

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. FU-20

Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1.	BOLLIN, George W.	16 Jan 46	Affidavit
2.	DENGELEGI, Victor	13 Oct 45	"
3.	FUKANO, Tatsuo	18 Feb 46	"
4.	KAGE, Kumazo	18 Feb 46	"
5.	KELLY, G. B.	3 June 47	"
6.	KURETICH, Tony A.	19 Aug 46	"
7.	LOVE, Wilbur E.	26 July 46	"
8.	MORTYN, Frederick G.	6 June 47	"
9.	MURRAY, Thomas	24 June 47	"
10.	MULCAHY, D. H.	13 June 47	"
11.	NOLAN, L. V.	3 June 47	"
12.	OLSEN, Edward	12 June 47	"
13.	OWEN, John R.	4 June 47	"
14.	PEARCE, G.	19 Aug 47	"
15.	POPE, KEITH M.M.	28 May 47	"
16.	REILLY, John H.	9 July 47	"
17.	RATHMELL, Kbeth	21 June 47	"
18.	ROSEBERRY, Nirman J.	11 June 47	"
19.	ROSS, Clarence G.	5 June 47	"
20.	RIDLEY, Wilson J.	26 June 47	"
21.	RUSSELL, Edward A.	14 June 47	"
22.	RYLAH, Clarence V.	24 Jun 47	"
23.	WILLIAMS, Lewis E.	12 Sept 45	"
Misc.			
1.	MEMORANDUM Re Investigation of Prisoner of War Camp No. 27-B		
2.	FUKUOKA POW CAMP Management of POW Labour in Prisoners of war Camps.		
3.	File #FU-20, Fukuoka Camp #27 8 August 47		
4.			

FEC Form
Modified For L.S.

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Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date selection

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RECORDED 8 August 1947

TO : Chief, Prosecution Section
SUBJECT: File #FU-20, Fukuoka Camp #27

1. On 8 August 1947 this file was examined.

2. Affidavits in the file indicate that the Camp Commander beat three prisoners of war for stealing a persimmon; that the prisoners were forced to stand on the table and were knocked off the table repeatedly by the Commanding Officer; that the clothing and Red Cross supplies were not issued; that the majority of the Prisoners of War were tortured and beaten for minor misdemeanors.

3. The undersigned believes that one specification could be made against the Camp Commander on the above mentioned persimmon incident.

4. It is recommended that this file be marked "closed" unless further evidence is forthcoming.

5. I have gone over this file with Mr. Appleton. In the event this case is to be further investigated, I recommend that Mr. Appleton handle the case in my absence.

6. See attached resume of affidavits in the file.

Jesse Deitch

Jesse Deitch
Fukuoka Area

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1. That between about 26 January 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Sendai Prisoner of War Camp Number 3, Hesokura, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Heikichi Sato, did on various occasions willfully and unlawfully mistreat Roland E. Nelson, an American Prisoner of War, by beating and otherwise abusing him.
2. That between about 26 January 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Sendai Prisoner of War Camp Number 3, Hesokura, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Heikichi Sato, did on various occasions willfully and unlawfully mistreat Louis E. Read, an American Prisoner of War, by beating and otherwise abusing him.
3. That in or about August 1945, at or near Sendai Prisoner of War Camp Number 3, Hesokura, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Heikichi Sato, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat Seymour Hoffenberg, an American Prisoner of War, by beating and otherwise abusing him.
4. That in or about March 1945, at or near Sendai Prisoner of War Camp Number 3, Hesokura, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Heikichi Sato, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat John R. Roswell, an American Prisoner of War, by striking, kicking and otherwise abusing him.
5. That in or about March 1945, at or near Sendai Prisoner of War Camp Number 3, Hesokura, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Heikichi Sato, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat and abuse Wilber G. Cox, an American Prisoner of War, by beating and otherwise abusing him.
6. That between about 14 February 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Sendai Prisoner of War Camp Number 3, Hesokura, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Heikichi Sato, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat Adrian Clyde Davidson, an American Prisoner of War, by

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13. Affidavit of Wilbur E. Love dated 2 Oct 46 states the Lieutenant who was the Camp Commander of Fukukawa Camp No. 27 openly used Red Cross boxes from the storeroom; that the barracks were inadequately heated and clothing only rags. Love also states in 1st part of July 1945 this Lieutenant beat 4 men for stealing a squash. Beat each man until he knocked him off a table $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 6'$, and each time one was knocked off guards put him back for another beating.
11. Affidavit of Tony A. Kuretich dated 19 August 1946 states. In Fukukawa Camp No. 27 the second camp commander always beat up and mistreated American and British PWs. Kuretich also states he saw him beat up severely a fellow prisoner named Daniels, a chief in the Navy, in front of the guard house, on a table, knocking Daniels off the table several times till he was almost out of his mind and then putting Daniels in the guardhouse on 2 meals a day.
7. Sworn statement by Kunazo Haga, dated 18 Feb 46 states. Lt. Hirata could have issued clothing, and shoes to PWs but did not; and at end of war two large crates of medical supplies were brought out and distributed. If any PWs were caught doing anything wrong the guards were ordered by Lt. Hirata to bring them to G.O.'s office. G.O. slapped PW on face 10 times. Also PWs were put in solitary for petty larceny - for 1 week they were forced to work in daytime with other PWs at the mine but were given 1/3 less food.
6. Sworn statement by Tatsuo Fukane dated 18 Feb 46 states. There were plenty of clothing, shoes and blankets in supply room, but Lt. Hirata failed to issue. Medicine available, not issued. Hirata beat 1 British POW who stole from a Dutch POW, put him in solitary confinement 3 days and gave half rations. Hirata had habit of sneaking up on PWs at work and striking with fist.
5. Affidavit of George W. Bellin, Jr. dated 16 Jan 46 states, he observed beating of Chief Yeoman Daniels at Camp 27 on 27 July 45. Returning from a farm work detail Daniels picked up a persimmon off the road. A Jap Lt. accused him of stealing and beat him with fists until he fell to ground.
5. Another affidavit of George W. Bellin, Jr. dated 16 Jan 46 states he observed beating of Signelman 2/c Spizzarri, USN and Sgt. Wilson in July 1945 at Camp 27. Wilson was accused of stealing a squash and Spizzarri of trading with Wilson for the squash to civilians. Both men put on a platform, beat by Jap Lt. with fists until they fell to the platform and then kicked. Neither could rise from the platform after the beating.
4. Questionnaire form of L. E. Williams dated 12 Sept 45 states majority of PWs at Fukukawa 27 tortured and beaten for minor misdemeanors. No names mentioned.
3. Affidavit of Victor Bengales dated 18 Oct 45 states at Fukukawa 27 large quantities of blankets, clothes and medical supplies not issued to PWs. An American PW Lewis Wajis died in the dispensary for lack of medical care from tuberculosis. Commanding officer was a 2nd Lt.

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O V E R

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document
must be classified as REF-
RICTED

DATE: Sept 12, 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: WILLIAMS LEWIS EDWARD
Last First Middle

2. RANK: Private 4th Class SERIAL NO. 37090644
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian") (Armed Forces personnel only)
PERMANENT Sisseton STATE South Dakota

3. HOME ADDRESS Street No. City State

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WHERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH? (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

Yodogawa Osaka Japan 11/26/42 to 5/8/45

27th Camp Fukuoka, Kushyu 5/10/45 to 9/5/45

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST, OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below).

- (a) Killings or executions ----- Yes
yes or no Yes
- (b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties ----- yes no
- (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions ----- yes or no No
- (d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns ----- yes or no
- (e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations ----- Yes
yes or no
- (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war ----- Yes
yes or no
- (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions ----- Yes
yes or no
- (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war ----- No
yes or no
- (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters ----- Yes
yes or no
- (j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others ----- Yes
yes or no
- (k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished ----- No
yes or no

IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, THEN STATE THE FACTS BRIEFLY ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET.

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Incl #3 (2 pages)

O V E R

L15
JW Q

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O V E R

DETAILS OF AIROCITIES

- | KIND OF CRIME | WHERE IT HAPPENED | WHO WAS THE VICTIM
(include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not). | STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT? |
|---------------|----------------------|--|---|
| 1. | (A) | March to San Fernando after capture. Victims unidentified | |
| | (B) | Majority of POWs at my two camps were tortured & beaten at one time for minor misdemeanors which the guards made it a point to be a misdemeanor. | |
| | (C) | Exposure to cold weather | |
| | (D) | Worked in Steel Factory rolling out armor plates & trimmings. | |
| 2. | (E) | Factory was a military Target. | |
| | (F) | Packed like sardines on Philippine Box Cars & on boat to Japan | |
| | (G) | Medical supplies & Food were improper | |
| 3. | (H) | Our Major Wm. B. Reardon (American) made a report to Japanese Colonel about camp conditions and guards retaliated by putting us on half rations for several days. Nothing was done to improve conditions either. | |
| 4. | <i>No statement.</i> | | |
| 5. | | | |

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT AIROCITIES OR MISTREATMENT? NO. IF YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN
yes or no

DID YOU MAKE A SIGNED STATEMENT? NO

yes or no

(s) LEWIS E. WILLIAMS

Sign your name here.

William Brown
LEWIS E. WILLIAMS
t., Inf.

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By KT NARA Date October

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Williams, Lewis Edward Pfc ASN 57090644
(Name) (Rank)
after being duly sworn at 29th Repl Dep, Luzon, P.I.

on 14 Sept, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 28

Q. Were you captured by the Japanese and made a prisoner of war? If so, when and where?

A. Yes, April 9, 1942, Bataan, PI

Q. At the time of your capture of what unit were you a member?

A. Hq & Hq Squd 20th AirBase Gp.

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Army.

Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country?

A. Yes US

Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation?

A. Sisseton, South Dakota

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</u> <u>or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. Yodogawa 27th Camp	Osaka, Japan Fukuoka, Kyushu	Nov 26, 42 - May 8, 45 May 10, 45 - Sep 5, 45

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

A. Yes.

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On this seventeenth day of June, One Thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, Clarence Vivian RYLAH of 98 Carshalton St., Greydon, in the State of N.S.W Railway Employee, makes oath and states as follows:-

- (1) I NX30605 Signn RYLAH Clarence Vivien "G" Section Signals, 2/15 Aust Fld Artillery, 8 Division A.I.F. was captured at Singapore on 15 Feb. 1942.
- (2) I arrived at Fukuoka POW Camp No.27 in May 1945 and remained there until 19 Aug. 1945.
- (3) Lt. KONO SHINGO.

I remember Lt. KONO Shingo who was the Camp Commandant of Fukuoka POW Camp No.27 from the time I arrived until I left the camp. He was very tall for a Japanese, about 5' 10" or more and of slight build. Was very particular with regard to his dress, and always had his boots well polished and had a well groomed appearance. He was known to me as "The Snake" as his features pointed that way. He was the person responsible for the receipt and distribution of all Red Cross Parcels and Supplies. During the whole of the time I was in this camp, I, and the rest of the prisoners only received a small issue of Red Cross Supplies although I saw plenty of Red Cross Parcels being handled by his subordinates. The parcels were taken into the Quartermasters Store and that is the last I saw of them with the exception of an issue of Red Cross Parcels from Great Britain, through the St. John Red Cross. These parcels were very old, having been sent in 1942. The contents were damaged, evidently by fire and water and the fact that they had been stored in a damp building. They were mildewed, the chocolate was not fit to eat, the tins of condensed milk and meat were punctured and the contents ruined, in fact, the whole issue was not fit for human consumption, but under the circumstances we were thankful to eat anything as a change from frogs and snakes which we definitely had been eating as an empty stomach has no sense of taste.

- (4) I remember Lt. KONO Shingo in Jul 1945 when he administered a beating to two Dutchmen and two Americans whose names I do not know. He was standing on a table, while the prisoners were kneeling on a lower form. He beat them in turn by using closed fists and rendered them unconscious. Afterwards the beatings were continued by his subordinates and lasted for about one hour. The reason for the beatings was for taking green fruit from the trees while they were on the march. These beatings were witnessed by the entire personnel of the camp as Lt. KONO Shingo believed in corporal punishment. Some of the names of witnesses known personally to me were George ROSETTA and his brother Benjamin ROSETTA.

Fw-20
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for signature
C. V. Rylah.

