

VOLUME II  
EXHIBITS TO  
RECORD OF TRIAL  
(Fourth Original Carbon)

in the case of

UNITED STATES

vs

HIROYUKI MORITA

Case Docket No. 134

MILITARY COMMISSION

Appointed by

Commanding General, Eighth Army

Tried at  
Yokohama, Japan  
30 June 1947 - 3 July 1947

Pro Ex No-1

JAPANESE PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

TIS LANGUAGE DETACHMENT

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the official records of the Japanese Prisoner of War Information Bureau indicate that MORITA, Hiroyuki, Sgt., served on the Camp Staff of the following POW Camps during the periods stated below:

POW CAMP

PERIOD OF SERVICE

OSAKA POW CAMP

KOBE Branch Camp  
(later No. 1 Branch Camp and  
No. 2 Branch Camp (KOBE))

5 Oct. 1942 - 23 Nov. 1942

UMEDA Branch Camp  
(later No. 2 Branch Camp (UMEDA)  
and No. 2 Dispatched Camp)

24 Nov. 1942 - 8 Dec. 1942

KAWASAKI Branch Camp  
(later No. 5 Branch Camp and  
No. 5 Dispatched Camp)

8 Dec. 1942 - Mar. 1943

No. 9 Branch Camp (AMAGASAKI)  
(later No. 6 Dispatched Camp)

10 Mar. 1943 - Oct. 1943

No. 1 Branch Camp (KOBE)  
(later No. 2 Branch Camp)

Oct. 1943 - 15 Aug. 1945

KOBE Attached Infirmary

Jan. 1945 - June 1945  
(Concurrent Duty)

No. 18 Branch Camp (WAKINOHAMA)

15 May 1945 - 22 May 1945

11 Oct. 1946

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
CWO, U.S.A.

/s/ H T Omachi  
HENRY T. OMACHI  
2nd Lt., Inf.  
AG Casualty Clearance Br.  
Japanese Prisoner of War  
Information Bureau



Tokio, October 8-1946

Statement of Hiroyuki Morita taken by Franklin E. Morris at Sugamo Prison Oct 8-1946.

Q. What is your full name?

A. Hiroyuki Morita

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty-six years of age

Q. What is your weight and height?

A. Five feet 7 inches tall and weigh about 140 pounds

Q. Did you serve in any Japanese Prison Camps during the war?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you serve in the P.O.W. Camps?

A. I served at Kobe Camp, Osaka from 5 October 1942 to 20 November 1942. I served at Umeda Camp, Osaka from 20 November 1942 to 7 December 1942. In December 1942 I was transferred to Kawasaki Camp where I remained until March 1943. In March 1943 I was transferred to Amagasaki where I remained until 5 October 1943. In October 1943 I was again transferred to Kobe Camp where I remained until 5 June 1945 at which time Kobe Camp was destroyed and I and the prisoners were sent to Kawasaki Camp (sometimes called Maruyama Camp) where I remained about two weeks and then again transferred to Wakinohama Camp, where we remained until September 21st, 1945.

Q. What was your rank in the Japanese Army?

A. I was a Sergeant in the Japanese Army

Q. What were your duties in the Camps?

A. I was a clerk in charge of records of the Camp.

Q. Who was your superior Officer?

A. 1st Lieutenant Morimoto was in charge of the Camps for several Months and then 1st Lieutenant Tokonaka was the commanding officer of the camps. Colonel Murata was in charge of the Osaka area.

Q. When Morimoto or Lieutenant Tokonaka were absent from Kobe or Kawasaki Camps who was the person in charge

A. I was. I was a sergeant but was doing the work of a Sergeant Major.

Q. While at Kobe did you beat or mistreat any prisoners of war

A. Yes. While at Kobe I did strike Lieutenant <sup>Fuller</sup> with my open hand two or three times. Lieutenant Fuller had returned to the camp with some oil.

Q. Who was the pay Sergeant at Kobe Camp? and

A. Mitsuhashi, Sergeant also Sergeant Schiba also a Warrant Officer

Q. Do you remember an incident at Kawasaki Prison Camp when two Australian soldiers were caught in an empty building and beaten

by you and the pay sergeant?

A. I remember the incident but I didn't do any of the beating

Q. What was the pay sergeant's name at that time?

A. Staff Sergeant Furuya. I did not see the beating of the two men but I heard about it.

Q. Do you know anything about an incident in January 1944 when Corporal J. Mount, Private G. Minroe and Private J. Ramsbottom were beaten and tortured for bringing peanuts into the camp.

A. I don't know anything about this incident

Q. Do you recall any incident when Jens Hanson and about 20 others were beaten because the guards found a can of food had been taken?

A. I don't remember any such incident

Q. Do you remember any other beatings or torture of prisoners in which you took a part while you were at any Japanese Prison Camp.

A. While at Japanese prison Camps I would estimate I took part in beating about 15 or 16 prisoners but I do not remember the dates or the occasions. The beatings were generally in the evenings when the prisoners came home from work.

Q. What did you beat the prisoners with?

A. With my hands.

/s/ Morita, Hiroyuki

This is to certify that I, Matsunobu Uyehara, translated the foregoing statement from English to Japanese and read same to Hiroyuki Morita, who stated that he understood the content of said statement and that the same is true.

8 Oct. 1946

/s/ T/5 Matsunobu Uyehara  
interpreter, ATIS

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C. W. O., U. S. A.

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Statement of Franklin L. Fliniau, taken at Tokyo, Japan by Franklin E. Morris, Prosecutor, on the 8th day of December 1946.

Q. What is your full name?

A. Franklin L. Fliniau.

Q. What is your home address.

A. My home address is 6924 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, California.

Q. How long have you been in the United States Army?

A. Since 1933.

Q. What is your present rank in the United States Army?

A. I am a Lieutenant Colonel.

Q. Where are you now stationed?

A. My home station is the Armored Force at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Q. Were you ever a Prisoner of War of the Japanese Army?

A. Yes.

*Jmw*  
Q. When and where were you held a Prisoner of War by the Japanese?

A. I was taken Prisoner of War on the 27th of May 1942 at Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands. I was taken to Iloilo Prison where I remained for 44 days, at which time I was then taken to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo. I remained at Fort San Pedro until 30 September 1942 and then left by ship for Manila where I arrived on 6 October 1942 and was taken to Bilibid Prison. I remained at Bilibid Prison until 27 October 1942 and was then removed by ship to Japan.

I arrived at Kobe, Japan, on approximately 25 October 1942 when I was taken immediately to Kobe Prisoner of War Camp where I remained until 1 April 1945. On 1 April 1945 all officers at the camp, except the two doctors, were removed to Ikuno Prisoner of War Camp, where I remained until liberated on 30 August 1945.

On this date four other American officers and myself left for Hirohata Prison Camp to take command of that Camp. On 9 September 1945 we left by train for Yokohama where we boarded ship for Manila, arriving in the United States 15 October 1945. *Jmw*

Q. Who was the Japanese Camp Commander at Kobe Prisoner of War Camp while you were confined therein?

A. Lt. Morimoto was Camp Commander until about June 1944, when he was relieved of his duties, and Kazuo Takenaka assumed command, and remained Commander of said camp until I left. *Jmw*

Q. What were your duties while at Kobe Camp?

A. In February 1943 I was moved into the office of the camp, which office was also my living quarters, and remained there until I left the camp. I had no particular duties. In fact, Morimoto, while he was Camp Commander, refused to recognize me in any way. When Takenaka assumed command I still had my living quarters in the office. Sometime in February 1944 Morimoto called all the officers to his office and explained that he was not going to force the officers to work, but if we wanted to continue to get the regular ration of 720 grams per day we would have to sign an agreement to work. If we did not sign an agreement to work, we would be put on rations of 330 grams per day. Most of the officers, realizing that 330 grams of rations per day would not be sufficient to survive, signed the agreement to work. Whereupon Morimoto assigned me and the other officers to work, stoking furnaces at Showa Denki Company. This Company manufactured carbons which were about 8 to 12 feet in length. *Jmw*



area. This same night about 2100 hours, Takenaka called me out of bed to his office, for interrogation in regards to the afternoon raid. There were two Gempo Ti there with him, one Sgt. and one Corporal. The three accused me and blamed me for the bombing of Kobe. They wanted to know what I was going to do about it, and I told them that we, the United States were at war with Japan and that air raids were just beginning and that they hadn't seen anything yet. This they didn't like and the Sergeant slapped me twice in front of Takenaka. Takenaka laughed and sneered. Takenaka then said that I was finished and that they should kill me. Nothing more was done about it, however. Takenaka witnessed many beatings of Prisoners of War and Takenaka also gave many beatings which I saw.

Q. Did you witness the mistreatment of any other American or Allied Prisoners of War while confined at the Japanese Prison Camp?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you give me the details?

A. While I was confined at Kobe Prisoner of War Camp, I saw Sergeant LORITA confine Corporal Lowat, Private G. Lunro and Private J. Ramsbottom. During their confinement I saw Lorita beat them on several occasions and make them stand at strict attention. Lorita also cut their rations to practically 250 grams of rice per day. This was in the middle of winter time and they were not allowed their overcoats and they were only given one blanket. They were not allowed to lie down during the day.

I also witnessed the beating of one Private A. L. Croft. This beating stands out to me as one of the worst beatings I witnessed while a Prisoner of War. Croft was beaten continually for about 20 minutes by Sergeant Morita. Morita used a leather slipper and a rubber shoe, also his fists. Croft was knocked down and while on the ground was kicked in the legs and groin by Sergeant Morita. Croft later was stood at attention all night without an overcoat. When the beating was finished, Morita reported to the hospital for first aid to his injured hand.

I also witnessed Lt. John Fuller, beaten by Sgt. Morita with a rubber slipper. Lt. Fuller was also made to stand at attention all day and up to approximately midnight. The reason for the beating was some peanut oil was found in Lt. Fuller's gear. Morita wanted to know where he got it and he refused to name the individual. Sergeant Morita hated Lt. Fuller because Fuller would always stick up for his men. Fuller was group leader of about 110 Australians.

Morita, in his job as Sgt. Major of Kobe Camp was linked up in many beatings and I witnessed several of them. When Morita started in on someone, it seemed that he couldn't stop. I have seen Morita report to our hospital for treatment of a bruised hand. He would always request a large bandage on his hand and then would be proud of the fact of the beating administered.

I saw Sgt. Morita line up about twenty American, British and Australian Prisoners of War and keep them at attention for about four hours in front of the guard room. He beat them several times during this period. Among those beaten was Private J. B. Schlusser, Pvt. Owen L. Barnett and Pvt. D. F. Busta, all Americans. They were beaten for bringing food into the camp from their working place, Takahama, on the docks.



Ex. 104. no. 4

THIS IS THE FIRST SHEET OF THE EVIDENCE OF  
S/SGT. A.G. MOLES TAKEN AND SWORN BEFORE ME  
AT MELBOURNE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA  
THIS 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1946.

/s/ A. G. Moles  
Dependent

/s/ G. Huey Jr.  
Member  
Australian Board of  
Inquiry into War Crimes.

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

V.X.27180. S/SGT. ARCHIBALD GEORGE MOLES, AUST ARMY PAY CORPS,  
Home Address, 38 Cecil Street, Kew, Melbourne, E.4.  
Sworn and Examined:

I was captured at the fall of Singapore.  
I was then attached to the 4th Reserve M.T. Company.  
I was confined in Changi until 15th May, 1943. I  
travelled to Japan in the Wales Maru, on 15th May, 1943,  
arriving at Kobe on 8th June, 1943. I remained at  
Kobe until the camp was bombed out, and left there on  
15th June, 1945.

/s/  
AGM

portions of  
I was an eye-witness of the beating of  
Private Jeynes by the Japanese medical officer,  
Miyataki or Mietsaka. J Mu

/s/  
AGM

Corporal J. Mowat, 13th A.G.H; Private G.  
Munroe, 15th A.G.H; and Private J. Ramsbottom,  
2/4th M.G. were caught bringing peanuts into the camp  
and were confined in the guard house for one week.  
They were badly beaten daily and made to stand at  
attention for long periods, the longest period I  
remember being from about 8 o'clock one night until  
5.30 the next morning. This was in the middle of  
winter in January, 1944. The beatings were administered  
by Sgt. Morita. I actually saw some of the beatings.

I know that Private J. Mason, 8th Div. Sigs.,  
was thrashed with a bamboo pole by the Kobe Pay Sergeant  
for moving from attention. This pay sergeant was  
second in charge of the camp, the Camp Commander being  
Lieut. Takanaka. J Mu

I saw Private Sheriff, who I think was of the  
8th Div. Sgls., beaten by a guard known in the camp as  
"Horseface". Horseface would be of average height for  
a Japanese, a returned soldier from China with one eye.  
He wore very strong lensed glasses.

He beat Sheriff with a stick and tied his hands  
behind his back with rope, fastening the other end of  
the rope to a limb of a tree so that Sheriff was almost  
on tiptoe. He beat Sheriff again while he was so tied.  
The beating lasted altogether about 40 minutes. An  
American was similarly beaten at the same time as Sheriff.

I saw many other beatings administered by  
Horseface to English and American P.O.'s. J Mu

I saw Sgt. Morita beat Lieut. J. R. Fuller of  
the 2/18th Batt. for having a bottle of oil, which had  
been smuggled into the camp. At this camp the P.O.'s  
worked in a graphite factory, handling carbon, coal, coke,  
etc. They later worked on the docks carrying rice, etc.  
The pay was 15 sen per day for N.C.O's, Corporals and  
above. Lance Corporals and lower ranks received 10 sen  
per day.

THIS IS THE SECOND SHEET OF THE EVIDENCE OF  
S/SGT. A. G. MOLES TAKEN AND SWORN BEFORE ME  
AT MELBOURNE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA THIS  
24th DAY OF JANUARY, 1946.

/s/ A. G. Moles  
.....  
Deponent

/s/ G. Huey, Jr.  
.....  
Member  
Australian Board of  
Inquiry into War Crimes.



I left Kobe on the 5th. June 1945 and went to  
Kawasaki. Camp Commander was Lieut. ~~Morita~~ TAKENAKA  
Lieut-Col. Morita was the commander for the district.

Accommodations.

Barrecks, old thatched huts about 90 men in each  
hut measuring 100 ft. x 120 ft. Two ~~thirty~~ tiers  
of bunks were provided. In heavy rains the roofs  
leaked badly. The huts were infested with bugs  
and with flies and continuous sleep was impossible.

Food.

Two meals a day consisting of altogether of  
ten ozs of rice and "jungle stew"; a concoction  
of boiled grass and other vegetable matter.

In the sixteen days I was at this camp I had to  
walk five miles to work and five miles back. This  
exertion, coupled with the scarcity of food, caused  
me to lose 28 lb. in weight in the 16 days.

Clothing

None issued by Japanese.

Medical Supplies

None issued by Japanese.

Hygiene

Had to carry all water for the camp in baskets  
up the hill. The hill was so steep that the baskets  
had to be passed hand to hand. The latrines consisted  
of a room at the end of every second hut. This  
latrine room was about 40 ft. x 20ft. and contained  
not only the latrine but all the washing arrangements.  
The room was open to the rest of the hut where the men  
slept and fed.

The latrine consisted of open pits dug in the  
earthen floor of the hut and were about 4 ft. deep and  
2 ft 6 ins by 4 ft. to 5 ft. long. No material was  
provided to cover the excreta. Even in cool weather  
the excreta was infested with flies.

Work.

Walked 5 miles to Kobe to work on the docks.

Pay.

15 sen a day for NCOs and 10 sen for lower ranks.

Canteen.

Nil.

Correspondence.

Nil.

At this Camp Lance/Sgt. W. Stringer, A.I.F., and  
the abovementioned Private Sheriff were caught in an  
empty store. All Australian POW's were lined up and  
these two were taken out and beaten by the abovementioned  
Sergeant Morita and the abovementioned Kobe Pay Sergeant.

They were beaten by being punched and kicked and  
struck by bamboo sticks and then were beaten by other  
guards with pieces of 3 ins. by 2 ins. timber. The beat-  
ing continued for half an hour.



THIS IS THE THIRD SHEET OF THE EVIDENCE OF  
S/SGT. A. G. MOLES TAKEN AND SWORN BEFORE ME.  
AT MELBOURNE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA THIS  
24th DAY OF JANUARY, 1946.

/s/ A. G. Moles  
.....  
Deponent

/s/ G. Huey, Jr.  
.....  
Member  
Australian Board of  
Inquiry into War Crimes.

They were then taken by the Kobe Pay Sergeant and their arms roped behind their back and their arms tied to a limb of a tree so that they were almost on tip-toe and they were left in that position for ten hours in the sun.

Stringer had his jaw broken. These men have returned to Australia on the same ship with me, three months later. They were both still suffering from the effects of the beating.

Sheriff had contracted an abscess of the spine from it.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

THIS IS THE FOURTH SHEET OF THE EVIDENCE OF  
S/SGT. A. G. MOLES TAKEN AND SWORN BEFORE ME  
AT MELBOURNE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA THIS  
24th DAY OF JANUARY, 1946.

/s/ A. G. Moles  
.....  
Deponent

/s/ G. Huey, Jr.  
.....  
Member  
Australian Board of  
Inquiry into War Crimes.

THE WITNESS (Continuing): The beating and other treatment of these two men was the worst I had seen, and while it was in progress one of the P.O.'s fainted and two others vomited.

I went to Wakimohama on 21st June, 1945. *Jmw*

WAKIMOHAMA

Camp Commandant, Lieut. Takanaka (This is the same Takanaka as before mentioned).

Accommodation

The building was an old American school. An enormous steel factory was on one side and an engineering works opposite. On the other side of the school was the Dunlop Perdriau Rubber Works, and nearby was a railway bridge and a gasometer.

Food

Rice and kibi (a kind of linseed). The quantities supplied were inadequate.

Clothing

The only clothing supplied was to men who had become practically naked.

Medical Supplies

Nil.

Hygiene

Latrine consisted of a pan that could be flushed with water, the excreta being carried into the gutters in the street.

Work

Wharf labor.

Canteen

Nil.

Correspondence

I received several letters up to two years old and was permitted to write one, which was not received until five weeks ago.

General Remarks

During air raids we were taken to the ground floor. We were confined to the camp during all air raids but two. The air raids were very frequent, there being sometimes as many as 17 a day in the area. On the two occasions when we were taken out the Japanese Commander had become afraid and it took us to the hills. Some casualties occurred among P.O.'s but none was fatal.

No bad beatings of Australian troops occurred in this camp. *Jmw*



At Kobe Camp on 8th June, 1943 Lieut. H.H. Gordon,  
2/40th Batt. was badly beaten by the Corporal in charge  
of the guard of 66 Squadron (Japanese). Lieut. Gordon  
was in charge of a floor and he was beaten because some-  
one had put some cigarette ash in a spittoon. *True*

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This is the fifth and last sheet of the  
evidence of S/Sgt. Archibald George Moles  
taken and sworn before <sup>me</sup> at Melbourne in the  
State of Victoria this 24th day of January,  
1946.

/s/ A. G. Moles  
.....  
DEPONENT V

/s/ G. Huey, Jr.  
.....  
MEMBER  
Australian War Crimes  
Board of Inquiry.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

ON THIS Third day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty six Jens HANSON of 1 Kelly Street, PUNCHBOUL, at present on leave following discharge, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As NX72520 Pte. J. HANSON, I was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE whilst a member of the 2/30 Bn.
2. As one of a party of approximately 200 Australian Prisoners of War, I was transferred to KOBE PW Camp in JAPAN during Jun '43.
3. The Camp Comdt. of KOBE Camp was a JAPANESE LIEUT. named TAKANAKA, a description of him is as follows. Height about 5' 2", <sup>aged</sup> ~~about~~ about 45 years, stout build, wore glasses and had a fairly full face.
4. Lieut. TAKANAKA had as one of his staff, a JAPANESE Sgt. named MURITA, whose description is; height 5' 6", age about 25 years, well built, had the appearance of an athlete and was not unpleasant to look at. He did not wear glasses.
5. I experienced with about 20 other PWs, a severe bashing by Sgt. MURITA. This bashing was given us because one tin of food had been taken whilst PW had been working on the wharves.
6. The PW who had taken the tin of food did not belong to our work party, and when he realised that the JAPANESE were going to make a search for the food, he dumped it unfortunately, in a conspicuous place where it was found by the guards who reported it to Lieut. TAKANAKA.
7. St. MURITA was called into Lieut. TAKANAKA's office, and when he came out he ordered our working party to line up with our hands above our heads. We were lined up in two (2) rows.
8. He then proceeded to bash us with a stick which resembled a hoe handle, about 4" long. MURITA systematically bashed each of us, first of all on the back with the stick, and on the second round on the head.
9. I experienced a severe blow on the back of the skull which brought up a lump about the size of a bantam's egg at the top of which was a blood blister. This blister was caused by a split at the end of the stick.
10. The bashing lasted about three-quarters of an hour, after which MURITA was called into TAKANAKA's office, and we were made stand still with our hands above our heads for a further one and a half hours. Had MURITA not been called away, it is hard to say how much longer the bashing would have lasted.

/s/ J. Hansen

/s/ L. Shifein

JF

11. As I was transferred to NAGOYA Number 10 PW Camp immediately after the bashing, I do not know what effect the bashing had on the remainder of my party, but I had a very sore head and was feverish for about 3 days following the bashing.

12. The majority of this party consisted of ENGLISH, CHINESE and GREEKS, who had recently joined the camp, and in view of this I did not know of any names of witnesses who would be able to give evidence.

*Jmw*  
~~13. I definitely consider Lieut. TAKENAKA responsible for the bashing. He made no effort to intervene during it, and it was quite apparent that he received his orders from TAKENAKA to carry out the bashing.~~

14. Whilst at NAGOYA Number 10 P. Camp, similar punishment was experienced by PWs. However, I do not know the names of the JAPANESE at the camp and cannot remember any special incidents.

*Jmw*

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)  
Jens HANSON at SYDNEY this third)  
day of April, one thousand nine )  
hundred and forty six. )

/s/ J. Hansen

BEFORE ME /s/ L. Shifein

JP

A Justice of the Peace

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

A F F I D A V I T

I? JACK NICHOLAS BAYLY of 49 Burnett Street, South Bundaberg and formerly QX22270 Pte. BAYLY, J.N. of 2/29 Aust. Inf. Bn. now discharged make oath and state as follows:

1. I was a prisoner of war having been captured by the Japanese at Singapore on the 15th February, 1942. I was interned in CHANGI prison camp from that date until 15th May 1943, when with a number of other Australian prisoners of war I was transferred to prison camp at KOBE in JAPAN.

2. ~~We were made to work hard and on short rations and treatment~~ was generally harsh at the KOBE camp for approximately the first twelve months. The worst offender in the harsh treatment was the Japanese army doctor Lt. MIATAKI. He was of squat build, strongly built, about 24 or 25 years of age and about 5ft. 4 ins. in height. I knew him well by sight as he was Medical Officer for the camp for about six months. I have seen this officer frequently bashing and hitting Australian and British prisoners of war within the confines of the camp. There did not appear to be any reason whatever for these punishments. The bashing was done by Lt. MIATAKI sometimes with a sheathed sword, sometimes with sticks, fists or any other articles available. Prisoners of war were hit and bashed mostly on the head during these bashings.

In approximately August or September 1943 I saw Lt. MIATAKI bash Australian prisoner of war Pte. A.S. JEYNES. Pte. JEYNES was standing by his bunk on the second floor of a warehouse used for prisoner of war quarters when Lt. MIATAKI walked through the building. At the time I was sitting on a bunk nearby. I heard Lt. MIATAKI accuse Pte. JEYNES in English of having smoked after roll call at night. I heard Pte. JEYNES reply that he had not been smoking after roll call. I then heard Lt. MIATAKI in Japanese instruct two of his guard to conduct Pte. JEYNES to the guard house. This guard house was a small building attached to the warehouse and jutted out into an enclosure formed by this warehouse and another one opposite to it.



This is page One of my Affidavit made at ...BUNDABERG.....

on...Twenty third day of MARCH 1946

/s/ J. N. Bayly  
.....  
Signature of Deponent

/s/ Rew A Necol  
.....  
Signature of J.P. JP

*Jmw*  
~~I with other prisoners, which I believe included Pte. VERNON~~  
/s/ JNB  
CORNOW followed the guards and Pte. JEYNES to a vantage point within approximately 50 yds of the guard house. I saw Lt. MLATAKI, on arrival of Pte. JEYNES at the guard house take off his, Lt. MLATAKI's sword belt, a thick leather belt with a heavy buckle and chain and strike Pte. JEYNES about the head with it. /s/ RAN JNB Lt. MLATAKI continued to strike Pte. JEYNES with the belt in this manner for about twenty minutes. I noticed that Pte. JEYNES fell to the ground two or three times during this bashing and that at times he appeared to be unconscious. Pte. JEYNES was then taken by his guards into a room behind the guard house. I could not see what happened to Pte. JEYNES after he was taken into this room, nor did I see him again until next day, he was then almost unrecognizable. His face and head were lacerated, bruised and swollen. He received attention from Australian prisoner of war medical officer Capt. BOYCE.

3. Although I cannot now definitely name another eyewitness to this assault on Pte. JEYNES, some of those in prisoner of war camp KOBE at the time were Pte. E. ANDERSON of Cairns, Pte. W. TRAPP, Pte. R. HANN, Pte. G. ARTHUR of Perth, ERIC HOMAN of Brisbane, Sgt. NOBLE Cpl. C. CUPPLES of Sydney, Pte. J. HORN, Pte. ARMSTRONG, known to me as "Warwick" and Pte. E. FRASER. *Jmw*

4. I am not in a position to make a definite statement regarding alleged drastic illtreatment of prisoners of war by Sgt/Mjr. MARETA. I frequently saw Sgt/Mjr MARETA strike prisoners of war but did not notice any real hurt resulting on those occasions. I saw Cpl. C. CUPPLES, Pte. J. HORN and Pte. ARMSTRONG on the morning after allegations of torturing by Sgt/Mjr. MARETA. All three of these prisoners then /s/ RAN JNB of war appeared to be in great pain. There was a great deal of talk amongst the prisoners of war in the camp of torture by Sgt/Mjr. MARETA of these three men. I cannot now recall the names of fellow prisoners of war who actually stated at the time that they saw this torture carried out.

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 BUNDABERG )  
this Twenty third - day of )  
March 1946. )

/s/ J N Bayly .....

This is page Two of my Affidavit made at BUNDABERG on TWENTY-THIRD  
day of MARCH, 1946.

.../s/.....J N. Bayly.....  
Signature of Deponent.

.../s/.....Rex A Necol.....JP  
Signature of J.P.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



I, Alexander Myles CROFT of 30 Davison Street,  
WEST BRUNSWICK in the State of VICTORIA make oath and say:-

1. Before discharge, I was VX 54874 Gnr Alexander Myles CROFT of 4 Anti-Tank and was taken prisoner of War in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.
2. I went to JAPAN with "J" Force and from July 1943 until May 1945 I was in KOBE HOUSE CAMP.
3. On three occasions, once in 1943 and twice in 1944, I was beaten severely by Sgt-Major MARITA for alleged stealing of food from Warehouses. On each occasion I was beaten for about 20 minutes with a leather and rubber boot and then made to stand to attention for about nine hours during the night in winter-time without a coat.
4. Sgt-Major MARITA was a very severe guard and was more or less in charge of the Camp, the Camp Commandant NOT being there very often and having matters in his hand. He was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, slightly built with a big nose. He spoke English a little.

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of        /s/ A Croft  
VICTORIA this 22nd day of March 1946.

Before me

/s/ H.F. Dur

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

I, ARTHUR DOUGLAS BROWN of INGHAM  
in the State of Queensland formerly  
QX15300 CPL BROWN A.D. of 2/26 BN now discharged being duly sworn make  
oath and state as follows:-

1. On the eighth day of June One thousand nine hundred and forty-three I arrived at KOBE HOUSE Prisoner of War Camp KOBE JAPAN. There were about 680 Prisoners of War in this Camp including myself made up of 250 Australians, about 400 British troops, 20 Americans, and the rest were merchant seamen of mixed nationalities. I was a Prisoner of War in KOBE HOUSE Camp until about the fifteenth of March One thousand nine hundred and forty-five.
2. We were employed on the Docks loading and unloading ships and also worked in the warehouses and factories.
3. KOBE HOUSE was a four-storied building with a ground floor and on this ground floor was situated the kitchen, bath, and open latrines side by side. The upper three stories were occupied by Prisoners of War and the conditions under which we had to sleep were very cramped - there was only a space of three feet in which we had to lay on our beds. Ventilation was extremely bad and it was so dark during the day that if we wanted to read we had to have lights. We were confined in this building all the time except when ordered out on a parade.
4. The only food we got was three bowls of rice per day and very watery soup and on holidays the Camp was put on half rations.
5. One room of the building was allotted for hospital patients and they had to lay on the floor on mats.
6. About the end of One thousand nine hundred and forty-four a Japanese Lieutenant named TAGANAKA took over from a Japanese Lieutenant named MORIMOTO as Commandant of the Camp. TAGANAKA permitted ill treatment to the sick and bashings to go on and turned a deaf ear to complaints and in fact it was believed that much of the distress caused to sick PW was at his instigation.
7. A Sgt-Major of the Camp Staff named MURETA one day hit me with his fist bearing a knuckle-duster on the mouth and broke my teeth. On another occasion Mureta belted a PW with a wooden slipper for some time and then he made the PW stand in front of the guard house all night. After this ordeal the PW was ordered back to work.
8. A Japanese guard known as "GENTLEMAN JIM" was more reasonable than some of the others and was inclined to be fair in his treatment of PW. In fact he appeared a strange type of Japanese.
9. A Japanese guard with the nickname of "GEORGE FORLBY" was definitely a bad character. He knocked PW about and ill-treated the sick.
10. Japanese guard called "BETTYBOOP" was also a very bad type he was unreasonable and very arrogant.
11. A Japanese guard called "SLILER" was a very moody type but he did not appear to be given to cruelty of PW.
12. A Japanese guard known by the name of "HORSEFACE" was a cruel basher and took every opportunity to ill treat PW sick or otherwise.
13. Japanese guard named (nickname) "DARKIE" was about the most reasonable guard in the Camp and at times showed kindness.
14. "CHINLESS WONDER" was the nickname given to one of the worst guards in the Camp. This Japanese was a storeroom and was responsible for much shortage of food and luxuries (such as sugar) by his stealing of them. He also had a habit of hitting a PW with anything that he had in his hand or that he could pick up.
15. The Japanese Interpreter was always sneaking about and spied on PW in their quarters. It is not known whether he was responsible for any ill-treatment of the PW.
16. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "EW" on 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 a Japanese Lieutenant named TAGANAKA.
17. The likeness of a person marked "3" on Exhibit "EW" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "GENTLEMAN JIM".



*Pro Ex no 9*

I, George MUNROE, of 5 Nelson Avenue, Oakleigh, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 55331 Pte. MUNROE G, of 13 AGH and was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.

2. About the 7th June or July 1943, I was moved to KOBE HOUSE, Camp, JAPAN.

*gmu*

3. A Japanese medical orderly, known to me as THE RAT, was in KOBE HOUSE Camp from the time of my arrival at that camp until about Feb 1944.

4. A Japanese guard known to me as WINGY and WHITE CLOVE, was in KOBE HOUSE Camp from about Dec 44, until about the end of April 1945. This guard had one hand missing.

5. A Japanese guard known to me as HORSEFACE was in KOBE HOUSE camp from about Nov 43 until about the end of Feb 44, when he went to KOWASAKI Camp and later returned to KOBE HOUSE Camp.

6. Food consisted mainly of cereals, some potatoes and the green tops of sweet potatoes and carrots. Meat was issued about four times in two years. The quantity of food was not sufficient for the prisoners and all lost considerable weight and many became sick from undernourishment and lack of vitamins.

7. Medicines appeared to be in short supply and consisted mainly of supplies stolen by the prisoners whilst on working parties at the docks. The prisoners were attended by an Australian Medical Officer - Capt. BOYCE.

8. Clothing was most inadequate and was mainly the things we had worn into the camp. Boots were not issued and when our own wore out we were given Japanese rubber boots, mostly second hand.

9. Quarters consisted of a huge warehouse, three floors high. The ground floor was kitchen, washing room and latrines. Sanitary conditions were bad, as the latrines were not always emptied when full and so overflowed onto the floor.

10. Working conditions:- Some of the prisoners worked at TOYA STEEL works, where conditions were bad, due to the intense heat from the furnaces and the change from that heat to the cold outdoor temperature. Others worked at the YOSHIHARA OIL WORKS. Hours were from about 0800 hrs to about 1715 hours. To work these hours it was necessary to leave about 0705 hours. Work was heavy and consisted mainly of carrying heavy bags of peanuts. Rest periods were allowed for, but seldom given. The remainder worked, unloading ships and in the railway yards. Work was heavy, usually carrying all kinds of cargo.

11. One day, in September of October 1943, an Australian whose name I do not know, but who was a very tall man was injured in an accident while working on a ship. He was carried back to camp, where Capt. BOYCE wanted to attend to him, but was not allowed to do so. During the night, a Japanese known to me as the MAD DOCTOR, gave the injured soldier two injections and the soldier died about two hours after being injected by the MAD DOCTOR.

*Jmu*

12. About the end of 1944, or early 1945, a Japanese named MORITA, Camp Sgt-Major, ordered five Australian prisoners to stand to attention outside the guard house. The Australians, were to the best of my recollection, Pte. DERRIMAN (NSW) PTE. BRADDOCK 2/19 INF BN, PTE HAYNES L. 2/20 INF BN, DVR BELL S. MT COY and another MT COY Driver, whose name I can not recall, this man was about 58 years of age. The above named personnel remained at attention from approximately 1900 hours one night until about 1400 hours the next day. No food was given to the men during this time.



