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NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

To Vault

NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO:

NOTE TO MR. KAWAHIRA:

Exh 1525A

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Evidence taken at Sydney on 12 November 1945 before Mr. Justice Mansfield.

NK.71148 Lieut. Ben Charles HACKNEY, 2/29 Battalion, being duly sworn, give the following evidence:

My full number, name, rank and unit are NK.71148 Lieut. Ben Charles Hackney, 2/29 Battalion. My home address is 12 Benelong Crescent, Bellevue Hill, Sydney.

On the evening of 17 January 1942 2/29 Battalion made contact with the enemy at Bakri and from the morning of 18 January the battle was at its height. On 19 January 1942 we joined up with 2/19 Battalion some little distance south of Bakri. From Bakri we withdrew to Parit Sulong, where we were held up by a bridge and strong Japanese forces defending the bridge. We made a stand there from the morning of 21 January until we were captured the following day, and we had very heavy casualties.

The following is a summary of the happenings between 22 January 1942 and 21 March 1942 inclusive. I do not know the names of the Japanese responsible and I do not know of my own knowledge what unit it was that captured us at Parit Sulong, but I have heard subsequently from Col. Kappe that it was the Japanese Imperial Guards Division; these soldiers were bigger than the usual Japanese soldiers..

1. Many men comprising A.I.F. and Indian Army soldiers - the majority severely wounded, some of whom had been lying in trucks, vans etc., up to four days with necessarily limited medical attention and were subjected to the treatment briefly outlined below at PURIT SULONG by I.J.A. soldiers.

2. Prior to the closing in of IJA soldiers I myself had been wounded in four places making me incapable of walking and greatly restricting any movement.

(a) a bullet through the left leg below the knee causing a fracture.

(b) shell splinter in back.

(c) shell splinter in outside of right calf.

(d) shell splinter in rear of right knee.

3. These soldiers made up some of the casualties of the 65 Fd Bty (2/15 Fd Regt.); 4 A Tk Regt.; 2/19 Inf. Bn; 2/29 Inf Bn, and other units of the 45 Indian Bde, under which command these A.I.F. forces had been placed. These soldiers had been gathered together during

the days prior to and including the 22 January 1942, and were by 1200 hrs 22 January 1942 assembled - some in trucks, others lying about in various positions (many of whom because of wounds had been unable to gain the shelter of a vehicle) - on or about the roadway immediately NORTH of the PARIT SULOIG Bridge.

4. Enemy fire of all types continued for some time to pour in from all directions upon the vehicles and personnel who had gathered along a short section of the road after an order had been given for all troops who were able to do so to vacate the position. Because of lack of unwounded soldiers and scarcity of arms and ammunition very little retaliation fire went out from this group in return for that of the enemy. Another officer and I operated for as long as ammunition was available a Bren gun from beneath a utility truck in order to in some way add to the comparative lack of fire from our position and to perhaps lengthen by at least a short period the time when the enemy would inevitably close in on our position, and thereby enable those who had been able to get away to have a better opportunity of travelling a fair distance before the Japs had use of the road and were able to push forward and perhaps prevent our men from gaining contact with our forces from whom we had been cut off for several days.

5. About 1430 hrs all fire from the convoy ceased and shortly afterwards from all directions especially WEST Japanese soldiers closed in on our positions. Indications amidst much unintelligible yelling, were made for our personnel to assemble at a point WEST of the road and over a parit which ran by the side of the road.

6. Some of the fit men - of whom there were very few - were allowed to assist the more unfortunate; others were compelled to move immediately to the assembly point and remain. This assembling was a slow process as many were incapable of movement. Men were lying about in all directions, some dead, many seriously wounded who had been unable to gain any shelter whatever being incapable of any movement. Other unable to make much progress, had managed to crawl or drag themselves to one of the many vehicles and there lie exhausted.

7. The following are some of the acts committed by the Japanese during the process of assembling the men.

- (a) on many occasions a Jap approaching a wounded man, would indicate for him to move along with the rest; however, sometimes the soldier would be incapable perhaps of any movement whatever. Upon failing to do as the Jap indicated, the latter would immediately begin yelling and making signs - still no movement by the wounded soldier whereupon he would be bashed about with the rifle, kicked, and on some occasions eventually either run

through many times with the bayonet, or with the rifle close to his head - shot. This was the fate of a good many wounded men.