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(SHEET 2)

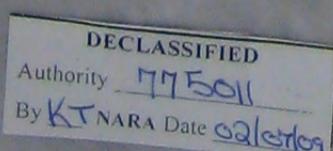
(5) In July 1945 I received a burn accidentally from an acid container which I was carrying at the rear of my belt. It was used to supply light to the lamp which I carried on my forehead. The container was faulty, the acid leaked out on to my back, burning the skin and exposing the flesh causing me much pain. On reporting to the Japanese doctor I was informed by him that he had orders from Lt. KONO Shingo, Camp Commandant, to send all Prisoners of War back to work who were able to do so. Lt. KONO Shingo was responsible for the unnecessary pain I suffered and the scar which I will always have.

SHOWN by the above deponent
Clarence Vivian RYLAH
at ASHFIELD on the ~~twentieth~~
day of JUNE, One thousand
nine hundred and forty-seven

Signature of
deponent.....*C.V. Rylah*.....

BEFORE ME *John Muller P*

Fu-20



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"On this fourth day of June One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven, I Edward, Albert, RUSSELL of 46 Queenscliffe Road QUEENSLIFFE, In the State of New South Wales, employed as a Compositor, makes oath and says as follows;

I am ex NK69698 Sig. Edward, Albert RUSSELL of 8 Div. Sigs. and was captured on 15 February 1942, at SINGAPORE.

I departed Singapore on 28 November 1942, on the "KAWAKURA MARU" and arrived KOBE Camp on 8 December 1942, where I remained until the 1 May 1945, when I was sent to FUKUOKA PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP NO.27. I remained in this Camp until the Japanese surrendered.

Shortly after I arrived in Camp No.27 I was in hospital and saw English Red Cross supplies arrive, and later American Red Cross parcels.

During the time we were in Camp No.27 we received a small portion of English Red Cross parcels per man. Later when the American Red Cross parcels arrived they were locked in the store, (KONO SHINGO helping himself occasionally) until the Japanese surrendered. The parcels were then issued.

During the period I was in camp No.27 I noticed that after the American Red Cross parcels arrived that KONO SHINGO Camp Comd. of FUKUOKA PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP NO. 27 was always smoking American cigarettes. This had not been so before the American Red Cross parcels arrived.

Jack PICKUP of an English Unit (particular unit not known) was detailed by KONO SHINGO to go to his home, and massage his daughter, on returning he told me that KONO SHINGO had RED CROSS STORES IN HIS HOME.

R2
Cpl. Keith POPE now employed with the Victoria Tourist Bureau in Victoria, and Cpl. Jack NICHOLAS who is a Victorian could give further evidence to this effect. They would also be able to supply the names of the GUARDS who also had Red Cross Supplies in their possession.

For picking up a piece of fruit which had fallen from a tree I saw an American and two (2) other P.W's bashed by KONO SHINGO. He hit and kicked them until they were UNCONSCIOUS, and then he had the Guards ~~throw~~ water on them to bring them round, and once again repeat the bashing and kicking. When he had finished he let the GUARDS bash and kick them.

KONO SHINGO would only allow the sick P.W's half the food ration.

E.H. Hannell
BEFORE ME.
"A Justice of the Peace." J.P.

Ed Russell
Signature of Deponent.

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By KT NARA Date 04/06/09

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On this twenty-sixth day of June One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven John Wilson RIDLEY of 22 Garden St. MARRICKVILLE in the State of New South Wales Tram Conductor makes oath and says as follows :-

1. NX29515 Pte. John Wilson RIDLEY of 2/19 Aust Inf Bn, captured on 16 Feb 42 at SINGAPORE and arrived at FUKUOKA - prisoner of War Camp from KOBE Camp about June 1944.
2. Lt. KONO Shingo was Camp Commandant of the FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No. 27, he was very severe and cruel to the Prisoners.
3. He would take the prisoners of war on the parade ground and make them kneel down and would them administer a severe beating to them. This was witnessed by several Australians including myself Sgt. Maj. MULCAHY, Sgt. SMALL, and Pte. ROSEBURY. These beatings were carried out very frequently.
4. I did not actually see Lt. KONO Shingo take Red Cross supplies but it was known throughout camp that he was misappropriating the supplies. Working parties including myself were sent to his house to work, we noticed empty tins and cartons of Red Cross supplies.

SWORN by John Wilson RIDLEY at }
MARRICKVILLE on the Twentysixth }
day of June One thousand and }
fortyseven.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

J W Ridley

Marrickville J.P.

929

Fu-20

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Polished rice was issued to the Camp for our rations but the Japanese either sold or exchanged it for rice with the husks still on the rice. This caused an acute outbreak of Diarrhoea in the Camp. It was impossible to separate the husks from the rice as it had to be cooked immediately for the next meal.

CM In reference to the changing of polished rice for that with the husks still on it, Mr. Cpl Jack NICHOLLS would most likely ~~would~~ be able to give further details as he was a Cpl in the kitchen.

E. Runell

Signature of Deponent.

E. Runell J.P.

BEFORE ME.
"A Justice of the Peace."

70-20

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"On this Fourth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Clarence George ROSS of Macquarie Gardens, East Crescent street McMAHON'S POINT in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, Military Pensioner, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I Clarence George ROSS served in 8 AUST DIV SIGS as a signaller. I was captured by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42. On my capture I was imprisoned at CHANGI Barracks SINGAPORE ISLAND. During Nov 42 I embarked at SINGAPORE on the SS KANAKURA MARU and arrived at NAGASAKI JAPAN in early Dec 42, on the day of arrival NAGASAKI, I disembarked, entrained and arrived at KOBE JAPAN on approx 8 or 10 Dec 42. I was then imprisoned at KAWASAKI Sub Camp (MARUYAMA) and remained there until approx May 45. I then entrained and arrived at FUKUOKA JAPAN and was taken to FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No 27.
2. During my stay at FUKUOKA, I saw the Camp Commander, who was known to me as "THE SNAKE", stealing AMERICAN Red Cross parcels. Several times I saw him walking to his house with his arms loaded with, tinned milk, butter, and AMERICAN Cigarettes, these I recognized as the contents of AMERICAN Red Cross parcels. "The SNAKE" was always smoking AMERICAN Cigarettes, which were unobtainable except from AMERICAN Red Cross parcels. "THE SNAKE" also told the ENGLISH Sergeant Major (whose name I can NOT remember) who was Camp Administrator, that he ("THE SNAKE") had on several times stolen Red Cross parcels. I know of this because the ENGLISH Sergeant Major told me of this conversation with "THE SNAKE".
3. At the beginning of Aug 45 at FUKUOKA, I saw the Camp Commander "THE SNAKE" savagely assault four Prisoners of War (two AMERICAN and two DUTCH), the AMERICAN's names were GPO DANIELS and an ITALIAN-AMERICAN sailor nicknamed "THE WOP", I do NOT know the DUTCH man's name.

(19) *C. Ross*
J. F. William Jr.

EW-20
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During evening meal time, the whole of the Camp personnel were called out to witness the bashing, two flat topped tables were placed, side by side in front of the formed up Parade. "THE SNAKE" then stood on one, he then ordered the accused men to get up onto the other table, one by one, after a short trial "THE SNAKE" sentenced each of the men to 7 days solitary confinement and one small bowl of rice per man per day, also the men were NOT to be allowed to shave, and were NOT to be provided with water to wash in. "THE SNAKE" after sentencing each man immediately began to bash them about the face with his closed fist, the blows were very heavy ones, and had the maximum of power behind them. Each man was knocked off the table several times, each time they were revived with water, and placed on the table again for further bashing. None of the men were rendered unconscious 3 or 4 times. After this punishment by "THE SNAKE" had ceased, the JAP Guards took charge and the men were forced to kneel (at least two men had to receive assistance). The JAP guards then began to bash the four men over again, this continued until all the JAP guards had bashed each of the four men. The four men were then placed in solitary confinement. I can NOT remember the names of the JAP guards. The four men mentioned above were bashed because of an accusation that they had stolen small green fruit, closely resembling plums.

4. During late Jul 45 at FUKUOKA, an AMERICAN Soldier (I think his name was Pte RENSHAW) was very brutally bashed on the orders of The Camp Commander "THE SNAKE". The AMERICAN had been accused of stealing a small pumpkin. I heard "THE SNAKE" sentence Pte RENSHAW to a severe bashing. The JAP guards ordered Pte RENSHAW to stand to attention, and then commenced to bash him about the face and body with their closed fists. Eventually Pte RENSHAW fell to the ground unconscious, the JAP guards then kicked Pte RENSHAW about the body with their heavy boots. Pte RENSHAW was heavily kicked many times. Pte RENSHAW suffered some very bad cuts and bruises, and his face was badly swollen. During the month following the bashing of Pte RENSHAW, RENSHAW frequently complained to me regarding pains in his body and head, which he attributed to the bashing. At the end of Aug 45 Pte RENSHAW died, and his death was definitely caused by the bashing he received at the orders of "THE SNAKE". I personally witnessed both the trial of Pte RENSHAW by "THE SNAKE", and also the bashing Pte RENSHAW received. I can NOT remember the names of the JAP guards who carried out the bashing of Pte RENSHAW.

5. At FUKUOKA during approx Aug 45, I was a member of the coal mining party. The boots the party possessed had been worn out and were unserviceable, we were then issued with inferior quality JAPANESE sandals, which were, in a very short time worn out too. As the coal mining party had to march approx six miles per day and were bare footed, it was decided to approach "THE SNAKE" and ask for an issue of boots. The ENGLISH Sergeant Major in charge paraded the coal mining party to "THE SNAKE" who inspected the remains of the boots (which we held in our hands, as they were beyond repair). "THE SNAKE" told us that we could NOT have new boots and we would have to carry on bare footed, which we did, and for approx a month until our liberation we marched six miles per day over rough country in our bare feet.

*Ch Ross
J.F. William J.P.*

Fm-20

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(3)

At times I was employed cleaning up the JAP Quartermasters Store, and could definitely state that, at the time the coal mining party were short of boots, that there were at least sufficient boots to issue all the Prisoner of War personnel at FUJIOKA Prisoner of War Camp No 27 with at least two pair of boots.

Description of the Camp Commander ("THE SNAKE") of FUJIOKA Prisoner of war Camp No 27 is as follows:-
Height approx 5'10", was a rather slim build, clean shaven, always neatly dressed, usually wore riding breeches with highly polished jack boots and spurs. "THE SNAKE" was very good looking in the JAPANESE style, was a married man with two children and lived in a cottage adjoining the Camp.

"SIGNED by the abovenamed deponent
Clarence George ROSS at HORN
SYDNEY on the fifth day of June
One thousand nine hundred and
fortyseven.

BEFORE ME

J. Williams J.P.
A Justice of the PEACE.

C Ross

Fm-20

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By KT NARA Date 02/02/09

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Box 927 FUZO

(Signature)
"On this Third day of June One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Norman Julien ROSEBERY of 492 Military Road HORNSEA in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, Salesman, makes oath and says as follows:-

- (Signature)*
2. I, Norman Julien ROSEBERY served in 2/19 AUST INF BN, 8 AUST DIV as a Private Soldier. I was captured by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42. On capture I was taken to CHANGI Camp SINGAPORE ISLAND. On 23 Nov 42 I embarked at SINGAPORE on SS HAMAKURA MARU and arrived at NAGASAKI JAPAN on 8 Dec 42, I disembarked the same day, and entrained and arrived at KOBE JAPAN on 11 Dec 42. I was then taken to KAWASAKI JAPAN and remained there until May 45. During May 45 I entrained, and after 3 days travelling arrived at FUKUOKA JAPAN, I was then taken to FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No 27.
 3. On 7 Jun 45, at FUKUOKA, the Camp Commander, known to me as Lt KONO, paraded the whole of the Camp personnel, and through the interpreter made it clear that he considered that the Prisoner of War personnel were NOT being punctual on Parade, and that discipline generally was bad. He stated that Red Cross parcels and boots were to be withheld until there was a marked improvement in the camp. After Lt KONO's orders, we were NOT issued with any AMERICAN Cigarettes etc, all we could obtain was an inferior brand of JAPANESE Cigarettes, which we had to purchase, although it was very noticeable that the JAPANESE guards were smoking AMERICAN Cigarettes. After the above event and during Jun 45 I was detailed to cart kindling wood to Lt KONO's cottage. On arrival at the cottage, Lt KONO was out, but another JAPANESE received the wood which I had to dump in the kitchen. From the kitchen I could see the pantry, the shelves of which were stacked with food, AMERICAN Cigarettes etc, which I recognised as being the contents of AMERICAN Red Cross parcels.