*Proo Ex no 9*

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*Jmw*

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/s/ R.S.Hitch

/s/ George Munro

12 Cont'd.

During the latter part of the time, Japanese guards hit and prodded the men with wooden bayonet training sticks, in an endeavour to cause them to move and when one moved, he was beaten for having done so. A Japanese, known as the PAY SERGEANT, beat one of the soldiers when the soldier spoke, asking to be allowed to go to the latrine. When finally told that they could return to quarters, two of the men collapsed and HORSE FACE kicked them, whilst on the ground. The weather during this period was bitterly cold and the men were dressed only in thin clothes. I am of the opinion that the exposure to the cold, during the period Pte. DERRIMAN was forced to remain at attention, greatly affected his health. *J Mu*

13. The night of the 31st March 1944, a working party of prisoners who had been working at the YOSHIHARA OIL WORKS, all brought into camp from the YOSHIHARA OIL WORKS, a quantity of coconut oil to be eaten with the rice. The prisoners were searched by the Japanese guards and the oil taken from us. This oil was, that night, handed into the kitchen for consumption by the prisoners, as the camp had been without fat extracts for several months. Five prisoners were selected from this group and two were later released without punishment. Myself, Cpl. MOUAT, 13 AGH, Pte. RAMSBOTTOM, 2/4 MMG BN, and Pte. BOSWELL (BRITISH ARMY) were then beaten about the face by a Japanese medical Sgt. named USUI. Sgt. USUI then ordered the three of us to remain at attention for about two hours. This we did. During this time HIGASHI Guchi, kept coming out and slapping each of us about the face.

14. About 2100 Hours, MORIMOTO returned to camp and ordered that we be given evening meal. The cooks brought our meal, but before we were able to eat it Sgt. USUI took the meal away from us. We were left standing outside the guard house until about 0500 hours next morning. Sgt. USUI was officer of the day on the following day, and he did not allow us any food until about 1200 hr of the second day - 22 March 1944. The camp Commandant sentenced us to 7 days punishment. From 22 March 1944 until 29 March 1944 inclusive, the other two soldiers and myself were made to stand to attention outside the guard house for 24 hours at a time, then placed in the jail for 24 hours, then outside at attention for 24 hours and so on until the seven days were completed. Half rations only were allowed during this time. While standing outside the guard house, guards often beat us over the head for fancied breaches of orders.

15. One night in November 1944, Dvr. MASON J, a prisoner in KOBE HOUSE, Camp was getting hot water from the kitchen - a privilege allowed prisoners by the Camp Commandant - when the PAY SERGEANT saw him. The PAY SERGEANT beat Pte. MASON for about two hours, first with a slipper, then a stick and later with a wooden sword stick. Pte. MASON became unconscious and was left on the floor at the bottom of the stairs leading to the medical room. Other prisoners assisted Pte. MASON, washed his face, and were taking him to the medical room for attention, when the PAY SERGEANT ordered them to leave him where he was. This they did. Later, other prisoners assisted Pte. MASON to his bed.

16. Beatings were common and occurred every day, and night, while I was in KOBE HOUSE Camp, and the Camp Commandant made no effort to stop the ill treatment of prisoners.

17. About 15 May 45, I was shifted to NOTAGAWA Camp JAPAN, and remained there until the cessation of hostilities.

18. The Camp Commandant of NOTAGAWA Camp during that time, was Lt. NAKANASMI. Cpl. YAMAMOTO, Sgt. JUJIKI, Mr. HIGASHI were also members of the Japanese guard at NOTAGAWA Camp whom I can

/s/ R.S.Hitch

/s/ George Munro

recall. *J Mu*



19. ~~Food consisted of three tea cups full of cooked~~ cereals per day with some cucumber. All prisoners lost weight in this camp, some prisoners losing as much as six stone in weight. By the end of hostilities, about thirty prisoners were stretcher cases as a result of lack of food and enforced hard labour. *MMW*

20. Medical supplies were NIL, in NOTAGAWA Camp; at one time flour was issued: A meeting of prisoners was called and all voted in favour of burning the flour to use as a stomach powder.

21. Red Cross parcels were in NOTAGAWA Camp but were not issued to the prisoners, except one issue of one parcel per 15 men. Whilst working in the cookhouse at NOTAGAWA Camp, I often helped cook food for the Japanese guards. This food was dried fruit, cheese, flour, milk, sugar, chocolate and tinned meat. I know that this food came from TYPE NO.11. Red Cross parcels and the flour was Red Cross bulk issue.

22. Clothes were not issued at NOTAGAWA camp and prisoners wore only such clothes as they had worn on entering the camp. Boots were not issued and the rubber boots worn on entering the camp fell to pieces and were discarded by most prisoners. Some prisoners were sacking in lieu of boots.

23. Quarters were cramped and filthy. Sleeping quarters so crowded that it was necessary to sleep head to foot alternatively. Latrines overflowed onto the ground within two yards of the sleeping quarters. Maggots crawled in this filth.

24. Work was on a project reclaiming swamp land, by building dykes. Prisoners worked thigh deep in mud. No provisions were made for prisoners to shower after return from work. After work each night, prisoners were given a period of physical training before breaking off. This consisted of being forced to run backwards and forwards along a street and then doing bpdv presses for as many as twenty five times. If a prisoner was unable to press himself up as often as required by the Japanese guards, the guards would strike or kick him in the stomach. Prisoners who collapsed during the PT were kicked and beaten. This PT period usually lasted about two hours and caused prisoners to miss the evening meal.

25. The Japanese medical orderly nicknamed the RAT and HIGHASHI usually controlled this PT period and carried out the beating of prisoners. On several occasions NAKANASHI watched the beatings of prisoners during the PT periods. Each night from the PT period, several of the prisoners would be selected by the guards and forced to each hold a bucket of water above the head for periods of up to two hours before being allowed to break off. This allowed them just time to go to bed.

26. One day in June 45, after having been forced by the guards to do PT for about an hour after work, Cpl D.F. Mc RAE and myself were beaten by THE RAT for about two hours. THE RAT continually beat Cpl Mc RAE and myself about the head with a bamboo stick and I still carry scars on my face as a result of the cuts caused by the blows then received.

27. About the 18 th May 1945, Mr. HIGHASHI approached the Australian prisoners in NOTAGAWA Camp and requested that they club together and give him about 2000 yen, this sum to be used for the purpose of buying a present for the Camp Commandant. HIGHASHI also promised that as a result of our giving the money we would be treated well while in NOTAGAWA Camp. The money was NOT given.

28. Beatings by the guards occurred every day in NOTAGAWA Camp and most of these beatings were done by MR. HIGHASHI, THE RAT and one other Japanese guard whose name I do not remember. *MMW*

/s/ R.S.Hitch

/s/ George Munro.



28 Cont'd.

Beatings occurred more frequently when air raids by the Americans were on, despite the fact that prisoners worked in a normal manner during these times.

/s/ George Monro

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria  
This 6<sup>th</sup> day of September 1946.

Before me,

/s/ R. S. Hitch

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

IN THE MATTER of WX14750 Sergeant  
Charles GRAHAM of 2/6 Field Park Coy  
(AIF).

United Nations War Crimes Commission  
Reference.....

I, Charles GRAHAM of 43 Eton Street, NORTH PERTH, in the State of Western Australia, being duly sworn, make oath and say:

1. I was formerly WX14750 Sgt. Charles GRAHAM of 2/6 Field Park Coy (AIF).
2. I was captured in Singapore by the Japanese on 15 Feb 42.
3. From 7 June 1943 to 5 June 45 I was at Kobe Sub-Camp in the Osaka District. The prisoners at this camp were subject to frequent beatings and general ill-treatment by the Japanese guards. Almost daily one or more of the prisoners would be bashed for some trifling reason or for no reason at all. The guards used to hit the prisoners around the head with the butt of a rifle or a stick or whatever they could find to strike with.  
For example, on 19 February 1944 on returning to camp with my working detachment, I was searched by one of the guards (as was usual) and on his discovering a small piece of salt in my pocket, he reported me to the Japanese Sergeant-Major and then, under supervision of the Sergeant-Major, he dealt me a severe blow on the left side of the head with a rifle butt. This guard is now deceased. The Sergeant-Major was Sgt-Major MARETA. He was about 26 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, about 10 stone in weight with Jewish cast of features. He used to beat many prisoners and he supervised the beating and bashing of many others by his subordinates.
4. At Kobe Camp the food was bad and the medical supplies were scarce. All the time I was at Kobe the Japanese ill-treated the prisoners by constant bashing and threats. *J Mu*
5. The Japanese Camp Commandant at Kobe Sub Camp was firstly Lieutenant MORIMOTO. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height about 11 stone in weight, some 40 years of age, full-faced. He resembled Jack Oakie the film star. Prior to the war he had been a professor. He spoke no English. He left Kobe about June 1944 and went to Osaka HQ under Colonel MURATA.  
MORIMOTO was succeeded by Lieut. TAKANAKA. TAKANAKA was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, about 10 stone in weight; he appeared to be a little over 40 years of age, wore glasses. I believe he was a regular soldier.
6. TAKANAKA received Red Cross Supplies intended for the prisoners and he did not distribute such supplies; they were held at the Camp for some time until it was bombed on 5 June 1945 and the supplies were then burnt in the fire resulting from the bombing. On 5 June 1945, as a result of the bombing and consequent fire, the camp was moved to YOTASAKI, about 7 miles from Kobe.
7. On about 16 June 1945 on my returning to camp from work with a working party consisting of 27 POW, one of the Japanese guards found a tin of fish in a bucket of water near where we were being paraded. The guards blamed us as being the nearest party and as no-one would own up to having hidden the fish in the bucket (actually none of my party was responsible for or concerned with the concealment of the fish), the whole party of 27 were punished firstly by face-slapping and then at about 1730 hrs we were lined up with our arms fully raised above our heads and each of us received two severe blows on the body from a split bamboo rod, and then we were made to remain standing there with our arms fully raised over our heads until 1900 hours. We were given no food that evening. *J Mu*

8. On the following day we were transferred to KOMACHI (Nagoya No. 10) P.O. Camp. There was no medical service there and there were three deaths amongst the POW in the first three weeks. In three weeks time an American Medical Officer arrived at the Camp and on his arrival he asked for a drug called Emantine as four of the POW had emebic dysentery. This was refused and within a fortnight three of the sick men had died.

Immediately after 15 August 1945 plentiful supplies of this drug were brought into camp and I learnt that the drug had always been available and could easily have been obtained from another POW Camp nearby.

twelve

9. At KOMACHI Camp ten American POW were imprisoned for three days and nights in 2 small cells (five men in each) 9 feet long and 2½ feet wide. They were not allowed out for any reason and there was a kerosene tin in each of the cells for latrine accommodation. They were on half rations. The reason for their imprisonment was that a little extra food had been found in their possession.

I don't know the name of the Camp Commandant at KOMACHI. He was a Lieutenant, about 5 feet 2 inches in height, normal build, aged about 38 years.

The immediate superior of this Lieutenant was a Japanese Captain with only one arm (his left arm). This man was about 5 feet 2 inches in height, normal build and aged about 42 years. He used to visit the camp about fortnightly and would strike sick POW. I believe it was this Captain who was responsible for the aforesaid drug not being supplied, as his HQ were at the nearby POW camp where the supplies of the said drug were held.

SWORN by the said Charles  
GRAHAM at PERTH in the State  
of Western Australia, on  
this 13th day of April 1946.

)  
)  
)  
) /s/ C. Graham

Before me:

/s/

G Keall

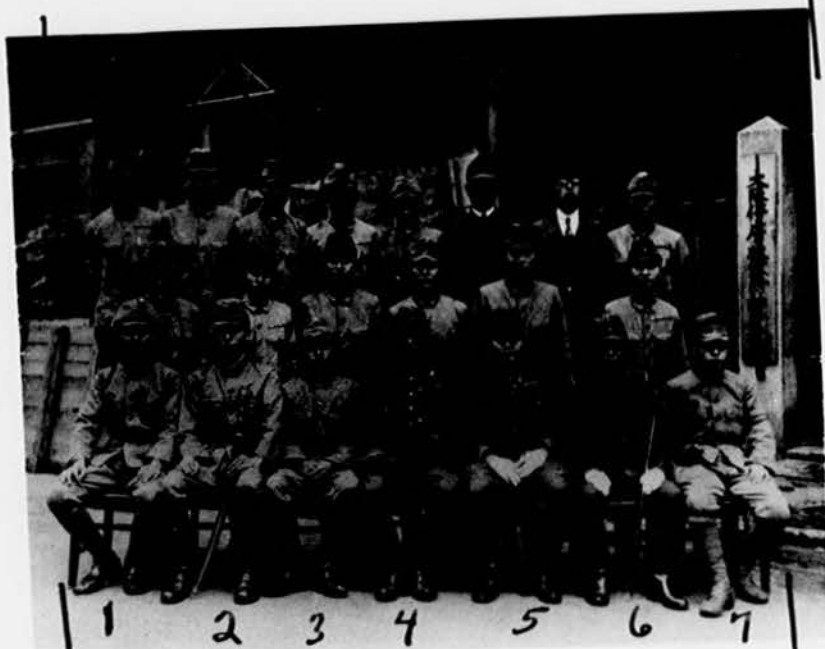
A Commissioner for taking  
affidavits in the Supreme  
Court of Western Australia

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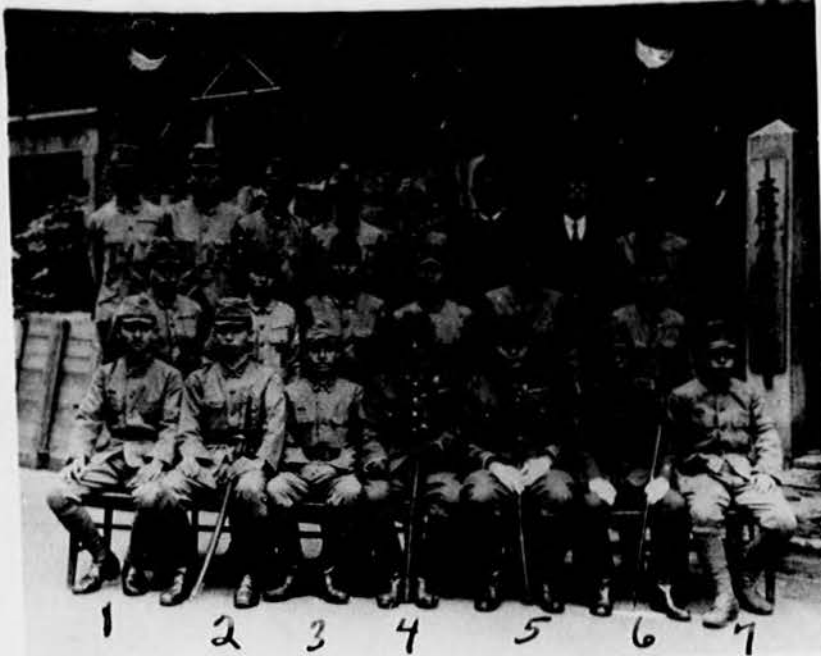
*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.F.O., U.S.A.





PROSECUTION'S EXHIBIT II



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A F F I D A V I T

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G.A. WATSON  
Acting Commonwealth Crown Solicitor  
Atlas Buildings  
Esplanade  
PERTH.

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of WXL4750 Sergeant  
Charles GRAHAM of 2/6 Field Park  
Coy (AIF).

United Nations War Crimes Commission  
Reference . . . . .

I CHARLES GRAHAM of 43 Eton Street North Perth in the State of Western Australia Postal Officer make oath and say as follows:-

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn on the day of April 1946.
2. Hereunto annexed and marked with the letter "A" is a photograph of the Camp staff of the Prisoner-of-War Camp known as "Kobe House".
3. I positively identify the following Japanese depicted in the said photograph as follows:-

Japanese numbered.

Name or Nickname.

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 2.  | Sgt. Maj. Mareta.  |
| 3.  | Medical Sergeant, whose nickname or name I cannot remember.  |
| 4.  | Lt. Takanako . . Camp Commandant.  |
| 5.  | W/O. 1 who was second in charge of the Camp. He was in charge of the food and the pay of the Camp. |
| 6.  | The Interpreter, whose name or nickname I do not know.   |
| 8.  | A guard nicknamed "Gentleman Jim".   |
| 14. | A guard nicknamed "George Formby".   |
| 15. | A guard nicknamed "Smiler".  |
| 16. | A guard nicknamed "Betty Boop" whose real name I believe was Tomamoto.                             |
| 17. | A guard nicknamed "Horse Face".  |
| 21. | A guard nicknamed "Darkie" whose real name I believe was Dareta.                                   |

4. On or about the 6th or 7th June 1945 I was in a Prisoner-of-War Camp known as "Kawasaki". Two other prisoners-of-war named Stringer and Sherriff were reported to have been seen by a Japanese guard with two enamel bowls in their possession. Shortly afterwards we were ordered out of our huts to witness the beating of Stringer and Sherriff. Sherriff and Stringer were standing surrounded by seven or eight Japanese guards amongst whom were "Smiler" "Betty Boop" "Gentleman Jim" "Mareta" and the Pay-Sergeant of the Camp whose name I do not know. Both Stringer and Sherriff were struck by fists bamboo boots and lumps of wood. They were continually knocked to the ground and made to rise or pulled off their feet to receive more beatings. They were kicked and beaten while they were on the ground. The beatings lasted for over half an hour and at the end of that time both were almost unconscious. Stringer and Sherriff were left lying on the ground but they were picked up and carried to their quarters by other prisoners of war. About two days afterwards they were compelled to

/s/ L. H. Chapin

/s/ C. Graham



Herzo Engineer Base, Germany

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority for administering oaths in cases of this character, Sergeant William E. Sutherland, 7020260, Headquarters and Service Company, 1258th Engineer Combat Battalion, APO 66, US Army, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says as follows:

" I was interned, as a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Kobe Camp, Kobe, Japan, from 27 October 1942 until 17 August 1945.

~~I was one of fifty Officers and Enlisted men moved there from the Philippines. There were already about four hundred and fifty British prisoners in Kobe Camp at the time of our arrival.~~ *Jmw*

~~We were all quartered in two, four story warehouses. The first floor of the building I was in contained the kitchens and a latrine. The other three floors were quarters for the prisoners. The second building had a similar arrangement except that there was a food storage room next to the latrine on the first floor instead of a kitchen. The food was separated from the latrine only by one half inch wooden partition.~~

~~There were no heating facilities in either of the buildings and we were without heat of any kind during the entire period of imprisonment.~~

~~When we were taken to Japan in October 23/1942 we still had only the light tropical clothing we had been captured in. We were not given any warmer clothing until the 15th of December 1942. We were each issued five blankets during the winters of 1942 and 1943. That was reduced to four blankets each during the winter of 1944.~~

~~During the first winter, two American Officers and eighty six British Officers and enlisted men died from lack of clothing and medical treatment.~~

~~The food ration that they gave us was not enough to sustain life. Some of us worked on the docks and had it not been for the food we stole there, we would have all suffered from starvation. During the last four months of our imprisonment we were given nothing to eat but sorghum cane seed and a weak soup made from egg plant.~~

~~Kobe Camp furnished labor for a Carbon factory, a vegetable oil factory, a steel mill, and the Kobe docks. At one time or another I worked in all of these places as a general laborer but during most of the three years I worked loading and unloading ships at the docks.~~

~~No air raid shelters were provided for the prisoners. During air raids we were locked in our quarters. During the big raid by B-29's on 5 January 1945, a load of incendiary bombs were dropped on the prison. Several men were seriously burned in the resulting fire.~~

~~A Lieutenant Takanaka was the Commanding Officer of Kobe Camp. Although to my knowledge he never actually struck any of the prisoners himself, he did encourage the practice. He had a Sergeant Major who was with him continuously. On one occasion in July of 1945 this Sergeant Major beat Cpl Alvin Rigdon of Shereport, La., very seriously over the head with a stick and then made him stand at rigid attention for a number of hours. The crime was stealing a quarter pound of cocoa beans from the docks.~~

~~On another occasion in April 1945 this same Sergeant Major beat Pvt Owen Barnett severely with a large stick he habitually carried for not having a razor blade to shave with. I can't recall this Sergeant Major's name and can't describe him but I would know him if I ever saw him again.~~ *Jmw*

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

I, Baxter Engberg OLSEN of 8 Hexam Avenue, MYRTLE BANK in the State of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Clerk, make Oath and state as follows:-

I /s/JT

1. That I was formerly SX6699 Sapper B.E. OLSEN 2/2 Reserve MT Company, A.I.F. and I was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on the 15th day of February 1942.

2. That after capture I was interned in CHANGI for fifteen months and on the 15th May 1943 embarked on the Wales Maru and was transferred to Moje where we arrived on the 9th June 1943. I was sent to Kobe House and arrived there on the 10th June 1943. I remained there until I was released on the 7th September 1945.

3. That Kobe House although a bad Camp by Australian standard, was not worse than the average Japanese Prisoner of War Camp. The ration authorised for issue by the Japanese Army was not over a period adequate to maintain physical condition. During the whole period June 1943 to September 1945 the ration remained reasonably constant and consisted of rice as a staple diet for every breakfast and tea while lunch consisted chiefly of one and a half buns of bread, a bun weighing about six ounces. These commodities were augmented by a stew morning and night made from daikon. This would contain also vegetable tops and about once a week a small quantity of meat or fish. During the time we were in Kobe House there were occasional issues of seaweed. Since we were working on the wharves and handling food-stuffs we were able at various times to pilfer items to bolster up the diet. On various occasions we were able to loot tinned fish, sugar, egg powder, salt, black tea, tobacco and cigarettes, peanuts. We considered that the necessity of trying to maintain our health justified pilfering with its risk of punishment if we were caught. *Thur*

4. That we were quartered in, what before the War, had been a British biscuit ware house of three storeys. After the arrival of our party of 250 Australians the total number in Kobe House was nearly 670. The remainder of the prisoners were English, except for an odd, American, Chinese and Greek prisoner. The one big building was divided into Block A and Block B. Block A comprised kitchen, bathroom, latrines on the ground floor, the remaining storeys were quarters for prisoners. Block B approximately the same except that it was larger. About 260 prisoners were quartered in A Block and about 400 in Block B. Prisoners slept on wooden benches on straw matting about 18 inches off the wooden floor. Shortly after our arrival at Kobe House Australian hats and uniforms were withdrawn and Japanese type clothing was issued instead. It consisted of summer issue - work-shirt, underpants, khaki work suit; winter issue - the same but the clothing was heavier and lined with thick cotton. We received Japanese issue overcoats and rubber boots. Replacements were difficult to obtain and clothing had to be almost in shreds before the Japanese would exchange it for serviceable clothing.

5. That we had an Australian Medical Officer, Captain BOYCE. We were permitted to report to Captain BOYCE if we felt sick, but he had no final say as to whether we worked or not. After Captain BOYCE had indicated the men unfit to work, these each day would have to parade before a Japanese private who would inspect the men and whenever he thought fit countermand Captain BOYCE's exemption from work. We were always short of bandages, and drugs although we had two series of injections, one immediately after our /s/JT arrival, the other in 1944 for tetanus, typhus and cholera. A small quantity of medical supplies was obtained from Red Cross sources, two chests /s/(signature illegible)  
A Justice of the Peace in  
and for the State of South Australia

/s/ B.E. Olsen *Thur*



Join the work party to proceed to Kobe to work on the docks.

/s/ C. Graham

SWORN by the said CHARLES  
GRAHAM at PERTH in the  
State of Western Australia  
on this 2nd day of January  
1947. Before me:

/s/ L. H. Chapin

A Commissioner of Ten Auferam Court of W.A.  
for taking affidavits.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority for administering oaths in cases of this character, Sergeant William E. Sutherland, 7020260, Headquarters and Service Company, 1258th Engineer Combat Battalion, APO 66, US Army, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says as follows:

" I was interned, as a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Kobe Camp, Kobe, Japan, from 27 October 1942 until 17 August 1945.

~~I was one of fifty Officers and Enlisted men moved there from the Philippines.~~ There were already about four hundred and fifty British prisoners in Kobe Camp at the time of our arrival. *Jhu*

We were all quartered in two, four story warehouses. The first floor of the building I was in contained the kitchens and a latrine. The other three floors were quarters for the prisoners. The second building had a similar arrangement except that there was a food storage room next to the latrine on the first floor instead of a kitchen. The food was separated from the latrine only by one half inch wooden partition.

There were no heating facilities in either of the buildings and we were without heat of any kind during the entire period of imprisonment.

When we were taken to Japan in October 23/8/44 I still had only the light tropical clothing we had been captured in. We were not given any warmer clothing until the 15th of December 1942. We were each issued five blankets during the winters of 1942 and 1943. That was reduced to four blankets each during the winter of 1944.

During the first winter, two American Officers and eighty six British Officers and enlisted men died from lack of clothing and medical treatment.

The food ration that they gave us was not enough to sustain life. Some of us worked on the docks and had it not been for the food we stole there, we would have all suffered from starvation. During the last four months of our imprisonment we were given nothing to eat but sorghum cane seed and a weak soup made from egg plant.

Kobe Camp furnished labor for a Carbon factory, a vegetable oil factory, a steel mill, and the Kobe docks. At one time or another I worked in all of these places as a general laborer but during most of the three years I worked loading and unloading ships at the docks.

No air raid shelters were provided for the prisoners. During air raids we were locked in our quarters. During the big raid by B-29's on 5 January 1945, a load of incendiary bombs were dropped on the prison. Several men were seriously burned in the resulting fire.

A Lieutenant Takanaka was the Commanding Officer of Kobe Camp. Although to my knowledge he never actually struck any of the prisoners himself, he did encourage the practice. He had a Sergeant Major who was with him continuously. On one occasion in July of 1945 this Sergeant Major beat Cpl Alvin Rigdon of Shereport, La., very seriously over the head with a stick and then made him stand at rigid attention for a number of hours. The crime was stealing a quarter pound of cocoa beans from the docks.

On another occasion in April 1945 this same Sergeant Major beat Pvt Owen Barnett severely with a large stick he habitually carried for not having a razor blade to shave with. I can't recall this Sergeant Major's name and can't describe him but I would know him if I ever saw him again. *Jhu*

There was another Sergeant Major there, named Murita. He was the ranking N.C.O. in the camp. For a period of two weeks during July of 1944, this Sergeant Murita struck me with his fists every morning at morning roll call. He had no reason to strike me unless it was just that he didn't like me and wanted me to defend myself which would have brought on stricter punishment.

~~Most of the beatings were received from the guards who were changed every week so that you never got to know their names.~~

On the 15th of August 1945 we heard the war was over and on the 17th of August 1945 we took over the prison Camp ourselves. From that time until the American forces landed we had it comparatively easy.

I have related here only facts of which I have personal knowledge."

Further the deponent sayeth not.

/s/ William E. Sutherland  
WILLIAM E. SUTHERLAND  
Sgt, H&S Co., 1258 Engr C Bn

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of November 1946:

/s/ David F. Graham  
DAVID F. GRAHAM  
1st Lt., 1258 Engr C Bn  
Summary Court.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



Ex no 14

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

I, Baxter Engberg OLSEN of 8 Hexam Avenue, MYRTLE BANK in the State of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Clerk, make Oath and state as follows:-  
I /s/JT

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3. That Kobe House although a bad Camp by Australian standard, was not worse than the average Japanese Prisoner of War Camp. The ration authorised for issue by the Japanese Army was not over a period adequate to maintain physical condition. During the whole period June 1943 to September 1945 the ration remained reasonably constant and consisted of rice as a staple diet for every breakfast and tea while lunch consisted chiefly of one and a half buns of bread, a bun weighing about six ounces. These commodities were augmented by a stew morning and night made from daikon. This would contain also vegetable tops and about once a week a small quantity of meat or fish. During the time we were in Kobe House there were occasional issues of seaweed. Since we were working on the wharves and handling food-stuffs we were able at various times to pilfer items to bolster up the diet. On various occasions we were able to loot tinned fish, sugar, egg powder, salt, black tea, tobacco and cigarettes, peanuts. We considered that the necessity of trying to maintain our health justified pilfering with its risk of punishment if we were caught. *DMW*

4. That we were quartered in, what before the War, had been a British biscuit ware house of three storeys. After the arrival of our party of 250 Australians the total number in Kobe House was nearly 670. The remainder of the prisoners were English, except for an odd, American, Chinese and Greek prisoner. The one big building was divided into Block A and Block B. Block A comprised kitchen, bathroom, latrines on the ground floor, the remaining storeys were quarters for prisoners. Block B approximately the same except that it was larger. About 260 prisoners were quartered in A Block and about 400 in Block B. Prisoners slept on wooden benches on straw matting about 18 inches off the wooden floor. Shortly after our arrival at Kobe House Australian hats and uniforms were withdrawn and Japanese type clothing was issued instead. It consisted of summer issue - work-shirt, underpants, khaki work suit; winter issue - the same but the clothing was heavier and lined with thick cotton. We received Japanese issue overcoats and rubber boots. Replacements were difficult to obtain and clothing had to be almost in shreds before the Japanese would exchange it for serviceable clothing.

5. That we had an Australian Medical Officer, Captain BOYCE. We were permitted to report to Captain BOYCE if we felt sick, but he had no final say as to whether we worked or not. After Captain BOYCE had indicated the men unfit to work, these each day would have to parade before a Japanese private who would inspect the men and whenever he thought fit countermand Captain BOYCE's exemption from work. We were always short of bandages, and drugs although we had two series of injections, one immediately after our /s/JT arrival, the other in 1944 for tetanus, typhus and cholera. A small quantity of medical supplies was obtained from Red Cross sources, two chests /s/ (signature illegible)  
A Justice of the Peace in  
and for the State of South Australia *DMW*

/s/ B.E. Olsen



*Mur*  
of medical supplies in about September/October 1944. The chief complaint about medical treatment was the persistent countermanding by the Japanese of Capt BOYCE's orders when men were unfit for work. The Japanese never allowed more than about fifteen men to be exempt from work on any one day no matter how many sick men there were. The number who were ill gradually increased right to the end of our captivity because of vitamin deficiencies which prevented prisoners from resisting disease.

6. That while I was in Kobe House there were occasional issues of American Red Cross parcels. In Christmas 1944 we received one parcel per man; in Christmas 1945 two parcels per man; in March 1946 one parcel between seven men and in June 1946 one between two men. There was a certain amount of cricket material in the camp and on the two occasions when the Swiss delegate made an official visit the material was shown to him. It, however, was never permitted to be used.

7. That prisoners in Kobe House were used as labourers on the wharves. Reveille was at 0630 hours, tenko 0600 hours, 0615 breakfast, 0700 hours work parade. At 0700 hours we would be handed over to Japanese civilian overseers who would march us to the wharves for work and we would return to camp somewhere about 1700 hours. We were allowed from half an hour to an hour for lunch with two breaks of fifteen minutes morning and afternoon.

8. That when we arrived at Kobe House the Camp Commandant was a Lieutenant Morimoto. In about August 1944 he was replaced by a Lieutenant /s/JT Takanaka. Morimoto was a corpulent Japanese about 5 feet 6 inches in height. His administration was generally good, he was fair inasmuch as he himself never inflicted a punishment unless it were for an offence. Morimoto however, exercised no control over the conduct of other Japanese in the camp and the camp staff and in particular the "Mad Doctor" were responsible for brutal lashings without any justification. Morimoto was the Camp Commandant during the period when many of such lashings were inflicted. Takanaka was of average height and build for a Japanese and his administration was much the same as Morimoto except that he was rather more severe. He made an attempt to prevent looting and prisoners caught committing this offense were severely beaten up, and given periods of solitary confinement. Takanaka also exercised no control over the punishments inflicted by the camp staff. These continued to be excessive and were often inflicted without reason.

9. That the most dangerous man in Kobe House was a Japanese Medical Lieutenant known to us as the "Mad Doctor". He was of average Japanese height, stockily built and was always fanatical and unbalanced in his behaviour. He was feared by every prisoner because he appeared to be a lunatic. Once a week he would be Orderly Officer and this period was always a time of danger. He would order men alternatively to stand up and sit down for periods of a quarter of an hour and at any time would be subject /s/JT to a sudden fit of rage for no apparent reason. At such a time he would yell 'Kiotski' the Japanese word for 'attention' and would then walk from prisoner to prisoner trying to catch the movement of a muscle. The unfortunate prisoner who moved ever so slightly would be struck on the head with the hilt of the "Mad Doctor's" sword. The sword would be in the scabbard lifted above his head with both hands and brought down with full force. On occasions prisoners would be knocked unconscious as a result. On such a parade as this when the "Mad Doctor" was Orderly Officer in about /s/JT October 1943 I was knocked unconscious by the "Mad Doctor" by a blow from his sword when I was standing to attention. I was unconscious for a quarter of an hour and the effect of the blow troubled me for about /s/JT seven days. *Mur*

/s/ Signature I'lligible  
A Justice of the Peace  
in and for the State of South Australia

/s/ B.E. Olsen

10. That in about July 1943 Private "Tibby" JEANES, of QUEENSLAND was on duty as a guard on one floor of A Block. He was caught by the "Mad Doctor" with a unlighted cigarette in his hand. JEANES stated afterwards that the "Mad Doctor" accused him of smoking on duty. When JEANES denied this he was knocked down and was kicked and punched down two flights of stairs. He was taken to the Guard House and beaten with a belt until he was dazed. This would be after about a quarter of an hour. Buckets of water were then thrown on him to revive him from his semi-conscious state, he was then stood to attention and beaten again. After about half an hour he was unable to stand; he was carried to hospital and admitted. I do not think there was a witness to the actual beating, but an English medical Sergeant named FLYNN was one of those who came down and carried JEANES to hospital. *J. M.*

11. That the Camp Sergeant Major for the whole time we were in Kobe House was Morita. He was rather taller than the average Japanese, of slight build, spoke good English, was well educated, scrupulously clean. Generally, he tried to see that prisoners were properly cared for, although at times he administered brutal beatings, these would be because prisoners had been caught with loot. Sometimes for pilfering prisoners at his orders stood all night sometimes with their hands tied, near the guard house.

