and Forty American other ranks in the camp.

We were employed in a carbon factory which was quite close to
our camp and there was nothing to distinguish our camp from
the factory.

2-The only medical officer in the camp was Lieut/Surgeon Stenning
R.A.N.

3-Living conditions were bad generally in that:-

Food was in short supply and consisted mainly of rice
and vegetable tops.

Camp hygiene was not good as the latrines were just a long pit under
the wall of the living hut which made things very uncomfortable
as the odour was very unpleasant.

The whole of the two hundred Prisoners of War were accommodated in
the one hut and we had to eat where we slept.

4-It was quite apparent that the Japanese Guards had a much
greater variety and a larger quantity of food than the Prisoners
of War.

5-The Japanese supplied us with one outfit of clothing at OSAKA
prior to leaving for TAKEFU and this was all we got until the
War ended.

6-Dysentery and Beri Beri were very prevalent in the camp and
were brought on and aggravated by the poor food and conditions in
general.

I George Anton Ironside
at Hirschman St. Prison
in the State of
Guatemala formerly

EX-1333 D.V. Ironside G.A. of the 2nd A.A.S.C. Company now discharged

being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:-

I-From approximately May One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-
five until September One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five
I was a Prisoner of War at TAKETU Prisoner of War Camp, Japan.
There were approximately One Hundred and Sixty Australian,
and Forty American other ranks in the camp.
We were employed in a carbon factory which was quite close to
our camp and there was nothing to distinguish our camp from
the factory.

2-The only medical officer in the camp was Lieut Surgeon Stanning

R.A.M.

This is page one of my affidavit
giving conditions were bad generally in that:-

Food was in short supply and consisted mainly of rice
sworn by me on the 13th day
of June 1947.
to vegetable tops.

Deposited A Justice of the Peace
Escorted to the living hut which made things very uncomfortable
G. H. Ironside
(W. J. G. RAMM)

as the above was very unpleasant.

The whole of the two hundred Prisoners of War were accommodated in
the one hut and we had to eat where we slept.

4-It was quite apparent that the Japanese Guards had a much
greater variety and a larger quantity of food than the Prisoners
of War.

5-The Japanese supplied us with one outfit of clothing at OSAKA
prior to leaving for TAKETU and this was all we got until the
war ended.

6-Dysentery and Beri Beri were very prevalent in the camp and
were brought on and aggravated by the poor food and conditions in
general.

7-Red Cross supplies were brought into camp but were doled out in such small quantities that I could not make any guess as to the total amount.

8-I do not think that the Japanese supplied any drugs at all. The only drugs we had were Red Cross supplies and they were in short supply.

9-The Japanese Camp Commander was a Warrant Officer known to us as "The Bull". I do not know of any cruelty or lashings carried out by him personally but he did not attempt to stop the Camp Staff from illtreating the Prisoners of War.

10-One of the Guards known as "PRETTY BOY" was always ready to illtreat Prisoners of War and apparently thought it great fun.

11-One day CX64246 Pte. SOFFER 27. Bde. Grp. Ord. eased up on his work to look at the time and was reported to "PRETTY BOY".

"PRETTY BOY" stopped all work and told the Prisoners that SOFFER was to be punished and that the same would happen to any Prisoner who slowed up on the job. He then worked himself up into a rage and thrashed SOFFER with a large stick.

SOFFER was beaten almost unconscious and then "PRETTY BOY" ordered him to kneel on bamboo sticks and a bamboo stick was placed behind his knees while a kerosene tin full of water was placed on his knees. If he moved and spilt the water he was bashed and the whole thing gone over again. This torture lasted for about three hours when he collapsed and had to be carried to the hut.

12-"PRETTY BOY" also carried out the same punishment on Cpl. Atkins of the A.A.S.C. These matters were reported to "The BULL" but he ignored them altogether.

7- The Gross supplies were brought into camp but were sold out in such small quantities that I could not make any gross as to the total amount.

8- I do not think that the Japanese supplied any drugs at all. The only drugs we had were Red Cross supplies and they were in short supply.

9- The Japanese Camp Commander was a Warrant Officer known to us as "The Bull". I do not know of any cruelty or beatings carried out by him personally but he did not attempt to stop the Camp Staff from ill-treating the Prisoners of War.

10- One of the Guards known as "PRETTY BOY" was always ready to take advantage of my weakness and apparently thought it great fun to make me feel that I was a coward.

June 1947.