R. Rosenberg 70-2012
M. Berlin T1

A COMMISSIONER FOR AFFIDAVITS.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date 04/04/09

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3. During Jun 45 at FUKUOKA I saw a party of Prisoners of War carrying AMERICAN Red Cross Medical supplies to a JAPANESE Hospital which was situated about a quarter of a mile from FUKUOKA Camp. I could definitely state that they were AMERICAN Red Cross Medical supplies, as the parcels were all very clearly marked. At that time we were very short of medical supplies at the Prisoner of War Camp, and Prisoners of War were suffering severely from illness occasioned by the lack of Medical supplies. During the removal of the Medical supplies Lt KONO was in the vicinity and could see the removal of the medical supplies from FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No 27 to the JAPANESE Hospital.
4. During Jun, Jul and Aug 45, at FUKUOKA Lt KONO issued instructions that all sick Prisoner of War personnel were to be employed in clearing gardens, contained also in the instructions were orders that all sick were to only be issued with half food rations, which consisted of a loosely packed teacup (about 1 pint of cooked rice per meal) 3 times daily. The men employed on the garden clearing were sometimes seriously ill, some of them suffering from dysentery, Malaria, Beri-Beri etc, yet they were forced to work. During a days work in the gardens it was common to see up to six men collapse. The Garden work was actually much harder work than the ordinary camp work, as it consisted of clearing tropical growth, which necessitated heavy digging. I was employed several times in the garden clearing, and have, several times seen Lt KONO watching the work in the gardens, Lt KONO could NOT fail to see how ill some of the men were, and how heavy the work was for sick men.
5. at FUKUOKA during Jul 45, a party of Prisoners of War were employed in the Coal mines. The boots of the majority of the party were in such bad condition that JAPANESE sand shoes were issued, these sand shoes were of very inferior quality, and very soon were in an unserviceable condition, the men then were bare footed and had to march to the mine (approx 3 miles each way) in their bare feet, some of the men's feet were in very bad condition. It was then decided to parade to Lt KONO, in the hope that boots would be issued. Lt KONO on being approached refused to issue any boots, the plea being that there were no boots available for issue. I worked in the Quartermaster's store several times on odd jobs, and I can definitely state that there were ample serviceable boots in the store at all times. I was present when the Mine Party paraded to Lt KONO and asked for an issue of boots
6. During Aug 45 at FUKUOKA, I was a member of a Road making Party. One day some members of the Road making party picked some small green fruit from a tree at the side of the road, as the fruit was being picked a JAP guard came along and took the names of the men who picked the fruit. On arrival back at Camp the JAP Guard(Nicknamed "THE NIGGER") reported the fruit picking episode to Lt KONO. Lt KONO immediately ordered all Prisoner of War personnel to Parade. After the Parade was formed Lt KONO ordered that two tables be placed in front of the Parade. Lt KONO then stepped up on one of the tables and delivered a speech which accused the men of stealing fruit from the JAPANESE People. Four of the Prisoners of War were then told to fall out, they were CPO DANIELS a member of the UNITED STATES NAVY, and three others, the names of which I can NOT remember. Lt KONO then ordered each of the four men to step up to the other table, KONO then carried out an impromptu trial on the four men in turn, and sentenced each man to 7 days solitary confinement and only one meal per day. As each man was sentenced Lt KONO savagely struck them with heavy blows on the face with his closed fist.

M.R.S. m
A COMMISSIONER FOR AFFIDAVITS.

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By KT NARA Date 2010-01-01

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Each of the men were knocked off the table about ten times and eventually rendered unconscious, they were then kicked by the JAPANESE guards, and afterwards taken and placed in solitary confinement. CPO DANIELS was perhaps the most severely bashed, as the JAPS considered him the senior AMERICAN present. I witnessed the bashing as mentioned above.

Description of LT KONO is as follows:-
Height approx 5'9" or 5'10", was of a lean build, had rather a handsome face, was a married man. Lt KONO had I think two children and lived in a cottage in the FUJIOKA Camp.

R
"SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Norman Julian ROSEBERRY at
SYDNEY on the fifth day of June
One thousand nine hundred and
fortyseven.

R Roseberry.

BEFORE ME

N R Roseberry
A COMMISSIONER FOR AFFIDAVITS.
~~A Justice of the Peace~~

Fo-2d

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By KT NARA Date 2/2/89

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On this 11th. day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, Henry Horace PAWLEY, of Cullingral Street, MERRIMA, in the State of New South Wales, well-berer, makes oath and says as follows:-

I was NX 5700 Cpl. H.H. Pawley, of 2/19 Aust. Inf. Bn. AIF. I was taken prisoner at surrender of SINGAPORE on 15th February, 1942. I was moved to FUKUOKA CAMP during May, 1945, and remained therein until released in September, 1945.

I knew KONO Shingo. He was posted as Camp Commandant in June, 1945. He was a particularly sadistic type and life under him was miserable. He never let up on his studied ill-treatment of the prisoners. He would always do his own bashings. His particular dislike was the kitchen, and if anything was not to his liking, he would bash up Cpl. NICHOLLS who was in charge. One occasion I remember was when some of a working party had picked up some green persimmons on their way back to camp and had been reported by the escorts. KONO decided on a public chastisement. All prisoners and Camp Staff were paraded and the culprits were each, in turn, brought before him. He was up on one table and the victim on another in front of him. He would bash each man with his fists until he tired and would then kick the man in the face off the table. The guards would place the man back on the table and the process would be repeated until KONO was satisfied.

KONO's cottage was close to the compound, and we all knew that he had used Red Cross supplies for his own use. Fatigue parties working at his house would see the tins and packages and I personally have seen them. This took place before we were issued with any at all, so we were all able to identify them after we had received an issue. We had also handled the packages when they were brought to the Camp and we were employed to carry them and store them.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Henry Horace PAWLEY at MUSWELL-
BROOK on the 11th. day of June,
One thousand nine hundred and
forty-seven.

H. H. Pawley
Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME

S. V. Budden J.P.

A Justice of the Peace.

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By KT NARA Date 04/04/01

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POW Camps #19 to #256
Box 927 FUZD

On this TWENTYFIRST day of June One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven KEITH RATHNELL, of SOUTH COMBANING Via Temora in the State of New South Wales, Farmer, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As NX35767 Cpl RATHNELL, K, of 2/19 Bn.A.I.F., I was captured and made Prisoner of War by the Japanese on 15 Feb.42 at Singapore. I was confined in FUKUOKA POW Camp No.27, from the middle of May 1945 until the capitulation.
2. About a month after my arrival at the camp, Red Cross supplies arrived there, and after they had arrived I often saw Japanese guards eating food from tins and packets with the Red Cross marking and label on. One day I was detailed for gardening fatigue at the Camp Commandant's house (KONO Shingo), and whilst working there the Camp Commandant's wife invited us in for a cup of tea. In the house I saw Packages and tins with the Red Cross markings (such as Milko) on the shelves. When we were eventually issued with Red Cross parcels about a quarter of the contents were missing.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
KEITH RATHNELL at TEMORA on the
TWENTYFIRST day of June One thousand
nine hundred and fortyseven.

BEFORE ME

Swear on
A Justice of the Peace,

K. Rathnall

(RN7)

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Authority 77501
By KT NARA Date 1/1/00

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Box 927 FUZO

I, John Henry REILLY of 37 Nyan
Street, East Innisfail in the
State of Queensland formerly
QX9609 Signaller Reilly J.H. of
Signals, 8 Aust. Division,

now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows :-

ppk satg.
1. At the capitulation of Singapore I was taken prisoner on the Thirteenth or Fifteenth day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Two, and was imprisoned for approximately six weeks in CHANGI Prison, SINGAPORE. I was moved from there as a member of a road-working party to Singapore Golf Links area. From there approximately six months later, I was transferred by the Japanese to KAWASAKI Camp, KOBE and was engaged in heavy industry - viz Ship-building, and was also employed as Camp Tailor.

2. From KAWASAKI I was transferred in April One thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Five to Camp 27 FUKUOKA Area, the nearest railhead being HITA, where I remained until the completion of hostilities in August 1945.

3. In this Prison Camp were one Dutch Medical Officer, one British, one Australian and one American Warrant Officer, and approximately Fifty British and Fifty Australian other Ranks as well as about Fifty Americans and two hundred Javanese.

4. The work on which practically all the prisoners were employed was coalmining, the location of the coal mine being about two and a half miles from the Camp. Under Japanese Guards, well armed, the prisoners were marched to and from the mine. The hours were from 6 a.m. (on leaving the Camp) to normally 6.30 p.m. If the controlling mine personnel (both Army and civilian) considered that insufficient work had been performed, they did not adhere to any set time for finishing work but ~~would~~ *ppk* used their own discretion as to when prisoners should return to the camp. Frequently one party of between five and ten prisoners would be retained at the mine, as if by some pre-arranged

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J.W.Rouilly J. Eaton gr.
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plan, and often worked for many hours after the others had been returned to the Camp.

5. I had been a member of one of these parties and, as I could speak a little Japanese, I remonstrated to the Civilian in charge without effect. I then made representations to the Australian Warrant Officer (a W/O MULCAHY of 2/I9 Bn) who endeavoured to have the practice stopped. On one occasion in particular when he entered the mine and ordered the party to cease work, he was attacked by the civilian (whose name I did not know) who was armed with a pick-handle. W/O MULCAHY was too good for the civilian and gave him a rough handling.

jk satf On our return to the Camp after this incident, W/O Mulcahy was humiliated and "bashed" in the presence of the Camp prisoners and guards, by a powerful guard who kept continually punching and knocking down the W/O. He was in a bad way when the bashing ceased.

6. It was understood that no action could be taken by the guards without the authority of the Camp Commander, whose name, I think, was Lieutenant KONO (or a name of similar sound). This Camp Commander was a man of slim build, of medium complexion for a Japanese, and was of rather aristocratic appearance. He was a clean shaven, clean type of man aged, I should say, between twenty-six and thirty years.

He was dressed always in corduroy trousers, wore knee-length leggings well polished, and generally had on a white shirt with the insignia of his rank on the collar, but he wore no medals. He carried a sword at all times.

He spoke very little English and used an interpreter.

7. Bashings in the camp were frequent and were administered for trivial offences. Most of the bashings were dealt out by a first class private who was a powerful man about five feet nine inches high and of very dark complexion. He was

J.M.Ruilly *J.A.Caton* *jk*
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and so do I have no objection
as to whether and whom
I should be allowed to speak
in my defense or not.
I would like to say more about the
things I mentioned in my defense and as
I understand it was demanded by you that I make
a statement and you will be satisfied with my
statement. I will now speak about the things I mentioned in
my defense. I would like to say more about the things I mentioned in
my defense. I would like to say more about the things I mentioned in
my defense. I would like to say more about the things I mentioned in
my defense. I would like to say more about the things I mentioned in
my defense.

This is page one (1) of my affidavit
sworn at INNISFAIL in the State of
QUEENSLAND on the Ninth day of
July 1947.

J. O'Kelly
.....
(Deponent)

S. Atalon J.P.
.....
(A Justice of the Peace)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date 04/04/2014

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Box 927 FUZO

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Fri 30

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POW Camps #19 to #256
Box 927 FU20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date September

This is page two (2) of my
affidavit sworn at INNISFAIL in
the State of QUEENSLAND on the
Ninth day of July 1947.

McReilly
(Defendant)

Jacaton J.P.
(A Justice of the Peace)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KJ NARA Date 8/1/2010

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Area Case Files
POW Camps #19 to #256
Box 927 FU20

This is page Three (3) of my
affidavit sworn at INNISFAIL in the
State of QUEENSLAND on the ^{Ninth} day
of July 1947.

McReilly
(Deponent)

J. Tatator of
(A Justice of the Peace)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date 04/04/04

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Box 927 FUZD

- 8 -

a most vindictive type of man. I cannot recall his name but think he was nicknamed "MIDNIGHT". Bashings were usually done with the fists and elbows, but occasionally with rifle butts.