12. That I know the facts deposed to herein of my own knowledge except where otherwise appears.

/s/ B.E. Olsen

SWORN before me at KESWICK

this Seventh day of October 1946

...Signature illegible.....  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

in and for the State of  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



On this TENTH day of OCTOBER One Thousand Nine Hundred and fortysix  
Charles Howard CUPPLES of c/o MRS. BEETON, 52 Brown Street,  
YASS, New South Wales CARRIER  
makes oath and says as follow:-

- J Mu*
- (a) The type of food was in the form of Rice & Beans, boiled into a thin soup & was of very poor quality & quantity was a small bowl, twice per day & sometimes when on a working party an extra bowl was provided at midday. *J Mu*  
The first twelve months we were at KOBE a small bread ration was provided in the form of 1 1/2 rolls per day, and this comprised the main ration. *J Mu*  
A small ration of meat was, at the rate of approximately 8 lbs. per 500 men, per month, and this was boiled to add a little flavour to the soup provided.  
Medicines provided amounted to practically NIL. Clothing was of JAPANESE make was quite adequate.  
Quarters were in an old warehouse & were totally unfit, being badly ventilated, and the conditions were made worse owing to the Lavatories being in the basement of the building & the continual stench from same made living conditions most unpleasant.  
The number of troops in the building was 300, & I would estimate that its correct holding capacity was about half that number.

- (b) Working were fair, providing the work was done, but no sympathy was shown for the man who was sick.
- (c) There were no executions in the Camp to my knowledge, but tortures & beating were frequent, the latter particularly so.

The usual form of torture, was to make one sit down on their heels in bare feet, then a Pick handle was placed behind the knees, the individual remaining in that position for anything from 5 to 12 hours, according to the alleged crime committed.

- (d) I was personally beaten & tortured on numerous occasions, usually for stealing rations and cigarettes.

Practically all members of the camp were beaten or tortured at some stage or other, and the facts of same were taken as evidence from all members prior to returning home from MANILLA.

- (e) It is impossible to give any specific dates on which crimes were committed as one lost all idea of time and dates.

- (f) One of the perpetrators of crime was well known as "GENTLEMAN JIM", this name was derived from the fact that he was always well dressed, was about 5' 7" tall, and I would say his age was 28 or 29 years.

His usual habit was that, if he got a set against a man he would take it out of his hide before return to camp, but did not report the matter on his return.

Another went under the title of "PAY SERGEANT" this individual was one of the worst in the camp & was continually in the habit of beating members with a stick for any small breach of discipline. His age was about 28 years, height about 5' 8" & was of the lean type.

I have no idea of the correct names of the above quoted personnel.

*J Mu*

/s/ C.H. Cupples

/s/ A. J. Coster JP.



- (g) I can only describe LT. MIYATAKE, as an utter mongrel, one of his pet hobbies was to strike members for not bowing to him, also he would wake members up at any hour of the night & make them sit or stand up then number them off in JAPANESE, then would order them to lie down, after which he would put out the lights, but shortly afterwards he would repeat the performance, and this form of torture was exceedingly hard on the men as it allowed them very little rest after a hard days work. *Thur*

As regards Sgt. MORITA, Camp S/M was another mongrel, who would beat prisoners for the slightest breach of discipline, and usually he would use his slippers for this purpose.

I have very hazy recollections of LT. TAKENAKA, C.C. KOBE, Camp, except that he was considered by members to be a very hard man.

- (h) I was a witness to many acts of beatings & tortures by LT. MIYATAKE, and SGT. MORITA, but only once by the man known as "GENTLEMAN JIM". *Thur*

The man known as the "PAT SERGEANT" inflicted many beatings on myself personally.

Sworn by the above named deponent  
at Y A S S, New South Wales on the  
TENTH day of OCTOBER One thousand  
nine hundred and fortysix.

/s/ C. H. Cupples  
Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME /s/ A. J. Coster J.P.  
"A Justice of the Peace"

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

I John Harkness BOYD of  
59 Bayview Terrace Clayfield  
BRISBANE in the State of

Queensland formerly QX13616 Gar BOYD J.H. of 2/10 Fd Regt 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 nineteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was a Prisoner of War at KOBE HOUSE FW Camp KOBE JAPAN IN WHICH CAMP were approximately six hundred Prisoners of War. *JHB*

2. We were employed as labourers in several factories (oil, steel and carbon) also on wharves loading and unloading cargo and loading and unloading trucks in various warehouses.

3. During the greater portion of this period a Japanese Lieutenant LORRITO was the Commandant of this camp. He was eventually replaced by a Japanese Lieutenant TAGANAKA. Lieutenant TAGANAKA soon made his presence felt. He ordered all sick to report to work, much against the wishes and protests of the PW Medical Officer QX23515 Capt BOYCE A.A.L.C. Capt BOYCE was able to persuade TAGANAKA to allow the nervously ill to remain in camp. Lt TAGANAKA then ordered all sick personnel (in camp) to report for light duties. The so called "light duties" proved to be as hard as the work in the factories where it was possible to obtain some measure of relief by the assistance of fellow PW. Eventually PW refused to report sick fearing they would be detailed for some heavy job. This heavy handed discipline began to take heavy toll among PW who up until TAGANAKA's Command were in a much better state of health. Apart from his heavy handed discipline and his obvious disregard for PW welfare, especially in matters of food and medical supplies. I have no knowledge of TAGANAKA beating PW with undue severity.

4. A Japanese who apparently was a first class Warrant Officer and was known to PW as "JONES" arrived some time after TAGANAKA. He immediately assumed the role of QX and 2 i/c. A noticeable improvement in the diet was noticed in a few days. Within one week our rations were almost as plentiful and adequate as they had been prior to TAGANAKA's assumption of Command. He seemed able to suppress the sadistic desires of TAGANAKA's previous 2 i/c. During his short term of duty at this camp, "JONES" helped to lessen the "tension" considerably. *JHB*  
*ABH*

5. One of the Interpreters (whose name I do not know) was constantly seeking information, spying and generally setting traps for unwary PW. We received several verbal instructions from PW Officers to exercise great care when speaking or moving in his presence. The Interpreter was the Japanese Staff 5th column. It was he who made many bullets for others of the staff to fire although I have no knowledge of personal assault at the hands of the interpreter. *JHB*

6. The permanent 2 i/c of KOBE HOUSE was Japanese WOLL LURETA who was only referred to as LURETA. During the greater portion of his term of duty LURETA was an extremely brutal and harsh disciplinarian. His manner was arrogant and swaggering. He delighted in flaunting authority and was responsible for countless assaults on Prisoners of War with leather slippers and clenched fist. On one occasion he ordered an Englishman (from the Royal Scots) to stand rigidly to attention in front of the Japanese guard house with a sweet-potato on his head. This was a favourite method of punishment inflicted by LURETA. *JHB*  
*ABH*

7. The Medical Sjt USSUI (phonetic) commonly known as the "Medical Sjt" was to my knowledge a better type of Japanese. While he was strict, he appeared efficient and did NOT illtreat PW in fact he obviously did NOT trouble to exert himself in any way in order to find fault or an excuse to punish, which was unusual in itself. *JHB*

/s/ J H Boyd

/s/ A B Hockings JP.



8. *JMU*  
/s/ A Japanese civilian guard named WAKINAKI (phonetic) com-  
BH monly known as "THE CHINLESS WONDER" was one of the most brutal and  
/s/ sadistic of the civilians guards. He invariably assaulted with fist  
JHB and stick all PW who were "stood to attention" by WOLL LORETA.  
He was strongly suspected of stealing PW rations ~~proof of this sus-~~  
picion could NOT be established because no one in authority demanded  
to see the contents of the bulky parcels carried out of camp in  
large hankerchief type carrying cloth. He was always ready to as-  
sault or assist in the assault of PW. He has assaulted me on several  
occasions.
9. A Japanese civilian known to us as the "JEL BOY" was an  
inoffensive type who to my knowledge was reasonable in his treatment  
of PW.
10. A Japanese civilian known as "NELSON" was also inoffen-  
sive and did NOT to my knowledge assault or illtreat PW.
11. A Japanese civilian known as "GENTLEMAN JIM" to my know-  
ledge was reasonably fair. He would punish PW generally by striking  
them with open hand once or twice after this the incident was forget-  
ten. To my knowledge he was never reported to "higher authorities".  
He was firm in discipline but did NOT abuse his authority however  
a large percentage of PW expressed their dislike of him and alleged  
that he was a bad type of Japanese. These opinions were expressed  
/s/ by PW working in different localities to the ones I had worked in.  
ABH  
/s/ 12. A Japanese civilian guard known as "DARKIE" was for the  
JHB greater part of our internment at KOBE HOUSE "all for PWs" he assisted  
PW to smuggle looted food into camp and generally assisted in other  
matters. It was a great shock to PW (myself included) to witness  
"DARKIE" kick a PW in the stomach when he had been knocked to the  
ground later at MURUYAMA camp KIM SAKI.
13. A Japanese civilian guard known as "PHINBAS THE CROW"  
/s/ was a potential basher and trouble-maker but lacked brains and ini-  
ABH tiative. His inferiority complex overwhelmed him and he was never  
/s/ able to catch an offender of rules or regulations.
14. A Japanese civilian guard known as "HORSEFACE" was a par-  
ticularly bad and vicious type of Japanese. He made life unbearable  
for all PW under his command. He usually chose sticks and belts as  
weapons. His beatings were prolonged, he always made his victim at  
least sick. "HORSEFACE" usually caused a considerable amount of fear  
and uneasiness when in the presence of PW.
15. Another civilian guard known as "BETTY BOOP" in his early  
tour of duty at KOBE HOUSE was extremely vicious and brutal. I was  
standing next to a Swedish civilian PW who was in possession of some  
peanut oil (hardened). "BETTY BOOP" discovered the oil and immedi-  
ately beat the Swede with the butt-end of his rifle. After several  
minutes assault he dropped the rifle and beat the Swede for approxi-  
mately five minutes with his fist. The Swede was in very bad condi-  
tion after this assault. "BETTY BOOP" also reported the matter to  
the Commander who ordered that the Swede be punished further. "BETTY  
BOOP" gradually became more subdued and except for an occasional out-  
burst was fairly reasonable until transferred to another camp.
16. A Japanese civilian guard known as "SILVER" was fairly  
reasonable in his treatment of PW and did NOT beat any PW to my know-  
ledge but I have been informed by various English PW that he was par-  
ticularly brutal prior to my arrival at KOBE HOUSE.
17. A Japanese civilian guard known as "GEORGE FORBY" during  
the early stages of his duty at KOBE HOUSE, was a "self-professed No 1  
Nippon HAITI" and offered his friendship and guidance. This alleged



*True*  
"friendship" proved to be an invitation to shower him with gifts and "lost". No one however, "fell". He was treated with suspicion and eventually "GEORGE FORMBY" revealed his true colour by beating, kicking and otherwise illtreating any P. who gave the slightest provocation.

18. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "LX" on 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 a Japanese Lieut named TAGANAKA.

/s/  
ABH  
/s/  
JHB 19. The likeness of a person marked (5) on Exhibit "LX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a First Class Warrant Officer named "JUNEE".

20. The likeness of a person marked (6) on Exhibit "LX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese "INTERPRETER."

21. The likeness of a person marked (8) on Exhibit "LX" 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."

/s/  
ABH  
/s/  
JHB 22. The likeness of a person marked (2) on Exhibit "LX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese WOLL MURETA.

23. The likeness of a person marked (3) on Exhibit "LX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as "The Medical Sjt USSUI (phonetic)."

24. The likeness of a person marked (9) on Exhibit "LX" 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."

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

/s/  
ABH  
/s/  
JHB 26. The likeness of a person marked (13) on Exhibit "LX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese civilian known as "JEF BOY."

27. The likeness of a person marked (14) on Exhibit "LX" 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 "GEORGE FORMBY."

28. The likeness of a person marked (15) on Exhibit "LX" 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 "SMILER."

29. The likeness of a person marked (16) on Exhibit "LX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as "BETTY BOOP."

30. The likeness of a person marked (17) on Exhibit "LX" 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 "HORSE-FACE".

31. The likeness of a person marked (18) on Exhibit "LX" 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 "PHEN-BAS THE CROW".

/s/  
ABH  
/s/  
JHB 32. The likeness of a person marked (21) on Exhibit "LX" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my said affidavit as a Japanese civilian guard named "DARKIE."

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

/s/ J H Boyd

/s/ A B Hockings JP.

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 )  
/s/ on the Seventh day of January )  
ABH /s/ 1946 )  
JHB

/s/ J H Boyd  
.....

Before me  
A justice of the Peace

/s/ A B Hockings JP.  
.....

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

I, VERDUN CURN of Port Lincoln in the State of South Australia, Welder,  
MAKE OATH AND STATE as follows:

/s/ OH 7550 /s/V.C.

1. That I was formerly SX.7558, Private V. Curnow, Ammunition,  
Subpart, 8th. Australian Division, and I was taken prisoner of war by the  
Japanese at SINGAPORE on the 15th. day of February 1942.

2. That I remained in SINGAPORE after capture until the 15th. day of  
May 1943. I was held prisoner at CHANGI CAMP in Singapore.

3. At CHANGI I was allowed a radius of seven miles in which I  
could move about in. The food was scarce, consisting mainly of  
rice and sweet potatoes, the rice being of poor quality, Thailand  
rice. The only clothing I received was the clothing with which  
I completed the campaign. The only medicine I had was that was  
left after the campaign. The quarters were fairly good being  
the homes of British officers.

4. That in September 1942 I went to work on the docks at Singapore  
doing stevedoring work. It was quite common to see men hit with pieces  
of stick or steel, or tied to trees and bashed.

5. That during this period I saw one man FRANK O'NEILL (who was in  
the same unit as I was) beaten up. He was working in a garage and was  
ordered to take a battery out of a car. The Indian guard who  
stopped him working and reported him to a Japanese corporal. O'NEILL  
was hit about the face and shoulders and was badly marked and bleeding.  
This was in November 1942 at RIVER VALLEY CAMP at BUKITTIMA ROAD, Singa-  
pore. And I saw two Chinese tied up with wire and thrashed with a broom  
and wooden clogs until they were unconscious and bleeding from head to  
face.

6. At CHANGI we were put into a compound known as "The Square" be-  
cause we would not sign a circular on escape. Conditions were terrible.  
There were 9000 men, English and Australian, in this small area surround-  
ed with machine guns nests and each man had 6 ft. x 2 ft. to do every-  
thing in, eat, sleep, etc. Latrines were open culverts, dysentery was  
prevalent, diphtheria broke out. COLONEL CALLAGAN ordered us to sign  
this document as the lives of all men were threatened by these living  
conditions.

7. That prior to embarkation for Japan I was a beri-beri case in  
the Hospital Camp at CHANGI. I had been out of Hospital about three  
days prior to embarkation. We were paraded, had injections for dysentery  
and T.A.B. needles. A Japanese Warrent Officer told us that we were not  
being transported to a work camp, but were going to Red Cross Camp  
to make the Red Cross Camp for the whole of the prisoners in Japan. He  
informed us there was no necessity to take medical supplies as when we  
arrived at our destination there would be plenty of medical supplies.  
The result was that very little medical supplies were taken with us.

8. That I was transported from Singapore by sea to a point off the  
Indo-China coast, SAIGON, where we remained six days and from thence  
we went to TATIAN, an island south of Japan. But we did not leave the  
ship. We were there approximately three days. From Taitian we went to  
MOJI in Japan. The period of transport was from the 15th. day of May  
1943 to the 15th. day of June 1943.

/s/ V. Curnow

/s/ Signature illegible

25/9/46



9. The conditions on board the ship, which was the "WHALES MARU", were terrible. I was confined with 300 others to the rear hold of the ship. We had to lie alongside one another in cramped and insanitary conditions. There were over 1000 men aboard and only two lavatories provided for the men in the rear hold. To my knowledge there were no medical supplies aboard other than those carried aboard by our medical officers. The food consisted almost wholly of rice with some bamboo shoots. Dysentery was prevalent. The quality of the rice was good but it was very badly cooked because there were insufficient boilers for the number of men aboard.

10. Between TAIWAN and MOJI we were attacked by American submarines. Every man was locked down in the hold and the Japanese mounted machine guns over the tops of the holds. This happened two days in succession.

11. We were disembarked at MOJI in the evening of the 15th. day of June 1943 and they sprayed us with a disinfectant and marched us to the railway station, three miles away, carrying all the equipment we had. The men with dysentery were separated from the men who were fit. I saw the men with dysentery marched away and did not see them again.

12. From MOJI we went to KOBE by rail. A number of the men were in health suffering from dysentery and malnutrition, but they managed to do the march to the railway station. The railway journey took thirteen hours. We received food on the train which was good, fish rice and some meat. We were marched from KOBE railway station to an oval about half a mile away and addressed by a Japanese colonel.

13. We arrived at this oval about 10.00 a.m. and remained there till 7.00 p.m. until our men had learned to count up to fifty in Japanese as instructed by our guards. There were a number of beatings that occurred during this time. JACK TRELLEAVEN, in my unit, was beaten round with a stick by a Japanese private because he could not learn to count up to fifty. The Japanese who did this beating was a one-eyed soldier and was known by the nickname of "BOT-EYE". I saw twenty thirty of these beatings at this oval. They were authorised by a Japanese staff captain, MOROMOTO, who did this by indicating to the Japanese privates the men they were to approach and beat. We were supplied with a loaf of bread, which would be equal to a roll which you could purchase in Australia, for dinner. It was good quality. We had with us at the oval our private bags, South African Red Cross supplies of one tin of bully beef and one tin of Margarine (in 7 lb. tins.) The Japanese searched us and took all these supplies as well as any valuables such as wristwatches, rings and any jewellery and confiscated them. A Japanese, COLONEL NUROTA, whom I could identify, instructed this to be done. He also had JCHNRL MASON of Victoria, beaten up very badly for smiling while on parade. The Japanese took our Australian hats and practically all our uniforms excepting a few woollen articles like socks and pullovers, and re-equipped us with Japanese military uniforms which were ragged, secondhand and filthy.

14. We were then marched to a prison house known as KOBE HOUSE, a pre-war British warehouse of three stories. About 400 Englishmen from the Royal Scots Regiment off the "LISBON MARU" were already in the warehouse. This made about 600 in which building. Only Australians were taken from MOJI to KOBE. We remained in Kobe House until the first bombing raid on Japan on the 17th. day of June 1945, when we were bombed out.

/s/ V. Curnow

/s/ Signature illegible

25/9/46

15. The conditions of the camp were awful. There were 600 men in a confined space. We had the same clothing all the time. The food was terrible, rice, digon and beans. We cooked our own food. We were never supplied with any more medical supplies although there were Red Cross supplies in the camp. We worked on the Kobe docks stevedoring and at the graphite mines, shovelling graphite. The result of this was that we got filthy dirty and the weather was exceptionally cold, snowing, and all that was available for washing were cold showers. Later, in December 1943, they provided us with hot baths once a fortnight. It was a concrete bath and one filling with hot water had to accommodate 300 men. The water was filthy.

16. During this period I saw dozens of men beaten up with pieces of steel, sticks and with swords. I saw the following men beaten *JMU*

KELLY of New South Wales,	JOHN MASON of Victoria.
CURLY FRASER of New South Wales	LT. FULLER of New South Wales.
A. S. JEYNES of Queensland.	A. R. INALL of Queensland
BRIAN D. HEALY of Melbourne.	LESLIE B. J. KELLY of New South Wales.
W. J. TRAPP of Queensland,	R. G. HORNE of New South Wales.
R. DIXON of Melbourne	S. S. COOK of Sydney.
R. L. WELLS of New South Wales	T. J. ELLIOTT of New South Wales.
L. SERONG of New South Wales	R. F. PRIOR of New South Wales.
J. GILMORE of Western Australia	P. W. OMIRIDES of West. Australia
A. K. CROFT of Victoria	RAY BROWN of New South Wales.
K. R. TULLY of New South Wales.	BOB GARDNER of New South Wales.
C. H. CUPPLES of New South Wales	L. SMITH of New South Wales.

And the Japanese responsible for these beatings were:

TAKADA, a prison guard.	THE MAD DOCTOR.
BOT-EYE, nickname.	WARRANT OFFICER PAYMASAM
MARITTA GUNSU	TACKADACK, storeman.
HORSEFACE, nickname.	COLONEL MUROTA
BETTY BOOP, nickname.	CAPTAIN MOROMOTA

and the Camp Commandant - Lieutenant TACKANACK - who succeeded Col. MUROTA. I could identify any of these Japanese. I have seen men for eight hours with a stick under their knees, squatting. This stops the circulation to their extremities. An armed guard insisted on their remaining in this position. I know that this affected the spine of at least one of the victims. *JMU*

17. During the whole time of my stay at KOBE there was never sufficient food. As time went on the ration was decreased and the rice was substituted by KIBI, a small red seed. This was very inferior to the rice. We received a small quantity of potatoes, a small piece of fish once a month. We had one bun of bread for dinner each day and nothing else for dinner except what we could steal. Soya bean paste was added to the soup made from Digon. The result of this food was that I developed beri-beri again and diarrhoea and general debility and malnutrition. The rest of the prisoners were affected in the same way. The living conditions were very bad. We only had three blankets for the whole of the time I was there and a ~~straw~~ straw mat over the top of wood was what we slept on. The bugs, lice and fleas were thick. The cook house and lavatories were alongside one another. The lavatories were Asiatic style with no septic system, but the top open and exposed and filthy. We were allowed no *JMU*

/s/ V. Curnow  
/s/ Signature illegible  
25/9/46



*Jmw*

- 4 -

recreation, the building was a small one and the only exercise that could be taken was to walk up the three flights of stairs. We were not allowed out of the house for exercise. In the winter they changed our uniforms to a slightly heavier type of uniform but no change was made in the sleeping conditions or in the bedding provided. We were also, provided with a YASUMI SUIT, but were only allowed to wear this suit on holidays and then only for two or three hours. Other than that they were folded up on the back of the bed. At first we were allowed to have a holiday every Sunday, then one day per fortnight and then we were not allowed any holidays at all but had to work every day of the week. *Jmw*

18. In September 1944 I was caught in possession of 4 lbs. of Black Tea by MARINE GUNSU. He bashed me with a kagi, a steel hook of about 15 inches long, across my head and cut both sides of my face open and busted my ear drum. I was carried home by three Scotsmen, DAVE BELL, EDDIE FRASER, and SANDY LAIRD of the Royal Scots. This occurred three miles from camp at MINATA GAWA railway station. On another occasion in KOBE HOUSE I and two other men were stood to attention for four hours by this WARRANT OFFICER PAYMASTER. He made us stand to attention and then hit us with his fists across the face and knocked us down one or three times. This treatment was suffered by all the prisoners at various times while I was at KOBE HOUSE. *Jmw*

19. That the Japanese lieutenant known as THE MAD DOCTOR was in charge of Kobe House, as the medical officer. There was a roll call each day and all the Japanese took it in turn to call this roll. The men decided the days on which this MAD DOCTOR would be on duty. He would stand the men to attention for three or four hours at a time and give them Japanese drill and very, very often, would subject the men to bashings. Often when we were in billets in bed, he would make the prisoners sit to attention in bed for half an hour or more until he left the sleeping quarters. Frequently, between 9.00 p.m. or 10.00 p.m. at night he would come into our billets in a dressing gown with a Japanese sword and with dark glasses on. He would then pick out one individual prisoner, go over to him and start bashing him over the head with his sword. He did this a good number of times to BILL TIVER of New South Wales.

20. As the result of the food, living conditions and treatment my normal weight of 12 stone 7 lbs. came down to 7 stone 10 lbs. This MAD DOCTOR was the Japanese medical officer. If a man was feeling ill with a high temperature and went to him, he was just as likely to stand the man to attention for one hour or more and then perhaps punish him. Therefore, the men would not parade before him for illness at all. They were frightened of him. There were a number of deaths in the camp due to malnutrition and failure of medical attention. One man had his leg broken at work and the only medical attention he received was from his fellow workers and they bound his leg and put pieces of wood to hold his leg in position. This man's leg is now short of normal length. We had one medical Australian Officer and one British Medical Officer, but only for a short time. Our own medical officer's opinion was always overruled. He was only allowed to have a certain number of sick men in the camp each day. If the number exceeded that number, the rest would have to go to work. On numerous occasions men went to work yet could not walk, so had to be wheeled or perhaps pushed on a bike. This was done by the MAD DOCTOR'S orders. Boots were often short so they were substituted by Japanese boots, "JIBAJABIES" and a lot of men went with out. At this camp, KOBE HOUSE, we were inoculated in the first six *Jmw*

/s/ V. Curnow

/s/ Signature illegible

25/9/46



months about once every fortnight and thereafter about every six months. What the inoculations were for we were never told. We were vaccinated twice while at Kobe House. The dead were placed in barrels and taken to a crematorium and because of this the men refrained from singing the song "Roll Out the Barrel".

21. That the day started at 6.00 a.m. with physical training, breakfast at 6.30 a.m. and started work at 7.00 a.m. One hour off for lunch at midday and returned to camp at 5.00 p.m. in the daylight in summer, but often we worked overtime and came back in the dark. We worked the same time in winter. Physical training was given in the snow with all our clothes removed except our trousers and boots. Often the sirens went and we had to run back to Kobe House to be locked in, sometimes a three mile run. Japanese were very quick tempered when raids were expected and dealt numerous lashings.

22. In June 1945 we were bombed. In KOBE HOUSE we were locked in steel doors and machine guns nests were mounted outside the doors of the House. The first planes came about 8.00 a.m. with incendiary bombs and some 200 or 300 of these incendiaries came through the roof of Kobe House. Half an hour later another raid followed. These planes dropped high explosives oil bombs, one of which made direct hits on Kobe House with 500 lb. bombs. The steel doors were blown in. We then evacuated the building through these blown in doors and proceeded to an oval. Only three Australians were injured and nobody killed. The injuries were due to the incendiaries and were burns. There were eight Japanese casualties and they remained on stretchers outside the building all day and died that night. We marched that night until 3.00 a.m. to a camp in the hills, named KALISAKI, about 10 miles from Kobe House. During that day from the time of the bombing till we got to the camp we had one meal, a bowl of rice per man.

23. We had the same permanent staff guards at KALISAKI and our quarters were fairly good, but we were rationed to two meals per day, one at 8.00 a.m. a bowl of rice and one at 4.00 p.m. a bowl of rice and a bowl of soup. We had the same three blankets as we had at Kobe House and the clothes that we had on. I carried my Yasumi suit, but a number of the others did not, but we were not allowed to wear it. Two days after our arrival we started work, the same type of work. It was distant some seven or eight miles away and we had to walk over mountainous country and over very steep hills. The men going to work received rice for dinner, thus giving them three meals a day. Only a small percentage of men were employed as most of the factories has been put out of action due to the bombing.

24. While at KALISAKI I saw the worst bashing I ever saw during the whole of the time of my imprisonment. There were two Australians (I do not know their names) who were caught stealing two bowls from the Japanese quarters and all the Australians were paraded to watch the bashing by some six Japanese soldiers and they hit these men until they were black and blue, with sticks, steel and swords, from their heads to their heels, and one man was crying for mercy. The bashing lasted over one hour. The Japanese who authorised this was the WARRANT OFFICER PAYMASTER. The soldiers who did it were MARITTA, been GUNSU, TAKADA, HORSEFACE and BETTY SCOP. After these men had/bolted they were tied by their finger tips to an overhanging branch of a tree and tied in such a way that their weight was left on their toes. Three Australians watching this fainted.

/s/ V. Curnow

/s/ Signature illegible

25/9/46

*Jmw*

-6-

25. That about the 15th. day of July 1945 we were marched approximately ten miles to WAKANIAMI to a two storey building in the middle of the steel works. We went to work about two miles distant doing stevedoring and in graphite work. The living conditions were better there and the Japanese officers were more sympathetic. When the raids were on while we were in this industrial area, we were locked in the building. On one occasion there was a near miss about 100 yards away by a 1000 lb. bomb which blew all the windows in our quarters. After this the Japanese became frightened and decided to race us to the hills when an air raid occurred. They were frightened if planes came overhead. On some days when the raids were on we went to the hills and we did not get any meals. We still lived in these quarters with the windows out and under the same conditions of no meals a day unless we worked, and this continued until August 15th, 1945 *Jmw*

26. I know the facts deposed to herein of my own knowledge except where otherwise appears.

SWORN at Port Lincoln by the said)  
VERDUN CURNOW on the 25th )  
day of September 1946. Before me )

/s/ V. Curnow

/s/ Signature Illegible

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

AFFIDAVIT OF VERDUN CURNOW.

- for -

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Geoff. R. Dandy,  
Solicitor,  
Lewie Street,  
Port Lincoln.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

I VERDIE CURNOW of PORT LINCOLN in the State of South Australia make oath and say as follows;

1. That I was formerly SX7550 Pte V. CURNOW of 8 Div Ammo Sub Park and previously made affidavit on the 25th Sept 46 regarding my experience as a prisoner of War of the Japanese.
2. That the photograph annexed hereto and marked on the back "56" is a photograph of Japanese Guard taken at "KOBE HOUSE" Japan whilst I was there.
3. That I recognise in the said photo the Japanese who are marked in the said photo with the several numbers set out in the first column hereunder and their respective names or the names by which they were commonly known to the Prisoners of War are set out in the second column hereunder opposite the numbers set out in the first column;

2	MARETA GUNSO
3	MEDICAL SGT
4	TAKANACKER TUI
5	"FAT" Q.M. SGT.
6	INTERPRETER
8	GENTLEMAN JIM
12	CHINLESS WONDER
13	IKEY or THE JEW
14	GEORGE FORMBY
15	SMILER
16	BETTY BOOP
17	HORSEFACE
18	THE RABBIT
21	DARKIE

4. That the Japanese Guard marked 12 and known to me as "Chinless Wonder" died at KOBE HOUSE some time after the photograph was taken.
5. That I know the facts deposed to herein of my own knowledge except where otherwise appears.

/s/ V. Curnow.....

Signed before me at Port Lincoln  
this 20th day of  
January 1947

/s/ Frank J. Hart  
.....

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN  
AND FOR THE STATE OF  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O. U.S.A.





Proc Ex no 19

WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT OF TX2079 LT BRIAN GORDON

On the 29th day of January 1947, Brian GORDON of 5 Crompton Avenue LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, officer whose regimental number is TX2079, being duly sworn makes oath and says as follows:-

I am TX2079 Lt B. GORDON, a former Prisoner of War in KOBE HOUSE P.W. Camp.

I identify the following personnel of "KOBE HOUSE" staff in photograph marked Exhibit "A" and attached hereto as:-

No. 2.	Sgt-Major MURITA
No. 3.	The Medical Sergeant.
No. 4.	Lieut TAKANAKA, Camp Commandant
No. 5.	The W.O.L.
No. 6.	The Interpreter
No. 8.	"GENTLEMAN JIM"
No. 12.	Known as "WAKADAKI"
No. 14.	"GEORGE FORMBY"
No. 17.	"HORSE FACE"
No. 21.	"DARKIE HOPE"

As stated in my previous affidavit of 20 March 1946 Lt MORRIMOTO, Camp Commandant of KOBE HOUSE prior to Lt TAKANAKA, was directly responsible for many deaths of Allied P.W.

The worst criminal of the bunch is Lt-Col MURATA. He murdered hundreds of Allied P.O.W. in as much as he did nothing to prevent their deaths from malnutrition, insufficient clothing and complete lack of medical supplies and long and hard working hours. *J Mu*

Sgt-Major MURITA was responsible for many beatings. He himself delighted in beating P.O.W. Lt TAKANAKA did nothing to prevent camp atrocities. *J Mu*  
"WAKADAKI" was a sadist and beat and kicked many P.O.W. "GEORGE FORMBY" and "HORSE FACE" were both vicious and beaters.

"DARKIE HOPE" on the other hand, was well thought of by the P.O.W. One could class him as a white man. He did a great deal to help the prisoners' lot. *J Mu*

Besides living in "KOBE HOUSE" I was the Group Leader of No. 1 Group at "KOBE HOUSE" from May 1943 until March 1945. I had under my care 120 sick Australians and in consequence suffered beatings from the Japanese staff of "KOBE HOUSE". These animals shown in attached photograph would have little difficulty in remembering me, especially in my capacity as Group Leader.

I, Sworn by the Deponent  
on the day and year  
first beforementioned  
at LAUNCESTON

before me  
/s/ H. A. Hanaghan J.P.

/s/ Brian Gordon  
TX2079 Lt B. GORDON

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.