11- I was allowed to work in the garden and to go to the cinema at the time the cinema was open. I was also allowed to go to the cinema at the time the cinema was open.

"PRETTY BOY" stopped all work and told the Prisoners that SOTER was to be punished and that the same would happen to any Prisoner who allowed up on the job. He then worked himself up into a rage and threatened SOTER with a large stick. SOTER was beaten almost unconscious and then "PRETTY BOY" ordered him to kneel on bamboo sticks and a bamboo stick was placed behind his knees while a kerosene tin full of water was placed on his knees. If he moved and split the water he was beaten and the whole thing gone over again. This torture lasted for about three hours when he collapsed and had to be carried to the hut.

12- "PRETTY BOY" also carried out the same punishment on Sgt. Atkins of the A.A.C.C. These matters were reported to "The Bull" but he ignored them altogether.

13-I cannot remember the Regimental numbers or units of any Prisoners who were in 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 *PROSERPINE*
on the *13* day of *June*
1947.

G. H. Ironside
.....

Before me

A Justice of the Peace.

W. P. Graham
..... *SR. C. L.*

On this Eighteenth day of June One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Seven John Robert ISRAEL of 75 Empire Circuit, Forrest, A.C.T., a Public Servant makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was NX 29972 a Corporal in the 2/18 Aust. Inf. Bn. and was captured on the 15 Feb. 1942 at Singapore.
2. I eventually arrived at Fukuoka POW Camp No. 24 about 16 Jan. 1945 and was sent to work in the coal mines at SENDYU.
3. The Australian officer in charge of the camp was Flight Lt. Sutherland, RAAF, who, I think, was a Victorian.
4. Capt. Higgin was the Australian Doctor in the camp. He could not get necessary medicine and supplies for the treatment of the sick. The Japanese medical orderly was in charge of the dispensary and supplies and withheld them. Capt. Higgin made a report on this matter. I saw this report.
5. I received only one Red Cross parcel while I was in Camp No. 24 and the cigarettes and soap had been extracted. The Japanese Lieut. in charge of the camp at that period personally witnessed the issue of these parcels which were all opened, and these articles extracted. When it was pointed out that the parcels had been opened, he refused to place the missing articles back in the parcels.
I know of at least two more issues of parcels coming into the camp but we did not receive any more until after our release and again these were in a very depleted state when found. The food was insufficient and all the prisoners lost weight monthly.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
John ROBERT ISRAEL at Canberra
on the eighteenth day of June
One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty-Seven BEFORE ME

.....J. Israel.....

A. J. Ainsworth J.P.
.....
A Justice of the Peace.

MELBOURNE, S.C.1.

Efforts are being made to contact personnel referred to in the para 6 of this affidavit , and if possible similar affidavits will be obtained and forwarded as soon as received .

AB 13(2c) 
OK

WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT OF TX 2018 Capt C.H.V. IVEY, D S O.

2/12 INF BN

On the 12 day of May 1947, Charles Henry Victor IVEY, of CYGNET, TASMANIA, soldier, whose regimental number is TX 2018 being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows :-

1. I am TX 2018 Capt C.H.V. IVEY, a member of the 2/12 Bn, who was with the 12th Battalion at Milne Bay, during July, August, September and October 1942.
2. I saw the body of an Australian soldier who had apparently been tied to a tree and his head gave the appearance that it had been burnt off by a flame thrower or some other contraption causing the flame to be directed at the soldier's head. I did not see the actual torture committed.
3. I also saw the bodies of two female natives having been tied down by spikes in the ground and their breasts cut off.
4. Whilst advancing along a path towards a native village on the left of the track I observed an officer (Australian) who had been speared with a native spear from the lower portion of the body upwards, he appeared to be dead about three to four days.
5. These atrocities were witnessed by me during the final advance towards Japanese lines and their evacuation from Milne Bay.
6. Other personnel who in my opinion could give further information dealing with these atrocities are :-
 - WO II J. FRASER, - Address - Probably Devonport, Tasmania.
 - Lieut N. RUSSELL - Address - Unknown, but probably his father
Mr RUSSELL of Bank
of New South Wales
or Commercial Bank
LAUNCESTON, would
probably give his
address.
 - Lieut POWNE - Address of Queensland, no other address known.
 - Sgt J. CONDON - " " " " "
 - Sig GARDNER - Address Tasmania. Initials not known.
 - Pte BARNARD - Address Launceston, likely to be working with
Tasmanian Government Railways,
in Launceston. Mr C.H. BARNARD
of Launceston may be his father.
 - Sgt GORDON, N. - Address Hobart.
 - Capt O. CURTIS - Address Hobart Savings Bank.
 - Major M.C. BOUCHER - Address Hobart.
 - Capt S. COOPER - Address Hobart.
 - Lt-Col C.J. GEARD - Address New Norfolk.