8. The American Warrant Officer was frequently ill-treated and it appeared as if he had been specially marked for brutal punishment. On one occasion he was placed in the guard house (for picking green fruit of Persimmon variety) for two days without food or water. He was finally brought out of the guard house and in front of the Camp Commander, who was mounted on a platform with the American W/O on a lower level, was bashed down and made to rise again continuously until he was completely exhausted. This took place in the presence of the whole camp - (both prisoners and Japanese Army and civilian guards) - and he was taken back to the guard house. Following his eventual release from the guard house, he appeared to be always "queer" and childish, as if he had been mentally deranged.

..... 9. In one particular part of the mine there was a "cave-in" where conscripted Korean labour was usually employed. Fatalities among the Koreans were frequent, and eventually the Koreans refused to work in that section. Under the directions of the Mine authorities, which action was sanctioned by the Camp Commander, a party of ten Australian Prisoners of War, none of whom was more than six stone in weight and of which party I was a member, was forced to replace the objecting Koreans ^{POW} and also to carry green wooden poles to timber the dangerous ^{part} section of the mine. At the end of the first day, through sheer exhaustion, practically all the members of our party were prostrated. We were kept at this for about three months despite the fact that it was obvious that none was in a fit state physically to do this work. On one occasion the roof of the tunnel fell-in and I was hit on the head by the stone in the fall of earth, rendering me unconscious for a time. Previous to this I had refused to work in this section but was forced to

J. B. Reilly J. A. Atalon Jr
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continue, my protest being merely ignored.

II. The weak state of the prisoners was brought about by the quantity and the nature of the food supplied at the prison Camp. The daily ration was approximately twelve ounces of unpolished millet peman (or its equivalent in pannicum seed) which even though boiled for forty-eight hours was still as hard as a board, in addition to approximately an ounce of grass (weeds mostly) in a small ladle of water.

III. During the four months of my imprisonment in this camp, ending in August 1945, I can recall having received only one-fifth of one English Red Cross parcel. For the contents of the parcel five men drew lots and I received one tin of condensed milk.

It was known to all prisoners that at regular intervals Red Cross parcels did arrive at the Camp but only a very small portion ever reached the prisoners. Under the authority of and with the knowledge of the Camp Commander, the contents of the parcels were distributed to the Japanese guards, the Camp Commander himself receiving a large share.

The guards made a show of smoking Cigarettes in front of the prisoners who were obliged to go without altogether.

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 SWEORN by the within named deponent at INNISFAIL on the ^{Ninth} day of July 1947

Before me *S. Atalon Jr.*
A Justice of the Peace

McRilly

Fan-20

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 77501
By KT NARA Date 04/04/2010

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date 04/04/04

RG 331 SCAP Legal
Section, Admin Div.
Area Case Files
POW Comps #19 to #256
Box 927 FU20

On this Tenth day of June, One Thousand Ninehundred and Fortyseven, I, James REILLY of 215 Young Street, ANNADALE, in the State of New South Wales, Wharf Labourer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I was a member of the 2/19 Battalion, A.I.F., my rank being a Private and my Army number HK49705.
2. I was captured at SINGAPORE on the fifteenth of February 1942, arriving at IDOUE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP in JAPAN in November 1942, where I was employed in a Shipyard. I left IDOUE early in June 1945, arriving at FUJIWARA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP. No 27 the same month in 1945
3. Lt. KODA Shingo, Camp Commandant. This officer is NOT known to me.
4. I would like to make the following accusation against Lt MURAMOTO (We know him as "CHAVIS". This officer was Camp Commandant at IDOUE when I arrived there in November 1942, and was there when I left in June 1945. Late in May 1944, MURAMOTO instructed the JAPANESE Guard to thrash Signaller DON LEACH of an A.I.F. Signal Unit(I do NOT know his Army number or Unit.). *L. J. P.D. 11*
The thrashing took place in an office and we were all standing at attention outside. The windows were open and I witnessed this illtreatment. The Camp Commandant was present and struck Signaller LEACH several times with his fist. LEACH sustained severe head injuries as a result of this bashing. He was NOT admitted to hospital and was confined to the Guard Room for seven days. As a result of the injuries received, LEACH died in June 1944.
Signaller ("Bunny") SHERIFF of the same Signal unit, also witnessed this illtreatment. SHERIFF enlisted at NORTH SYDNEY and I understand that he is still living there. I am unable to furnish his address or Army number.
5. I would also like to make a statement regarding a JAPANESE Guard named NISHIMURA (We knew him as "NISHIE") of IDOUE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP. After completing our days work at the Shipyard, early in 1944, I took some tallow from the yard to treat my boots. NISHIMURA saw me with the tallow and thrashed me with a bamboo rod. I sustained severe abrasions to the head as a result of this bashing, did NOT receive any medical treatment and had to work the next day. Pte "Mickie" MORTON of 2/19 Battalion of Arundel Street, FOREST IDOUE witnessed this thrashing. I do NOT know the number of the house where NISHIE lives.

" SWORN by the abovenamed James REILLY
at GLEBE, New South Wales, on the tenth
day of June, One Thousand Ninehundred
and fortyseven

BEFORE ME.....
Richard Shumack J.P.
A Justice of the Peace "

.....L. Shumack.....
Signature of deponent.

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date October

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POW Comps #19 to #256
Box 927 FUZO

I, Keith Marne Mons POPE, Clerk of OVENS Street BOX HILL in the STATE OF VICTORIA, formerly VX41419 Cpl K.M.M. POPE Sigs 8 Aust Div, make oath and say.

1. I was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.
2. After being in several camps I arrived at FUKUOKA PW Camp No 27 approximately February 1945.
3. I remember the Camp Commandant at FUKUOKA, his name was Lt. KONO.
4. KONO did all in his power to make conditions miserable and unbearable and slowly but surely dispose of us.
5. I did not actually see KONO misappropriate any Red Cross supplies but there was ample circumstantial evidence that he did.
6. On my way to work I passed the house where KONO lived with his family and on many occasions I noticed KONO's children playing with empty Red Cross cartons and tins such as cheese and sugar cartons and butter tins.
7. It would have been impossible for the children to have found the tins and cartons in the compound as we had not received any Red Cross articles in this camp.
8. It was not until after Red Cross supplies did arrive that I saw KONO's children playing with the cartons and tins, up to then none had been issued to the PW's.

BEATINGS

9. One specific case of beating was that of an American Warrant Officer whose name I cannot recall.
10. Whilst on a working party this American Warrant Officer was found in possession of a green looking plum and he was given a belting by the guards on the spot.
11. The same evening all PW's were paraded, a platform about 4 feet x 6 feet and 3 feet 6 inches high was erected and the Warrant Officer was stood on it facing the Commandant KONO.
12. Guards held the Warrant Officer by the thighs to prevent him falling whilst KONO punched him with rights and lefts to the face and body.
13. The Warrant Officer did fall heavily to the ground almost unconscious and endeavoured to rise but KONO commenced to kick him.
14. The American eventually got to his feet only to be belted again by KONO till he collapsed in a heap. He was then put in the guard house and deprived of food.
15. KONO then lectured the parade of PW's to the effect that similar punishment would be given for the smallest of crimes.

16. DISCIPLINE

Discipline was directed at being most irritating and severe and was nothing less than a form of torture.

17. SALUTING

(a) We were compelled to wear headgear at all times including when in night attire.

(b) Guard had to be saluted at all times. To and from the mess room had to be saluted. Failure to comply with this order would entail a bashing or no meals or both.

(c) The distance from the mess room to ~~our quarters~~ where the Guard stood was only 5 yards and it was difficult to comply with the saluting order when carrying empty mess tins, water bottle, lunch box and cup.

KM
K. M. Pope

Keith Marne Pope Feb - 20

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Authority 775011
By KJ NARA Date 00/00/00

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Box 927 FUZO

- (d) Running and hurrying within the compound was strictly prohibited, the reason given was that all energy was to be kept for work.
- (e) Bathroom regulations included (1) no whistling (2) no singing or talking (3) Don't waste water (4) Keep the place clean (5) Be quiet, and these regulations were over strictly enforced.
- (f) Punctuality on parade was overdone as a guard would be on the doorstep of the quarters to forcibly help the last half dozen on to parade. Parades would be called many minutes in advance of the scheduled time.
- (g) Windows and doors of quarters were required to be closed at night which meant very little ventilation. Twenty-four men to a hut sleeping in groups of six with muddy and smelly boots made conditions very unpleasant.
- (h) It was impossible to do anything right in the eyes of KONO or his staff and PW's were all belted at some time or other for no apparent reason.
- (i) I have no doubt in saying that KONO knew of and enforced all this illtreatment and took part in most of the beatings.

18. RATIONS

- (a) Our rations as well as the JAPANESE rations were kept in the same store and it was common knowledge that the JAPANESE broached our rations.
that
- (b) The JAPANESE said/they were on the same rations as PW's but that was not so. The JAPANESE ate rice whilst the PW's ate a cross between a wheat and a millet mixed with a sixth portion of rice.
- (c) The mixture we received was not digestable and it passed through the body in the same condition as you ate it and consequently all PW's lost weight.
- (d) On rare occasions when vegetables came to the camp we got the tops and outside leaves.
- (e) Snakes were on the menu for those judged good workers. Any left over would be handed out again as a bribe to the good workers causing a lot of jealousy amongst the PW's.

SWORN at MELBOURNE this

28th day of MAY 1947.

BEFORE ME

Keith Hope
C.J. Danny

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

Fm-20

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Authority 77501
By KT NARA Date Collected

RG 331 SCAP Legal
Section, Admin Div.
Area Case Files
POW Camps #17 to #256
Box 927 FUZO

I, George PEARCE, of
61 Terrace Street, New Farm
BRISBANE in the State of
QUEENSLAND, and formerly

QX24259 Pte PEARCE, G of 2/26 Inf Bn., now discharged, being duly sworn make oath
and state as follows:

1. From April one thousand nine hundred and forty five until August
one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at FUKUOKA Camp No.27
in which camp were two Prisoner of War Medical Officers and approximately three hundred
Prisoners of War of English, American, Australian and Japanese Nationalities.

2. We were employed as labourers in a coal mine. The mine was worked
in two shifts, each shift occupying approximately twelve hours including the time
taken to march to and from the mine. On occasions a greater demand for coal was made
and we were forced to work longer hours. The work was hard and the food was exception-
ally poor in quality and quantity the average daily ration being approximately four
ounces of either millett seed or pannicum seed plus a watery grass stew served three
times daily. The seeds were most unpalatable, tough and hard to digest. Stomach dise-
orders were common especially diarrhoea.

3. No medicines were provided for the treatment of these stomach
disorders except the powdered charcoal and various "makeshift" drugs manufactured by
the two Prisoner of War Medical Officers.

4. The few amanities available were issued as a special privilege by
the Camp Commander Lieutenant KONO. Cigarettes issued by the mine authorities were
confiscated by Lt. KONO. A portion of these was handed to the Prisoners of War who
had been considered as "The better workers".

5. The remainder of the cigarettes were distributed among the Japanese
staff.

6. Although I would say no one except the Japanese themselves know
how much Red Cross foodstuffs were brought into the camp I am sure that only a minute
portion of the total amount was issued to Prisoners of War. On numerous occasions I
was a member of a working party detailed to enter the Quartermaster's store for many
reasons such as checking and counting blankets (Red Cross), mosquito nets, pillow
cases (rough hessian sandbag type), or for the purpose of filling some of these
pillow cases with sawdust.

7. On each of my visits to this store I was able to observe the plenti-
ful supply of bulk Red Cross food stores. I was also able to observe open bags of sugar
almost full to the brim on one occasion was almost empty in a few days later although
no issue of sugar had been available (or received) for the Prisoners of War. I was also

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able to observe that where shelves were stacked high with Red Cross parcels on one day the shelf was considerably lighter of these stores a few days later. I saw the majority of the Japanese staff smoking American cigarettes during all hours of the night and day throughout the period of my internment. We did NOT receive an issue of Red Cross food until after the fifteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and forty five (approximately the seventeenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and forty five) when we were issued with three parcels between five men. During one of these many fatigue parties in this Quartermaster's store I was ill and suffering from chronic diarrhoea. I had a large carbuncle on the back of my neck. We were, on this occasion, filling the "Pillow" cases with sawdust for the use of some Javanese. I was anxious to finish the job and was stacking the filled cases in the quickest possible manner. The Japanese in charge of the party known to Prisoners of War as "THE INTERPRETER" became furious at my method of stacking them. I showed him that my method was faster and better than the method previously used. He seemed satisfied for a while but suddenly attacked me without warning striking me with a heavy piece of timber on my neck making sure that he struck the carbuncle. This beating made me ill for days but I was forced to work as usual; however, most of the severe illtreatment of Prisoners of War came from the hands of Lt. KONO and his chief assistant who was commonly known to Prisoners of War as "MIDNIGHT".