W. J. Kingsworth  
I, Walter John KINGSWORTH, Storeman, of 118 Commercial Rd.  
FOOTSCRAY in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 21340 L/Cpl  
W. J. KINGSWORTH, HQ Coy. 8th Div. AASC, make oath and say:

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese in Singapore on 15 Feb 42.
2. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit is a group photograph No. 56.
3. I recognise most of the Japanese in the Photograph as the Staff at "KORE HOUSE" and later at "KAWASAKI".
4. I am unable to remember by name or nickname the Japanese marked No. 1 but I remember him as a medical orderly.
5. I identify the Japanese soldier marked No. 2 as Sgt MARITA. He was Camp Sgt Major. He took part in every beating which I was called upon to witness. I was personally subjected to a beating, together with 50 other Australians, by Sgt MARITA.
6. I cannot identify the soldier marked No. 3 either by name or nickname.
7. I identify the soldier marked No. 4 as Lt TAKANAKI. He was the Camp Commandant.
8. I identify the soldier marked No. 5 as a Warrant Officer known by the nickname of "Two Ton Tony". His duties were connected with the rations.
9. I identify the soldier marked No. 6 as the Camp Interpreter but cannot recall his name or nickname.
10. I recall the soldier marked No. 7 very distinctly as one of the guards but cannot remember his name or nickname.
11. I identify the soldier marked No. 8 by the nickname of "Gentleman Jim". He took part in all the beatings that I witnessed, especially the PW's who were working at the SHOWADINKA Graphite Factory.
12. I recall the soldiers marked Nos. 9, 10 and 11 but cannot identify them by name or nickname.
13. I identify the soldier marked No. 12 as the Japanese nicknamed "Chinless Wonder". He worked in the Store. He subjected an Aust. soldier by the name of Pte "Legs" HALL (I think his unit was 2/30 Inf Bn) to a severe beating. "Legs" HALL subsequently died at "KORE HOUSE".
14. I identify the soldier marked No. 13 as a Guard nicknamed "Jew Boy". He also worked in the Store.
15. I identify the soldier marked No. 14 by the nickname of "George Fornby". He was a guard and took part in beatings given to me and others.
16. I identify the soldier marked No. 15 as a guard nicknamed "Smiler".
17. I identify the soldier marked No. 16 as a guard nicknamed "Betty Boop". He assisted in the bashing of myself and others.

/s/ W. J. Kingsworth

/s/ W. L. Laing

18. I identify the soldier marked No. 17 as a guard nicknamed "HORSEFACE". He was the most vicious guard in the camp. He appeared to delight in getting an opportunity to beat any of the PW's.
19. I cannot identify the soldiers marked Nos. 18, 19 or 20 either by name or nickname.
20. I identify the soldier marked No. 21. He was one of the guards. I did not see this soldier ill-treat a man on any occasion. He did routine beatings but very reluctantly and only when under orders. The day after the beating of "Sherriff" and "Stringer" "DARKIE" said he was sorry he had to hit them but was under the orders of TAKANAKA. This was the opinion of all Australians in this Camp.
21. I was at "KAWASAKI" camp after "KOBE HOUSE" had been destroyed by an air raid when two soldiers SHERRIFF and STRINGER were beaten by the whole camp staff in turn.
22. The whole camp was ordered out by Lt TAKANAKA to witness the beatings of SHERRIFF and STRINGER who had been caught in the crockery store the previous night.
23. Sgt MARITA, referred to in para 5 of this my affidavit, directed the beatings and also took part himself.
24. "HORSEFACE", referred to in para 18 of this my affidavit, commenced the beating which he continued for about 5 minutes. He used a piece of wood about 4 feet long by 1 to 2 inches square.
25. The beating was continued by the remainder, and the ones that were particularly severe were the Japanese known as "Gentleman Jin", referred to in para 11 of this my affidavit, "George Formby", referred to in para 15 of this my affidavit and "Betty Boop", referred to in para 17 of this my affidavit.
26. The beating continued for a half hour or more during which time SHERRIFF and STRINGER collapsed and appeared to be unconscious but were brought to after buckets of water had been thrown on them.
27. At the end of the beating both SHERRIFF and STRINGER were bleeding about the head, also from their noses and mouths.
28. They were then tied by the wrists and suspended from a tree where they remained for about 5 or 6 hours during which time they received no attention.

/s/ W. J. Kingsworth

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of Victoria  
this Fifth day of February 1947.

Before me, /s/ W. L. Laing  
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria  
for the taking of affidavits.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
Claude A. Muzzy  
C.W. O., U.S.A.



18. I identify the soldier marked No. 17 as a guard nicknamed "HORSEFACE". He was the most vicious guard in the camp. He appeared to delight in getting an opportunity to beat any of the PW's.
19. I cannot identify the soldiers marked Nos. 18, 19 or 20 either by name or nickname.
20. I identify the soldier marked No. 21. He was one of the guards. I did not see this soldier ill-treat a man on any occasion. He did routine beatings but very reluctantly and only when under orders. The day after the beating of "Sherriff" and "Stringer" "DARKIE" said he was sorry he had to hit them but was under the orders of TAKANAKA. This was the opinion of all Australians in this Camp.
21. I was at "KAWASAKI" camp after "KORE HOUSE" had been destroyed by an air raid when two soldiers SHERRIFF and STRINGER were beaten by the whole camp staff in turn.
22. The whole camp was ordered out by Lt TAKANAKA to witness the beatings of SHERRIFF and STRINGER who had been caught in the crockery store the previous night.
23. Sgt MARITA, referred to in para 5 of this my affidavit, directed the beatings and also took part himself.
24. "HORSEFACE", referred to in para 18 of this my affidavit, commenced the beating which he continued for about 5 minutes. He used a piece of wood about 4 feet long by 1 to 2 inches square.
25. The beating was continued by the remainder, and the ones that were particularly severe were the Japanese known as "Gentleman Jin", referred to in para 11 of this my affidavit, "George Fornby", referred to in para 15 of this my affidavit and "Betty Boop", referred to in para 17 of this my affidavit.
26. The beating continued for a half hour or more during which time SHERRIFF and STRINGER collapsed and appeared to be unconscious but were brought to after buckets of water had been thrown on them.
27. At the end of the beating both SHERRIFF and STRINGER were bleeding about the head, also from their noses and mouths.
28. They were then tied by the wrists and suspended from a tree where they remained for about 5 or 6 hours during which time they received no attention.

/s/ W. J. Kingsworth

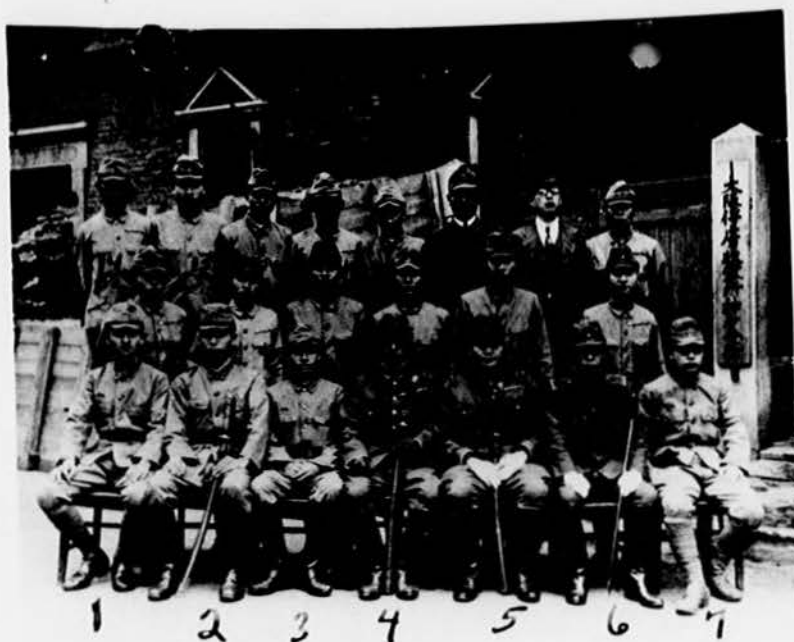
Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of Victoria  
this Fifth day of February 1947.

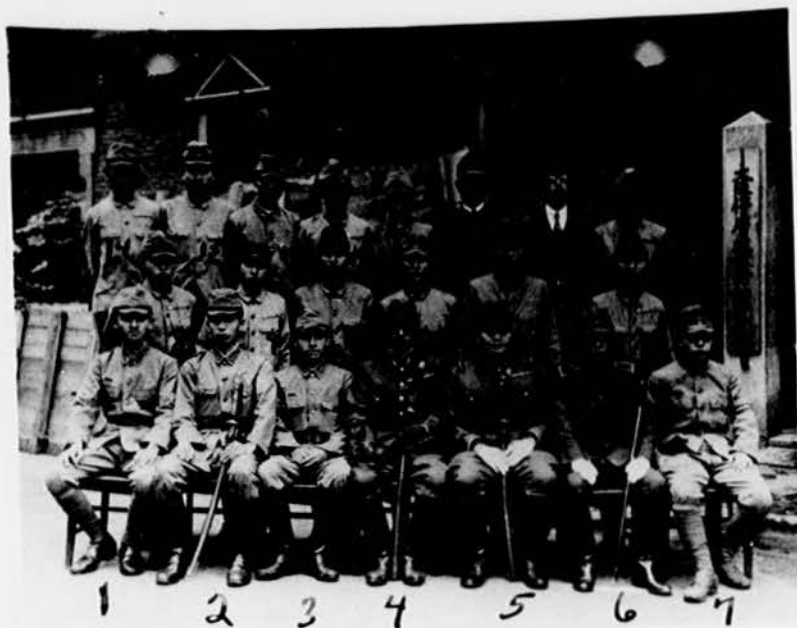
Before me, /s/ W. L. Laing  
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria  
for the taking of affidavits.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
Claude A. Muzzy  
C.W. O., U.S.A.







I Arthur Stevens JEYNES of  
Warton Street, GAYNDAH in the  
State of Queensland, formerly

QX23340 Pte JEYNES A. S. 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 twenty-second day of September one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was a Prisoner of War at KOBE HOUSE PW Camp KOBE JAPAN in which camp were approximately six hundred Prisoners of War.
2. I was employed most of the time as a dock-worker (MITSUBISHI DIAI CHI dock and also MITSUI dock and also SUMITOMI dock) (phonetic) loading and unloading cargo and loading trucks in various warehouses and unloading barges. I was also employed for seven months, in one thousand nine hundred and forty-four in a factory known as TOYO STEEL (phonetic) and also worked in a carbine factory known as CHOWADENKI (phonetic) in September and October one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, carrying pitch.
3. During the greater portion of this period a Japanese Lieutenant MORIMOTO was the Commandant of this Camp. He was eventually replaced by a Japanese Lieutenant TAGANAKA. During the regime of Lieutenant MORIMOTO he was a strict disciplinarian, but I never saw him bash any Pw nor do I know of his giving orders for cruel treatment of any PW. Lieutenant TAGANAKA in my opinion was cruel and ruthless to all PW during the period of my internment at KOBE in his camp. On one occasion I saw Lieutenant TAGANAKA knock an English PW unconscious with a stick and also kick him brutally whilst he was on the ground. After we were bombed out at KOBE HOUSE PW camp with incendiary bombs Lieutenant TAGANAKA marched all of us from KOBE HOUSE to a PW camp known as MAROYAMA (phonetic) between six and ten miles out. A great number of PW were in bad health mainly from starvation, and we were forced to march to work and back each day from MAROYAMA to the various docks about six to ten miles away, leaving about 0600 hours and returning again about 1800 hours. After this the greater number of PW were moved to coal mines. I think FUKIOKO (phonetic) leaving about forty to fifty PW at our camp. Then Lieutenant TAGANAKA marched us to WAKANAHAMA (phonetic) steel factory back in the dock areas where we were then camped. We remained there for about two months practically until the end of the war. Whilst at WAKANAHAMA Lieutenant TAGANAKA in the steel building whilst air raids were on, and he made us march J.P. to and from work at the docks about two miles each day and kept us marching whilst air raids were on. We used to get about fifteen air raids a day. When we were finished at the docks and marched back to camp WAKANAHAMA we were forced to march three miles further out and carry timber and wood for air-raid shelters and fire-wood. Also Lieutenant TAGANAKA forced PW to dig up bombed areas and rubble for garden purposes as food was getting short. Lieutenant TAGANAKA forced all sick PW to work.
4. On the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and forty-three I was unmercifully beaten with the buckle end of a heavy leather belt for three quarters of an hour by a Japanese Army Medical Officer MEATAKI known as "THE MAD DOCTOR" whilst being made to stand to attention until I was knocked unconscious. I was then kicked and flogged whilst I was on the ground by MEATAKI. The reason for this flogging and kicking was because I was caught lighting a cigarette after roll-call. I was caught by a guard and taken to the JP.

FIRST SHEET- GAYNDAH the twenty-fifth day of January 1947.

/s/ A.S. Jeynes  
Deponent

/s/ W. R. HARRIS J.P.  
A Justice of the Peace



*Jmw*

- 2 -

/s/ ASJ  
/s/ WRH  
JP. guard house, and the whole of the members of the guard punched me and knocked me over and then commenced to hit me with sticks. It was then that MEATAKI came on the scene and flogged and kicked me as herein-before stated. Immediately before this MEATAKI brutally flogged and kicked an English Private LIPSCOMBE for about a quarter of an hour until he bled all over. Then MEATAKI called my Section Leader Cpl TIBBER H. 2/18 Inf Bn (NX) and also my officer Lt FULLER 2/18 Inf Bn (NX), also the Interpreter Cpl HOBLETT (U.S.N.) and Capt MAY (English Regiment) and asked them what punishment I should receive. I told the interpreter that I had already been punished by the guard not long before this, but MEATAKI was not satisfied and he dismissed all the above-mentioned personnel and sent them back to the barracks. After this MEATAKI then flogged and kicked me as hereinbefore mentioned. After this beating and kicking I was taken to hospital for a period of one week, after which I resumed work under the orders of Lieutenant TAGANAKA. MEATAKI frequently used to have roll calls four or five times a night, and he also forced Officers to stand with a bucket of water on their heads for hours at a stretch in front of the guard house.

5. A Japanese guard known as "HORSEFACE" was a particularly brutal and vicious type of Japanese. I have seen him unmercifully bash two comrades of mine, Pte GARDNER R. 2/18 Inf Bn and Pte HENNING V. (NX) in 1945. "HORSEFACE" tied them to a tree with their hands above their head and their toes just off the ground and bashed them with a stick for ten to fifteen minutes knocking HENNING unconscious, and then threw water over them to bring them round to consciousness. *Jmw*

/s/ ASJ  
/s/ WRH  
JP. 6. The permanent 2 i/c of KOBE HOUSE was a Japanese Woll MURETA. I have seen MURETA bash PW on many occasions for looting foodstuffs. He had a particularly nasty habit of going along the lines when we were lined up on cold mornings and flicking PW under the nose with his fingers thus causing their noses to bleed. He was a very ruthless and cruel Japanese. If he caught PW with buttons undone he would unmercifully bash PW for this. He had a habit also of sneaking up dressed in civilian attire on PW whilst they were having their days-off and on one occasion caught a group of PW playing cards. He took all these PW to the guard house and bashed them all and locked them in a small cubicle approximately 4' x 4' x 8' in dimensions and left them there all night in the cold without any blankets. This was in the winter of one thousand nine hundred and forty-four. On one occasion I saw MURETA force an English Private to stand to attention in front of the Japanese guard house with a sweet potato on his head for approximately a couple of hours. He also used to make all PW leave the barracks when they had their days-off so that he could search the quarters, and would force PW to stay out of the barracks for hours on end thus depriving them of their rest. Also if MURETA caught PW singing or whistling he would bash them.

7. I remember a Japanese non commissioned officer known to PW as "JUNEE" who came to KOBE HOUSE camp during the time TAGANAKA was Camp Commandant. "JUNEE" acted as camp QM, and after he came to KOBE HOUSE camp our diet was very much improved. To my knowledge he never indulged in any bashing of PW, but he never had any chance of preventing TAGANAKA's brutal treatment of PW. *Jmw*

SECOND SHEET - GAYNDAH the twenty-fifth day of January 1947

/s/ A.S. Jeynes  
Deponent.

W. R. Harris JP  
A Justice of the Peace

/s/ ASJ

/s/ WRH  
JP.

*Jmw*  
8. There was a Japanese guard known to PW as "DARKIE" at KOBE HOUSE camp during the whole of my internment. He used to assist PW in looting goodstuffs into KOBE HOUSE camp, and I never saw him bash anyone until the latter end of one thousand nine hundred and forty-five when two PW received an unmerciful bashing from TAGANAKA and on this occasion "DARKIE" rushed in and kicked two of my comrades when they were lying on the ground black and blue. These two comrades were Cpl STRINGER (NX) and Pte SHERIDAN (NX) known as "Bunny".

9. A Japanese guard named WAKADAKI (phonetic) and known as "THE CHINLESS WONDER" was one of the most brutal guards at KOBE HOUSE camp during my internment. He frequently assaulted PW with fist and stick whilst they were "stood to attention" by WOLL MURETA. I personally saw him bash Pte BOYD 2/10 Ed Regt with his fists and a stick on one occasion. He was a very cruel Jap and would hit PW for the most trivial things such as buttons being left undone on shirts. I have also seen WAKADAKI taking PW rations away from the barracks to the guard room wrapped in a cloth.

10. I remember a Japanese guard known as "MICKEY ROONEY" at KOBE HOUSE camp during my internment who was particularly brutal. He caught about thirty of us PW whilst going to work one bitter winter morning. We were taking our bread to work and "MICKEY ROONEY" went around the whole lot of us, row for row, and bashed us all over the place with his fists. He was always looking for faults amongst PW, and bashed us for the slightest thing.

11. The Medical Sjt USSUI (phonetic) commonly known to PW as "THE MEDICAL SERGEANT" was to my knowledge a better type of Japanese and whilst being a strict disciplinarian, did NOT illtreat any PW to my knowledge.

12. I remember a Japanese guard known as "THE JEW BOY". I worked under him at MITSUI dock. He was a humane type of Japanese and saved many PW from bashings when searches were made. I have known him to give PW tobacco and cigarettes.

/s/ ASJ

/s/ WRH  
JP

13. There was a Japanese guard known to PW as "NELSON" at KOBE HOUSE Camp during my internment who was quite a humane type and I have never known him to bash or illtreat PW.

14. I also remember a Japanese guard known as "GENTLEMAN JIM" at KOBE HOUSE camp. As far as I am aware he treated PW reasonably and I have heard no complaints of his treatment of PW during my internment.

15. I also remember a Japanese guard known to PW as "BETTY BOO" at KOBE HOUSE during my internment. I never saw him bash any PW during my internment but he may have done so outside my knowledge.

16. I know a Japanese guard known to PW as "GEORGE FORMBY" at KOBE HOUSE camp. He used to march myself and other PW to work. I have never seen him illtreat PW during my internment. I have often given him foodstuffs but never received any special kind.

THIRD SHEET - GAYNDAH the twenty-fifth day of January 1947.

/s/ A.S. Jaynes  
Deponent

/s/ W.R. Harris JP  
A Justice of the Peace



treatment in return.

17. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "MP" on which the likeness of a person marked "2" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese WOI MURETA.

18. The likeness of a person marked "3" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese Medical Sergeant named "USSUI" (phonetic.)

19. The likeness of a person marked "4" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese Lieutenant named TAGANAKA.

20. The likeness of a person marked "5" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese non commissioned officer known as "JUNEE."

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

22. The likeness of a person marked "9" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "NELSON."

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

24. The likeness of a person marked "13" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "THE JEW BOY."

25. The likeness of a person marked "14" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "GEORGE FORMER."

26. The likeness of a person marked "16" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "BETTY BOOP."

27. The likeness of a person marked "17" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "HORSHAGE."

28. The likeness of a person marked "21" on Exhibit "MP" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "DARKIE."

FOURTH PAGE - GAYNDAH the twenty-fifth day of January 1947

/s/ A.S. Jaynes  
Deponent

/s/ W. R. Harris JP  
A Justice of the Peace



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 Gayndah aforesaid on the twenty-fifth day of January 1947

/s/..A..S..Jeynes.....

Before me  
A Justice of the Peace

/s/..W..R..Harris.JP.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

I, Norman William BOOTH of 7 View Street, Mont Albert, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 27287 Pte. N.W. BOOTH, of 8 Div Sigs, make oath and say:-

1. I was taken prisoner of war on 15 February 1942, at SINGAPORE.
2. In approximately 18th of December 1942, I was moved to Camp 5D KAWASAKI. *JMW*
3. ~~Our meals mainly consisted of rice, twice a day, together with a thin watery stew, and a type of bread roll with the mid day meal.~~
4. We received an average of approximately 10 ounces of rice daily.
5. The quality of the meals I received while I was in this camp, was fair.
6. Medicines were not plentiful and were only efficient for minor ailments.
7. They consisted mainly of aspirin powders, and stomach powders.
8. Dressings for wounds and ulcers were in very short supply and had to be improvised from old rags, etc.
9. Clothing we received in approximately March 1943, consisted of one pair of long woolen underpants. /s/N.W.B.
10. In approx. April 1943, we received one pair of Red Cross /s/WD American Army Boots.
11. The boots position in approximately August, became impossible, with footwear in a shocking condition.
12. This position was improved by our own personal repairing of old boots.
13. Quarters were new buildings, and were quite good.
14. Work consisted of ship building, and painting in the shipyards.
15. Hours, were from eight o'clock in the morning till four thirty in the afternoon. *JMW*
16. ~~Work was severe and under strict supervision.~~
17. I witnessed a beating of Sig BRUCE SHERREFF of 10 LYTTON STREET. N.S.W. and Sgt. W. STRINGER of N.S.W. in June 44 /s/N.W.B. /s/ WD
18. The two members above mentioned, had previously been in KAWASAKI Camp and on this day had returned there.
19. They had lost their mess gear and went looking around the camp for some eating utensils.
20. The caretakers of KAWASAKI Camp found them with several chinese rice bowls in their possession and reported them to one of the Japanese soldiers.
21. They were taken out and stood to attention by Sgt. MURETA and a Japanese pay Sgt, and nicknamed PAY BLOKE.
22. About fifty prisoners of war were paraded to witness the beating.
23. Sgt. MURETA and PAY BLOKE stood behind Sgt. STRINGER and SIG. SHERREFF and bashed them from their heads down to their legs.
24. When MURETA and PAY BLOKE tired of beating them, at least eight other Japs continued the beating.
25. When SHERREFF and STRINGER became unconscious and fell to the ground, they were revived with a bucket of water.
26. When they regained their feet, they were again beaten.
27. They were beaten with heavy pine sticks, about 4 feet long.
28. The duration of the beating was about fifteen minutes.
29. After the beating, their hands were tied behind their backs and they were strung up to a tree by their wrists with their toes just touching the ground.
30. They were left in this position for about two hours and were then made to work in camp yards, using picks and shovels, and the doctor told not to give them any medical treatment.
31. Sgt. MURETA was responsible for this maltreatment.
32. The Camp Commandant at this time was Lt. TAKANAKI. This beating was committed on 9 June 1945.

/s/ Norman W. Booth

/s/ W.D.

3

33. In April 1945, we were moved to No. 2B. KOBE HOUSE.  
34. Food consisted of a ration similar to KAWASAKI up until July 1945.  
35. In this month the rice ration was substituted by red millet, which was impossible to eat.  
36. Men immediately became ill with malnutrition.  
37. There was also a great shortage of medicines and bandages.  
38. I did not receive any clothing at all whilst at KOBE HOUSE.  
39. Quarters were very cramped, and were situated in an old warehouse.  
40. Latrines were filthy and in very bad repair.  
41. Ablutions were not nearly sufficient for the camp, and were in a filthy condition.  
42. Sleeping space was approx. 6 feet by 2 feet, and was very cramped.  
43. The sleeping quarters were lice and bug infested.  
44. Work consisted of coal lumping and general wharf loading with strict supervision.  
45. In approx. June or July 1943, I witnessed maltreatment administered by NICHIKAWA at KAWASAKI Camp.  
46. Two Jap Army raincoats were missing from the the prisoners returned from work, a parade was prisoners were asked to show their hands if they had their raincoats.  
47. All prisoners showed their hands and NICHIKAWA could not find who had lost their raincoats.  
48. He spread the men out on parade and with a leather belt thrashed every man on parade.  
49. YAMAMOTO was one of the eight guards involved in the beating of Sig. SHERRIFF and Sgt. STRINGER at KAWASAKI on June 9th 1945, referred to in para 17.

/s/ Norman W. Booth

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of  
Victoria this 8th day of October 1946.

Before me,

/s/ WC Dui -

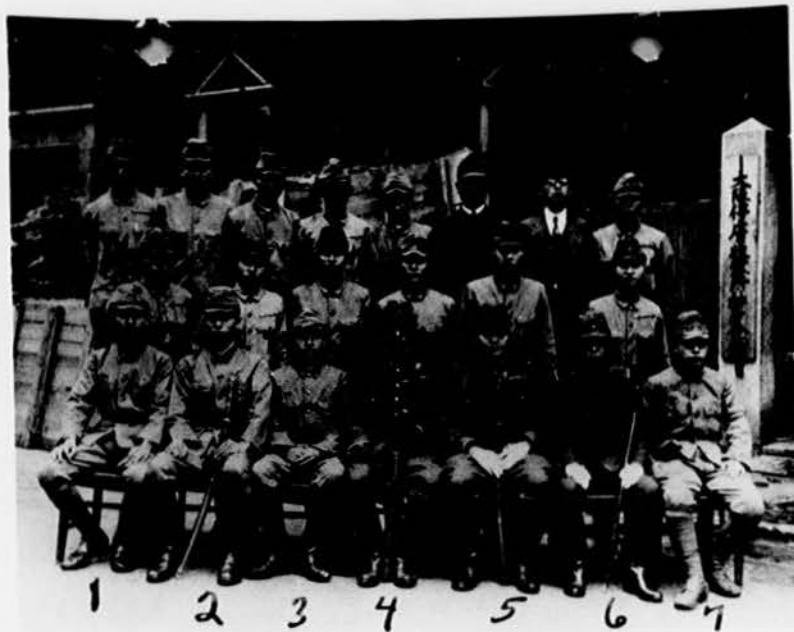
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.





I, Norman William BOOTH of 7 View St. MONT ALBERT, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 27287 Private N W BOOTH of 8 Div Sigs, make oath and say:

1. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit is a group photograph endorsed No. 56.
2. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "2" in the said photograph as being Sgt MURETA and he is the one responsible for the beating of Sig SHERIFF and Sgt STRINGER as referred to in paragraphs 21, 23, 24 and 31 of my affidavit sworn at Melbourne on the 8th October 1946. I also knew MURETA when he was a Corporal at KAWASAKI in December 1942.
3. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "3" in the said photograph as being a medical sergeant. I knew him at KAWASAKI in Dec 42 and also when I was in KOBE HOUSE.
4. I identify the Japanese endorsed "4" in the said photograph as being Lt TAKANAKI the Camp Commandant at KOBE HOUSE. He is the one referred to in paragraph 32 of my affidavit sworn at Melbourne on the 8th October 1946.
5. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "14" in the said photograph as being a guard at KOBE HOUSE nicknamed "GEORGE FORBY".
6. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "15" in the said photograph as being a guard at KOBE HOUSE nicknamed "SMILER".
7. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "16" in the said photograph as being a guard at KOBE HOUSE nicknamed "BETTY BOOP".
8. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "17" in the said photograph as being a guard at KOBE HOUSE nicknamed "HORSE FACE".
9. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "21" in the said photograph as being a guard at KOBE HOUSE nicknamed "DARKY".

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of Victoria /s/ Norman W. Booth  
this 10th day of January 1947.

Before me, /s/ E. L. Larry

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

I, Edwin John CRAIG of 66 Surrey Road, SOUTH YARRA in the State of VICTORIA make oath and say :-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 47851 Gnr Edwin John CRAIG of 4 Anti Tank Regt and was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 Feb. 1942.
2. I went to JAPAN with "J" Force in May 1943 and was in KOBE HOUSE Camp KOBE from June 1943 until June 1945. *J Mul*
3. The Camp Doctor was Lieut. MEATAKI, nicknamed the "MAD DOCTOR". He used to beat the prisoners practically every day with the buckle end of a belt and then kick them for no reason. By the time, he had finished the prisoner was usually a hospital case.
4. About September 1943, Pte JEYNES of 2/26 Bn had an unlighted cigarette in his mouth while sitting on his bed. Lieut MEATAKI accused him of smoking and took him to the guard-house, stood him to attention and beat him with the buckle end of a belt for about two hours. When he fell down, MEATAKI kicked him, dragged him to his feet and went on bashing him. JEYNES was in hospital for a week as a result of this treatment. His face was unrecognizable after his beating.
5. MEATAKI severely beat many other prisoners, whose names I am unable to remember and it was such a common occurrence, that I cannot remember any other particular occasion with clearness.
6. MEATAKI was about 5 feet 4 inches in height, about 23 years of age, plump with regular features. He did not wear glasses, did not speak English, but spoke a little German having done his medical course in Germany.
7. Complaints were made repeatedly about MEATAKI to the Camp Commandant, Capt MORIMOTO, but he did nothing. *J Mul*
8. In June 1945, I went to KAWASAKI Camp in the hills behind KOBE. The Camp Staff were the same as in the other Camp, but the Camp Commandant was Lieut. TAKANAKA. He was particularly brutal Japanese and encouraged and incited the guards to beat the prisoners, but did not do much beating himself. *s/HD*
9. Just after we arrived at this Camp the NCO's from 8 Div Sigs broke into the rice store and were caught in the store.
10. TAKANAKA paraded all the prisoners and the whole camp Staff, consisting of about ten with the exception of ~~EMI~~, took sticks, most of them six feet long and some of them eight inches thick and took turns in successively beating these two NCO's about the body and head for about an hour while those on parade were made to watch. Some of those watching fainted while witnessing this treatment.
11. The two NCO's were then thrown under some trees and left for about two hours and then brought out and beaten by the Pay Sergeant, whose name I do not know and by Sergeant-Major MARITA.
12. They were then tied to trees with their arms behind their backs and with their feet off the ground. They were actually hanging to the trees by their wrists. They were left there for about two hours and then returned to their quarters.
13. Some of the nicknames of the Camp Staff were "HORSE FACE" "BUCK TEETH" "DARKY" and "HONGO". *J Mul*
14. Some of the Australians, who witnessed both incidents were:- Pte. G. ARTHUR and Pte E. JONES both of 2/4 M.G. Bn., Pte J. HORNE of 2/18 Bn., Sgt JAMES, Pte L. PARK of 2/4 M.G. Bn and Pte HOLT of 4 Reserve M.T.



Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of VICTORIA  
this 28 day of March 1946.

/s/ E J Craig

Before me /s/ HC Deni

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

On this fifteenth day of October One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Hylton Collins of 14 Oxford Avenue, Bankstown, in the State of New South Wales, clerk, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As NX67015 Pte H. Collins of 2/30 Bn, I was taken PW at Singapore on 15 Feb 42. I subsequently arrived at KOBE on 8 Jun 43 and remained there till the 6th Sep 45.
2. *2 MW* Our living quarters were converted storehouses. We slept on mat covered benches, each man had approximately 3' by 8' of living space. The living quarters were very damp and overcrowded, as we slept, ate and lived in our quarters. Latrine accommodation was open drains covered with wooden boards. They were situated next to the cookhouse, separated only by a dividing wall.
3. Food consisted of 12 ozs of rice and 3 to 4 ozs of vegetables daily, this was supplemented by a small weekly ration of fruit and approximately 4 ozs of meat per man, per week.
4. Medical supplies consisted of the usual drugs and small quantities of the usual patent medicines. There were two PW doctors, Capt BOYCE, 2/9 Fd Amb and Capt WILSON, RMC, who was later followed by Capt LONGBOTTOM. There was a Japanese medical officer for the first nine months, his name was 1st Lt MIOMOTTO - on his departure, he was not replaced; medical supplies were in small quantities, but it was very seldom we were unable to get some sort of treatment.
5. Clothing was in reasonably good supply; we were issued with one working uniform, one rest uniform, two sets of underclothing, one pair of socks and 1 pair of boots. A greatcoat was also issued during winter months. As articles became unserviceable, they were replaced. In addition, we were allowed to retain our own personal supplies, and encouraged to make clothing for ourselves.
6. We received 3 1/2 parcels of Red Cross supplies - they were the AMERICAN Food Parcel; in addition, 1 pair of boots and 1 set of underclothing were received. Other items such as combs, soap, etc were received in very small quantities, and had to be shared. During the latter period of the war, Red Cross boots were worn by some of the Jap guards. In addition, I saw food parcels consumed by the Jap Guards. The Commandant, Lt TAKANAKA, told us that he intended to use these Red Cross supplies for his own troops.
7. The purpose of the camp was to supply working parties for the KOBE dock areas and railway sidings. We were all either stevedores or wharf labourers. We were rented out to the various stevedoring companies, who were responsible for our treatment from the time we left camp, till we returned. Working conditions were reasonably good. We worked from 7.30 to 4.30 with a 40 minutes break for dinner, in addition we had a ten minutes break morning and afternoon. The main purpose they had in view was to get as much work as possible, the more efficient we became, the better the treatment. We were paid by the Camp Staff for the work. The camp authorities were reimbursed by the stevedoring companies. We received 10 cents a day, with increases for efficiency. Some Privates received 30 cents, NCOs received a 50% additional allowance - this money was immediately banked. It was subsequently allotted by us to the American Red Cross.
8. The Camp Commandant on our arrival was LT MORIMOTO - he remained there till approximately May 44, when he was replaced by LT TAKANAKA, who remained till the cessation of hostilities. I recall an incident on 11 Aug 43 when

/s/ M. M. Williams J.P.

/s/ H. Collins

*J Mu*

NX2974 Pte W.E. Hall of 2/30 Bn was working with me on a ship at the docks. He slipped and fell in the hold. The ship authorities signalled a German submarine for medical attention, but the guards refused permission for Hall to leave. Hall was subsequently taken back to camp by truck at 4.30, and taken to the RAP. He was left there by the Japanese MO MIOMOTTO, who refused to permit either Capt BOYCE or Capt WILSON to give any treatment. Hall was left there for four days without treatment. I know this, as I visited him in the RAP, and he was still unconscious. Capt BOYCE also told me of the particulars of the incident. On 15 Aug 43 during evening rounds of the Japanese MO, I was in the RAP when he walked in and went up to Hall and spoke to him somewhat as follows:- "Attention - keep quiet, why don't you salute me". Hall had been coughing. The doctor then kicked him in the legs, and hit him about the legs with his sword. I left the RAP. I was subsequently told by CPL HAROLD SHANNON, a medical orderly, that this treatment continued for about ten minutes. Hall subsequently died at 11pm. I am of the opinion that his death was due to the failure of this MO to either give him proper attention, or to permit PW doctors to attend to him. MIOMOTTO was about 5'3", tubby round faced, well educated - he spoke poor English. He claimed to have studied in England. I believe he was a drug addict. He was responsible for the beatings of PTE JEANS and various Englishmen. I cannot now recall particulars of the incidents. This doctor was generally referred to as "THE MAD DOCTOR".