Sworn by the Deponent
on the day and year
first before mentioned at
CYGNET.

C. H. Ivey

J.P.

C. H. Ivey

TX 2018 Capt C.H.V. IVEY.

IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY
JAPANESE NATIONALS AND IN THE MATTER OF
THE ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR
(CIVILIAN INTERNEES) AT KOBE PRISONER OF
WAR CAMP, JAPAN.

I 1

I, GEORGE CHARLES IVES of 94 Waterloo Road, Middlesbrough, in the North Riding of the County of York, make oath and say as follows.

I am an ex-Regular soldier and was recalled to the colours in October, 1939, when I joined the 122nd Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. My Service number being 1426477.

I rose to the rank of Sergeant in 1940 and was drafted to Singapore on the 1st January, 1941.

On the 15th February, 1942, I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese and was taken to Keivo P.O.W. Camp in Korea, where I remained until June, 1943, when I was transferred to Kobe Camp. I was in this camp until April, 1945.

During the whole of this time the Camp Commander was Lieutenant (later Captain) Moremoto or Moromoto, who was about 30 to 40 years old, stout. His nickname was 'Bonny Leslie'.

I knew a half-caste in the same camp named Woosterman, who was always referred to as 'Black Sam'. He was the only coloured man in the camp and was employed with us in the Kawasaki shipyard. On a number of occasions I saw this man beaten by the camp guards for trivial things, both in the shipyard and in the camp. Most of the ordinary guards, who were constantly changing, were concerned in this, but the Quarter Master - Nishikawa, between 30 and 40 years, stout, right arm rendered useless by gunshot - often personally beat Woosterman in the camp. Another Japanese - a medical orderly we nicknamed 'Happy', about 30 years, small, knock-kneed - was also concerned. I cannot give any dates because we had no means of keeping a record.

All the prisoners were beaten on the slightest pretext, but the guards seemed to single out 'Black Sam' for more punishment than the

rest of us because of his colour.

In about October, 1944, I cannot give the exact date, on finishing work in the shipyard, we were informed by other prisoners that 'Black Sam' had been taken away by Japanese guards, being accused of selling a Japanese Army raincoat with which he had been issued. I did not see him arrested and can only give the name of one Englishman who would be there - Sergeant Major Cox, R.E.

About four days after this he was tried by the Camp Commander and sentenced to 21 days Solitary Confinement and was confined to a cell in the guard-room at the entrance to the camp. He was given one ball of rice (about the size of a tennis ball) twice a day.

After about ten days 'Black Sam's' mind became affected and he refused to eat. The Cook who had to give 'Black Sam' his rice told us and the Dutch Medical Officer, Dr. Akeman, that 'Black Sam' was simply crumbling the rice ball up. The Camp Commander refused to allow Dr. Akeman to see the prisoner.

About two days before 'Black Sam' was due to come out of Solitary Confinement, Dr. Akeman was sent for, but was too late and 'Black Sam' died that night and was cremated.

I did not see the actual cremation, but the method was to break all the bones of the body and force it into a soya bean barrel to take it to the crematorium.

I did not actually see 'Black Sam' during his confinement but this was common gossip throughout the camp. The only persons allowed to see him were the Cooks. I do not know any of their names, but Corporal Nichols of the Australian Army was in charge of them and may be able to help. I cannot name any prisoner who actually witnessed the atrocity.

So far as I know, the incidents leading up to the death of 'Black Sam' were known to the Camp Commander, but any other incident in the Camp relating to beating would be reported to the Camp Commander by Captain Patterson of the Australian Corps of Signals, the senior Officer in the camp, who often reported such matters and was often punished himself for doing so.

I know of no other incident which is outstanding in the camp

other than that of a Sergeant in the Loyal Regiment, who was
sentenced to six months confinement for sleeping on board the
ship.

SWORN before me by the
above named George Charles
IVES this *21st*
day of *March* 1946,
at Middlesbrough aforesaid

G. Charles.

A.P. Peaker



Justice of the Peace
and Stipendiary Magistrate.