8. On one occasion I was digging a cellar which was being prepared to protect administration papers, etc. I had to line the "Cellar" with bamboo. KONO came towards me and looked into the "Cellar" and said something to me that I could not understand (KONO could NOT or rather did NOT speak English). I looked at him without speaking until he punched me several times about the head and face then under the chin.

9. On another occasion an Englishman from the Loyal Regiment was engaged in sweeping the guard house. There were several cigarette butts on the floor which the Englishman picked up and placed in his pocket. Lt. KONO saw him doing so; he called the Englishman to attention and beat him about the face and head with his clenched fists. Later two Americans were caught by KONO looking out of a window during an Allied air raid. KONO called the Americans together and beat them severely with his fists and boots.

10. On one occasion NX35370 WOII MULCAHY, D.H., 2/19 Inf Bn., the senior Australian Prisoner of War became involved in an argument at the mine and eventually disarmed and "Chastised" one of the civilian guards who had attempted to "brain" him with a pick handle. The matter was reported to Lieut KONO who ordered the parade to "Stand fast". "MIDNIGHT" was then allowed to "Punish" MULCAHY who was forced to stand to attention whilst "MIDNIGHT" continually knocked him down with heavy powerful blows. Eventually MULCAHY was allowed to return to the hut in a battered and dazed condition.

C. R. Glazier T.P.

J Pearce

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11. On another occasion An American Warrant Officer known to Australian Prisoners of War as "BIG DAVE"; another American (whose name I cannot recall); an Englishman and a Javanese were caught eating raw pumpkin and some green fruit.

12. They were ordered into the guard house for two days without food or water for the two days, by Lieut KONO. At the end of the sentence they were marched on to the parade ground and all Prisoners of War were summoned on parade. Two tables were then placed in front of the four Prisoners of War, one larger and taller than the other. KONO mounted and stood on the larger table and each of the Prisoners of War in turn, beginning with the Javanese and finishing with "BIG DAVE", was forced to stand on the smaller table where he was punched in the face by KONO. Each time the victim fell on to the hard ground they were hoisted up by the Japanese guards who were enjoying the "Show". The first three were badly knocked about but "BIG DAVE" received the full fury of KONO'S attack. KONO by this time had worked himself into a frenzy and seemed determined to knock "BIG DAVE" into insensibility. "BIG DAVE" was hoisted back on to his table time after time, his face was covered in blood and both his eyes were black and swollen. He was eventually unable to stand and was returned to the guard house.

13. This beating effected "BIG DAVE" badly; he became mentally ill as well as physically.

14. After this incident the attitude of the guards became increasingly hostile and brutal towards the Prisoners of War. We were kicked, punched and bashed whenever and wherever a guard felt so inclined, provocation was ignored.

15. On another occasion KONO beat the Dutch Medical Officer in the presence of a number of Japanese guards; and a RAAF Medical Officer (A Military Medal winner). KONO issued an order that all Prisoners of War must wear their headgear when leaving the Prisoners of War quarters whether night or day. Anyone failing to do so would be drastically punished.

16. Many Prisoners of War had diarrhoea and were forced to visit the latrine at all hours during the night; in their haste many forgot to put their hats on. The guards seized this opportunity to inflict further punishment for this breach of discipline; would stand the offender to attention and beat him for a considerable time. Invariably the Prisoners of War suffered further discomfort by passing motion while receiving his "Punishment".

17. A description of the Camp Command known to Prisoners of War as Lieut. KONO is as follows:

Age approximately twenty five to thirty years; Height approximately five feet six inches; slight to medium build, fresh clean appearance; intelligent; always wore knee length, well polished boots.

C.R. Blunt, T.P. Fau-30

J. Pearce

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18. A description of the guard known to Prisoners of War as "MIDLIGHT" is as follows:

Age approximately thirty years; Height approximately five feet seven inches; Medium to heavy build, powerfully developed, dark complexion; had a habit of tapping the jaws of Prisoners of War with his knuckles until great red blotches appeared on the victim's face.

19. A description of the Civilian known to me as "THE INTERPRETER" is as follows:

Age approximately forty years; Height approximately five feet four inches; Medium build, thin features; spoke pigeon English.

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)
on the Nineteenth day of)
August, 1947)

Before me

G Pearce

C R Chulz JP

A Justice of the Peace.

Fu-20.

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Authority 77501
By KT NARA Date 04/04/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal
Section, Admin Div.
Area Case F/125
POW Camps #19 to #256
Box 927 FU20

" On this fourth day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven, I, John Richard OWEN, of 19 Fairlight Crescent, MANLY NSW, employed as Travelling Salesman, makes oath and says as follows;

I am ex NX 42450 Signaller OWEN, John Richard, of 8 Div Sig, surrendered at SINGAPORE 15 Feb 42. Departed SINGAPORE 28 Nov 42 aboard the KAMAKURA MARU, arrived at Camp KOBE, 8 Dec 42, and remained in Camp KOBE from 8 Dec 42 until 1 May 46, then Camp NO.27 from 1 May 46 until the Japanese Surrender.

(a) Lt. KONO Shingo, - FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NO.27.

After my arrival at Camp No.27., I with other Prisoners of War was detailed to pack RED CROSS SUPPLIES in the Camp Store. From checking we knew there were sufficient parcels to distribute one per man.

We were issued once only with Comforts which came in addition to the first lot.

When we were liberated, we found there was NOT sufficient parcels left to give even one parcel per man.

On numerous occasions I have seen KONO Shingo, and his Guards, in possession of RED CROSS SUPPLIES including CIGARETTES, TINS of MEAT, and BUTTER.

In my opinion VX - CPL Jack NICHOLLS, would be able to furnish more concrete evidence, as he was continually in the Kitchen, which was situated alongside the RATION STORE. He would also be able to supply names of Guards at Camp No.27., who in my opinion are equally guilty.

KONO Shingo, is also guilty of unmerciful bashings too numerous to mention.all.

On one occasion he bashed and kicked unconscious three AMERICANS, one a Naval Officer, for picking up FRUIT from the ground, that had fallen from a tree.

He appeared to delight in SMACKING one's FACE for no reason at all.

I can state without reservation, he was by far the worst Japanese I encountered.

I was bashed on one occasion for knocking my cap off my head thereby delaying SALUTING him.

We were also poorly fed on RICE unfit for human consumption, all to his knowledge, as our Officers had complained on numerous occasions.

Polished RICE that came to our Camp for our meals was taken by the Japanese and in its place we were given RICE that still had the husk around it. It was well nigh impossible to cook in the time available, thereby causing DIARRHOEA amongst the men. I have seen good RICE being taken away from the Camp and in my opinion was being sold or taken to the Guards families.

All events referred to herein were witnessed by me.

#13
" SWORN by John, Richard, OWEN, at MANLY (N.S.W.) on the fourth day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven.

.....
Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME

.....
" A Justice of the Peace "

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RG 331 SCAP Legal
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Area Case Files -
POW Camps #19 to #256
Box 927 FU20

On this tenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Edward OLSEN of Mary St. WATERLOO, N.S.W. ironworker make oath and say as follows:-

1. When a member of the 2/19 BN AIF my army number was NX49926 and my rank was Private. I was in "D" Coy. I was captured at SINGAPORE and I arrived at FUKUOKA PRISON OF WAR CAMP NO. 27 on about May 1945. I remained in this P. of W. camp until about August 1945.
2. I know Lt. KONO Shingo, he was Camp Comd. of the FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NO. 27. Red Cross supplies were received at No. 27 Camp for Prisoners of War and I have seen Lt KONO Shingo on numerous occasions get the red cross parcels, break them open and show the prisoners of war in the camp the contents and then take the contents of the parcels to his own home and put them to his own use. The JAP Guards who worked under the direction of Lt. KONO Shingo, after KONO had taken his share were handed what was left. Some of the tinned food that was not required by KONO Shingo or his guards, usually tinned food that was blown or the tins damaged, would be handed to the prisoners of war.
3. I was an eye witness to the following:-

*Signed & Oath
Witness Shingo Jr.*
At about five o'clock in the afternoon one day in July 1945, at FUKUOKA PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP NO. 27, Lt. KONO Shingo, the Camp Comd. brought about 250 prisoners on parade. We thought that he was going to hand out red cross parcels. He called to the JAPANESE interpreter to call three men out from the parade who he said he was charging with stealing a persimmon fruit off a tree in the area where they were building a new camp. The three men were called out and they were stood beside a table. The JAPANESE interpreter told the parade that these men were thieves and that they were going to be punished.

The three men were NOT allowed to speak or defend themselves in any way. One at a time they were forced by the JAPANESE Guards to face the Camp Commandant, Lt. KONO Shingo, he was in a violent temper, he turned white in his mad rage.

He raised his knee and drove it into the fork of one of the prisoners who had been forced to face him, the prisoner receiving a violent blow in the privates. The prisoner fell down, was forced to his feet by a JAPANESE guard and he was again subjected to the same treatment by Lt. KONO Shingo; KONO Shingo drove his knee into the prisoner's fork again as before, the prisoner then collapsed and was NOT able to be stood up again, he was put aside.

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Two other prisoners went through the same ordeal being treated in the same manner by Lt KONO Shingo.

There was about eight guards up with Lt. KONO Shingo and they were ordered by him to take their shirts off. Prisoners, three

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of them were forced down into a kneeling position, hands were tied behind their backs and the guards attacked them with fists hands and boots. When the guards were finished the prisoners were bruised and covered with blood.

Before they were made to kneel the prisoners were in a bad way due to the blows they had received between the legs from Lt. KONO Shingo's knee but when the guards were finished bashing them they had collapsed completely and were dragged to a cell.

Of the three men who received the beating, two were I think American and one Australian. I think one of the prisoners, an American, never got over this bashing and he eventually died before we were moved from Camp 27 to Camp 26.

4. I do NOT remember the names of the victims as owing to the starvation and ill-treatment I received at the hands of the JAPANESE while I was a prisoner of war my memory for details such as names is NOT so good.
5. I know Lt. KONO Shingo, who was Camp Commandant of FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NO. 27. He was a vicious and brutal JAPANESE. From what I heard from the JAPANESE guards, Lt. KONO Shingo was selling the Camp rations, and the prisoners were very poorly fed, the only meat we ever got in CAMP 27 was snakes. Lt KONO Shingo sent out parties of prisoners snake catching, and these were used as our meat ration.
6. Lt KONO Shingo and his guards were well fed, taking practically all the Red Cross supplies and parcels sent to the prisoners and also robbing the prisoners of their rations which were issued to the camp for their use.
7. All the prisoners were treated like rubbish around the camp. When the Camp Commandant came around, Lt KONO Shingo, the guards used to put on a turn for his benefit and myself and other prisoners were punched and kicked.
8. Eye witnesses to the bashings referred to in para 3 were members of my own unit 2/19 INF BN. I can only recall three of their names:-

Pte ROSETTER, George
MILCAY, Des
ROSETTER, Benjamin.