(b) Sometimes men hobbling towards the little bridge over the parit which led to the assembly place, and others who were crawling would have a Jap come up to them and he dealt a terrible blow, sometimes to the body but most always to the head, with the butt of the rifle. Some were knocked down, whereupon they would be kicked,

(c) The fate of others was to be hurried when they were already moving as fast as their wounds would allow, by some Japs using a variety of methods - some kicking, some often striking with their rifles and other times many prodding the men with their bayonets.

(d) One man badly wounded in the chest and thigh was making to the bridge very slowly by crawling and dragging himself along the ground. He was hit several times by Japs but was incapable of moving faster. A Jap drove his bayonet into the man and made as if to push him along the edge of the road. The man fell full length face downwards, whereupon the Jap thrust in his bayonet several times and then left him, moving off to some other unfortunate who would also be brutally treated to make him move faster.

(e) A Jap came to my position. He pushed another officer, who was with me and standing, away, then indicated for me to move also. I pointed out that I was unable to do so, whereupon he began kicking me; but even knowing what was wanted and with the urge to avoid this foul treatment, I was unable to stand. He then struck me several times with his rifle, then prodded me with his bayonet. Finally he let the officer come back but even with his help I was unable to walk, my left leg being useless and my right altogether too painful. The Japs started screaming again and began belting us both with his rifle butt. Eventually, with the aid of another, I managed to get along by swinging myself on their shoulders. When crossing the small bridge the three of us were struck many times by the Japs on both sides.

(f) By these various means all the prisoners were either herded into the area or killed by shooting or bayoneting, or left dying on the road.

(g) Upon approaching the bridge over the parit all personnel had to take off any equipment and throw on the road watches, pens, pencils - anything visible to the Japs except clothing.

(h) After crossing the bridge, almost everyone being hit as he did so with a rifle by one or all of the Japs who were on both

sides, all prisoners had to remove their clothing except their boots and socks and putties, which was thrown into a heap. The clothes were thrown amongst the prisoners after a considerable time had elapsed, during which they had been searched.

(1) One wounded man who had been placed by our own people upon a table form and put inside an office truck, was seen by a Jap. The table form was dragged out and left leaning against the back of the truck. The fellow had been dead for some time and become stiff. The body was then propped up in an upright position on the tabletop. Situated in this position, it created enormous amusement to the Jap concerned and was an object of ridicule to many Japs afterwards.

8. When all had assembled the prisoners were made to sit in the nude in a circle within a ring of Jap guards. There were approximately 110 A.I.F. soldiers and 35 to 40 Indian Army soldiers.

9. Many Japanese troops were by this time moving along the road, some on foot, others on bicycles and many in lorries (both Jap and civilians). They were halted often and on these occasions many would come over to have a look at the prisoners - about 150 nude bodies, unshaven, dirty and blood clotted; some fresh and many reopened by movement and still bleeding freely. To the Japs the prisoners were of great interest, some showing mirth, others ill temper and wickedness; many hit or kicked (or both) and punched and prodded men with bayonets, often if possible kicking where a wound lay open, and so great was their satisfaction upon any visible evidence of pain that the dose was often repeated.

10. One Jap tormented prisoners by drawing his sword and wiping the blood off it by repeatedly dipping it in the water in the parit and drawing it over an officer's throat. Others he torments by making as though to run them through or cutting their throats.

11. All those on the outside of the group, and particularly those closest to the road were treated worst. I was one of those near the road having been amongst the last to arrive at the assembly point, and was, like others, kicked, struck and battered many times, most always with rifles and on some occasions with sword stabbers. The Japs most always used their rifle butts. The wound in my back attracted the attention of many who whenever possible took delight in kicking and belting the place where a wound was exposed.

12. Many prisoners were knocked unconscious when dealt terrific blows on the head with rifle butts.

13. The Jap in charge of the prisoners was dressed quite differently from the personnel of the guard, with dark coloured tunic, breeches, knee high boots, armed with pistol and sword with some braid at the hilt, and carrying a large map case. He gave orders to the guard.