9. I recall an incident in Mar 45 when PTE JOHN MASON 8 Div Sigs and GNR ALEC CROFT 2/10 Fd Regt were taken to the cookhouse by "The Pay Sgt", whose name I do not remember, for some alleged offence. I was told by them later that they were forced to kneel, were hit about the head and shoulders with a sword stick. MASON was knocked unconscious three times, and CROFT knocked unconscious once. Their punishment lasted about half an hour. "The Pay Sgt" was about 5'7" - efficient, good looking, smart in his appearance. When KOBE was burnt on 17 Mar, "The Pay Sgt" caught an English Pte looking out of the window - this action was against orders. I saw him beat this man outside the guardhouse. As a result of the beating, he spent 14 days in hospital. He administered many punishments, which were out of all proportion to the offences.

10. Both camp commanders knew of the beatings in the camp - they did not actively participate in them, but allowed them to take place. There were frequent protests made by CAPT BOYCE and MAJ CAMPBELL and LT JOHN FULLER.

11. MORIMOTO was generally known to us as "JACK OKEY" - he was about 5'6 1/2" - solidly built - slightly fat - he waddled in his walk; jutting chin - high forehead. It was generally believed he came from a highly placed family. He was extremely well-educated. TAKANAKA was about 5'5", wizened, sharp-featured and unusually dark in complexion - he usually looked as though he needed a shave. He was quick-tempered, and excitable. He spoke reasonably good English.

12. Some PW from KOBE HOUSE were permanently employed at SHOWADENKI, a graphite factory. Others were rostered for work there from time to time. I was occasionally detailed for duty there.

Travel to and from SHOWADENKI was by train. Hours of work were from 8.30 am till 4.30 pm approx, leaving camp at about 7am and returning at 5.30 to 6pm according to the season. SHOWADENKI was known to PW as "The Black Hole of Calcutta" because of the dirty nature of the work.

*J Mu*  
/Working conditions..

/s/ L.M. Williams JP

/s/ H. Collins



*MMW*  
Working conditions, according to Japanese standards, were fair. However, men who worked permanently and lived near SHOMADENKI will be more qualified to describe conditions at this factory. The following are some of these men :-

L/Cpl E. Lutz, 2/30 Bn  
Pte F. Giles, 2/29 Bn  
Pte T. Giles, 2/29 Bn.

13. Meals were better than at any other factory, the midday meal being quite satisfying. Hot baths were provided at the end of the day.

14. I recall NICHIKAWA, YAMAMOTO, HICHIYAMA and a Jap called SLEEPY, but cannot indict them.

15. KOBE HOUSE was bombed and burned on 5 Jun 45 and 32 Australian PW were transferred to KAWASAKI. I was of this number.

16. This camp was similar to an Australian hutted camp. Buildings were about 20 x 20 and housed some 80 PW. Each PW was allotted a patch 6' x 15" for sleeping. As a result of the bombing of KOBE the civil population was largely evacuated leaving more work for the PW. Hours were increased and the march to work from KAWASAKI was some six miles. After each day's toil PW were very tired.

17. Food was worse than at KOBE HOUSE, meals, of which there were two daily, were smaller and badly cooked owing to lack of fuel and water. Rations were 5 oz of rice and 1oz of vegetable daily. Bowel trouble was prevalent though I do not recall any deaths from this cause.

Those at KAWASAKI at this period were the fittest from KOBE HOUSE.

18. I recall an instance at KAWASAKI when two Australian PW, one of whose names was "BUNNY" SHERRIF, were detected stealing rice bowls, which had previously been issued to Australian PW. All Australian PW were forced to witness their punishment which was carried out under the supervision and direction of Sgt Maj MAREETA.

About 15 guards took turns at punching the two PW, knocking them unconscious many times with fists. During this punching, the Pay Sgt is-/s/ MMW sued an instruction and the form of the thrashing changed. No blows were now inflicted where any permanent injury might be given and heavy sticks were used instead of fists, blows being aimed mainly at the legs and buttocks. This went on for some 40 minutes when buckets of water were dashed over them. Their hands were then tied behind their backs and they were suspended by the hands to branches of trees such that the feet barely touched the ground. Their bonds were tightened from time to time. Three PW fainted at the spectacle of this torture.

Some Jap guards who participated in this torture are :-

YAMAMOTO (Horseface)  
The Medical Sergeant.

19. The Area Commander Col MURATA and the Camp Commander Lt TAKANAKA were both present in camp during this torture and were aware of it. They took no steps to suppress it.

/20.....

/s/ M.M. Williams JP

/s/ H. Collins

20. Two guards at KAWASAKI were friendly towards Australian PW and although they could do little to help us they showed by their actions their dislike of the brutal treatment by other guards. Their names were -

Pte TAKEDA (Darky)  
"The Angel" or "Joe Louis".

SWORN at Sydney by the abovenamed )  
deponent, Hylton Collins, this )  
fifteenth day of October, one )  
thousand nine hundred and fortysix )

BEFORE ME /s/ M.M. Williams JP

A Justice of the Peace

/s/ H. Collins

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.





I, Russell Keith DIXON, Carpenter of 17 Burk Rd. SURREY HILLS, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX 59734 Private R K DIXON of 27 Independent Field Workshops, make oath and say:

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese in Singapore on 15 Feb 42.
2. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this my affidavit is a group photograph endorsed No. 56.
3. I recognize most of the Japanese in this photograph as being the staff at "KORE HOUSE" whilst I was there.
4. I did not know the name of the Japanese endorsed "1" in the said photograph but I identify him as being one of the camp medical orderlies.
5. I identify the soldier endorsed "2" in the said photograph as being Sgt MARITA. He was second in command to the Camp Commandant.
6. I am unable to remember the name of the Japanese endorsed "3" in the said photograph but I knew him as "The Medical Sergeant".
7. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "4" in the said photograph as Lieutenant TAKANAKA who was Camp Commandant at KORE HOUSE for a long period.
8. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "5" in the said photograph as having been a Warrant Officer, but at this stage I cannot recollect his name.
9. I identify the Japanese endorsed "6" in the said photograph as he was an interpreter but I have forgotten his name.
10. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "8" in the said photograph as being a guard nicknamed GENTLEMAN JIM.
11. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "9" in the said photograph as being named HONGO. He was a clerk and I think he was a private.
12. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "12" in the said photograph as being a Storeman we nicknamed "THE CHINLESS WONDER."
13. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "14" in the said photograph as being a guard we nicknamed "GEORGE FORMBY".
14. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "15" in the said photograph as being a guard we nicknamed "SMILER".
15. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "16" in the said photograph as being a guard we nicknamed "BETTY BOOP".
16. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "17" in the said photograph as being a guard we nicknamed "HORSEFACE".
17. I am unable to recall the names of the Japanese endorsed "18" in the said photograph but I identify him as being one of the camp medical orderlies.

/s/ Russell K. Dixon

/s/ H. L. Laing

18. I identify that the Japanese civilian endorsed "19" in the said photograph as a working party foreman.
19. I identify the Japanese civilian endorsed "20" in the said photograph as being an interpreter. He was with us for a period of about 3 months.
20. I identify the Japanese soldier endorsed "21" in the said photograph as being a guard we nicknamed "DARKY".
21. I was at KAWASAKI Camp on 6 Jun 45 when two Australian soldiers by name of SHERRIFF and STRINGER were badly beaten by the camp guards.
22. Sgt MARITA, who is the one referred to in paragraph 5 of this my affidavit, ordered all personnel from my hut to line up in two ranks to witness disciplinary action against SHERRIFF and STRINGER who had been caught in the vicinity of an empty store hut in the camp.
23. Under Sgt MARITA's direction, "HORSEFACE", the guard referred to in paragraph 16 of this my affidavit, and "GEORGE FORMBY" the guard referred to in paragraph 13 of this my affidavit, started beating SHERRIFF and STRINGER with long bamboo poles. The beating continued for approximately 15 minutes until other Japanese guards were attracted to the scene.
24. These guards who included "DARKY" the guard referred to in paragraph 20 of this my affidavit, "SMILER" the guard referred to in paragraph 14 of this my affidavit, "GENTLEMAN JIM" the guard referred to in paragraph 10 of this my affidavit, and "BETTY BOOP" the guard referred to in paragraph 15 of this my affidavit, all took turns at beating SHERRIFF and STRINGER who collapsed two or three times but were revived with buckets of water.
25. The whole beating lasted approximately 35 minutes by which time both SHERRIFF and STRINGER were bleeding from the ears, nose and mouth and practically unconscious.
26. They were then tied by the wrists and suspended from a tree. They remained in this position for approximately 5 hours and were refused medical attention.
27. Sgt MARITA was present during the whole of the beating and repeatedly encouraged the guards to greater efforts with the bamboo sticks.

/s/ Russell K. Dixon

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of Victoria  
this 10th day of January 1947.

Before me, /s/ H. L. Laing

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*C. A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

On this eighth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Donald Geoffrey Kentwell, of 16 Berry St., Clyde, in the State of New South Wales, labourer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As Nx26144 Sjt D.G. KENTWELL, I was taken prisoner of war whilst a member of 2/30 Inf Bn at Singapore on 15 Feb 42.

2. As one of a party of 250 Aust PsW I was transferred to KOBE Sub Camp, known as "Kobe House" on 8 Jun 43. OC Aust PsW was Major CAMPBELL of 2/40 Bn and our MO was Capt C.R. BOYCE.

3. Camp Commandant was a Jap named MORIMOTO. He was a man of about 50 yrs, 5'6" high, solid build with corporation. He did not wear glasses. The Jap MO was a man named MIETAKA. He was a Lieut, aged about 23 yrs, very pale complexion, solid build, height about 5'4", and was nicknamed the "Mad Doctor." He was supposed to be a drug fiend. *Thw*

4. Whilst at Kobe Sub Camp I witnessed the beating of Pte JEYNES of 2/26 Bn by Lieut Mietaka. The incident occurred one night about six months after our arrival at the camp. At about 2020 hrs on this night the guard came into our quarters and accused JEYNES of smoking. Jeynes had had a cigarette butt in his hand but was definitely not smoking. After being accused by the guard Jeynes denied it and was ordered outside by the guard and made stand to attention outside the guardhouse. The guard then gave Jeynes a few smacks across the face and ordered him back to the quarters.

5. Just as Jeynes was leaving the guardhouse Lieut Mietaka came on the scene. He then demanded to know why Jeynes was at the guardhouse. On the guard explaining to Lieut Mietaka that Jeynes had been caught smoking, Mietaka proceeded to give Jeynes a severe bashing. He bashed Jeynes with his hand, the buckle of his sword belt and whilst he was unconscious on the ground kicked him.

6. The bashing lasted at least half an hour and when it was over Jeynes was in a shocking condition. His face was badly cut about and his left ear was terribly lacerated. He was also suffering from injuries to the body through Mietaka having kicked him on the lower portion of the body with his boots. He had to be given medical attention and Capt Boyce would not permit him to work for at least a week. *Thw*

7. Through Kobe House being burned out by Air Raids, all PsW from this Camp were transferred to MARUYAMA Camp on 6 Jun 45. Our Camp Comdt was then Lt TAKANAKA, who was a Jap about 5'6" high, solid build, aged about 45 yrs and he wore

/s/ D. Kentwell

/s/ L. Slefier N.P.



glasses.

8. He had on his staff at MARUYAMA Camp the following Japanese - Sgt MORITA, who was second in command to TAKANAKA, the "Pay Sgt", "Horseface", "Gentleman Jim", and "Smiler." A description of these Japs is as follows:-

Sgt MORITA - A solid thick-set Jap, height about 5'6" and age about 30 yrs.

"Pay Sgt" - Correct name unknown, average build, height about 5'6", age about 30 yrs. He earned his nickname through being the paymaster at the camp. He was good-looking for a Japanese.

"Horseface" - Correct name unknown, height about 5'11", solid build, had a long thin face with protruding teeth which earned him his nickname. He had one glass eye and wore glasses. His age was about 40 yrs and he was employed as a guard in the camp.

"Gentleman Jim" - Correct name unknown, height about 5'4", solid build, very broad. He was a very vain man and kept himself particularly clean. This habit earned him his nickname. His age was about 32 yrs and he was employed as a guard.

"Smiler" - Correct name unknown, height about 5'6" medium build, age about 30 yrs. He had a continual smile on his face at all times. He was employed as a guard.

9. The aforementioned Japanese are responsible for the brutal bashing of Sgt STRINGER of 2/19 Bn and Pte SHERIFF of 2/19 Bn.

10. I witnessed this bashing which took place on the morning following our arrival at MARUYAMA Camp.

11. Sgt STRINGER AND Pte SHERIFF had previously been imprisoned at MARUYAMA Camp and as Pte had lost their eating utensils in the fire at Kobe House Sgt STRINGER and Pte SHERIFF went into the Jap storeroom at Maruyama Camp to obtain some messing gear for the Pte.

12. They were caught in the storeroom by one of the guards, and accused of thieving. The incident was then reported to Lieut TAKANAKA. STRINGER and SHERIFF were taken to the guard-house.

13. I next saw them being tied to a tree in the camp by Sgt MORITA and the Pay Sgt. Their feet were tied and their hands were tied behind their backs. They were tied to the tree in such a manner that their hands were pulled up behind their backs compelling them to stand on their tip-toes. They were left in this position for one day and one night.

14. As the rope stretched during the day, allowing them to stand on the balls of their feet the Japs would tighten the rope bringing them on to their toes again. I actually saw "Horseface" tighten the ropes on one occasion.

15. They were bashed and punched on the face at various intervals whilst they were tied to the tree.

/s/ D. Kentwell

/s/ L. Slefier, N.P.

16. They were black from the middle of their backs to their knees from being beaten with sticks.
17. The bashing is definitely the worst I have seen whilst being a P.W. They were in such a condition when they were released that it was difficult to recognise them. Their faces were badly bruised and swollen.
18. After they were untied from the tree they were ordered to return to their quarters.
19. I do not know whether they were given medical treatment or not immediately after the bashing but I do know that Pte SHERRIFF had to have a surgical operation performed by Capt BOYCE some time later because of blood that had congealed inside him through the beating with sticks.
20. The Japs I have mentioned were implicated in the beating in some way or another. The Guards being responsible for the actual beating. The Jap I consider wholly responsible is Lieut TAKANAKA, as it must have been through orders given by him that the beating was carried out.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,)  
Donald Geoffrey Kentwell, at ) /s/ D. Kentwell  
Sydney, on this eighth day of )  
April, One thousand nine hundred )  
and forty-six )

BEFORE ME /s/ L. Slefier N.P.  
A Justice of the Peace

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

IN THE MATTER of atrocities etc.  
committed at KOBE HOUSE PW Camp  
and MARYAMA PW Camp.

United Nations War Crimes  
Commission Reference . . . . .

I, Jack Kenneth RAMSBOTTOM of 142 Marine Terrace, Fremantle in the State of Western Australia, Wool Classer Trainee, make oath and say as follows :

1. I was formerly WX14836 Private Jack Kenneth Ramsbottom 2/4th Machine Gun Battalion (A. I. F. ) and was taken Prisoner-of-war by the Japanese on the 15th February, 1942, at Singapore.

2. I was transferred from Changi Camp to Kobe House where I arrived early in June 1943 and remained until the 5th June, 1945, upon which date the camp was bombed. I was then moved to Maruyama where I stayed for approximately a month.

3. At Kobe House the quarters comprised two 3-storied wooden warehouses. There were approximately 110 men to a floor which was used both as a place for eating and sleeping. My quarters on the second floor of one of these buildings were bug and lice infested. At Maruyama I was placed in a wooden flea infested hut about one hundred feet long with about 80 other men. The food at Kobe House consisted of a bowl of rice together with a bowl of vegetable stew for the morning and evening meals and one and a half large rolls of bread for lunch. When on working parties the lunch ration was supplemented in most instances by a bowl of rice and beans. The food at Maruyama was approximately the same as at Kobe House except that rice and vegetable stew constituted the sole diet and the quality of the rice was poorer. In addition to the Army issue of clothing the Camp authorities at Kobe House issued a greatcoat and an extra blanket during the winter. There were also three Red Cross issues. From my observation medicine appeared to be in short supply but I cannot say whether it was deliberately withheld. I was not long enough at Maruyama to ascertain the true position relating to clothes and medicine.

4. The working conditions at both of the aforementioned Camps were reasonably good, the working hours being from 7-30 a. m. to 5 p. m., with an hour off for lunch and a morning and afternoon "Smoke" for ten minutes on each occasion.

5. On a day in August in 1943 while in my quarters at Kobe House I saw a soldier, known to me as Private Arthur Jeans, who had committed a breach of the Camp rules by smoking after evening roll call taken outside by the "Mad Doctor". I then heard screams coming from outside. A day later I visited Private Jeans in hospital. His face was swollen, cut and bruised. He informed me that he had been beaten about the chest, throat and face by the "Mad Doctor" with the buckle end of a belt.

6. On approximately the 6th June, 1945, at Maruyama, I was one of a section of about one hundred men who were ordered by the Camp authorities to witness the flogging of two Australian soldiers, one of whom I believe was Sgt. Tucker and the other was only known to me as "Snow". Of the Japanese who administered the flogging, I recognized Sgt. Morita, the Pay

/s/ Jack K. Ramsbottom

/s/ P. Rawcouz



2.

Sergeant from Kobe House, a Guard from Kobe House, known as "Horseface", and another Guard from Kobe House, known as "Betty Boop". There were others who I cannot identify, although most of the old Kobe House staff were involved. Lieutenant Takanaka was present part of the time the flogging lasted watching on. Tucker and "Snow" were punched and beaten with sticks and kicked. They were struck all over the body and head. The flogging lasted for at least half an hour. After the flogging they had their hands tied behind their backs. A rope was then tied to their wrists and fastened to the branch of a tree above their heads in the compound which had the effect of keeping them rigid and erect otherwise by relaxing their arms would be wrenched upwards. They were left in this position for about four to five hours before being cut down.

SWORN by the deponent at PERTH )  
in the State of Western Australia )  
this 13th day of November, 1946 )

/s/ Jack K. Ramsbottom

Before me :

/s/ P. Rawcouz

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in  
the Supreme Court of Western  
Australia.

3.

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

IN THE MATTER of atrocities etc.  
committed at KOBE HOUSE PW Camp  
and MARUYAMA PW Camp.

United Nations War Crimes  
Commission Reference . . . . .

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AFFIDAVIT OF JACK KENNETH RAMS-  
BOTTOM

---

GEORGE A. WATSON,  
Acting Commonwealth Crown Solicitor  
Atlas Building,  
8-10 The Esplanade,  
PERTH. W. A.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

On this twenty first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, A/S/Sgt Reginald Thomas KAVANAGH of 10 AGH and whose home address is 17 Morgan Street, KINGSGROVE, in the state of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42 and on 5 May 43 transferred to Japan. I was sent to a camp at KOBE, known as Kobe House and sent to work at graphite works (SHOWADINKI) at KOSEN, *JMU* about 18 miles from my camp. ~~Early in Jan 44 I was suffering from beri beri and worked with a sick party of twelve men. We had to be helped by fit men to and from the work. We had about this time a Japanese who we called "HORSEFACE" with us. At the end of the day's work I was sent to the Clothing Store to collect a change of clothes for the party — we used to be issued with special clothes for working in the factory and change back to our own at the end of the day. In the meantime the party was paraded and had just moved off when I returned from the Clothing Store. WO SHIELDS, who was in charge of the main party of fit men told me to catch up with my own party — we always moved off earlier than the main party as we were slower, so that we could be helped if necessary. When we reached KOSEN Railway Station "HORSEFACE" called me out in front of the squad. He said nothing but raised his rifle, held at both ends with each hand and forces same hard across my face which stunned me and knocked me down.~~

2. Two Officers, a Captain BROWNLEY of the Royal Scots and Lieut GORDON of 2/40 Battalion of the 2nd AIF, who were handy, stepped forward and demanded to know the reason for this attack — I did not know the reason myself. "HORSEFACE" pushed them aside and began kicking me in the ribs and legs. Whilst I was down he then ordered me to rise and kneel and struck me 40 or 50 times with a walking stick about an inch thick and 3 feet long. He was eventually forced by a Japanese Guard called HONGOSAN to discontinue. This was on the KOSEN Railway Station, where there were several hundred Japanese civilians waiting for the train, who all gathered round, jeered and urged "HORSEFACE" on. I was carried to the train and to the camp by two officers and Lieut GORDON saw the Camp Commandant, complained and lodged an enquiry as to the reason for the beating. An explanation was given later that I was late for the parade. WO SHIELDS also saw the Camp Commandant and told him about my going to the Clothing Store, which someone did every day. Lieut GORDON told me that the next day "HORSEFACE" made to attack him but was ~~prevented in this by Japanese guards.~~ *JMU*

/s/ R Kavanagh

/s/ RRB Hickson



3. As a result of the beatings several septic abscesses developed on my leg and I was unable to continue work at the factory and kept in the RAP as an Orderly until the time of my release.

4. "HORSEFACE" was a First Class Private, had one good eye and another looked like a glass one, was 5'3" and weighed about 9 stone. He would be in his early 40s and had served in CHINA. He was with us all the time at KOBE since about Jun 43 until a few days before our release.

5. Whilst I was in hospital I attended a WO HALL of the Middlesex Regiment, who told me he had been kicked by "HORSEFACE" and he was suffering from the same abscesses etc., as me. As a result he was in hospital for 9 months. *J Mul*

6. About 18 months later I was present during severe beatings administered to Sgt STRINGER and Signalman SHERRIFF and saw "HORSEFACE" continually kick them and beat them while they were on the ground practically insensible.

7. On the night of 5 Jun 45 my camp at KOBE House was completely demolished by Allied bombing and we were transferred to a nearby camp called YAKAME, owned by KAWASAKI Ship Building Company. MARUYAMA may have been another name for this camp. We arrived without any eating utensils and two soldiers, who were already there, named Sgt STRINGER, W., of 2/19 Battalion and Signalman SHERRIFF, B., of 8 Div Sigs, went to the store and collected bowls for us. Coming out they were seen by S/Maj MARATA, who had been with us for the previous two years. MARATA paraded the whole camp of approximately 100 PWs and although the two soldiers told him that they only went to the store to get the bowls (which we were carrying) he made them stand to attention in front of the parade with hands raised above their head. He then severely beat them with a Japanese practice sword and ordered relays of Japanese to continue the beating for about a quarter of an hour with bamboo sticks. Eventually they were beaten to the ground and kicked repeatedly whilst in that position by MARATA and other Japanese. After this, under orders they were laid out in the sun by fellow PWs and remained there for about half an hour until they recovered. Being a Medical Orderly I stood by all this time.

8. MARATA then ordered they be marched up to the Guard House and ordered me to fill a bucket with slimy water from a well and stand by. MARATA and the other Japanese then repeated the beatings as before. The soldiers were seen beaten into insensibility and whilst on the ground were belaboured with bayonet belts by several Japanese and severely kicked by "HORSEFACE". I was then ordered to pour water over them until they came to. This took about a quarter of an hour.

9. I was then ordered to take them back to their quarters but took them instead to the RAP, where they were examined by a Medical Officer, Capt BOYCE. Their skin was a complete blue mass of congealed blood. Neither could walk for about 4 days and as a result SHERRIFF developed abscesses which kept him in hospital until his release the following August.

/s/ R Kavanagh

21 Mar 45

/s/ RRB Hickson

10. I would describe MARATA as a full Japanese of 5'9" and weighed about 11 stone. He would be aged about 25. He said he had been a clerk in a shipping company before the war.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent, )  
Reginald Thomas KAVANAGH, at )  
Sydney, on the 21st day of )  
March, One thousand nine hundred )  
and forty-six. )

/s/ R Kavanagh.

BEFORE ME /s/RRB Hickson Capt.  
(R.R.B. HICKSON)  
NX25579  
An Officer of the Australian  
Military Forces.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes  
and

IN THE MATTER of the beating and  
torture of Sgt STRINGER and  
Signalman SHERIFF, Australian  
Prisoners of War at KAWASAKI  
Camp by Sergeant Major MORITA  
and other Japanese.

United Nations War Crimes  
Commission Reference.....

I, James John DORE, of Moreing Street, BELMONT, in the  
State of Western Australia, Labourer, formerly WX8617 Sgt  
James DORE, of the 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, being duly  
sworn, make oath and say:

1. I was taken prisoner of war at Singapore by the  
Japanese on the 15 Feb 42, and eventually about the 6 Jun  
45 I was taken to KAWASAKI CAMP, KOBE, JAPAN. Amongst  
the other Australian prisoners of war at this camp were  
Sgt Stringer and Signalman Sheriff.
2. About the 11 Jun 45 all the Australian prisoners of  
war were paraded and Sgt Stringer and Signalman Sheriff  
were ordered by the Japanese Sgt Major named MORETA to  
raise their hands above their heads. They were then beaten  
with sticks about the body and the rump. This beating  
lasted for approximately 45 minutes.
3. The Japanese Sgt Major then proceeded to kick them  
both in the shins for approximately 20 minutes. The Sgt  
Major was wearing heavy military boots at the time.
4. Sgt Stringer and Signalman Sheriff were then pushed  
to the ground and while their hands were held behind their  
backs by one Japanese in each case another Japanese beat  
each of them across the rump with a stick. This lasted  
for about half an hour.
5. They were then tied with their hands behind their  
backs and with their toes barely touching the ground they  
were suspended from the bough of a tree. They were left  
in this condition for approximately four hours.
6. At the end of this period although Sgt Stringer and  
Signalman Sheriff could barely stand they were not permitt-  
ed to obtain any medical treatment and were ordered by the  
Japanese Sgt Major and the Pay Sgt of the camp to clean up  
the camp for approximately one hour.
7. Sgt Stringer and Signalman Sheriff then returned to  
the hut in which we slept and I saw that their faces,  
bodies and shins showed marks and bruises where they had  
been beaten and kicked. They were also bleeding on their  
faces and shins.
8. Both Sgt Stringer and Signalman Sheriff were given  
no food at all during this day and although they were  
sore from their beatings and weak on the next day they  
were compelled by the Japanese Sgt Major to join the  
working party which was lumping bags at the docks.
9. The Commandant of the KAWASAKI CAMP at the time was  
a Lieutenant by the name of TUKANAKA whose description is  
as follows: height, about 5' 6"; medium build; weight,  
about 9 stone 10 lbs; dark complexion; wore glasses; age,  
about 40 years.



10. A description of the Japanese Sgt Major named MORETA is as follows: height, about 5' 9"; slim build; weight, about 9 stone; fair complexion; age about 28 years.

11. The Japanese Pay Sgt who played the most active part in the beatings which I have described appeared to be as follows: height, about 5' 6"; medium build; weight, about 8 stone 7 lbs; dark complexion; age, about 30 years. This man was a constant associate of Lt TUKANAKA and went from camp to camp with him.

12. In addition to the Japanese Sergeant Major and the Pay Sergeant 4 other Japanese took part in the beating and kicking of Sgt STRINGER and Signalman SHERIFF. I do not know the correct names of these 4 Japanese but their nick names and personal descriptions are as follows:—

(a) "GENTLEMAN JIM" — Age about 28 years, Height about 5' 6", Medium Build, Weight about 8 stone 7 lbs. Dark complexion, rather dandified in appearance and dress, no other physical peculiarities and clean shaven. *JMU*

(b) "SMILER". — Age about 28 years, height about 5' 6" Medium build, Weight about 8 stone 7 lbs, dark complexion, clean shaven, frequently smiling.

(c) "HORSE FACE". — Age about 32 years, height about 5' 6", weight about 8 stone, very slim build and long jaw, dark complexion, sharp features, wore glasses and a cast in one eye.

(d) "BETTY BOOP" — Age about 24 years, height about 5' 5" Medium build, weight about 8 stone, fair complexion, clean shaven, effeminate looking. *JMU*

Sworn at PERTH in the State  
of Western Australia this  
7th day of May 1946.

/s/ J. J. Dore

Before me: /s/ H. Stables

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court of  
Western Australia.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

ON THIS thirtieth day of March one thousand nine hundred and forty six HAROLD FOX of 230 Liverpool Street, Sydney in the State of New South Wales, Labourer, makes oath and says as

As NX16450 L/Sgt. Harold Fox I was taken prisoner of war whilst a member of HQ AASC, 8 Div at Singapore on 15 Feb 42.

As one of a party of about 200 Australian prisoners of war I was transferred to Kobe House, prisoner of war camp at Kobe early in 1943.

The O.C. of Australian prisoners of war was Major Campbell of 2/40 Inf. Bn.

The Medical Officer was Captain W. Boyce.

Whilst we were at Kobe House we had two Japanese Camp Commandants. The first, Lt. Morimoto and the second, Lt. Takanaka.

Lt. Morimoto was a Japanese about 5' 6" high, he was fat and clean shaven. His age was about 40 years and he was nicknamed "Jack Oakie."

Lt. Takanaka was a Japanese about 6' 3" high, he was well built, dark complexioned, clean shaven and aged about 45 years.

These

/s/  
PN

Whilst there two Japanese officers were in command at Kobe and guards and personnel on the staff of the camp were given a free hand with the prisoners of war, consequently lashings, lack of medical supplies and theft of Red Cross parcels were continuous right throughout our imprisonment in Kobe.

There is no doubt that Morimoto and Takanaka are directly responsible for any ill treatment the prisoners of war received. JMW

The following Japanese, whose correct names I do not know, were on the staff at Kobe House; - "The Mad Doctor", "Horseface" and the "Paymaster." The latter two were transferred to Kawasaki after we had been bombed out of Kobe, "The Mad Doctor" having left previously.

A description of these Japanese is as follows - "The Mad Doctor" was a Japanese Medical Lieutenant. His height was about 5' 5", very stout build and was known to be a dope fiend. He was about 40 years of age, and he had a fair fresh complexion.

"Horseface" was a Japanese private soldier. His height was about 5 feet. He had a very long face and had one glass eye JMW

/s/ L Shifein JP.

/s/ H Fox

His age at the time was 44 years. He always wore glasses.

The "Paymaster" was a Japanese Sgt., about 5 feet in height, very good looking for a Japanese with a dark sallow complexion. His age was about 36 years.

These Japanese were responsible on several occasions for severe lashings and general brutal treatment of prisoners of war. "The Paymaster" in particular had a dislike for Australian soldiers and consequently treated them very badly. *J Mu*

The only severe lashing that I witnessed took place at Kawasaki camp and was given by "Horseface", "The Paymaster" and about eight other Japanese guards.

Col. Morata, who was the officer in charge of all prison camps in the Osaka area attended the lashing and witnessed it from a window in one of the Japanese offices. The beating was administered to two Australian prisoners of war, one a Sgt. and the other a Pte. I cannot remember their names.

The prisoners of war did not have bowls to eat their food from, having lost them in the fire at Kobe. The Sgt., who had previously been at Kawasaki knew where the bowls were kept and he and the Pte. went to the Japanese store to get the bowls. He was caught getting them by a Japanese guard who reported the matter to Takasaki. Takasaki did not order any specific punishment but told the guards to use their own discretion.

The entire prisoners of war in the camp were paraded to witness the flogging. The two prisoners of war who were standing to attention outside the Jap office were brought over to where we were paraded and stood to attention. "Horseface", "The Paymaster" and the other eight guards then started the most brutal lashing I have ever seen whilst a prisoner of war.

The two men were punched, kicked and beaten with a Japanese training sword made from hardwood. They were lashed continuously by the ten Japanese for about a quarter of an hour until they collapsed. While they were lying on the ground unconscious, the Japanese continued to beat them with the sword and to kick them.

After the lashing concluded Captain Boyce asked the Japanese permission to admit the men to hospital but they refused and brought the two men to consciousness by throwing buckets of water over them.

They then had their hands tied behind their backs and their hands then tied to a clothes line where they were left for approximately seven hours. Whilst there, the two men drifted from consciousness to unconsciousness continuously.

When they were later examined by Captain Boyce they both had fractured jaws and their bodies had the appearance of one big bruise.

/s/ N I saw the men stripped about a week later and their bodies were blue <sup>from</sup> very head to foot.

~~a party of prisoners of war, including myself, left Kawasaki for Nomachi camp about Jun 45. Whilst there I witnessed Pte. W. Davis of 2/18 Bn. die through the failure of the Japanese to supply drugs.~~ *J Mu*

~~Pte. Davis was suffering from amebic dysentery and the drug to treat this dysentery was held by fellow prisoners of war at a camp about one mile from Nomachi.~~

/s/ L Shifeln J.P.

/s/ H Fox



Our Medical officer who was an American, but I cannot remember his name, made repeated requests to the Japanese medical Pte. to obtain this drug from the neighbouring camp as Davis was dying. He was refused on all occasions and Davis died approximately eight days before the capitulation. The death of Davis can be considered as nothing less than murder as the Jap medical Pte. was fully aware of his condition and knew that the drug was obtainable.

A description of the Japanese medical Pte. is as follows:- His height was about 4' 11", stout build, dark sallow complexion and aged about 22 years..

As we were not at this camp for a long period we did not have a chance to learn the Jap's name.

Another Australian prisoner of war who witnessed this treatment of Davis and his death is Sgt. A. Dandy who is now working as a Bank Officer with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney.