SWORN by the abovementioned deponent)
Edward OLSEN at SYDNEY on the twelfth) day of June One thousand nine hundred) and fortyseven)

E Olsen
Signature of deponent

BEFORE me
A Justice of the Peace

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Authority 775011
By KJ NARA Date 2023-01-01

RG 331 SCAP Legal
Section, Admin Div.
Area Case F.125
POW Camps #19 to #256
Box 927 FU20

On this third day of June One thousand nine hundred and forty seven Leonard Victor NOWLAN of 12 Bright Street, LISMORE in the State of New South Wales, Builder, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As HX45813 Pte NOWLAN, L.V. of S Div Signals, I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15th February, 1942. On 29th November, 1942 I embarked for JAPAN and arrived at KAWASAKI Camp in the KOBE Area on 8th December, 1942. In May 1945 I was moved to FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP No. 27 where I remained until the cessation of hostilities.
2. Lt KONO Shingo assumed command of this Camp approximately one month after we arrived there.
3. My personal opinion of Lt KONO Shingo is that he was of the lowest mongrel type. I was forced to this opinion by his attitude and general demeanour towards us. His punishments were particularly severe and were awarded for the most trivial offences. These offences were NOT for stealing or discipline.
4. On one occasion I was an eye witness to a bashing of an American soldier who we nicknamed WOP because his name indicated he was of Italian descent. This soldier was alleged to have stolen ONE green persimmon from a tree on his way home from work and it was alleged that one of the Japanese guards saw him.
5. "WOP" was taken to the parade ground and placed on a table opposite the Camp Commandant. He was standing up. The table was of ordinary height. Lt. KONO Shingo mounted the table and commenced to give a public display in punching "WOP's" face and body. He knocked him off the table several times and the guards would replace him on the table to be knocked off again. In addition to punching him around the face and body, he was kicked in the groin and stomach. Finally through exhaustion "WOP" was unable to stand up any longer so he was held there by guards whilst the bashing was continued. The Camp Commandant continued this for ten to fifteen minutes.
6. "WOP" was then placed on the ground where he knelt to receive further beatings by fists and kicks from the other members of the guard. This continued for 10 minutes. He was then placed in the guard house on half rations for five days.

(#11)

L.V. Nowlan (as dictated)

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Authority 77501
By KT NARA Date 04/04/04

RG 331 SCAP Legal
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Box 927 FUZO

On this thirteenth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Desmond Henry MULCAHY of Combaning, via Temora in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As NX35370 WO11 D.H.MULCAHY, of 2/29 Inf.Bn, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on 15 Feb.42. I was confined in FUKUOKO PW Camp No.27 from May 1945 until the capitulation.
2. Red Cross parcels arrived at the Camp about a month after my arrival there, and when they arrived they were put in the Q.Store, to which the Japanese had access and control. When these parcels were eventually distributed about a quarter of the items had been taken. I often saw Japanese guards eating food which I knew by the markings had been taken from Red Cross parcels. Also each day a party of PW's were sent down to KONO Shingo's house to do gardening. These men were often invited by KONO Shingo's wife into the house for a cup of tea, and on the shelves in the house they told me they saw Red Cross items such as sugar and milko. I also saw KONO Shingo beat an American named Daniels one day for picking up a green persimmon. He made Daniels stand up against a form whilst he stood on a table and beat him. He had guards standing around, and when Daniels fell he was stood up by the form again by one of the guards. KONO Shingo then ordered all of the guards to beat Daniels.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Desmond Henry MULCAHY at TEMORA
on the 13th day of June
One thousand nine hundred and
fortyseven.

BEFORE ME

Desmond D. H. Mulcahy
A Justice of the Peace.

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Authority 775011
By KJ NARA Date 04/04/04

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7. In that condition he was sent to work. This incident happened during the last week of July 1945 and "WOP's" face was still swollen at the time of cessation of hostilities in August 1945.
8. In addition I witnessed the beating of two Dutchmen by Lt KONG Shingo and they received exactly similar in detail the punishment received by "WOP". I do NOT know what offence they committed.
9. I know nothing of misappropriation of Red Cross supplies by Lt KONG Shingo.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent Leonard Victor NOLAN at LISMORE on the third day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven.

BEFORE ME

Frank Roach
A Justice of the Peace.

L.V. Nolan

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By KT NARA Date 04/07/01

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Area Case Files
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Box 927 FUZO

On this Twenty Ninth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Thomas MURRAY, of the Post Office, COOTAMUNDRA WEST, in the State of New South Wales, Grocer, makes oath and says as follows :-

1. As NX25905 Sgt Murray, T, of 2/19 Bn AIF, I was taken Prisoner of War at Singapore on 15 Feb. 1942. I was confined in FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP No.27 from May 1945 until the capitulation.
2. About a month after I arrived at the Camp, Red Cross supplies started to arrive; I knew this because I often saw Japanese guards eating food from parcels and packages marked with the Red Cross sign. Other Prisoners of War who were in a position to know told me that the Red Cross supplies were stored in the camp Q.Store. All the Japanese staff had access to this store.
3. Certain POW's (mainly sick men) were detailed to do gardening at the house of KONO Shingo, (the Camp Comd) and when they returned they used to tell us that KONO Shingo's wife had invited them into the house for a cup of tea, and that in the house they had seen Red Cross packages and tins. When we eventually received these Red Cross parcels they all had some of the contents missing.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent
Thomas Murray at COOTAMUNDRA
on the Twenty Ninth day of June One
thousand nine hundred and fortyseven. }

BEFORE ME

Ethel M. Fuller JP.

T. Murray.

A Justice of the Peace.



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By KT NARA Date 04/04/04

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Box 927 FUZO

"On this third day of June One Thousand nine hundred and fortyseven Frederick Graham MORTYN of Cammeray Road FOLLY POINT in the State of NEW SOUTH WALES, Player Mechanic, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I, Frederick Graham MORTYN served in 8 AUST DIV SIGS as a Signalman. I was captured by the JAPANESE at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42. On my capture I was imprisoned at CHANGI Camp SINGAPORE ISLAND. On approx 29 Nov 42 I embarked on the SS KAMEKURA MARU at SINGAPORE and arrived at NAGASAKI JAPAN on approx 8 Dec 42. On disembarkation I entrained and after about four days travelling I arrived at KOBE JAPAN, I was then taken to KAWASAKI JAPAN, where I remained until approx the middle of May 45, when the whole of the Camp personnel were taken to FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No 27.
2. During my stay at FUKUOKA Camp No 27, the Camp Commander, whose name I do NOT know, was responsible for one of the most atrocious crimes I have ever witnessed. One day in Jun 45 a party were employed on a job some distance from the Camp, during the day, five prisoners of War, whose names I do NOT know, picked some small, green fruit (similar to persimmons). On arrival back at Camp the five men were ordered to fall out of the Parade, and were forced to kneel at the same time the persimmons were placed in their mouths, the men were made to kneel for about two hours. Periodically the Camp Commander walked up to them, and struck each man a heavy blow with his closed fist, the blow striking each man on the chin(uppercut), this caused the persimmons to bruise the mouths of each man. During this time, the remainder of the prisoners of War were having their evening meal. Halfway through the meal, the Camp Commander ordered all personnel on to the Parade Ground, he also ordered that two tables be placed on the Parade Ground. The Camp Commander then proceeded to stage an impromptu trial of the five accused. The Camp Commander stepped onto one table, and the five accused were in turn placed on the other table. As each of the men were placed on the table, the Camp Commander sentenced him to about seven days solitary confinement and a substantial cut in food rations. The Camp Commander also struck each man a series of heavy blows with his closed fist, each man was knocked off the table at least four or five times and rendered unconscious, the JAPANESE guards threw water over them in order to revive them for further punishment.

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After the bashing by the Camp Commandant, the five men were again forced to kneel, and as some of them were still unconscious, they were held to kneeling position by the JAP guards, who then commenced to bash the men again. The five accused suffered some dreadful bruises and cuts, and their faces were unrecognizable from their injuries. The men were then placed in solitary confinement.

I was an eye witness of the above occurrence. WO MULCARY of 2/18 Aust Inf Bn, Cpl POPE of 8/AUST DIV Signs, and Cpl Dick STEWART of 2/19 AUST INF Bn (BONDI) were I think present during the abovementioned assault.

Description of the Camp Commandant of FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No 27 is as follows:-
Height approx 5'9", was of a slim build, and was a Lieutenant in rank. Was fairly good looking for a JAPANESE.

3. During the latter part of my stay at FUKUOKA PW Camp No 27, the sleeping accommodation was very bad. About forty men were herded into huts which were designed to accommodate 20 men. The space allotted to each man was approx eleven inches, it was impossible to get both shoulders on the floor at once, this made sleeping almost an impossibility and was NOT an assistance towards the recovery of health of the already sick prisoners of War. The herding of prisoners of War into the huts was under the orders as issued by the Commandant of FUKUOKA PW Camp No 27.

"SWEORN by the abovenamed deponent
Frederick Graham MORTYN at NORTH
SYDNEY on the sixth day of June
One thousand nine hundred and
Fortyseven."

} x F.G. Mortyn

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the PEACE"

R. Hall JP

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date 9/1/2011

RG 331 SCAP Legal
Section, Admin D.V.
Area Case Files -
POW Camps #19 to #256
Box 927 FUZO

File FU-20 - Fukuoka Camp No. 27

13. Affidavit of Wilbur E. Love dated 2 Oct 46 states the Lieutenant who was the Camp Commander of Fukuoka Camp No. 27 openly used Red Cross boxes from the storeroom; that the barracks were inadequately heated and clothing only rags. Love also states in 1st part of July 1945 this Lieutenant beat 4 men for stealing a squash. Beat each man until he knocked him off a table 2¹/₂' x 6', and each time one was knocked off guards put him back for another beating.
11. Affidavit of Tony A. Kuvetich dated 19 August 1946 states. In Fukuoka Camp No. 27 the second camp commander always beat up and mistreated American and British PWs. Kuretich also states he saw him beat up severely a fellow prisoner named Daniels, a chief in the Navy, in front of the guard house, on a table, knocking Daniels off the table several times till he was almost out of his mind and then putting Daniels in the guardhouse on 2 meals a day.
7. Sworn statement by Kumazo Kage, dated 18 Feb 46 states. Lt. Hirata could have issued clothing, and shoes to PWs but did not; and at end of war two large crates of medical supplies were brought out and distributed. If any PWs were caught doing anything wrong the guards were ordered by Lt. Hirata to bring them to C.O.'s office. C.O. slapped PW on face 10 times. Also POWs were put in solitary for petty larceny - for 1 week they were forced to work in daytime with other PWs at the mine but were given 1/3 less food.
6. Sworn statement by Tatsuo Fukano dated 18 Feb 46 states. There were plenty of clothing, shoes and blankets in supply room, but Lt. Hirata failed to issue. Medicine available, not issued. Hirata beat 1 British POW who stole from a Dutch POW, put him in solitary confinement 3 days and gave half rations. Hirata had habit of sneaking up on POWs at work and striking with fist.
5. Affidavit of George W. Bollin, Jr. dated 16 Jan 46 states, he observed beating of Chief Yoeman Daniels at Camp 27 on 27 July 45. Returning from a farm work detail Daniels picked up a persimmon off the road. A Jap Lt. accused him of stealing and beat him with fists until he fell to ground.
5. Another affidavit of George W. Bollin, Jr. dated 16 Jan 46 states he observed beating of Signelman 2/c Spizzario, USN and Sgt. Wilson in July 1945 at Camp 27. Wilson was accused of stealing a squash and Spizzaris of trading with Wilson for the squash to civilians. Both men put on a platform, beat by Jap Lt. with fists until they fell to the platform and then kicked. Neither could rise from the platform after the beating.
4. Questionnaire form of L. E. Williams dated 12 Sept 45 states majority of PWs at Fukuoka 27 tortured and beaten for minor misdemeanors. No names mentioned.
3. Affidavit of Victor Dangelas dated 13 Oct 45 states at Fukuoka 27 largw quantities of blankets, clothes and medical supplies not issued to PWs. An American PW Lewis Wajis died in the dispensary for lack of medical care from tuberculosis. Commanding officer was a 2nd Lt.

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PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
WILBUR E. LOVE
Chief Commissary Steward
U.S. Navy
U.S. Naval Repair Base
New Orleans 14, Louisiana

My name is Wilbur E. Love. My permanent home address is Carmen, Oklahoma. I am now 33 years old. At the time of my capture I was a ship's cook first class, U.S. Navy, Serial No. 355 85 20, attached to the U.S.S. NAPA. I went overseas in November 1939 and returned to the United States in October 1945. I am still in the U.S. Navy.

I was captured on Corregidor, Philippine Islands, on 6 May 1942 by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

The first camp I was at for any length of time was Yodogawa Bunsho, which was in the factory area of Osaka. I was at this camp from October 1942 until May 1945.

The camp commander was a Sergeant whose name was Hirose, he was about 5' 8" tall, weighed about 160 lbs. and spoke fairly good english.