14. The prisoners were forced into a little shed or garage which was altogether too small in view of the following circumstances and actions, as given below:

(a) The Japs grunted, yelled, kicked, hit and prodded with bayonets until most of the prisoners had scrambled into the shed.

(b) Some were knocked unconscious and others killed during the process.

(c) Some walked on top of the more helpless, wounded men were pushed and fell upon others and terrific yells of pain were practically continuous.

(d) Those closest to the opening were first to be put into the shed which soon became a stinking, scrambling hell hole full of tortured, groaning, delirious wounded soldiers.

(e) Those still fit were unable to do anything except for those immediately around them.

(f) The shed was much too small; fellows near the doorway, being hit, kicked and prodded scrambled in, endeavoured in vain to avoid hurting their comrades. There was not room even to put a foot down without stepping on some part of some body already with bodies above and below.

(g) Again and again fellows were forced in on top of others.

15. Many men were groaning most of the time and there were yells, repeated time and time again, by many for water. It was hours and hours and with some a day or more since they had had a drink, for water and those to issue it had been scarce during the four days of the progress along five miles of road. Water was not given to the prisoners.

16. Six officers were taken from the group and put together about six or seven yards away.

17. Requests were made at first and when these were ignored demands were made of the Jap in charge to provide medical attention and water for the prisoners and also smoking materials (of which much of the

prisoners own was lying in a heap nearby), but these were ignored. This Jap could read but refused to speak English.

18. A little later another move was made and again the prisoners were subjected to violence and terrific brutalities by the guards. This time all the ORs were put into two rooms off some coolie quarters. This was a long process; many had to be carried and, although not far, steps had to be climbed; the dead were not allowed to be left, their bodies too, had to be taken into these rooms. The worst wounded were again treated wickedly; they were expected to move as fit and when failing to do so were struck, kicked and punched. Many incapable of any movement without assistance were bashed on the head and some were killed by bayonetting and a few were shot. Altogether, a large number were wounded further by the Japs.

19. When all the ORs were in the rooms the doors were closed. The six officers were made to sit on the steps in front of one of these rooms.

20. Requests and demands for medical aid, water and smokes were again ignored and although these were made time and time again throughout the whole period, they were ignored by the Jap in charge.

21. Shortly afterwards an Indian soldier who had been hiding in one of the many vehicles (which were being inspected and searched by the Japs) was brought into the building. He had a bad wound on one hand, the top part of which had been blown away, and one leg of his trousers was saturated with blood as though he were bleeding from some wound in his thigh. He was immediately struck to the ground by a Jap and his pockets cleaned out.

22. The ORs who had been jammed into the small rooms were scrambling to the windows, groaning all the time, and yelling time and time again for water and to be let out.

23. The noise of battle was long gone; nowhere except in the far distance could be heard even a gun. Occasionally, an enemy plane flew overhead.

24. Still going down the road were lorry after lorry of Japanese soldiers and much artillery equipment. Very seldom now was there a halt but each time the convoy did stop Jap soldiers invariably came across to the building to see the prisoners.

25. Later, many staff cars came along, two of which were preceded by tank and motor cyclists and followed similarly. They halted in front of the place where the prisoners were and many Japs came over. They were met by the Jap in charge of the prisoners amidst much shouting,

saluting, and bowing by this Jap and the personnel of the guard. Other Jap soldiers in the area also gave their attention to the party which consisted of officers and some very senior ones

26. One of these new arrivals was outstanding and presumably the commander of the Japanese forces in the area - a short, stocky fellow. A body guard kept close with him always. He was well dressed, his sword hanging low and with a great amount of brown cord at the hilt, knee high boots and spurs all glistening. The attitude of the Japs to this officer was as though he was something far and above any of them, as though to them he was as a God.

27. He looked at the officer prisoners, who were made to move off the steps and stand; then mounted the steps, the body guard keeping very close, and looked through the window at the mass inside of one of the rooms.

28. Upon leaving the building he spoke to one of the officers accompanying him who in turn passed on what were apparently orders to the Jap in charge of the prisoners.

29. Leaving a couple behind this party then departed. Again came the yelling, bowing, and saluting. At first the tanks, then the cycles then the cars moved off, and after them were more cycles and tanks. Along the road wherever Japanese were to be seen, they paid their compliments to these two cars very reverently.