*J Mu*

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent )  
HAROLD FOX at SYDNEY THIS thirt- ) /s/ H Fox  
ieth day of March one thousand )  
nine hundred and forty six. )

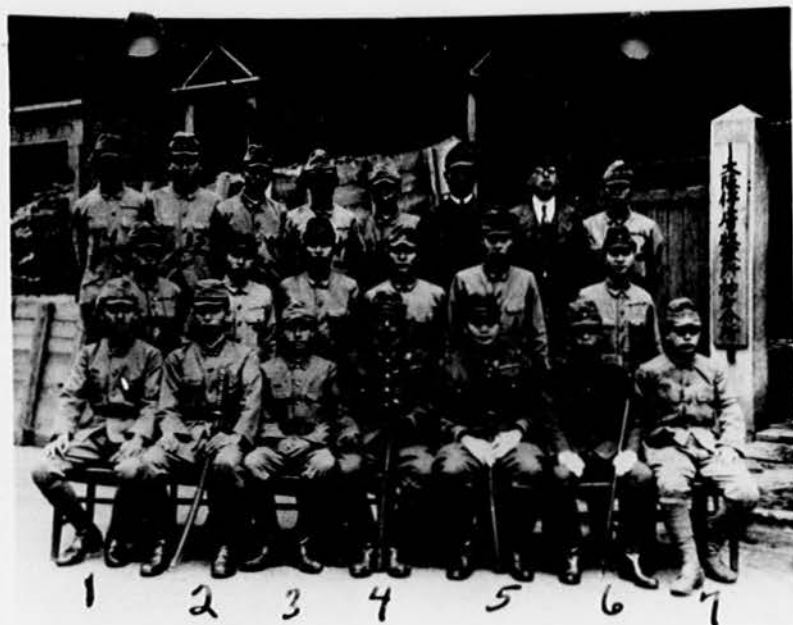
BEFORE ME: /s/ L Shifein J.P.

A Justice of the Peace

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



On this fourteenth day of January one thousand nine hundred and forty seven Harold FOX of 230 Liverpool Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales Labourer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As QX16450 Opl H. Fox I was taken Prisoner of War at Singapore on 15 Feb 42 and later transferred to KOBE HOUSE.
2. In the photograph in the folder marked "A1" now produced and shown to me I identify the following :-
  - (a) The Japanese numbered 2 as the Japanese soldier known to me as Sgt Maj MARETA.
  - (b) The Japanese numbered 3 as the Japanese soldier known to me as ASUKI, the medical sergeant.
  - (c) the Japanese numbered 4 as the Japanese officer known to me as TAKENAKA CHUI, the camp commandant.
  - (d) The Japanese numbered 5 as the Japanese soldier known to me as the camp quartermaster.
  - (e) The Japanese numbered 6 as the Japanese civilian known to me as the interpreter.
  - (f) The Japanese numbered 9 as the Japanese soldier known to me as NELSON.
  - (g) The Japanese numbered 12 as the Japanese soldier known to me as THE CHINLESS WONDER.
  - (h) The Japanese numbered 15 as the Japanese soldier known to me as SMILER.
  - (i) The Japanese numbered 16 as the Japanese soldier known to me as BETTY BOOP.
  - (j) The Japanese numbered 17 as the Japanese soldier known to me as HORSE FACE.
  - (k) The Japanese numbered 18 as the Japanese soldier known to me as THE MOUSE.
  - (l) The Japanese numbered 21 as the Japanese soldier known to me as DARKIE.
3. I recall an incident at KAWASAKI after KOBE HOUSE had been destroyed, when Sgt STRINGER and Pte SHERRIFF were caught breaking into a small store containing crockery rice bowls which had been withdrawn from PW. "THE PAYMASTER" who is not in this photograph, SMILER, HORSE-FACE, DARKIE, MARETA and the camp commandant, TAKENAKA, and others all asked Col MARATA, who happened to be present, to authorise the execution of STRINGER and SHERRIFF. MARATA refused but said that he would leave their punishment in the hands of the guards.

STRINGER and SHERRIFF were then taken before the assembled Australian PW and thrashed by all the guards present with pieces of wood. They were felled many times, kicked and jumped upon while on the ground for about half an hour. The bodies of each man were black from the ankles to the heads. Both had broken jaws and the faces and heads were pulped and unrecognisable.

They were then tied by the hands behind their backs and suspended by the hands until they were bent double and their feet just touching the ground. The rope was adjusted from time to time to ensure that only their toes touched the ground.

They were kept in this position for at least five hours. When they were cut down they were unconscious and taken to hospital.

/s/ H. Fox

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent  
Harold FOX at SYDNEY this fourteenth  
day of January one thousand nine  
hundred and fortyseven

/s/ H. M. Williams JP.



- 2 -

BEFORE ME     /s/ H. M. Williams JP. )

A Justice of the Peace

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*C. Claude A. Muzzy*

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF  
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section

Received ATIS: 21 Jun 47

Description of Contents: Full translation of document concerning  
the location of the Kawasaki Sub-camp  
of the Osaka POW Internment Camp.

Doc No 32183

I certify that the Kawasaki Sub-camp of the Osaka POW Internment  
camp of HONSHU, JAPAN, was located in MARUYAMA Park at KOBE Shi,  
HAYASHIDA Ku, MARUYAMA Cho, 2-chome, 1 Banchi.

I further certify that there was no POW internment camp (including  
sub-camp (BUNSHO), dispatched camp (HAKENSHO), and detached camp  
(BUNKENSHO), in HONSHU, JAPAN, officially named "MARUYAMA".

/s/ NAKANISHI, Sadaki (Japanese Chara-  
Acting Chief Secretary . . . . . ckers)  
POW Information Bureau

17 Jun 47.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, Phillip Walter John BURLEY of Ridgely, via BURNIE in TASMANIA, formerly TX 5615 Pte Burley of Aust Army Service Corps 8 Div, A.I.F. do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is true and correct in every particular.

I was taken prisoner of war at Singapore by the Japanese on Feb 15th 1942 and interned at Changi where I remained until about the middle of March 1943 where with more Australian and British P O W's I was taken to Kobe sub-camp (Osaka Area) Honshu Island Japan where I remained until about April 1945, when with about 30 other Australian P O W's I was moved further North to a camp called Mabara, where I was recovered by the American Army.

*J Mu*  
(a) Type, quantity and quality of food, medicines, clothing and quarters provided, while at Kobe sub-camp.

The food consisted mainly of rice and barley mixed with soya bean seed and a very thin watery soup which was made from a turnip not unlike those commonly used in Tasmania as cattle feed. When these turnips were weighed out in the Japanese Q M stores, they were mostly the tops of the vegetables, and as a result the soup was made mostly from turnip tops. At times some very small fish were brought in to the camp but the quantity was so small as to be hardly worth mentioning; also some soya beans were given in lieu of rice. I cannot say the exact quantity of rice issued, but would say that it was somewhere between three quarters and one pound per man per day, but taking in the fact that the sick in hospital and those on light duty in the camp received only half ration, the quantity was much less. We managed to trick the Jap staff this way: as all food was distributed equally, contrary to their orders.

Medicines were always very scarce and of a very inferior quality, mainly of Japanese make. Although there were in the camp Red Cross supplies, the Japanese would not issue them in sufficient quantities to be of much use. I am sure that Capt Boyce of the Aust. General Hospital who was medical officer there at the time could give much more detail concerning medical supplies.

Clothing issued to us by the Japs consisted mainly of worn out Japanese army uniforms, which were in most cases in a filthy condition and crawling with lice. A new uniform of a very coarse green material was also given us, but we were only allowed to wear it in the evenings after work and on test days, it was not a lot of good to us. Boots were always very scarce, and towards the end became practically a thing of the past. Although a good supply of Red Cross boots were in the camp, the Japanese would not issue them and gave us instead, a boot made of rubber and canvas, the size never being below ten; frequently men had to go to work without boots. Bedding issued to us by the Japanese consisted of four blankets in the summer and five in the winter; these blankets were of a very poor quality, no palliasses were provided.

The quarters: Two large brick warehouses were provided for us to live in; each of these buildings had four floors, the ground floor in one housing the kitchen, showers and latrines; while the ground floor in the other contained latrines, wash basins and clothing store. The other floors were living quarters, the men being packed in at about 120 to a floor, each man having a space two feet wide to sleep on.

/s/...E.F. Arwood.....Justice of the Peace

/s/ P. W. J. Burley  
Signature of person making  
declaration.



We slept and ate in the same room. Latrines consisted of a huge trench dug in the ground and concreted, over which were erected cubicles. They were of a most unsanitary nature at any time, and as the Japs did not empty them very regularly, more times than not they were overflowing. Cold showers were also provided and in winter time a large concrete bath was heated up on rest days, this was a large concrete construction holding about 60 gallons, with a fire underneath; by the time 600 men had been through it, one can imagine what the water was like..

*J Mu*  
(b) Working conditions. There were a large variety of jobs consisting of work of the heaviest type such as lumping rice, unloading ship: working in the warehouses, working in a graphite factory, steel works, oil factory and loading and unloading trains. The Japs tried to get all they could out of us, and bashings were frequent.

(c) Executions, tortures and beatings. (d) victims. (e) dates of crimes.  
There were no executions at the camp while I was there, although bashings and tortures were not infrequent. Men were bashed about the head and body with a large stick or wooded Japanese clog, while in other cases a thick leather belt was used, and at times an iron bar. For other punishment men were stood at attention in front of the Jap guard house, in some cases for as long as twelve hours. I did not see any of the major bashings as they were always carried out before the Jap guard house, and the rest of the men were forbidden to leave their quarters.

Victims. My memory has suffered greatly since my return and I have forgotten most of the victims service particulars. I am sure that Major Campbell who was C. O. of the Australians interned at Kobe could supply information in detail. Major Campbell was a 2/40 Bn officer.

(f) Perpetrators. A Japanese medical officer who was at Kobe camp from June until about the end of the year was particularly vicious and did many bashings; I have forgotten his name but he was known amongst us as the "Mad Doctor". Sgt Morito, the Jap acting Sgt Major also handed out many bashings. Lieut Morimoto who was the Jap Camp Commandant for the first twelve months and Lieut Taganaka who succeeded him, I think should be held equally responsible for treatment received, as in spite of repeated protests from our officers, no notice was taken. *J Mu*

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act 1911 conscientiously believing the statements contained therein to be true in every particular.

Declared at BURNIE the  
10th day of October 1946.

Before me

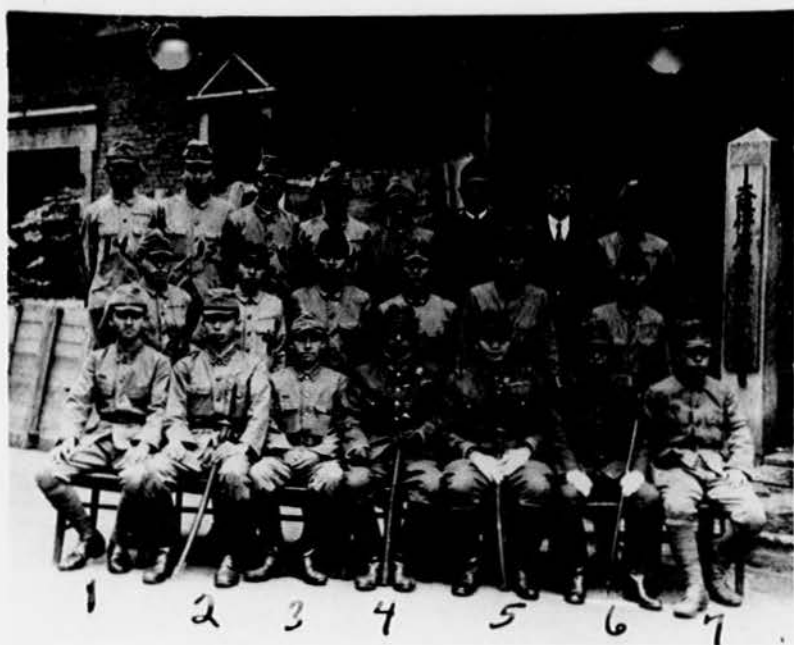
/s/...R.F..Arwood.....  
Justice of the Peace

/s/...P.W..J..Burley.....  
Signature of person making Declaration.

NOTE. Any person who wilfully makes a false statement in a Statutory Declaration is guilty of an indictable offence, and is liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for four years.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.



Pro Ex 20 36

I was taken prisoner of war at Singapore by the Japanese on Feb 15 1942 and interned at Changi where I remained until about the middle of March 1943, when with more Australian and British P.O.W's I was taken to Kobe sub-camp, Honshu Island Japan.

From the photograph now produced and shown to me, and endorsed on the back as No 56, and containing on the front a group of 21 Japanese numbered consecutively 1 to 21, I recognise the following :-

No 4 Known to me as Lieut. Takanaka

No 15 Known to me as Smiler

No 17 Known to me as Horseface

I was not at Kawasaki (Maruyama) camp, therefore I am unable to give any evidence regarding the beating of Stringer and Sherriff.

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of the Statutory Declara-  
tions Act 1911 conscientiously believing the statements contained therein  
to be true in every particular.

Declared at BURNIE the 6th  
day of January 1947.

Before me

/s/ R. Woodland /s/ P. W. J. Burley  
Justice of the Peace Signature of person making  
declaration.

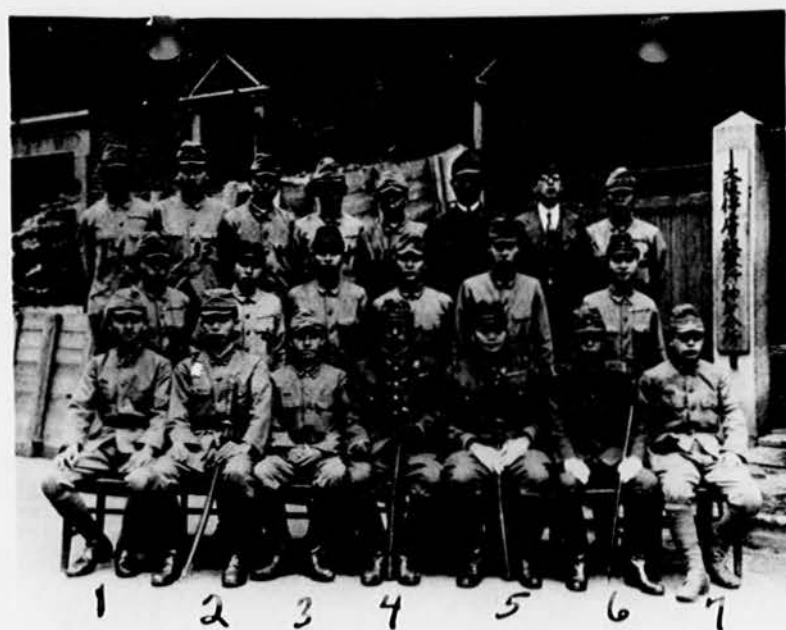
NOTE. Any person who wilfully makes a false statement in a Statutory Declaration is guilty of an indictable offence, and is liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for four years.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:  
*C. Claude A. Muzzy*  
 CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
 C.M.C. U.S.A.

CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

PROSECUTION'S EXHIBIT - 36





Ex 37

On this twenty ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven Bruce SHIRRIFF of 5 Craigend Street DARLINGHURST in the State of New South Wales, Taxi Proprietor, makes oath and says as follows.

As NX58431 Sig SHIRRIFF, B, 8 Div Sigs, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.

1. I arrived at KAWASIKI PW Camp about 8 Dec 42 and was confined in this camp until 2 May 45 when I was transferred to KOBE HOUSE. I was here until 5 Jun 45 and returned to KAWASIKI Camp where I remained until about 19 Jun 45. I was transferred to WAKINOHAMA Camp and was released at the cessation of hostilities. *J Mu*

2. The following is a description of events at KAWASIKI Camp.

- (a) I was employed in the kitchen as a cook from the time of arrival in the camp until 1 May 43, and from this date onwards I was employed in the Kawasaki shipyards assisting in the construction of vessels.
- (b) About the end of 1944 a Dutch P<sup>W</sup> left his overcoat in a train when he was returning from work at Kawasaki shipyards. A Japanese guard, "HORSEFACE", who was in charge of the P<sup>W</sup>, got hold of the Dutchman when we returned to camp and beat him for approximately 20 minutes with his rifle, boots and fists. The P<sup>W</sup> was left lying unconscious on the ground and was taken to the hospital by fellow P<sup>W</sup>. Witnesses were Capt John PATERSON, 8 Div Sigs, and Lieut Douglas LUSH,; both these officers came from Melbourne, and also myself.
- (c) Early in 1944 I witnessed a hiding given to Jack Hill, 2/19 Inf Bn. Hill had previously exchanged his army belt with a Japanese guard, POPEYE, and was given a small belt in replacement. NICHIKAWA severely belted Hill with Hill's army belt for about 30 minutes. Hill had to receive medical treatment afterwards. A witness to this ill-treatment was Sgt Jack Nicholls, 8 Div Sigs, Melbourne.
- (d) (i) I remember an incident about the middle of 1944 when two P<sup>W</sup>, one an Australian and the other a Dutchman, Paul Miller, were found attempting to steal food from the Ration Store. These P<sup>W</sup> were taken to the guard house and the remainder of the P<sup>W</sup> were confined to their quarters. The men were stripped and badly bashed by the whole of the camp guards.
- (ii) They were then paraded through the sleeping quarters as an example of what would happen in the event of another case of theft. When I saw the two men they only had their trousers on; they were swollen and bleeding about the head and had weal marks on their bodies. They appeared to be only semi-conscious.
- (iii) The food given to P<sup>W</sup> in this camp was very meagre and not sufficient to sustain one's health or satisfy one's hunger. It consisted of very small quantities of rice and a watery soup made from vegetable.
- (iv) The rations which the men attempted to steal were shipyard rations and not those used for P<sup>W</sup>. *J Mu*

/s/ Bruce Shirriff  
/s/ MM Williams JP

*Mul* (v) The rations which the men attempted to steal were shipyard rations and not those used for PW.

- (e) During August 1944 all PW were requested to write their impressions of Kawasaki Camp. WOII Desmond Mulcahy, of 2/19 Inf Bn, NSW, stated that the cigarette issue was inadequate. BIG BILL punished Mulcahy with his fists and fractured his jaw. Mulcahy could hardly move his jaws for about two months but was compelled to work. I witnessed this myself and Pte Joe Costello of 2/19 Bn, NSW, was also a witness.
- (f) (i) During the period I was employed in the cookhouse, I was on reasonably friendly terms with Nichikawa who was camp QM. On a number of occasions I saw Nichikawa place bags of sugar weighing approximately 10 lbs in a drain under the fence of the camp. It was known that when he left the camp he would go to this drain to obtain the sugar. This method was used to avoid being discovered by the camp guards as he left the camp. Sft Army Small, of Bn, NSW, saw Nichikawa place the sugar in the drain and removed it before Nichikawa picked it up.
- (ii) During my term in the kitchen we would receive one issue ONLY of sugar per month. This would be approximately five pounds for some 400 men.
- (iii) I knew that Nichikawa was using Red Cross parcels for his own use. As we were not receiving sufficient rations I approached him one day early in April, 1943, and enquired the possibility of buying some extra rations. He sold me 12 tins of M&V for 30 yen and he then gave an extra tin as a "Present" for good business. I think the M&V was from South African Red Cross parcels. I gave one tin to Bob (surname not known) of 8 Div Sigs (a NSW man) who was very sick. The remainder was used in a stew in the kitchen for all to participate. Tubby Urquhart and Sandy Davidson of the Royal Scots Regiment also purchased fruit from Nichikawa. Sgt Ian Atkins (Melbourne), of 8 Div Sigs was in charge of the kitchen and he can corroborate the above incidents.
- (iv) I identify Nichikawa as the Japanese soldier in the photograph marked 58 produced and shown to me.
- (v) Nichikawa was feared and hated by all in the camp owing to his cruelty and readiness to ill-treat PW without provocation.
- (g) Sometime in the latter part of 1944 I saw Pte Mussett of 2/19 Bn in hospital. He was incapable of walking and was blind, this I understand was caused through malnutrition. He was just simply skin and bone. Pop Brooks, an Australian medical orderly, 2/10 Fd Amb, told me that Mussett had been severely ill-treated by "SLEEPY" a Japanese medical orderly, for "pretence of sickness. This ill-treatment eventually resulted in the death of Mussett.
- (h) (i) "BLACK SAM", I think his name was WILSTEMAN, a Dutch soldier, was frequently goaded by the Japanese guards owing to his colour. He frequently traded his personal belongings with civilians in the shipyard for food. On one occasion he traded a Japanese issue overcoat belong-

/s/ Bruce Sharriff  
/s/ MM Williams JP

*Mul*



ing to another Dutch soldier to a Japanese civilian for food.

*MMW*  
(ii) He was eventually discovered by a member of the Kempei Tai and was imprisoned, being given one small rice ball per day as food until he eventually starved to death. He would be in the gaol for approximately 3 to 4 weeks and died in Dec 43. December is an exceptionally cold month in Japan.

(iii) The camp commandant at the time was Lt MORIMOTO, known as "Bonny Leslie" and must have known of the treatment of "Black Sam". His office was only about 15 yards from the guardhouse.

(iv) I saw Nichikawa belting Black Sam in the vicinity of the guardhouse after he had been placed in gaol. Nichikawa was punching Black Sam with his fists. This treatment continued for about 15 minutes and was done in front of a parade of all the PW.

(v) It is my belief that from the treatment given Black Sam and his very meagre ration in an extremely cold portion of the year, the Japanese intended to kill Black Sam.

(i)(i) In Aug 44 "SNOOPY" or "BUCK TOOTH BASTARD", the Japanese interpreter, found some writing on the wall of one of the latrines in the shipyard, the wording of which was -

"Kawasaki is no good,  
Burn the precious shipyard down".

This was viewed by the Japanese as sabotage propaganda.

(ii) On our return to camp at approximately 5pm everyone was made to stand to attention in parade until 1am the following morning. During this time we were questioned by a member of the Kempi Tai. We were then given a meal and sent to bed.

(iii) The following day at the conclusion of work we were again paraded until about midnight. During this interrogation the Japanese narrowed the suspects down to the PW employed in the vicinity of the particular lavatory, of whom there were 12. I was the only Australian and the remainder Dutch who claimed no ability to write English so I was obviously the goat.

(iv) I am prepared to swear on my oath that I did not do the writing, as an Australian I certainly would not use the adjective "precious" to describe Kawasaki shipyards.

(v) I was immediately placed in the camp gaol where I was confined for about 5 days. I was made stand to attention in front of the guardhouse door from 7am to 9pm, on the inside of the prison.

(vi) During the course of each day of my imprisonment the Japanese sergeant major known as "BIG BILL" would say to me "You write Beje" Benjo in an attempt to make me admit that I did the writing. On replying "No" I would be se-

/s/ MMW

/s/ Bruce Shirriff

/s/ MM Williams JP

*MMW*

verely bashed by him. He would use his fists and being a very powerful Japanese this punishment was very severe. I had bruises all over my body as a result of the bashing. Daily beatings would last about 15 minutes.

(vii) I identify the Japanese soldier in the photographs numbered 141 and 141a produced and shown to me as "Big Bill" the person responsible for my ill-treatment.

(viii) During the period of my confinement I was clothed only in a pair of short underpants. The cell was infested with mosquitoes. I was not permitted to wash during the time of imprisonment and received only very light meals.

(ix) On the fifth day I was paraded before Lt Morimoto, camp commandant by Big Bill. Snoopy, the interpreter, was present. Lt. Morimoto directed me to sign a statement which they had prepared admitting to the writing. On adamantly refusing I was belted over the head with sword and scabbard by Morimoto. This knocked me to the floor in a semi-conscious condition. I was assisted up twice and each time Big Bill knocked me down again. Realising I was getting nowhere I suggested to Lt Morimoto through the interpreter, Snoopy, that I be permitted to write a statement, to which he agreed.

(x) The statement was as follows :-

*Sherriff*  
"I Bruce Sherriff hereafter promise never to utter defamatory statements against the good name of Kawasaki."

This was accepted and I was released but kept under strict supervision. The PW number over my bed was changed from white on black background to red on a yellow background.

3. On 2 May 45 I was transferred to KOBE HOUSE which was burnt down by an air raid on 5 Jun 45.

4. We were then returned to the now vacant Kawasaki camp.

(a) On the morning of 6 Jun 45, having lost our mess gear on the previous day in the fire, Sgt W. Stringer and myself were told by Cpl Shields of 2/20 Bn that there were plenty of mess bowls in a small room behind the camp kitchen. Stringer and myself went to get a bowl each and were discovered by the Japanese civilian QM. I cannot recall his name. We were reported to a Japanese sergeant major whose name I cannot remember, he was of very dapper appearance, good looking and neat and clean, inclined to be "flashy". He would be about 5 feet 3 inches and approximately 10 stone in weight. He had a smattering of English. He would be about 28 years of age.

(b) The Sergeant Major paraded us about 10am before the other Australians in the camp and about 8 Japanese proceeded to bash us with fists, boots, belts and stones. The Japanese stood two behind belting with sticks and one in front either punching our faces with belt or fists or kicking our shins. I still have scars on my legs from the ill-treatment. This treatment

/s/ Bruce Sherriff  
/s/ MM Williams JP

continued for approximately 40 minutes and we were unable to rise from the ground.

- (c) We were then drenched with buckets of water and the ill-treatment continued again for approximately 30 minutes, during which time Stringer's jaw was broken. An Australian Warrant Officer, Rodgeron, was so overcome by viewing our ill-treatment that he fainted.
- (d) Our hands were then tied behind our backs with wire. The Japanese guards then secured wire to our wrists. This wire was thrown over the limb of a tree, then drawn tightly until we were on tip toe and the weight of our bodies supported by our shoulders due to the thrust from our tied wrists. We would now be in a semi erect position. The pain from this treatment was excessive and the most severe I can remember ever having experienced.
- (e) We were left in this position until late in the afternoon, approximately 4pm. I remember the time as it was just previous to the evening meal.
- (f) We were released by a Japanese guard known as "SMILER." This Japanese took no part in the ill-treatment and generally was kindly disposed to PW. Smiler gave us a shovel each and told us to dig to relieve our stiffness. This proved very helpful in relieving the stiffness. Smiler did not compel us to dig.
- (g) I identify the Japanese soldier numbered 15 in the photograph marked No. 56 produced and shown to me as Smiler.
- (h) We did not receive any medical treatment after the ill-treatment.
- (i) I identify the following Japanese in the photograph numbered 56 produced and shown to me -

No. 2 as Sergeant Major Marita.

No. 8 as "Gentleman Jim"

No.14 as "George Formby"

No.16 as "Betty Boop"

No.17 as "Horseface"

No.20 as "Darkie"

No.18 I recognise as a guard who participated in my illtreatment on the morning of 6 Jun 45 but I cannot recall his name.

All the above guards took part in the above ill-treatment.

- 5. About 10 Aug 45 my left buttock became very hard and most painful necessitating an operation. Capt Longbottom, an English MC in Wakinoama camp, operated on me. He made a deep incision with a penknife and scissors into my buttock. This allowed the bruised matter to discharge. The bruise was the result of the beating described in para 4 above.

/s/ Bruce Shirriff

/s/ MM Williams JP



6. I was in Wakinoama Camp Hospital until about 6 Sep 45 and was then moved onto a British Hospital Ship at Yokohama.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent,  
Bruce SHIRRIFF at SYDNEY this  
twenty ninth day of April One  
thousand nine hundred and fortyseven

/s/ Bruce Shirriff

BEFORE ME /s/ MM Williams JP

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

Def Ex no A

I John Alexander McIntyre of Kennedy Street, Kilcoy in the State of Queensland, formerly QX6748 Gnr McIntyre J.A. of (Unit) 2/10 Field Regiment A.I.F., Now discharged being duly Sworn, make Oath and state as follows:-

In the months of June and July, One Thousand nine hundred and forty five, I was a prisoner of War at MARUYAMA Camp in which camp were approximately Six Hundred Officer and other Rank P.O.W. of English, Australian, Dutch and other Nationalities.

We were employed as Dock Workers, Coal Workers, and Steel Mill workers. My duties were Dock worker and Coal worker.

General Conditions at this camp were as follows:  
The working conditions were bad.  
The quantity of food was definitely inadequate; Rice was served twice daily, For workers Three times daily. The quality of food was poor and, Work was performed from 7 am to 6 pm.

The Medical Supplies were very short and insufficient. Accommodation was very fair. The Lavatory and Latrines were in a filthy condition and under the same roof as our sleeping quarters.

The treatment of P.O.W. in this camp by the Jap guards was very severe, such as beatings with Bamboo poles and being tied to trees, with hands tied behind their backs. I remember one English P.O.W. being in this position for two or three hours.

I can remember Sgt STRINGER and Sig SHERRIFF being beaten and tortured by guards in Camp MARUYAMA.

Sgt W. Stringer, 2/19 Bn. and Sig (Bunny) Sherriff-I am not sure of the correct spelling of his name- He was in the 8 Div. Signal Corps. Both these P.O.W. on June 6 1945, were tortured. Sgt Stringer and Sig Sherriff had been at this camp before, and when they returned with my party, they knew the run of the camp, and in the morning, after arrival were having a look round the camp. A Jap Civilian report ed them to the guards, who took them to the guard house, and later on paraded Group One outside the Barrack Room and forced us to witness the beatings and torturing of these two P.O.W. They beat them with fists and bamboo poles and short wooden sticks, and when the men fell to the ground, they were kicked on the face and body, and forced to stand to attention while the Jap Guards made Bayonet attacks on them with Bamboo poles as bayonets.

The prisoners, with hands tied behind their backs (and pulled upwards) were then tied to limbs of trees until they were on tip toes. At periods during the day, the wires tying them to the trees were shortened to keep them on tip toes. They were in this position for about five hours; Faces Body, Hands, and Arms were swollen.

After repeated requests by Australian Leaders, they were finally released, and immediately made to work with Pick and Shovel. Sgt Sherriff to my knowledge was still suffering the effects of the ordeal three months later.

P.O.W. Witnesses to these happenings are:- S. Sgt Ian DOHERTY of Mosman, Sydney. John H. BOYD, Clayfield, Brisbane.

The Japs concerned were:- TAKANAKA (Lieut) was the Camp Commandant and lived at HI CASHIMADA, KOBE. about 30 years of age, 5ft 8 in in height, stockily built, wore glasses. I think he was directly responsible for this outrage.

"This is PAGE ONE of my Affidavit sworn by me at KILCOY on  
the SIXTH DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1946.

/s/ J. A. McIntyre.  
(Deponent)

/s/ W. J. Whitten  
(A Justice of the Peace)



A Guard HANAMORI-his nickname was HORSEFACE-actually was one of those who did the beatings and tying up of the Two P.O.W. He was a bit knock kneed, ordinary build, about 5ft 6 in in height, wore Glasses, was ugly, aged about 33 years.

Another Jap- I do not know his name- but we called him SMILER. He was of pale complexion, 5ft 4 inches in height, pleasant expression, about 30 years of age. He also assisted with the outrage on the two P.O.W. All other guards participated in the occurrence excepting one called THE ANGEL.

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  
KILCOY .Q. on the SIXTH  
DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1946.

/s/ J A McIntyre  
(Signature of Deponent)

Before me, a Justice of the Peace.

/s/ W. J. Whitten  
( A Justice of the Peace.)

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*C. Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.W.O., U.S.A.

On this fifteenth day of October One Thousand Nine Hundred and forty-six, Ross Mervyn HANN of 70 Chester Street, MOREE, in the State of New South Wales, Pastoral Worker, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was in the 13 Aust General Hospital suffering from Typhus when captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.
2. I was in CHANGI for a period of 15 months, where I was doing Road Construction Work, under JAPANESE Guards. The food was very poor, small quantities of Rice and Potato Tops were supplied. There was no issue of Clothing other than supplied through Australian Quartermaster Store consisting mainly of part of our own Kitbags.
3. From CHANGI I was transferred to KOBE on 7 June 1943, and was engaged in a steel foundry under JAPANESE GUARDS. Food supply was reasonably good. Clothing comprised 1 pair of Blue Work Slacks and 1 pair of American Boots. Sanitary conditions were very poor. Treatment was fair.
4. I was at the steel factory for 2 months thence I was sent on the wharf at KOBE. Here the hours were longer, but there was a slight increase in food supplies.
5. I witnessed men being beaten with sticks and being kicked but do not know the JAPANESE, but have heard them referred to as the Pay Sgt or "BLOKE", "THE MAD DOCTOR" and "SMILER", also "GEORGE FORMBY".
6. Private JEANS of 2/26 Australian Infantry Battalion was belted with buckle and strap by "THE MAD DOCTOR" for about three quarters of an hour.
7. Between June 5 and 20 1945, Sgt STRINGER of 2/19 Aust Infantry Battalion and another AUSTRALIAN Soldier were bashed with sticks by JAPANESE, led by "THE PAY SERG ANT" who, with fifteen JAPANESE, belted the two men for half an hour. About 50 AUSTRALIANS were paraded and had to witness the beltings.
8. General Medical attention by AUSTRALIAN DOCTORS was good, but no supplies were available.

"Sworn by the abovenamed deponent )  
 Ross Mervyn HANN at "MERINDA", )  
 BINIGUY via MOREE on the fifteenth ) /s/ R M Hann  
 day of October one thousand nine )  
 hundred and forty-six )

BEFORE ME /s/ H.G. Gordon JP  
 A Justice of the Peace

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

/s/ Claude A. Muzzy  
 CLAUDE A. MUZZY  
 C.W.O., U.S.A.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

H.J. KINZELL  
 Maj. Inf.