During the Winter of 44-45 I had what was called "Wet Beri Beri." The camp doctor and camp commander tried their cure by fire on me, which was to place three small pieces of moss just below my ankle and one on the ball of my center toe and set them afire by a punk stick. These pieces of moss, once afire, were allowed to smolder down to the flesh. I received this treatment seven times a day. My legs, normal in prison camp about the size of my arms, were larger after these treatments than my head. This treatment did not help my Beri Beri.

In May 1945 I transferred to Tokuoka Camp No. 27. In this camp we had a guard that we called "Black Angel". He was about 5' 5" tall and weighed about 150 lbs. He made it a point to strike at least one prisoner each time we passed through the compound.

The camp commander of this camp was a Lieutenant, whose name I do not know. He was about 5' 8" tall and weighed about 150 lbs. This Lieutenant openly used the Red Cross boxes from our storeroom.

In the last part of July 1945 this Lieutenant beat four men for stealing a squash. He stood them on a table 2½' wide by 6' long and beat each man until he knocked him off and each time one was knocked off the guards would place him back on the table for another beating.

Our barracks was about 400' long by 100' wide and was heated by one fifty gallon oil drum made into a coke stove. Our clothing consisted of rags, hardly enough to keep our bodies covered.

Wilbur E. Love

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 2nd day of October 1946.

James F. Summers
JAMES F. SUMMERS, Lieut., USNR

Personnel Officer,
U.S. Naval Receiving Station,
U.S. Naval Repair Base,
New Orleans 14, Louisiana
By authority of Act of Congress
9 April 1943

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✓
Perpetuation of Testimony of
Tony A. Kuretich
P. F. C. A. S. N. 38, 011, 910

My name is Tony A. Kuretich my permanent home address is Box 193, Koehler New Mexico. I am 30 years old. I am a Corporal Serial No. 38, 011, 910; was attached to the 200th. Coast Artillery (AA) U. S. Army, having enlisted 15, March, 1941. I am now on my 104 day T. D. Y.

I was captured on Bataan Phillipine Islands on 9, April, 1942 by a Japanese ground unit the name of which is unknown to me.

I was held at Camp O'Donnell P. I. until about 13 May, 1942 then put to work at San Fernando P.I. for about three weeks, then at Cabantuan No. 1 until about 25, October 1942, then at Bilibib Prison P. I. until about 6, Nov, 1942, then at a prison camp on Honshu Island, Japan known as "Yodogawa", in the Osaka area until about 11, May, 1945, then at a prison camp on the outskirts of Kobe, Japan known as "Calisaki" until about 19, May 1945, then at a prison camp on Honshu Island Japan known as Camp No. 27 "Fukouka", until about 17, August 1945, then at a Prison camp No. 22 near "Iyuka", Japan on Kyushu Island until I was liberated 16, Sept. 1945.

The Camp Commander in Yodogawa was changed several times during my stay there. The first Commander was a Lt. Hamatashoi, then a Sgt. "Herosasan" And a few others of which I can not recall there names. The last Commander at the Yodogawa Camp was a "Catholic" Captain or so he said. The guards were changed quite frequently, that it is quite impossible for me to remember there names. Sgt. Okamatsu and Dacheson were two guards I remember viividly that constantly beat up and mistreated severly fellow-prisoners. Lt. Hamatashoi didn't stay very long we later heard he had been transferred to the Phillipine Islands. I saw him beat up American prisoners but I cannot recall there names.

I saw Sgt. Herosasan beat up a fellow prsoner named "Chief Byrd" was a Navy man with a pair of G. I. shoes, Byrd was badly beaten across the face and head and later died from the beating. This Jap "Herosasan" beat up and mistreated numerous Americans, and refused to give one American prisoner named Eldo Red Cross food. During the time Sgt. Herosasan was Camp Commander the rations were very poor and we lost many Americans from starvation. This Jap Sgt. later was transferred to the main office for the Yodogawa Steel Works. He wore glasses and how to talk quite a bit of English and could talk Russian as well.

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Sgt. Okanutsu another Jap. guard well known as the "Bull" enjoyed beating up prisoners especially if they were weak or sick. It's almost impossible to say who he beat up, but there were only a few that weren't beaten up by him. I was beat up by him, I was badly beaten across the face with his bare hands. This Jap Okanutsu known as the "Bull" was about 35 years of age and weighed about 150 lbs. He had a habit of taking food from the prisoners rations as did all the other Jap guards making our rations go down to a very scant of what we should of had.

Ducheson another Jap who also loved to beat up prisoners, the only instance which I can recall vividly now was the beating of Lt. Richardson who was our Medical Officer, the Japs kept all the American Red Cross Medical supplies locked up, so consequently Lt. Richardson went and asked the Japs for Medical supplies for sick prisoners who were in desperate need of medicines, he came back with his face badly beaten up he was beat up by Ducheson.

Guards in this camp were changed frequently so it is quite impossible for me to remember their names, but a day rarely went by that some prisoner or prisoners weren't beaten up. During the time this last commander at Yodogawa was in charge he would give Red Cross supplies such as cigarettes and chocolate bars to the American prisoners who worked the hardest.

Col. Morada who I believe was in charge of all the P. W. camps in the Osaka Area, he came to our camp on an inspection trip. We were lined up for inspection and told to strip to the waist, on seeing we were mostly skeletons he said they were going to try and get more food for us if we worked harder. The food situation was improved considerably for a week but it tapered down to the same condition as before.

In Yodogawa we lived inside the factory where we also worked. Under our living quarters they stored the tin. The sanitary conditions were deplorable, there were bed bugs, fleas, and body lice. The quarters were not heated and it was very cold in the winter time. There was a Japanese Civilian "Charlie" who was in charge of a detail called "Umpan" which consisted of loading and unloading barges. He constantly mistreated and beat up prisoners. While working there one day I was hit by him on the lower back with a club as were numerous other American prisoners.

In Camp Fukouka No. 27 the second camp commander whose name I cannot recall always beat up and mistreated American and English Prisoners. I saw him beat up severely a fellow prisoner by the name of Daniels who was a chief in the Navy in front of the Guard house on a table, knocking Daniels off the table several times till Daniels was almost out of his mind, then Daniels was put in the guard house on two meals a day.

In all the camps that I was confined Americans were beaten up repeatedly without fail.

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1/e/ Tony A Kuretich

State of New Mexico)
County of Colfax)

I, Tony A. Kuretich, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statements consisting of two pages, and that is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1/e/ Tony A Kuretich

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Raton, New Mexico this 19th day of August, 1946

1/e/ Al Rodriguez

Notary Public in and for County
of Colfax, State of New Mexico

Notarial Seal

My commission expires *March 12, 1948*

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Answer (2)

to KONO Shingo.

- (4) I remember Lt KONO Shingo on one occasion in July 1945. He was standing on a high table and administered beatings to two Americans and two detainees (names not known) rendering them unconscious. He had them kneeling on a lower form while he reportedly beat them in turn by using closed fists. After this, the beatings were continued by his subordinates including a doctor (5).
- (5) The reason for the beatings was for taking green fruit from trees by the Japanese while they were on the march. These beatings were witnessed by:-
Sgt MURRAY of 44251, New South Wales.
Cpl C. McLELLAN of 44252, Victoria.
Sgt D. McLELLAN of 44253, New South Wales.
Sergeant RYAN of 44254, New South Wales.
- The whole of the camp were made to parade, to witness these beatings. The beatings commenced before tea, about 6.30 pm., lasting about one hour.
- (6) The victims received no tea that night and only one meal per day for several days after. Lt KONO Shingo was an inhuman person and never showed any sign of "Letting Up" to any prisoner. He was never happy unless he was torturing at least one of his prisoners.

Sworn by the above-named deponent
Gregory Peter Kelly of 44251
on the third day of June, One
thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.)

} Signature of
deponent. G.P.Kelly

BEFORE US

P. G. Muller J.P.

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AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
COUNTY OF PIERCE) ss

I, Victor Dengelegi, being duly sworn, on oath, depose and say:

I am Corporal Victor Dengelegi, ASN 32073965. My permanent address is 682 Homman, Perth Amboy, N. J. I was captured by the Japanese on 9 April 1942 at Bataan while serving with the 803rd Aviation Engineers. I was at Camp O'Donnell during April and May of 1942, at Cabanatuan No. 1 from June 1942 to October 1942. I was at Yodagawa Steel Mills, Osaka, Japan, from November 1942 until May 1945, and at Camp #27, Fukuoka Mines, on the island of Kushua, until liberated on 5 September 1945.

From May 1945 until 5 September 1945, I was a prisoner of war at Camp 27, Kushua, Japan, and worked in the Fukuoka Coal mines. There were about 400 prisoners there, 85 Americans, and the balance were British and Australian. On several occasions while I was there I worked on details in the supply room when I was not working in the mines. I saw large quantities of clothes, blankets, shoes, and medical supplies there, which could have been issued to prisoners but were not issued. There was a building there used as a dispensary, but the medical officers had a very limited supply of medicine to treat prisoners. Many American prisoners were sick all the time, but only those who were seriously ill and unable to get up from bed were taken to the dispensary. Patients were fed only one-third rations, amounting to half a bowl of rice, and many prisoners who were sick preferred to work in order to eat more. Clothing and shoes furnished the prisoners were inadequate, and many prisoners were forced to work in the mines without shoes. I personally know of one American prisoner who died in the dispensary from lack of medical care. His name was Lewis Wojis, and he died from tuberculosis. Finally, the day after the Japanese surrender was announced, and American occupation was expected, all the supplies in the warehouse were issued. Clothing, blankets, and shoes were issued to the prisoners, and medical supplies were turned over to the medical officers in the dispensary.

The Japanese commanding officer at Camp 27 was a 2nd Lieutenant. I do not know his name. He was 6 feet tall, weighed about 170 pounds, and was about 28 years old. He had a lighter complexion than most Japanese. He lived on the post with his wife and child.

Sgt Earl Deal was another American prisoner who was at Camp 27 during this period and is familiar with the conditions I have described. I can give no further description of the persons responsible for the conditions which I have described, and I can state no further details concerning the matters described in this affidavit.

Cpl. Victor Dengelegi 32073965
Victor Dengelegi, Cpl., 32073965

In the presence of Donald W. Smith
Donald W. Smith, Agent, SIC

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
13th day of October 1945, at
Fort Lewis, Washington.

Arthur G. Bouley
ARTHUR G. BOULEY
CWO, U.S.A.
Asst Adjutant General
ASFTC Fort Lewis, Wash.

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Area Case Files -
POW Camps #19 to #256
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FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department
United States of America

In the matter of the beating of
Chief Yeoman Daniels, USN 2678686,
at Camp 27, Kyushu, Japan, on or
about July 27, 1945.

Perpetuation of Testimony of
George W. Bollin, Jr., Yeoman
Second Class, USN 3421466,
Holden, Missouri.

Taken at: Holden, Missouri.

Date: 3 January 1946.

In the Presence of: William H. Howard, Agent SIC, Intelligence Branch,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Reporter: Betty S. Gatenby, Stenographer, Intelligence Branch, Kansas City, Mo.

Questions by: William H. Howard, Agent SIC, Intelligence Branch, Kansas City, Mo.

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.

A. George W. Bollin, Jr., Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466, Holden, Missouri.

Q. Are you an American citizen?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Will you give us a brief resume¹ of your Naval service.

A. I enlisted October 10, 1939 and served on various ships as Yeoman up until February 1942 when I was attached to the Naval battalion serving with the Fourth Marines, Company E, 2nd Battalion, at Corregidor.

Q. Have you recently returned from overseas?

A. Yes, I returned to the United States on September 21, 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese when Corregidor fell on May 6, 1942.

Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates.

A. I was held at Camp III and Camp I respectively, Cabanatuan, P.I. from May 29, 1942 to November 5, 1942; at Osaka, Japan from November 26, 1942 to May 6, 1945; at Kyushu, Japan, Camp 27 from May 12, 1945 to August 17, 1945, and Camp 22 from August 17, 1945 to September 11, 1945. I was liberated at Yokohama on September 13, 1945.

Q. Did you observe the beating of Chief Yeoman Daniels at Camp 27, Kyushu, Japan on or about 27 July 1945?

A. Yes, I did.

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Q. Will you state the facts and circumstances concerning this beating.

A. We were returning from a farm work detail on 27 July 1945 and Daniels picked up a persimmon off of the road. A Japanese Lieutenant observed this act and accused Daniels of stealing the persimmon. Daniels said something to the effect that he thought the persimmon was free property as long as it had fallen in the road, but the Jap insisted that he had stolen it and proceeded to beat Daniels with his fists until Daniels fell to the ground. I do not know whether Daniels was unconscious, but he gave every indication of being severely injured.

Q. Can you identify by any physical description, uniform worn or rank or organization this Japanese Lieutenant who beat Daniels?

A. I do not know this Japanese Lieutenant's name, but I would judge that he was 5'9" or 10" in height, weighed about 140 pounds and had dark hair. He was about 25 to 30 years of age and he was distinctive among the Japanese because he was tall and thin and carried himself much more like a German soldier than a Japanese. I cannot otherwise identify him.

Q. Do you know the names of any other witnesses to this beating?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Is there anything else you can add concerning this particular incident.

A. No, I have stated all the information I have concerning this incident.

George "W" Bollin Jr.

George W. Bollin, Jr.
Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466

State of: Missouri)
) SS
County of: Johnson)

I, George W. Bollin, Jr., Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

George "W" Bollin Jr.

George W. Bollin, Jr.
Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of January 1946.

Clement J. Tierney

CLEMENT J. TIERNEY, Capt, Inf, O-235587
Asst Dist Intel Off, KC, Mo.
Summary Court

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, William H. Howard, Agent SIC, certify that George W. Bollin, Jr.
Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466, appeared before me on 3 January 1946
and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an
accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several
questions set forth:

Place: Kansas City, Missouri

Date: 16 January 1946

William H. Howard
William H. Howard, Agent SIC

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FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

In the matter of the beating of
Signalman 2/c1 Spizzario, USN,
and Sgt. Wilson in July 1945 at
Camp 27, Kyushu, Japan.

Perpetuation of Testimony of
George W. Bollin, Jr., Yeoman
Second Class, USN 3421466,
Holden, Missouri.

Taken at: Holden, Missouri

Date: 3 January 1946.

In the Presence of: William H. Howard, Agent SIC, Intelligence Branch
Kansas City, Missouri.

Reporter: Betty S. Gatenby, Stenographer, Intelligence Branch, Kansas City, Mo.

Questions by: William H. Howard, Agent SIC, Intelligence Branch, Kansas City, Mo.

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.

A. George W. Bollin, Jr., Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466, Holden, Missouri.

Q. Are you an American citizen?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Will you give us a brief resume' of your Naval service.

A. I enlisted October 10, 1939 and served on various ships as Yeoman up until February 1942 when I was attached to the Naval battalion serving with the Fourth Marines, Company E, 2nd Battalion at Corregidor.

Q. Have you recently returned from overseas?

A. Yes, I returned to the United States on September 21, 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese when Corregidor fell on May 6, 1942.

Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates.

A. I was held at Camp III and Camp I respectively, Cabanatuan, P.I. from May 29, 1942 to November 5, 1942; at Osaka, Japan from November 26, 1942 to May 6, 1945; at Kyushu, Japan, ^{Yam} Camp 27 from May 12, 1945 to August 17, 1945, and Camp 22 from August 17, 1945 to September 11, 1945. I was liberated at Yokohama on September 13, 1945.

Q. Did you observe the beating of Signalman 2/c1 Spizzario, USN, and Sgt. Wilson in July 1945 at Camp 27, Kyushu, Japan.

A. Yes, I did.

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Q. State what you know concerning this beating.

A. Sgt. Wilson was accused of stealing a squash and Signalman Spizzario of attempting to return the squash to civilians. Both men were placed on a platform in front of the entire camp and beaten with fists until they fell to the platform and then kicked. The Japanese Lieutenant who beat these men claimed that both were equally guilty of violation of camp regulations and stated that any future conduct of this type would be treated in the same manner. Neither of the men could rise from the platform after the beating.

Q. Can you identify by any physical descriptions, uniform worn or rank or organization any of the Japanese responsible for this beating?

A. I do not know the Japanese Lieutenant's name, but I would judge that he was 5'9" or 10" in height, weighed about 140 pounds and had dark hair. He was about 25 to 30 years of age and he was distinctive among the Japanese because he was tall and thin and carried himself much more like a German soldier than a Japanese. I cannot otherwise identify him.

Q. Do you know the names of any other witnesses to this beating?

A. No, I cannot recall any names of other witnesses.

Q. Is there anything else you can add concerning this beating?

A. No, I have stated all the information I have.

George W. Bollin Jr.
George W. Bollin, Jr.
Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466

State of: Missouri)
) SS
County of: Johnson)

I, George W. Bollin, Jr., Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

George W. Bollin Jr.
George W. Bollin, Jr.
Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of January 1946.

Clement J. Tierney
CLEMENT J. TIERNEY, Capt, Inf, O-235587
Asst Dist Intel Off, Kansas City, Mo.
Summary Court

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, William H. Howard, Agent SIC, certify that George W. Bollin, Jr.
Yeoman Second Class, USN 3421466, appeared before me on 3 January 1946
and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an
accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several
questions set forth.

Place: Kansas City, Missouri

Date: 16 January 1946

William H. Howard
William H. Howard, Agent SIC

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FU-20
H.W.B.

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RESTRICTED

KUMAZO KAGE, after having been duly sworn, testified at 4th CAD in Fukuoka, on 18 February 46, as follows:

- Q. Please state your full name, address, age, religion, occupation?
A. KUMAZO KAGE, FUKUOKA-KEN, ASAKURA-GUN, HINASHIRO-MURA NAGATA 494 BANCHI, Buddhist, Agriculture.
- Q. How long were you at Camp 27?
A. May 4, 1945 to Sept. 4, 1945
- Q. What was your duties at the camp?
A. Guard.
- Q. How were the POW dressed--mention type of shoes and number of those without shoes?
A. All had their own uniforms, most had sandals and about 200 did not have any shoes at all.
- Q. Isn't it true that there were large amounts of shoes and clothing in the supply room that were supposed to have been issued to the POWs.
A. There were great amounts of clothes and shoes available and these were issued ~~the-supplies-before-this-but-he-did-not-order-it-done~~ at the end of the war. Lt. HIRATA could have issued the supplies before this but he did not order it done.
- Q. What was the status of medical supplies in this regard?
A. I don't know whether medical supplies were short in the hospital but at the end of the war 2 large crates of medical supplies were brought out and distributed.
- Q. How many deaths in the camp?
A. One man who died of T.B.
- Q. What was done for the man?
A. I don't know. Wasn't around the medics.
- Q. What punishment was meted out by Lt. HIRATA?
A. If any pow's were caught at any kind of and adverse act, the guards were ordered to round up the POW and bring him to the CO's office. The C.O. as punishment slapped the POW on the face 10 times. Also, POWs were put in solitary for petty larceny--and left in for one week. They were forced to work in the day time with other POWs at the mine but were given one-third less food than others
- Q. Do you have anything else to add to this statement?
A. No

熊毛道造

KUMAZO KAGE

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By KIT NARA Date 5/1/85

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Area Case F/125
POW Camps #19 to #256
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ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, KUMAZO KAGE, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 1 pages are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

麻毛 肇造

(Signature of witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of February, 1946.

Melvin S. Cohn

Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHO., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, Sgt. JACK W. ODA, Legal Section, SCAP, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese, and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing 1 pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto;

Jack W. Oda T/4 L/Cpl
(Name) (Rank) (Age)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of February, 1946.

Melvin S. Cohn

Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHO., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, MELVIN S. COHN, 2nd Lt. Inf, certify that on the 18 day of February, 1946, personally appeared before us KUMAZO KAGE, and according to Sgt. JACK W. ODA, give the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed the said KUMAZO KAGE, had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Melvin S. Cohn

MELVIN S. COHN, 2nd Lt. Inf
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHO., SCAP.

Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

18, February, 1946.

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date October

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R E S T R I C T E D

HIRATA had the habit for sneaking up on POWs at work and striking them with his fist.

- Q. What were the rations allowed the POWs?
A. For each meal one bowl of rice (60 per cent wheat) and on occasions a few other things like cucumbers and pumpkin to go with the rice. Sick POWs were given one-half as much.
- Q. Were Red Cross Packages ever kept by Lt. HIRATA or the other members of the camp staff.
A. No, Red Cross Packages came twice and were handed out.
- Q. Was there any other forms of brutal treatment besides those mentioned.
A. No.
- Q. Have you anything else to add to this statement?
A. No

深野達夫

TATSUO FUKANO

PP-20

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Authority 775011
By KT NARA Date 04/04/01

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R E S T R I C T E D

TATSUO FUKANO, After having been duly sworn, testified at 4th CAD Headquarters in Fukuoka on 18 February 46 as follows:

Q. Please state your full name, age, present address, religion, and present occupation?

A. FUKANO, TATSUO, 30, FUKUOKA-KEN, YAMATO-GUN HIGASHIYAMA-MURA KANAO 989 BANCHI; SHINSHU-BUDDHIST; Umbrella maker.

Q. How long were you at Fukuoka Branch Camp 27, Gotoji, Kyushu? Dates?

A. May 4, 1945 to Sept 4, 1945.

Q. In what capacity did you serve in the camp?

A. Guard at the rear entrance of the camp.

Q. What clothing did the prisoners wear while at the camp.

A. The POWs came from KOBE on 15 May, 1945, most of them wearing sandals, a few had nothing. Because of this those coming off work in the mines would give their sandals to those going on shift.

Q. Who was the commanding officer at this time?

A. 1st Lt. TAKESHI HIRATA

Q. Describe HIRATA?

A. Tall, slim, light complexion, no glasses, lived on the post with his wife and child.

Q. Who besides HIRATA was in charge of supplies?

A. Pfc. ONO LASAO and Sgt HIROSHI IKEDA.

Q. Were you ever in the supply room?

A. Yes

Q. Did you see clothing, shoes, and blankets in the supply room?

A. There was plenty of the foregoing in the supply room.

Q. Is it not true that needed supplies were not issued to the POWs until the end of the war?

A. Yes, the prisoners needed all kinds of supplies but they were not issued until the end of the war.

Q. Who was responsible for not handing out the supplies to the POWs?

A. In the Japanese Army, the C.O. always issues orders on supply.

Q. Isn't it true that there was a plentiful supply of medicine in the storeroom but that the dispensary was not allowed to have but a small and inadequate amount?

A. Yes, it is true. There was quite a bit in the storeroom but the hospital was not allowed to use it.

Q. How many POWs were ill at a time and what were done for them?

A. There was always 3 or 4 POWs that could not get out of bed.

Q. How many POWs died at the camp?

A. One

Q. What was done for the POW while he was ill?

A. I don't know but he was in the hospital for a long time. About 2 months. Died about July 1945.

Q. Was there a doctor to look after him?

A. Yes, JUNSAKIYAMA, medic., NAGASAKI-SHI.

Q. What punishment was meted out to the POWs by the C.O., HIRATA?

A. One time 1 British POW stole from a Dutch POW and HIRATA beat him and put him in solitary confinement for 3 days and gave him half rations.

R E S T R I C T E D 深野達夫

FUZO

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ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, KUMAZO KAGE, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 1 pages are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

陳天經造

(Signature of witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of February, 1946.

Melvin S. Cohn

Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf.
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHO., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

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Jack W. Oda T4 Lay
(Name) (Rank) (Army)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of February, 1946.

Melvin S. Cohn

Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf.
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHO., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, MELVIN S. COHN, 2nd Lt. Inf., certify that on the 18 day of February, 1946, personally appeared before us KUMAZO KAGE and according to JACK W. ODA, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed the said KUMAZO KAGE, had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Melvin S. Cohn
Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf.
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHO., SCAP.

Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

18 February, 1946.

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ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, TATSUO FUKANO, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 2 pages are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

深野達夫

(Signature of witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of February, 1946.

Melvin S. Cohn
Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, JACK W. ODA, Sct., Legal Section, SCAP, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese, and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing 2 pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Jack W. Oda 1st Sgt
(Name) (Rank) (Army)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of February, 1946.

Melvin S. Cohn
Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF Fukuoka)

I, MELVIN S. COHN, 2nd Lt. Inf, certify that on the 18 day of February, 1946, personally appeared before us TATSUO FUKANO and according to JACK W. ODA, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed the said TATSUO FUKANO, had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Melvin S. Cohn
Melvin S. Cohn, 2nd Lt. Inf
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP.

Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

18 February, 1946.

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DO DR*

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