On this eighth day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Donald Cuthbert Dean, of 25 Kareola Road, Cremorne, in the state of New South Wales, Machinist, makes oath, and says as follows:-

1. As NX 31564 Gnr D.C. Dean, I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42. Subsequently, I was transferred to KOBE HOUSE in OSAKA District, where I arrived on 8 Jun 43.
2. The food consisted of mostly rice and beans, or some other edible seed. Once or twice a month, a small taste of meat was provided. Early on good quantities of vegetables were available, but the supply was cut off and not reintroduced. The food was never sufficient, and I believe that if we had not supplemented our diet with food pilfered from the docks, there would have been many deaths from starvation. CAPT BOYCE, AAMO, looked after the health of PsW as best he could. However, his decisions were constantly reversed by the Japanese medical orderly.
4. We were quartered in a warehouse, a three-story building. The ground floor comprised the kitchen, bathroom and latrine. Sleeping quarters were upstairs. They consisted of the usual wooden platform, with matting bed.
5. The work was mostly dock labouring from 7.30am to 5.30pm, unless shipping was slack when the hours were reduced. The work was arduous in view of the limited food, and we were constantly driven by the camp staff. Most of the civilian overseers were reasonable men.
6. During my stay at KOBE HOUSE, PsW were from time to time detailed to work at SHOWADENKI, a graphite factory. Conditions of work here were particularly bad. Work went on in all weathers and included very heavy shovelling and pushing heavy skips of hot and cold coke and graphite. Most PsW developed a painful shin condition from graphite dust. This condition was skin to sunburn.
7. One of the foremen at SHOWADENKI was known as "SPEEDO". He was a civilian and most brutal. He made a practice of giving sick men the most difficult tasks. He continually beat PsW with a wooden sword and generally made conditions miserable. I have been told of tortures inflicted by "SPEEDO" but witnessed none, and can state no specific instances.
8. The Japanese doctor at KOBE HOUSE was one MYATAKI or a name sounding like that. He was better known as "THE MAD DOCTOR" I recall an incident about Aug or Sep 43. PTE JEYNES of 2/26 Bn was sitting on the bed talking with an unlighted cigarette in his hand.

/s/ Donald C Dean

/s/ L Shifein

JP



Def Ex 20 D

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

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 22208 Pte Campbell KERR of 2 Con Depot and was made a prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942.
2. On 15 May 1943, I went to JAPAN with "J" Force and went straight to KOBE HOUSE Camp at KOBE.
3. About October, 1944, a Japanese known as the "PAY SERGEANT" arrived on the Camp Staff. He was about 5 Feet 6 inches in height, slightly built with sharp features and rather a prominent nose for a Japanese.
4. He beat the prisoners continually. About January 1945, he stopped a concert because he disliked one item and took the concert party consisting of about ten in front of the guard house and beat each one with an iron bar. One man, Pte J. WENTON of Middlesex Regt., became unconscious and all the others were badly bruised. There were no Australians amongst them.
5. After the bombing of KOBE, We went to KAWASAKA in March, 1945. Two Australians, Sgt. STRINGER of 2/18 Bn and Cpl SHERRIT (Known As "BUNNY") of 8 Div Sigs were looking for tins to use as mess tins having lost their own at KOBE. They were reported to the "PAY SGT" and he punched them in the face and then got a four foot length of bamboo and beat them. When this split he got a piece of wood. He also got members of the guards to assist in the beating and urged them on. This lasted for about 45 minutes.
6. The men were then taken to a duck pond and revived there with water. He then hung whom with their hands behind their backs attached to a limb of a tree with their feet just touching the ground, where they were kept for about seventeen hours.
7. The following day he struck a British Sergeant Major named BARNON of the Royal Scots about the face with his fists for about 15 minutes and then hung him in the same manner from the same limb of a tree for about 8 hours.
8. About December 1944, he took Pte John MASON of 8 Div Sigs to the cook house and beat him with a wooden rice stirrer for about half an hour for having his foot in the wrong place when standing at ease.
9. There were numerous other incidents of a similar nature. He used to continually say to his victims, "CRY YOU AUSTRALIAN BASTARDS."
10. In the SHOWADANGI Graphite Factory where we worked from June 1943 until October 1944 was a foreman nicknamed "SPEEDO" He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, then, with a dark complexion. He looked like a mongrel greyhound.  
/s/CK
11. "SPEEDO" used to pick on the sick pushing them about and harassing them continually and refused to give them food at midday. Pte BELL of 4 Reserve MT fell our sick about May 1944. "SPEEDO" put him and a British

/s/ C.K. /s/HED

*Def Ex No E*

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

and

IN THE MATTER of beatings and conditions of PW at KOBE, Japan.

United Nations War Crimes Commission  
Reference .....

I, Gerald Charles ARTHUR of 105 Railway Parade, MOUNT LAWLEY, in the State of Western Australia, formerly WX9011 Private G.C. ARTHUR of 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, being duly sworn, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was captured by the Japanese at Singapore on the 15 February 1942. Eventually I left Singapore by boat on the 15 May 43 and arrived at MOJI in Kyushu Island, Japan, on the 7th June 1943. At MOJI we entrained for KOBE and arrived there on the 8th June 1943.

3. After our party of 250 Australians arrived at KOBE we were given seven days rest, during which time we were given Japanese drill and instructions in obeying Japanese orders. I remained at KOBE until about May 45 when I was transferred to MAIBARA.

13. Several minor beatings were given to PW, mostly for thieving foodstuffs. Generally there was not many cases of corporal punishment. I did know of a few bad beatings however which were administered to both Australians and Englishmen.

14. One of the PW was a man named T. Jeanes, who was a Queenslander and a member of the 2/29 Bn. This man was badly beaten in about August 1943 by a Japanese Army doctor named Dr. MEATAKI. I am not sure of the spelling of this name but that is how it sounded. MEATAKI was a doctor at the warehouse but didn't seem to do much doctoring. On the occasion in question JEANES had a cigarette in his hand after the time that we were not allowed to smoke in the evening, but the cigarette was not alight. MEATAKI came along and saw JEANES with the cigarette in his mouth, took hold of him and upon reaching the guard-house thrashed him with the buckle end of a belt. He kept thrashing him for about 7 or 8 minutes. JEANES was badly bruised and cut about the face and was two days in hospital as a result of this beating. MEATAKI was a bad-tempered man and was always looking for an excuse to administer a beating. During the months from June to September 43 life at the warehouse was pretty miserable because MEATAKI was on duty there and when he left about September 43 the morale of the men lifted about one hundred percent. MEATAKI was about 5'4" in height; weight about 11 stone; rather portly; very fat face; talked a little English; I think he got his doctors degree in a German university.

15. One of the most brutal Japanese guards at the warehouse was a Japanese Sergeant, known to us as the 'PAY SERGEANT'. He actually was a Pay Sergeant for the Japanese and did the accounts for the Camp. He had a bad record of beatings given to Australian and American PW. He was not so bad towards the Englishmen as he considered they were regular soldiers but he considered the Australian and American PW were just civilians who had been grabbed off the streets and put in the Army and were not real soldiers. He frequently beat Australian and American PW. About February 1945 the 'PAY SERGEANT' administered a beating to an Australian PW named Abrahams, who was from New South Wales, and a member of an Australian General Hospital. During an air-raid alarm ABRAHAMS was looking through the shutters of a window, which was prohibited by the Japanese. The 'PAY SERGEANT' caught ABRAHAMS looking through the window and attacked him with a hollow steel rod about four feet long and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. I didn't actually see ABRAHAMS beaten but I saw the 'PAY SERGEANT' take him away and later I saw ABRAHAMS come back with a welt across his head. ABRAHAMS told me that the 'PAY SERGEANT' had given him a beating with this steel rod and had knocked him out. A description of the 'PAY SERGEANT'



RESTRICTED

FLINIAU, FRANKLIN M. COL. ASN 0-306 220  
(Name) (Rank)

after being duly sworn at 29th REPLACEMENT DEPOT P.I.  
on 23 SEPTEMBER, 1945, testified as follows:

- Q. How old are you? A. 36
- Q. Were you captured by the Japanese and made a prisoner of war? If so, when and where? A. YES. 26 MAY 1942 ILOILO, PANAY.
- Q. At the time of your capture of what unit were you a member? A. 61st DIV Hq.
- Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured? A. NOT KNOWN.
- Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country? A. YES. U.S.A.
- Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation? A. 6929 VAN NUYS BLVD. VAN NUYS, CAL.
- Q. Will you state the names and locations of the camps at which you were held as a prisoner of war and the dates you were confined at each camp?

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. ILOILO, PANAY	ILOILO, PANAY	26 MAY 42 - 1 SEPT 42
KOBE HOUSE	KOBE, JAPAN	26 SEPT 42 - 1 APRIL 45
IKUNO CAMP	IKUNO, JAPAN	1 APRIL 45 - 1 SEPT 45

- Q. Do you know, or have you reason to believe, that the Imperial Japanese ARMY failed to treat prisoners of war with humanity or otherwise committed atrocities and war crimes against them? A. YES.

/s/ F.M.F.

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at KOBE HOUSE,  
(camp or other place)  
the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. ON OR ABOUT 12 SEPT 1943 I WITNESSED THE BEATING OF ONE SGT BURBRIDGE OF THE BRITISH ROYAL ENGINEERS. SGT BURBRIDGE WAS MESS SGT FOR THE CAMP. ON THIS DATE ABOUT 2030 HOURS LT MIATAKI A MEDICAL OFFICER ACTING AS DUTY OFFICER FOR THE DAY ENTERED THE KITCHEN AND FOUND SGT BURBRIDGE AND TWO OTHER MEN (NAMES UNKNOWN) EATING. HE ORDERED BURBRIDGE TO GO WITH HIM. HE (LT MIATAKI) STOOD BURBRIDGE IN FRONT OF THE GUARD ROOM FOR ABOUT AN HOUR, AND THEN USING A BROAD HEAVY BELT, HE STARTED BEATING BURBRIDGE ABOUT THE HEAD. WHEN BURBRIDGE FELL MIATAKI KICKED HIM IN THE RIBS AND GROINS. UNTIL HE BECAME UNCONSCIOUS. HE THEN ORDERED A MEMBER OF THE GUARD TO THROW A BUCKET OF WATER ON BURBRIDGE AND STAND HIM UP AGAIN. MIATAKI WOULD THEN PROCEED WITH THE BEATING AGAIN. THIS SAME PROCESS WENT ON FOR ABOUT TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS, AND THEN MIATAKI LEFT HIM ON THE GROUND. I LATER LEARNED THAT BURBRIDGE RECEIVED TWO FRACTURED RIBS AS A RESULT OF THIS BEATING. HE WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR TWO DAYS. I WAS STANDING WITHIN 15 FEET OF BURBRIDGE WHEN THIS ATROCITY OCCURRED.

LT MIATAKI IS ABOUT 26 OR 27 YEARS OF AGE, HEIGHT 5'4", WEIGHT 140 LBS, VERY FINE FEATURES, GOOD TEETH, FULL FACED, BLACK SHORT HAIR, MEDIUM COMPLEXION, VERY NEAT, SPOKE ENGLISH FLUENTLY.

HE WAS THE JAPANESE MEDICAL DOCTOR AT THE CAMP, AND HE WAS THERE UNTIL 15 OCTOBER 43, WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED OUT. HE WAS CLEAN SHAVEN, AND VERY GOOD LOOKING FOR A JAP. HE WAS VERY VAIN.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

THE CAMP COMMANDER WAS CAPT. MORIMOTO WHO IS NOW UNDER ARREST, HAVING BEEN ARRESTED BY THE U.S. 8TH ARMY. A COMPLETE REPORT WAS MADE ON THIS MAN AT OSAKA.

/s/ F.M.F. I HAVE NOTHING FURTHER TO ADD TO THIS STATEMENT.

ON MANY OCCASIONS AT KOBE HOUSE, USUALLY AFTER THE DEATH OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS CAPT MARIMOTO WOULD HAVE ALL THE PRISONERS FALL OUT AND CAUSE ALL OFFICERS TO RUN FOR CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES THROUGH THE STREETS OF KOBE. ANY OFFICER WHO FELL OUT OF ONE OF THESE FORMATIONS WAS BEATEN BY THE GUARDS IN THE PRESENCE OF CIVILIANS. I CANNOT GIVE ANY SPECIFIC DATE BECAUSE THIS WAS A COMMON OCCURRENCE.

I HAVE NOTHING FURTHER TO ADD TO THIS STATEMENT.

/s/ Franklin M. Fliniaux  
Colonel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of

SEPTEMBER, 1945.

/s/ Leonard E. March  
Maj. F.A.  
Investigating Officer  
War Crimes Investigating  
Det.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

/s/ John R. Fritchard  
JOHN R. FRITCHARD  
Captain, Infantry

A TRUE CERTIFIED COPY

H. J. Kinzell  
Major Inf.

RESTRICTED

CITY OF YOKOHAMA )  
HONSHU, JAPAN ) SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS

SERGEANT HIROYUKI MORITA

Case No. 134

Letter from John Paterson, formerly Captain  
Camp Commandant Kawasaki Camp, Japan.

8 Bowley Avenue,  
BALWYN,  
Vic.  
30th April, 1947.

Mr. Simon J. Nash,  
Attorney, War Crimes Defense Division,  
8th Army (U.S.A.)  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN (APO 345)  
C/- BCOF, JAPAN.

Dear Mr. Nash,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 15th April together with enclosure, for which I thank you.

Morita was on the staff of Kawasaki Camp as Corporal for a period of approximately 3 to 4 months from the inception of the camp and was subsequently transferred elsewhere. Whilst I have been told that he acted in a very brutal manner towards P.W.'s at other camps, his treatment of P.W.'s at Kawasaki was reasonable and I regard him as being amongst those few Japanese who treated us fairly.

I am accordingly pleased to send you the enclosed statement, which you may produce as evidence at his trial and I trust it will be useful to you and of some value to Morita.

With regard to the charge of beating Sgt. W. A. Stringer and Sign. Sherriff, I am unable to comment, as I, together with other officers, was transferred from Kawasaki Camp to Ikuno in March, 1945. Discussing this incident with other P.W.'s who were present, I was told, however, that the Japanese responsible for beating these men was one who, in my time at Kawasaki, was a Civilian Quarter-master employed by Kowasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. at Kowasaki Camp. In view of Morita's statement I suggest that you follow up this.

Please let me know the outcome of Morita's trial.

Yours sincerely,

s/ John Paterson

John Paterson,  
formerly Captain Camp Command-  
ant Kawasaki Camp, Japan.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Burton K. Philips*

BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD

DEFENSE'S EXHIBIT G



CITY OF YOKOHAMA }  
HONSHU, JAPAN } SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS

SERGEANT HIROYUKI MORITA

Case No. 134

Letter from Joan Paterson, former Captain, Sign. 8th  
Aust. Div. Camp Commandant Kawasaki P.W. Camp, Japan.

8 Bowley Street,  
BALWYN. VIC  
30th April, 1947.

Mr. Simon J. Nash,  
Attorney, War Criminals Defense Division,  
Hq. 8th Army (U.S.A.)  
Judge Advocate Section,  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. (APO. 343)  
O/- HQCF, JAPAN.

Dear Sir/

SERGEANT MORITA.

In reply to your letter dated 15th April, 1947 requesting information regarding the above named Japanese, I wish to submit the following data which may be produced at his trial.

(1) My name is John Paterson of 8 Bowley Avenue, Balwyn, formerly 129817, Capt. John Paterson, Sign. 8th Aust. Div. and Japanese Prisoner of War from 15th Feb. 1942 to 15th August, 1945.

(2) I was taken prisoner at Singapore on 15th February, 1942 and transferred to Japan where I arrived at Kawasaki Camp on 10th December, 1942. I was Camp Commandant from 10th December, 1942 until 31st March, 1945, when I was transferred to Ikuno P.W. Camp.

(3) Sgt. (then Corporal) Morita was Japanese N.C.O. in charge of Kawasaki Camp from its inception until approximately 31st March, 1943, when he was transferred elsewhere. He was responsible to Lieut. Moromoto, who was the non-resident Camp Commander.

(4) Morita gave me the impression that he was willing, as far as possible to assist P.W's. and only on very rare occasions did he punish prisoners and then only in a minor way by slapping them.

(5) So far as I know, he did not at any time at Kawasaki ill-treat any P.W. apart from minor punishment, and he did not abuse his position to the disadvantage of Prisoners of War.

(6) Morita assisted P.W's. by arranging walks for small parties outside the camp boundaries, but he was subsequently ordered to desist from doing so by the Japanese Camp Commander.

(7) Morita was removed from the Kawasaki Camp following severe censure by his Camp Commander in my presence and, possibly, in my opinion because he was not sufficiently severe with Prisoners of War.

Yours faithfully,

Witness:-  
s/ A.J. Buchanan

s/ John Paterson  
John Paterson,  
formerly Captain, Sign. 8th  
Aust. Div.  
Camp Commandant Kawasaki P.W.  
Camp, Japan.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Burton K. Philips*

BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major H JAGD

Def Ex No I

U.S. vs Sergeant Hiroyuki MORITA No. 134

"GLYNCAIRE"  
GREENISLAND  
CO. ANTRIM

10th May 1947

Dear Mr. Nash.

Thank you for your letter of the 15th April received two days ago. I am enclosing a signed statement about Morita which I hope will be satisfactory. As you can well imagine I do not like the Japanese but I did meet a few whom I thought were a shade better than the majority & I regarded Morita as one of those.

I had a letter from Lt/Col. Frank Flineau whom you may know. He told me that most of the charges against Morita dated from after I left Kobe, well if that is so my letter will not, I suppose do, much good nor do I wish it to do good if those alleged offenses are true. However, Morita was not too bad to me so I would be pleased if, when you see him, that you give him my best wishes. Ask him if he is looking after his health! I examined him medically on a few occasions & I would have liked to have seen an X-ray of his chest - I had an idea that he might have a T.B. Tell him that I hope the result of his trial will be favorable for him. I know only too well how much a few words of sympathy & hope can cheer a chap in prison.

I know you must be very busy, but I hope, sometime when you get a slack space, you will be good enough to write me a short note about how the trails go. I am interested only in the camp staff at Kobe & Iruka Camp, especially two medical sergeants on YUSUI of Kobe & KEYA of Wakayama & Iruka. I don't think I have spell the names right but perhaps Morita will help you if you have any difficulty in identifying the names.

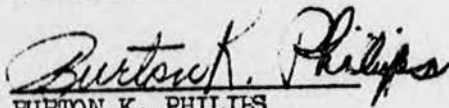
There were two interpreters (civilians) at Iruka camp. One called SATO who could speak little more understandable English than I could Japanese - the boys in the camp called him "Sugar Daddy". The other was one called SHIEMA who spoke very good English. If you know anything about them & how they have fared I would like to hear. Please remember I do not want you to go to any trouble or to inconvenience yourself in any way to write me about any of these characters.

With all best wishes

Yours sincerely

/s/ Robert S. Wilson

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

  
BURTON K. PHILLIPS  
Major JAGD

CITY OF YOKOHAMA )  
HONSHU, JAPAN ) SS

DEF EX NO 1  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS

SERGEANT HIROYUKI MORITA

Case No. 134

Letter from Robert J. S. Wilson. M.A., M.D.  
Late Flight-Lieutenant R.A.F.V.R.

Telephone  
Whiteabbey 2131

"GLYNGAIRE"  
GREENISLAND  
CO. ANTRIM

S T A T E M E N T

Re: former Sergeant MORITA.

Morita was known to me during the time I was a Prisoner of War in Kobe Camp, i.e. from 13th January 1944 to 10th November 1944. All reference to Morita's conduct is limited to my knowledge of his behaviour during this period.

I will start this statement by quoting from what I understand to be Morita's own statement to his Defending Council.

"Morita frankly admits that he slapped many prisoners of war and that he punched some with his fists. However, his excuse for doing this is that the prisoners whom he struck had been caught stealing food, or attempting to smuggle food into the camp, or otherwise breaking the camp rules. Morita says that he punished these prisoners by a slapping or punching immediately upon the discovery of their offences. He says that he never reported these offences to the camp commander because if he had done so the prisoners would have been punished more severely."

I believe the above statement by Morita to be true. I know of no occasion when Morita punished a prisoner without cause. If Morita claims that he used only his hands to strick a prisoner, then I disagree. To the best of my knowledge and belief on more than one occasion he administered punishment by slapping a prisoner's face with the sole of a slipper.

There is one point which might help to throw some light on Morita's character. Often, when stolen food was discovered being smuggled into the camp, Morita would order, especially when the food was dried milk powder, either all or portion of the food to go to the camp hospital and to be given to the patients.

Morita, was, on the whole, friendly to the prisoners and I think he did enjoy a mild degree of popularity with the majority of them. There can be no doubt that Morita was interested in "talent shows" and I believe that he did all in his power to help the production of this very important form of camp entertainment. Morita use to attend most of the concerts and did on one or two occasions entertain the camp with a song. I believe that it was due to the efforts of Morita that the necessary permission was granted to allow the camp concert party to go to and entertain the patients at the newly formed Kobe P.O.W. Hospital.

I have no knowledge of the alleged offence of the beating of 20 men, (English, Chinese and Greek prisoners.) nor can I give any information concerning the alleged beating and torture of Stringer and Sheriff at Kawasaki; because, at the time of the alleged offense, I was at Iruka P.O.W. Camp.

Initialed/ R.J.S.W.



Telephone  
Whiteabbey 2131

"GLYNGAIRE"  
GREENISLAND  
CO. ANTRIM

(Page 2.)

In conclusion, I would like to state that Morita always treated me with respect. The opinion I formed of Morita during my stay at Kobe Camp was a great deal higher than it was for the majority of the other members of the Japanese Camp Staff.

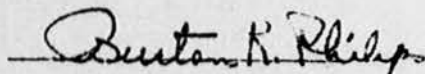
One last point, it may seem trivial now, but I will always remember it as being one of the very few acts of kindness shown me by a Japanese. On my departure from Kobe on 10th November 1944, Morita bid me a very genuine good-bye and presented me with a gift of about 200 cigarettes to help me on my journey.

I certify that to the best of my belief and knowledge this statement is true.

s/ Robert J. S. Wilson. 10th/May/1947

Robert J. S. Wilson. M.A., M.D.  
late Flight-Lieutenant R.A.F.V.R.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:



BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD

*Def Ex no K*  
40 Menbury Road  
Washwood Heath  
Birmingham 8  
April 28th/47

To  
Mr. Simon J. Nash,

I have just received your important letter, as you see by the above address I have now moved, and your letter has just found me, so I now reply in haste.

as regards to "Sgt. Morita" of being accused of beating the 20 men, he did not take any part in it. It was carried out by the "Pay Sgt." one Furuya, and Sgt. Morita had no power to stop it.

The beating and torture of Sgt. Walter A. Stringer & private Bruce Sheriff was carried out by the Pay Sgt. one Furuya.

"Morita" helped the prisoners to put on talent shows and took part in them which I also was a member of the concert party.

Morita was very friendly with the prisoners and helped them.

Morita used to beat prisoners because they violated camp regulations, I also got beat for the same thing, such as stealing food on the docks, and bringing it back to camp.

I did see "Morita" beat prisoners with rubber shoes, because they violated camp regulations.

Sgt Morita obtained permission for the concert party to go to the hospital in Kobe, to entertain the prisoners who were patients there, and he used to take them.

Sgt. Morita was very fair to us. On one occasion he saved the Concert party, of which I was a member of of being beaten up by Pay Sgt. one Furuya, and I must say that Sgt. Morita is very truthful.

I remain

Yours truly

s/ L. V. Owen

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Burton K. Philips*  
BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD

U.S. vs. Sergeant Hiroyuki MORITA

No. 134

No. 27 Oak Avenue,  
New Ollerton,  
Newark,  
NOTTS.,  
England.

13th May, 1947.

Mr. Simon J. Nash,  
Hq., 8th Army (USA),  
J.A. Section,  
Yokohama.  
-----

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your communication relative to the trial of Sergeant Morita and, as requested, I have compiled the following statement which, I trust, will be of some assistance in enabling the true course of justice to be followed.

During the whole of the time I was in Kobe, I was employed in the Camp "hospital" as a medical N.C.O. I was, therefore, in daily contact with the regular Japanese Camp Staff.

On our arrival in Kobe, Sergeant Morita was then on the camp staff. He was carrying the rank of L/Cpl. I think, and was working in the Japanese offices. Very little was seen of him during the first several months, although he did perform duties of Orderly Officer occasionally.

As far as I can recall he was absent from the Camp for some time, presumably on military training, and it was on his return that he assumed the duties of Camp Sergeant Major.

Bearing on the points you mention I think there was never a case when Morita beat a prisoner who had not violated camp orders. The severity of such beatings in the majority of cases could, I think, have been modified. The impression I got, as Morita states, was that these beatings were "unofficial" and that the prisoners concerned were not reported for violating camp orders.

Generally speaking Morita was popular with the majority of prisoners and, personally, I was much impressed by his manner. I had many discourses with him on the subject of music and singing, and Camp concerts and "talent" shows could always provide a subject for discussion. I do think he did his utmost in obtaining facilities for the holding of such shows in the Camp. It is perfectly true that he was away from the Camp on the occasion when the Pay Sergeant broke up a concert which was being held. I actually heard Morita say that the incident would never have happened had he been present.

On two occasions Morita obtained permission for the Camp Band and Concert Party to visit the Kobe Hospital. As I was responsible for the Band, he constantly kept me informed of his various efforts to get such permission.

It is perfectly true that he did take part in several concerts and his efforts were appreciated by the prisoners.

I can recall, on several occasions, the lining up of a number of prisoners, when each one received one or more slaps or punches in the face, but the occasion in question sticks in my mind. The men were taken, one at a time, and made to bend over, when each received a sharp whack on his posterior with a stout bamboo stick. Although Morita was present, at the time, the Pay Sergeant and other members of the Camp staff seemed to be in charge of operations.

Regarding the second serious offence with which Morita is charged, I have no definite knowledge of the affair apart from hearsay. I was not acquainted with the two prisoners as they



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Regarding the second serious offence with which Morita is charged, I have no definite knowledge of the affair apart from hearsay. I was not acquainted with the two prisoners as they

did not belong to my party although I do seem to recall their attendance at the 'hospital' for treatment as a result of the beating. Witnesses were heard to say that the Pay Sergeant was in charge of the affair, but whether Morita was present or not I could not say. This was one of the few beatings I did not witness. Generally speaking it was apparent to me and others that the Pay Sergeant wielded more authority, in the absence of the Commandant, than Morita.

I did actually witness cases wherein Morita used both rubber boots and shoes in the striking of prisoners about the face and head, but, as far as I am aware, in no instance was it necessary for any prisoner to receive medical treatment as a result.

Although, to my way of thinking, none of these beatings were at any time justified, I do feel that the prisoners themselves, as far as Morita was concerned, could have averted such happenings in the majority of cases. Time after time the same prisoners were involved and in a way it did seem to be a case of asking the Japanese to do their worst.

When the time came for our departure from Kobe I did shake hands with Morita and also made him a present of cigarettes.

I trust that the foregoing remarks which express my sentiments towards Sergeant Morita, will be of assistance to you at his trial.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ F. E. Florence  
/t/ F. E. FLORENCE

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

  
BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD

Def Ex no M

12th March '47

Sgt. L.G. Buckett  
Sergeants Mess  
21st F.D. (T) Regt. R.A.  
Old Park Barracks  
Dover, Kent.

Dear Welfie,

Many thanks for your letter. Glad to hear you are still "bearing up". May be news to you that I am married, in fact we are expecting a kiddie about June or July. There's life in the old dog yet.

About the appeal from Morita's attorney. I am very hazy about dates but I will try and put down what I remember of the incidents enumerated. We have good reason to know that collective punishments were by no means rare and therefore it's rather difficult to remember any particular one. The following are facts that I can vouch for especially during the three months I was Duty N.C.O. at Kobe House.

- (a) No recollection of this particular incident.
- (b) Remember the case but cannot say whether Morita had a hand in it.
- (c) Morita definitely did help when we put on our little shows both by getting permission for them to be held and getting props and musical instruments. One show in particular he actually took part in.
- (d) It is true that on the whole Morita was of a friendly disposition although I would hardly say that any Jap was popular.
- (e) I can remember no case in which Morita beat up any POW without cause, but if you remember there were so many petty regulations that it was difficult to live without breaking some of them.
- (f) I remember several occasions when Morita "beat up" prisoners one in particular when he hit "Peddler" Palmer and walked around with his hand bandaged up for several days. He obviously used his hand on that occasion.
- (g) I have personal knowledge that Morita used a stick, luckily I only got it across the back. There were other times when he used a stick or Jap rubber shoe.
- (1) During my tour of three months as Duty N.C.O. I know that on several occasions Morita either punished a man himself or let him off in preference to reporting the matter to the Camp Commandant which would have meant a much more severe punishment. This caused bad feeling between Morita and the "Pay Bloke" the latter being an out and out sadist and often accused Morita of being too lenient toward the POW. Morita also brought small quantities of medical kit into the camp from time to time though Paddy Flynn could possibly tell you more about that.



One more thing that sticks in my mind is that when hostilities ceased Morita did have the guts to remain in the camp and face the lads which was more than some of the others did.

If you think this letter any good you can include it with yours so I will sign it in the correct manner. Next time I hear from you I hope it will be on more cheerful subjects.

Sincerely,

L. S. Buckett

Les.

No. 819844 Sgt. R.A.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Burton K. Philips*  
BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD

4 Queens Road  
Mumbles  
Swansea  
S. Wales.  
11/3/47.

TO.

Simon J. Nash  
Attorney  
War Crimes Defense Division

Dear Sir,

I have received a letter from S/Sgt. Welford and a copy of your letter to him regarding the case of Hiroyuki Morita and I think I can honestly say I have a statement to make that will substantiate some of the things Morita has told you. I say honestly because although I have just cause to hate the Japs I feel I should say something in the defense of this man.

First I will take the seven cases you have mentioned in your letter.

- (a) The beating of the 20 men (English, Chinese and Greek prisoners).

I cannot swear to having seen this take place because no date is given and I was most probably out on a working party but I have seen Morita punish men that he has caught in possession of stolen food.

- (b) The beating and torture of Stringer and Sheriff.

This I did not witness because everybody was told to get back to their huts, but I was told that it was the Pay Sgt. who did the beating.

- (c) Whether Morita helped the prisoners to put on talent shows and took part in them.

This I can answer because with S/Sgt. Welford and about half a dozen other prisoners I took part in all the concerts at Kobe. Morita gave us great help in this work and on more than one occasion took part in the concert himself. He was very interested in music and would attend our band practices almost every night.

- (d) Whether Morita was friendly to the prisoners and popular with them.

The word friendly in this case is hard to define but I would say that on most occasions and especially during the concerts Morita's nature was more friendly than most other Japs of his rank. I think what popularity he had was due to his fairness and the help he gave us in doing these shows.

- (e) Whether Morita used to beat prisoners without cause, or whether, whenever he beat anyone he did it because that person had violated some camp regulation.

Morita punished people when they were caught with stolen food or had violated some camp regulation and I think if he did beat anybody without cause they were few and far between because I cannot bring one to mind.

(f) Whether you ever saw Morita beat any prisoner.

In the whole of the time I was at Kobe I have seen Morita beat many people, and myself I have been slapped by him for having some peanuts in my possession which I had stolen.

(g) Whether Morita struck prisoners with his hands or used weapons.

I have seen Morita strike prisoners with his hand his fist, sticks and also rubber shoes.

(h) Anything else that would be favorable to Morita.

I have stated before that Morita helped us with our concerts and in one part of his statement he denies that he had anything to do with a beating that the concert party got over a sketch that the "Pay Sergeant" broke up. This is true and we only put it on because Morita had witnessed numerous sketches we had done and seemed to get a good laugh out of them.

At this time I was employed inside the camp and the day after the beating Morita told me he was sorry we had been beaten but the Pay Sgt. didn't understand us like he (Morita) did but because he was his superior he could do nothing about it. Two days later we had to write a letter of apologies to the Camp Commander and Morita helped us to draft this because he said he knew what the Jap officer wanted.

Speaking personally, I had a lot of dealings with Morita because I was in charge of the Air-Raid construction for the camp and many days he used to take me out to get supplies from the town and when we started a tunnel in the hills I went with him to the place and he fixed up in a private house that was near, for us to get water and leave the tools so that we would not have to carry them back every night.

On another occasion just before Christmas 1945 I went with Morita to the Kobe Hospital to attend a service for the dead prisoners. Many Christmas cards and letters were given me by officers there for other officers and men in our camp and although I'm sure Morita noticed me taking them he didn't say anything about it although it was against the rules.

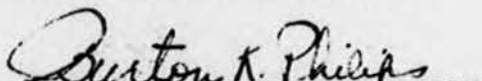
I have stated in the first part of this statement that I have just cause to hate the Japs because at the moment I am in a Sanitarium on my ninth month of treatment for T.B. caused by life as a prisoner of war, but still I feel it's my duty to say something in the defense of this man who was the best of a bad bunch.

I am demobilized from the army so I cannot get this signed by a unit commander and to get a sworn affidavit in a place like this would take some time so I hope this letter will suffice.

Yours truly,

/s/ N. Colley  
(ex- Cpl. Royal Engineers)

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

  
BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD



Def Ex no 0

U.S. vs. Sergeant Hiroyuki MORITA

No. 134

From:- Mr. Albert Shepherd  
50 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
England  
14-3-47

To:-

The Attorney for the defense of "Sgt. Hiroyuki Morita", of the Japanese Army.

Sir,

Reference the above mentioned NCO known by the POWs of KOBE CAMP, as "Morita" or the "Sgt. Major".

I would like to say on his behalf, that during my stay at KOBE under his command, I can say that he behaved on the average very well towards the POWs there. When he did hit a man, it was because of some disobedience of some sort.

He showed many kindnesses towards us, especially the sick men in hospital.

He was a frequent visitor to the men's bunks, spending many hours talking & sometimes singing with the men, also when the men were given permission to hold a concert, he went out of his way to procure instruments & props for them, & he even took several parts himself.

When the Americans began to bomb Kobe he helped us in many ways, especially by getting us out of the building quickly in times of danger, the POW were always more sure of getting out when "Morita" was on duty.

This man in my estimation "although at times very strict, which ultimately proved to be the best for us", proved himself quite human during a very trying period. Whilst trying to please the POWs, he had to be most careful so as not to cross the path's of his superiors.

I would like to add that in writing this statement that I am not influenced in any way, as the only time I had occasion to speak to "Morita" was in the line of duty, and the only reason for helping him, "if help him it will", is because I would like to see justice done in his case.

I am Sir,  
Sincerely Yours

/s/ Albert Shepherd

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Burton K. Philips*  
BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD

Witnessed by:- /s/ J. Faulkner  
/s/ Katherine  
Faulkner

whose address is same as that above.

*Def Ex no P*

U.S. vs. Sergeant Hiroyuki MORITA No. 134

Re. Sergt. Morita

He did assist us in putting on talent shows. I never saw him hit anyone who had not violated the regulations of the camp.

At Kobe station prisoners did go & shake hands with him the night we left.

He did hit people with shoes etc; they had taken.

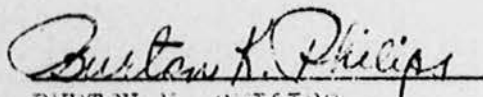
All the prisoners were pleased if he was in charge when there was an air raid.

/s/ H. E. Short

48 Hill Rise

Potters Bar

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

  
BURTON K. PHILLIPS  
Major JAGD

DEFENSE'S EXHIBIT *P*

Ref Ex no Q

VA

Copy of letter from P.J. FLYNN. B.E.M.

14 . 3 . 47.

Dear Sir:

Morita as he admits did punish prisoners for some of the many offences one did commit or could. I cannot remember him doing this other than for an offence. The P.O.W.s realised that if they were caught ten chances to one they would be punished. That one chance for a good part of our term was, to the least, not lessened by Morita. I think what he says about not reporting all offences to the Japanese Camp Commandant is true. What would happen he did he would know best.

Morita was generally friendly toward the prisoners. This was inclined, I would say, to make his job more difficult because the tendency amongst a lot of us was to take a mile if given an inch. He did take part in talent shows and he was keen on them. He appeared to be the leading light on the Japanese side for getting permission to run these things. I quite believe he was the one that was instrumental in the concert parties going to Kobo Hospital in the first place.

I was present at the concert party Morita says the Pay Sergeant broke up because of a skit on the Japanese. Morita was not present. The actors used to go "close to the marks" in some of their parts, I mean in relation to having a joke on the Japanese. They used also dress in materials that were "not issued." Morita could understand a fair amount of English and he used to be present at most concerts so it would appear that he "closed his eyes" to things.

The two serious charges you say is against him. I am not sure I remember the first incident. I remember the second though I did not see it all happening. I cannot remember seeing Morita inflicting any punishment in the second instance. Incidentally Morita with other Japanese was with us in the march from Kobo Camp to Kawasaki camp the night following the bombing of Kobo camp. Morita was considerate in view of the fact that some of our sick comrades had to be carried on stretchers. The pace was not forced and we were allowed rests. The first case, if it is the one I remember, there were a number of prisoners lined up and punished when they came back from work. I think Morita, but I would not swear to it, used a rubber slipper to smack the prisoners with on that occasion. I cannot agree with Morita when he says he never used weapons.



that is if a shoe or rather a slipper and a stick are considered weapons. The use of a stick on the backside was considered as far as I remember a fairly easy way out. Beatings by the staff in general for some offence or other were fairly common place so it is somewhat difficult to remember all the incidents. I do not think Morita beat prisoners without a cause. I cannot remember any time he beat anybody without some regulation or other being violated. Some prisoners got an extra dose when it came to punishment. Their manner used to aggravate the Japanese. An natural reaction I suppose aggravated by an inferiority complex of our "hosts."

Generally speaking when Morita was "Duty Officer" of the day the prisoners felt better about it. Speaking from my point view and I often needed their co-operation for the benefit of the prisoners as a whole I found him easy to approach and helpful. I cannot not remember anytime he refused me any help he could give for any prisoner independent of the fact that that prisoner might have committed "offences" before.

I know Morita did punish people but he did have this other side to his personality. As one whose duty it was to witness many tragedies from within I humbly make a plea that Morita's good points may be given fair consideration and that his punishment may be as light as possible.

There are not any other ex P.O.W.s living near me here. The Japanese must have all our addresses so Morita might be able to get some more from the same place as he got mine. Anyway I have an number of addresses and I shall give you some in case they are of any use. I can give you some more if necessary. I do not know what their views of Morita were and if they wish to give any views they may have had. They may be favourable.

- (1) Mr. F. B. Florence, c/o Mrs. W. Powell, Marring Road Post Office, Mansfield, Notts

Florence was one of the leading lights in the concerts from the P.O.W.s

- (2) Dr. R. S. Wilson, "Geyngaire", Greenisland, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.
- (3) J. Steadman, Burton Lagars, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

I do not know if these people wish to be communicated with but in view of the urgency of the case I take the liberty of giving you these addresses. I can give you others if necessary. I think you will get an unbiased opinion from (2) and (3). (1) might be considered very favourable, because I am sure he could verify all the assistance given for "talent shows."

Trusting this information will be of some use to you and that justice will be done,

I have, the Honour to be, Sir

Your obedient servant

P.J. Flynn, B.M.M.  
Ex S.B.P.O., R.N.,  
D/MX48649

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Simon J. Nash*

SIMON J. NASH  
Attorney, War Crimes  
Defence Division

Def Ex no R

U.S. vs. Sergeant Hiroyuki MORITA

No. 134

c/o 113 Battersea Bridge Road  
Battersea, London SW 11  
8 - 3 - 47

Dear Welf/

Received your most surprising letter containing one Sgt. Morita's defense plea, and I must apologise if my reply seems rather hastily written, but I am working on a Coastal Collier, and as you can imagine that during this long crisis we have to get to and from London with the coal and as soon as we have unloaded off we go again but I have found time to contribute my evidence to the defense of Sgt. Morita, who I think had more to do with him than any of the Concert party, as I was a cook and I was in contact with him every day during my duties. Firstly I never heard of his beating up with sticks, shoes or any other weapon the 20 prisoners of war at anytime. Secondly, I have sacked my memory of the torture of both Sgt. Stringer and Pte. Sherriff at Kawasaki and only remember two Japanese who inflicted the punishment on the POW's of which Morita is blamed - and the two Japs were the pay bloke "Furuya" and the "Kawasaki Bull". Thirdly:- Morita was very friendly with all concerned and popular with them, the proof being, that after it was all over and right until we left Kobe he was privileged to walk and shake hands with us, and the boys even shouted their farewells to him in a very friendly fashion (Check) Fourthly:- I have seen Morita punish prisoners, some more severe than the others, but it was according to the seriousness of the crime, and only to my knowledge I don't think he ever punished unless it was a prisoner violating one of the Camp's standing orders. Fifthly:- Morita helped us as much as he possibly could with our Concerts or "Talent Shows" and also took part in them with the same gusto as we did ourselves. Six:- I myself do personally say that Morita was quite fair in his punishment.

Please don't get the idea that I love the Japs because I don't: I hate every one. But we are Britishers and have a sense of giving a man a fair trial, and in this matter, if ever a man deserves a fair trial with evidence supplied by us, then I think Morita is justly entitled to go free the same as any other innocent person.

There you are Welf. I admit I am not much of a letter writer, but I do hope this will be understood.

I must close now as we are ready to pull up anchor any minute now, and I have to be on watch.

So Cheerio Welf and my very best regards to you (and the wife, if any) and hoping this evidence will really help one of the very few decent Japs there remains in Japan, and bye-bye for now and drop us another note when you are in receipt of this letter.

Remaining  
Your Old "All of Me"  
/s/ Nick H. Helliadis

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Burton K. Philips  
BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD

DEFENSE'S EXHIBIT R



Def Ex no 5

U.S. vs: Sergeant Hiroyuki MORITA No. 134

I, JOHN WILFORD, Quartermaster Sergeant No. 1868430, in the Royal Engineers, Upper Thorne, Woodlands Road, Darlington, with permanent home address at 30, Grange Lane, Rossington, Doncaster, in the County of Yorkshire, make oath and say as follows:-

I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese, whilst serving at Hong Kong on the 26th December 1941. I was then a Staff Sergeant with the Royal Engineers.

I remained in Shamshuipo Prisoner of War Camp, Hong Kong, until September 1942, when I was transferred to Kobe Camp, Japan, where I stayed until 10th April, 1943. From that date until November 1943, I was in Itchioka Stadium Hospital, Osaka, from where I returned to Kobe Camp until bombed out in June 1945, when I moved to Kawasaki Camp, Kobe, and stayed there until about 6 weeks before my release from Wakahara Camp, Kobe, in September 1945.

Whilst in Kobe Camp and Kawasaki Camp, I came in contact with Sergeant Morita, Japanese Camp Sergeant Maj.

Morita did beat myself and other prisoners but only because of some violation of Camp Regulations. I have seen him strike prisoners with shoes, boots and sticks, about the face, back and legs, but he always warned the prisoners of the consequences of any breach of the regulations. He was never really brutal. Frequently after his own men had left the scene of the punishment, he would take the man he had punished for medical care and give him food and a smoke and instructed that his kindness should not be made known to other members of the Camp Staff. Most of the prisoners preferred punishment on the spot by Morita, to coming before the Camp Commander, Takuaka.

Morita gave us every assistance with our Camp Concerts which I was in charge of. He turned a blind eye to all stealing of effects for the stage, for example, clothing cosmetics and spot lights and musical instruments. He took part in these shows and encouraged them, even playing a part in one of my small comedies. He knew that our shows were often anti-Japanese, but did all he could to help us, on one occasion, when the pay sergeant, Furuya, broke up a show, severely beat the concert party and threw us in jail. Morita's influence got us out of jail after three days.

Morita was friendly with the prisoners and unlike most Japanese, had some thought for the sick prisoners.

On one occasion, I think it was in June, 1945, I, together with about 20 English, Chinese, and Greek prisoners in Kawasaki Camp, Kobe, were punished by Morita for stealing a tin of food.

Morita was endeavoring to find the culprit who had stolen a tin of food whilst working outside the camp and no one came forward to take the blame, so he said he would punish us collectively.

He lined us up, stripped to the waist and in shorts, with our hands above our heads and beat each individual over the buttocks and back with a bamboo stake. He would not allow



other members of the staff to touch us. The beating was not severe. I suffered no ill effects. He allowed us free when the culprit from another party of prisoners, hearing of our position, owned up to the theft. He was a Scotsman, but I don't know his name. Morita did not punish him.

The following two men were among the 20 prisoners punished by Morita on this occasion.

Sergeant Buckett, Royal Artillery.  
Corporal Bell, Royal Scots.

In June, 1945, after Kobe Camp had been destroyed by bombing, Sergeant Stringer and Private Sheriff were severely beaten and tortured in Kawasaki Camp. I did not see Morita take any part in this, I was not present all the time.

I saw Stringer and Sheriff with their hands tied behind their backs and strung up to a tree with their feet just clear of the ground. They were being beaten by "Pay Sergeant" Furuya who was apparently in charge and was striking them all over with his fists. This went on for several hours. They were supposed to have attempted to steal Japanese Army Rations, which was considered a very serious crime.

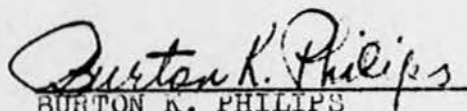
In conclusion, I have no reason to love the Japanese, but in all fairness to Sergeant Morita, I feel it my duty to speak on his behalf. He, being junior to "Pay Sergeant" Furuya had to come under his control. Furuya was a beast. I consider that Morita only did his duty as a Japanese soldier.

/s/ J. Welford QMS RE

Sworn by the above named John Welford at Darlington Police station in the county of Durham, on the 6th March, 1947, before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County Borough of Darlington.

/s/ Robert Anluss JP

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

  
BURTON K. PHILLIPS  
Major JAGD

DefEx no T

U.S. vs. Sergeant Hiroyuki MORITA

No. 134

Simon J. Nash, Attorney,  
Headquarters Eighth Army,  
War Crimes Defense Division,  
Judge Advocate Section,  
A.P.O. 343.

2P Mess,  
R.N. Barracks,  
Chatham,  
Kent,  
England.  
12-3-47.

Dear Sir,

Mr. John Welford of 30 Grange Lane, Rossington, Doncaster, has provided me with a copy of your letter to him with regard to the defence of Japanese Sergeant Hiroyuki Morita.

I was a P.O.W. at the Kobe House Camp from the time it opened in October 1942 until it was destroyed by bombing in June 1945, at Kawasaki P.O.W. Camp during June 1945, and at Wakano-hama P.O.W. Camp until released in September 1945. Sergeant Morita was on the Japanese Camp Staff shortly after Kobe House Camp was started and remained with us in the other two camps until our release.

The following is in answer to your classified questions:-

- (a) There were frequent beatings by the camp staff, but cannot recollect a particular incident in which Sgt. Morita beat 20 P.O.W's with a stick.
- (b) I remember the occasion of two P.O.W's being suspended from a tree in Kawasaki Camp (I am unaware of the names of the victims) but did not see Sgt. Morita there and doubt if he gave an order for that punishment.
- (c) Sgt. Morita gave great assistance to us to give concerts, and I remember him singing for us at once concert.
- (d) Sgt. Morita was as friendly with the P.O.W's as his position would allow, and was popular, as a fair and just member of the camp staff.
- (e) I never saw him punish without cause. He only punished P.O.W's who broke the rules of the camp.
- (f) I saw Sgt. Morita beat P.O.W's for punishment; this was usually slapping or punching for anyone caught smuggling food into the camp.
- (g) He normally slapped or punched, but on one occasion he used a leather slipper. I cannot remember him using a stick maliciously though many other Japanese did. Neither did he continue a beating once a victim had collapsed, though many other Japanese did.
- (h) I always regarded Sgt. Morita as a very efficient soldier who held a responsible and important position, and even whilst I was under Japanese Military Discipline I maintained the same views. Though not pro-Allied, he gave an offender a chance to explain before the punishment was carried out, and show appreciation to any P.O.W. who admitted the truth.

Many Japanese ill treated Allied P.O.W's and humiliated them in an endeavour to appear superior, but Sgt. Morita was outstanding as a more intelligent Japanese who retained his individualism instead of becoming one of the callous mob.

When he was duty N.C.O. during any of the frequent bombings he showed more consideration for us than was shown by any other duty officer or N.C.O. Sgt. Morita was conspicuous when Kobe House was destroyed by bombing. He displayed great endeavour to evacuate the P.O.W's and stores from the blazing warehouse which comprised the camp.

His idea of punishing offenders himself instead of reporting them was generally appreciated by the P.O.W's who realized the possibilities of being punished by the Kempei-Tai. I was

punished by the Kempei-Tai and know that their tortures and beatings were more harsh than any punishment given by Sgt. Morita.

Pay Sgt. Furuya was a fanatic who was feared by all P.O.W's because of his cold-blooded atrocities, yet Sgt. Morita was never influenced by him, regardless of the fact that Sgt. Furuya was the senior and the two were both N.C.O's on the Camp Staff. It is true that Pay Sgt. Furuya gave a severe beating with a metal rod to six P.O.W's who took part in a sketch during a concert. This sketch had previously been seen by Sgt. Morita who took no offence.

I consider it was to our advantage to have Sgt. Morita on the camp staff. Nearly all Japanese fostered great hatred towards Allied P.O.W's and this was shown in their manner, but Sgt. Morita did not allow personal feelings to bias him in his duty. His conduct as a member of the camp staff does not warrant punishment, in my opinion.

Yours truly,

/s/ Robert Alderson Gibson R.P.O.  
C/MX804304.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Burton K. Philips  
BURTON K. PHILIPS  
Major JAGD



CITY OF YOKOHAMA)  
HONSHU, JAPAN ) SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs

HIROYUKI MORITA

No. 134

Letter from FRANK PRINGLE (Ex-Lieutenant A.I.F.)

18 Redman St.,  
Canterbury.  
N.S.W. 12.5.47.

Mr. Simon J. Nash,

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your very courteous letter, and am impelled to apologize for the length of time taken in replying. I was away on a business trip when it arrived, and was unable to answer until my return home. In replying to your queries I wish to make it clear that what I write is the result of my own personal observations, and my opinions expressed are my own, and are not necessarily shared by other ex P.O.W. from Kobe Camp.

Replying to your questions in order, I wish to state as follows--

- A. I have no recollection of the alleged beating of 20 men in Kobe Camp. These beatings were fairly frequent, but I cannot recall any specific occasion such as described in your letter. It could of course have taken place after I was transferred, together with the other officers, to another camp in April 1945.
- B. The men were not sent to Kawasaki until after my leaving Kobe, therefore I have no knowledge of anything occurring there.
- C. Morita certainly was of assistance in our entertainments, and on several occasions took part in concerts.
- D. He was friendly enough to most P.O.W., providing they obeyed all orders, and did not break any camp rules.
- E. Whilst not denying that Morita used to beat P.O.W. -- it was generally because they had broken some camp regulation, or were not in his opinion quick enough to obey orders.
- F. I witnessed the beating of P.O.W. by Morita on several occasions, but the main reason for such beatings was the stealing of food from the Japanese, and attempting to bring such food into the camp from the various working parties. Hunger drove the men to these actions, and they considered it was worth the risk of punishment to make the attempts.
- G. After Morita found that slapping with his hands had not the desired effect of preventing the stealing of food, he began to use a slipper or a shoe. I, as Camp Adjutant, protested against this form of punishment, and asked him to desist from such methods. My request had some success, as I usually found Morita willing to listen to any reasonable requests -- unlike his countryman Furuya, who was an absolute swine to us. There were one or two occasions when Morita used a stick -- he, like most Japanese, being quick-tempered, and used whatever came first to hand.
- H. In my capacity as Adjutant, I came into daily contact with Morita, and our relations were as friendly as was possible under the circumstances. I was also in charge of the camp's entertainment, and can honestly say that any request made to Morita was given a sympathetic hearing -- in

H. (cont'd)

many cases practical assistance in our "shows" was given by him. He also granted permission for a concert party to visit the Kobe P.O.W. Hospital, and on at least two occasions accompanied the party himself.

I can bear out his statement that he meted out any necessary punishment at once, rather than make an official report to Camp Headquarters.

On one occasion he came into our camp office, sat down at the table and said to me "Lieut. Pringle, what can I do with these men who disobey orders? You don't want them beaten or reported to the Camp Commander - what else can be done?" He appeared to be genuinely regretful about the (to him) ceaseless necessity for punishment. He and I had many serious discussions on the subject, and I really think he was genuine in wishing to avoid so much punishing. However, we were all aware of the consequences of our breaking rules, and mostly we were prepared to take the risk - partly to prove we could "put it over" on the Japanese but mainly because we were hungry, and rather than starve would endeavour to augment the meagre rations with food acquired outside the camp. Much of the extra food was taken to feed those of our men who were sick as their ration was even smaller than that of the men who were able to work.

Generally speaking, Morita was not vicious - once he meted out his punishment he usually left it at that; and whilst he was quick to strike a man he was just as quick to help where possible.

I hope the foregoing will be of some assistance to you in your defense of Morita, who I think carried out his duty according to his code.


Thanking you,

I am, Sir,

s/ Frank Pringle J.P.

ex Lieutenant A.I.F.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

  
H. S. KINZELL  
Major INF



Evidence taken at Manila on 30 September, 1942.

I, Arthur Douglas BROWN of Russel Road, MALABDA, and formerly QX15300 - Cpl BROWN, A.D., 2/26 Bn., 8th Div., now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows:-

I was captured on 15 February, 1942, and was sent to Changi prison, where I remained until April, 1942. Food was extremely short and there was a lack of medical supplies.

I then went to No.4 camp Bukittimah and was there from April to October 1942. There were about 600 Australians in this camp. We worked long hours on quarries, breaking stones and loading lorries; we rose about daylight and within about an hour we had to be at work; we would return shortly before dark. Later we had to work night shifts. Almost every day somebody or other would be beaten with a pick handle. About June 1942 at No.4 camp, L/Cpl. Annetta or Ennett of 2/26 Bn. with another man were taken by the Japs in the car park; there had been Jap petrol being stolen. This L/Cpl. was stood in front of the Jap commander's house - either Oda or Mandi was the camp commander at this stage. I and others saw this in the morning; the men stood in front of the commander's house; this Jap sergeant Matsumoto arrived with a cane in his hand and struck the two men across their jaws with a heavy cane. They registered great pain from the expression on their faces. They were taken to the Jap Commander's presence and shortly afterwards returned. The Jap sergeant stood them on the house veranda where there was a step of a foot to the paved ground below; he made them take off their shirts and as they put these down Annet or Ennett was given a punch over the face. He fell onto the paved portion and died of a fractured skull. The other man was returned to Changi prison camp.

Food varied. At times it was plentiful and there were times when we had plenty of rice but not of food quality. Many men suffered from malnutrition - particularly on the mouth and between the toes, beri beri and also a malnutrition which caused blindness. We got no Red Cross parcels there. We were paid 25 cents for officers, 15 for NCOs and 10 for ORs. We had small canteens but most of our money was used in black market outside with Chinese, under cover. In November, 1942 I went back to Changi and was there until May, 1943. At Changi food was very short; we were very crowded, and malnutrition was having its effect. Many died there. We worked in a large garden plot and had to haul our own firewood up to a distance of four or five miles. We had to bring pretty good loads and all had to be hauled by hand. It was hard going when some of the chaps were sick. We slept on cement floors in clothing.

After being at Changi I went to Kobe House in Japan, arriving there on 8 June 1943, by ship and then by train. The trip occupied 23 days. In my hold on the ship were 300 men; it was 60ft by 45ft - we measured it, and we had to keep our baggage there. There was not enough room to lie down. It was hot. We got three meals a day, rice and soup; it was not the best. Kobe House was an old warehouse, dark inside, poorly lit and ventilated; the latrines were open and were below us. We slept so close that each man's shoulder touched. First I worked at a factory and then on dock work. We had rice of reasonable quality but insufficient. There were 600 (?) when we arrived working in the factory; about 12 died from malnutrition. They also died from other causes.

Men there were put in solitary confinement for petty theft and other small offenses. It was midwinter; we were given one blanket, and there was snow and ice on the ground outside.

Our camp was only about two blocks from the main docks area and was a military objective.

Then I went to Narue from Feb 15 to May 28. The factory I worked in was Showadenki, a carbon electro factory. Hours of work were from 7 to 11.30 and 1230 to 4.30 and 5. Food was very poor, and I suffered, with other, from malnutrition. We lost weight quickly.



This is page one of my affidavit  
made at INGHAM on 23RD MAY 1946.

Signature of Deponent

A. D. BROWN

" " J.P.

R. DUNBAY, J.P.

In May, 1945, I went to Toyama (No 9 of the Nagoya district) camp. We were here until released on 6 September, 1945. The camp was good but the food was insufficient. I suffered from malnutrition; I worked on the docks, loading ships. We had to keep on working amongst ammunition whilst air raids were in progress.

At Christmas 1943 we got a couple of Red Cross parcels. In 1944 we received three at Christmas; three parcels each; they were American parcels.

At all camps men were worked when they were sick, except when they could not walk.

Most of the Jap guards who were guilty of beatings were:-

Marita

- A Jap Sergeant at Kobe House, there for a long time; he beat me.

The Mad Doctor

- At Kobe House in 1943 and part of 1944. He beat a man on one occasion about the head and face for about three quarters of an hour and nearly killed him. The man's name is Jaynes - 2/26 Bn; he is in this camp - Pte. Jaynes. Frequently at night he came into our sleeping quarters and woke me up and drilled us for hours on end, and in other ways prevented our sleep, when we had to work hard on the following day. He hit people over the head with the scabbard of his sword. I have been hit on the head in this manner.

Other Jap Guards were known as Gentleman Jim and Horseface.

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 INGHAM this 23RD  
day of MAY 1946

.....A..D..BROWN.....  
Signature

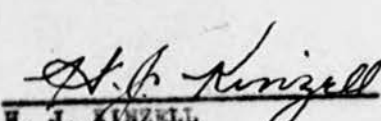
Before me  
A Justice of the Peace

.....V..F..LLOYD..J.F.....  
Signature

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

/s/ John R. Pritchard  
CAPTAIN, INFANTRY

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

  
H. J. KINZELL  
Major Inf

3235

Reports Control Symbol WDSCA-2

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, G.I., SCAP (TOKYO)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T-188

Date of Report 11 July 1947

Title of Case U. S. vs Nobuhiro MIYAKAWA

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

Japanese: Nobuhiro MIYAKAWA

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

1 July 1947 - 7 July 1947

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 June 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946



6. Judgement and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

Guilty - 22 years imprisonment at hard labor.

---

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

6. Judgement and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

**Guilty - 22 years imprisonment at hard labor.**

---

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (TOKYO)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number 103

Date of Report 18 April 1947

Title of case S. vs Nobuhiro MIYAKAWA

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accuse:

Japanese:

MIYAKAWA, Nobuhiro

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

Mistreat, torture, abuse, beating.

Hakodate Main Prisoner of War Camp, Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan

1 October 1943 - 31 August 1944

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

Americans:

J. T. Baker

Michael J. Daley

G. Michael Rose

Marlin W. Hooper

Harry Agro

Lewis E. Cudd

Otto Dickman

Harry Agro

Lewis E. Cudd

Erick Becker

B. W. Babcock

George Henderson

Erwin Buckley

Leonard C. Campbell

Jack W. Kenner

W. E. Roper

British:

Major Wilbur Berry

Major Emmet Lentz

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

15 May 1948

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 Jun 46)WDSCA)21 June 1946



6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

---

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

---

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

---

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

---

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSC, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

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Reports Control Symbol WDSCA-2

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT  
LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (TOKYO)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T - 195

Date of Report 18 February 1948

Title of Case U. S. vs Taizo MIMURA

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused  
Japanese: Taizo MIMURA

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 June 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946

6. Judgement and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

---

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

**Commanding General Eighth Army - 24 January 1948**

**APPROVED**

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

**NONE**

---

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

**3 July 1947 - Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan**

**Four months confinement remitted.**

---

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.



Reports Control Symbol WDSCA-2

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORTLEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (TOKYO)  
(Reporting Office)File Number T - 195Date of Report 11 July 1947Title of Case U. S. vs Taizo MIMURAPART A1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

Japanese:

Taizo MIMURA

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense3. Names and Nationalities of Victims4. Probable Place and Date of TrialPART B5. Place and Date of TrialWD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

25 June 1947 - 3 July 1947

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 June 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946

Incl #5

6. Judgement and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

**Guilty - five years imprisonment at hard labor.**

---

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

---

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (Tokyo)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T-196

Date of Report 20 May 1947

Title of case U. S. vs Taizo MIMURA

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

Japanese:

Taizo MIMURA

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

Beating, abusing, misappropriating Red Cross Supplies.

Tokyo Area Prisoner of War Camp 9-B-D, Ashio, Honshu, Japan.

4 June 1945 - 15 August 1945.

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

Americans:

Pfc George Gabaza  
W. O. Eikenhorst  
Sgt. Charles A. Antee  
One Lt. Bullard  
S/Sgt Mahoney  
Lt. A. R. Stanford

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

1 June 1947

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 Jun 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946



6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

---

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

---

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

---

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

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INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

Reports Control Symbol WDSCA-2

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (TOKYO)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T - 204

Date of Report 11 July 1947

Title of Case U. S. vs Aijaku SUYENAGA and Seichiro YOSHITSUGU

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

Japanese:

Aijaku SUYENAGA  
Seichiro YOSHITSUGU

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

23 June 1947 - 9 July 1947

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 June 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946

Incl #6

6. Judgement and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

Aijaku SUYENAGA - Guilty - four years imprisonment at hard labor.

Seiichiro YOSHITSUGU - Guilty - eight years imprisonment at hard labor.

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PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.



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Reports Control Symbol WDSCA-2

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHD, SCAP (TOKYO)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T - 207

Date of Report 11 July 1947

Title of Case U. S. vs Wataru HASEGAWA

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

**Japanese: Wataru HASEGAWA**

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

**Yokohama, Honshu, Japan**

**30 June 1947 - 2 July 1947**

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 June 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946

Incl # 7

6. Judgement and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

Guilty - 14 years imprisonment at hard labor.

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PART C

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7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (TOKYO)

(Reporting Office)

File Number T - 207

Date of Report 5 June 1947

Title of case U. S. vs Wataru HASEGAWA

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

Japanese: Wataru HASEGAWA

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

Beating, abusing, torture.

Fukuoka Number Ten Prison Camp, Futase, Kyushu, Japan (later changed to No. 7)

2 September 1944 - 15 August 1945.

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

Americans

Pvt. Andrew Miller

Harry F. Douthitt

Pvt. Donald M. Michels

Sgt. Newman J. Johns

Ivan M. Stearmer

Sgt. Harold Trummer

Arthur B. Klingbeil

Clarence F. Melanson

Henry G. Mertes

Sgt. Edward D. Smith

Cpl. John L. Rogers

David R. Spooner

Herbert Klingbeil

Paul J. Vacher

Sgt. Felix J. McCoel

Thomas E. Locklear

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

1 July 1947

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 Jun 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946



6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

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PART C

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7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

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8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

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9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

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INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (Tokyo)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T - 83

Date of Report 27 May 1947

Title of case U. S. vs MIIZUMA, Kinzaburo et al

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

Japanese : MIIZUMA, Kinzaburo  
KIKUCHI, Kenichi  
NAKAO, Umesaku  
TAKEDA, Nobumasa

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

21 May 47 - 23 May 47

(Over)

6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

HIIZUMA, Kinsaburo - Guilty - 8 years imprisonment at hard labor.  
KIKUCHI, Kenichi - Guilty - 8 years imprisonment at hard labor.  
NAKAO, Umesaku - Guilty - 5 years imprisonment at hard labor.  
TAKEDA, Nebumasa - Guilty - 5 years imprisonment at hard labor.

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of ~~the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case~~ (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.



WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP (Tokyo)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T - 83

Date of Report 4 Sept 1946

Title of case U. S. vs. NIIZUMA, Kinzaburo, et al

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

Japanese:

NIIZUMA, Kinzaburo

KIKUCHI, Kenichi ✓

NAKAO, Unosaku

TAKEDA, Nobumasa

*Kina (See letter 3 Sept 46)  
T 83*

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

That between 28 June 1945 and 15 August 1945 at Nakodate Third Branch Prisoner of War Camp, Utashinai, Hokkaido, Japan, the accused men did violate the laws and customs of war in that they abused and mistreated numerous American and Allied Prisoners of War.

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

Americans:

Charles C. Hill

Frank N. Houschildt

Eugene R. Ryan

Bernard O. Ketner

Dave J. Rush

Robert Brown

Irving B. Silverlieb

Gordon L. Smith

Wade B. McCaulley

Robert S. Box

Vincent H. Verga

Rufus B. Austin

James P. Mitchell

Ralph Johnson

Eugene W. Shugart

Robert L. Frey

Gene A. Fleener

Robert E. Cooper

Wilford J. Lindsay

James H. Cole

James C. McWiggins

Herman A. Todd

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

September 14, 1946

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Yokohama, Japan

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

(Over)

6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

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PART C

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7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

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8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

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9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

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INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

25-89621-300

Supplied any data  
(328 J)

Reports Control Symbol WDSCA-2

~~WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT~~  
~~FINAL SECTION, ON, 2012 (RATO)~~

(Reporting Office)

18 February 1948

T - 91

File Number

U. S. vs Juso YAMAMOTO of Report

Title of Case

PART A

1. Nationality of Accused

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 June 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946



6. Judgement and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

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PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

Commanding General Eighth Army - 24 January 1948

Mitigated to 12 years.

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

NONE

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

26 May 1947 - Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan

12 1/2 months confinement remitted.

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INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

328 J

LEGAL SECTION, GHI, SCAP (TOKYO)

(Reporting Office)

File Number T-91

Date of Report 27 May 1947

Title of case U. S. vs YAMAMOTO, Juso

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

YAMAMOTO, Juso - Japanese

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

Yokohama, Honshu, Japan

21 May 47 - 27 May 47

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 Jun 46) WDSCA) 21 June 1946

6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

Guilty - 20 years imprisonment at hard labor.

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PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

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8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

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9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

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INSTRUCTIONS:

Prepare Trial Status Reports for every case in trial status promptly after reference for trial (Part A), at the conclusion of the trial (Part B) and at the completion of final action in the case (Part C) and transmit by fastest means in triplicate at each stage of the proceedings to the Director, Civil Affairs Division, WDSS, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.



WAR CRIMES TRIAL STATUS REPORT

LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP, (Tokyo)  
(Reporting Office)

File Number T - 91

Date of Report 11 Sept 46

Title of case U.S. vs YAMAMOTO, Juso

PART A

1. Names and Nationalities of Accused

**YAMAMOTO, Juso - Japanese**

2. Nature, Place and Date of Offense

That between 1 July 1943 and 31 August 1945, at Hiroshima Prisoner of War Camp, 6th Branch, Omine Machi, Honshu, Japan, the accused, a civilian guard acting for the Armed Forces of Japan, did violate the laws and customs of war in that he did abuse numerous American and Allied Prisoners of War.

3. Names and Nationalities of Victims

**Americans:**

Harold Quinn  
Harold M. Inerman  
Johnnie Potts  
Charles J. Wing  
Henry F. Turner

4. Probable Place and Date of Trial

30 October 1946

-

Yokohama, Japan

PART B

5. Place and Date of Trial

WD AGO Form R-5392  
21 June 1946

(Over)

Inclosure 2 to WD Letter (AGAM-PM 000.5 (20 Jun 46)WDSCA) 21 June 1946

Incl 5

6. Judgment and Sentence (Relate to Specific Accused)

(GAIL)

PART C

7. Action of Reviewing Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

8. Action of Confirming Authority (Specify authority and date and relate to specific accused)

9. Date and Place of Execution of Sentence

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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25-89621-300