30. One of those remaining was asked to allow water to be given to the prisoners, many of whom were all the time yelling for it. A little Malay boy who had been with the convoy for some time was told by him to get some. On returning, however, the Jap in charge noticed the container and immediately hit it out of his hands and then kicked the kiddy.

31. He was asked about medical attention but said that Japanese medical men were too busy. Later asked for water, he said that if the Jap in charge said, "No", there was nothing he could do about the matter. When asked could the cigarettes be got from the heap of prisoners' belongings he replied, "Not yet."

32. Another group of Japs arrived and took many photographs and made notes. After this was completed, the cigarettes and water which had been held out by the personnel of the guard to the prisoners, some of whom had been let out of the rooms for the purpose of being photographed, but held just beyond their reach, were retained by the Japs and thrown away respectively, which made worse the feelings of the already near despairing men.

33. The Ors were again forced into the room.

34. The Indian soldier, who had been knocked down in front of the building, was showing signs of regaining consciousness. He began to sit up but the Jap in charge kicked him over again. He sat up again and this time was viciously kicked many times. For a while the Indian lay still, groaning and jabbering. The Jap yelled at him and took a rifle from one of the guards and bashed the Indian, then thrust the bayonet into him time and time again. Then he was heaved into the parit by the Jap thrusting the bayonet into his body and heaving. A few seconds and the terribly blood-stained, horrible face emerged above the water and the Jap levelled the rifle and fired. The head jerked but remained above water; there was another shot and this time the head disappeared.

35. The traffic going south was not so thick now and moving more freely, occasionally a motor cyclist or a car going north. There were still a few who left the road to see the prisoners or to poke about the vehicles inquisitively, some occasionally kicking a body to see if any life was left in it.

36. About sunset the guards began to move about the house. Machine guns were brought from where they had been resting between tours of duty and placed in front of the building.

37. The officers were then tied together by the following methods. Two guards approached the officers undoing as they came a small coil of rope which they took from their belts. The officers were then made to stand, two of them unable to do so without assistance and both incapable of walking. Both hands of each officer were tightly tied behind his back. After this, another length of rope was tied to the wrists, passed up under the chin and around the neck and then down again to the wrists, where it was pulled tight, thus forcing the hands well up the back and making the rope terribly tight against the throat. The second rope was not cut but was passed on to the wrists of the next officer, where a similar procedure was carried out; then again on to the next and so on, so that as well as making more secure the tying of each they were all linked together. During this process, the two Japs treated the officers unmercifully, jerking the ropes this way and that and many times lashing them severely about the head and body with loose lengths, often kicking ferociously at some part of the body that was swaying or stumbling - through the Japs own treatment - in the wrong direction for them to do whatever they wished. During this procedure I was kicked in the legs and lashed about the body and head, particularly the latter, many times, this being mainly because I was unable to stand properly and each time a rope was pulled I swayed this way or that, thus continually hindering these Japs in their work.

38. This done, the ORs were brought out from the rooms. One by one as they came down the steps they were tied brutally with their hands behind their backs; the first was then connected to the second but only from wrist to wrist, not over or around the neck as with the officers, then from the second to the third and so on, the first then being tied to the nearest of the small line of officers.

39. The supply of rope ran out and some Japs were bringing pieces of wire and with these were tying up many of the prisoners.

40. Complaints were made to the Japs in charge regarding this ill-treatment. Nearly every man was lashed, mostly about the head, and kicked by the Japs. Often a soldier who was more difficult to tie because of his wounds preventing his movement, was subjected to lashings (sometimes now with wire) and kicking. Occasionally, another guard seeing his fellow soldier beating a prisoner, would rush up and add to that prisoner's misery by striking him with his rifle butt.

41. This habit of one Jap coming to another when that other was ill-treating a prisoner, so as to add his efforts also, occurred very often.

42. The Jap in charge took no notice of the complaints.

43. It was necessary to move the first lot well away from the steps of the building to allow the others to come down from the rooms and be tied. They were shifted back towards the shed which before had been filled with prisoners. When the line of officers moved, one of them fell immediately. After being kicked in all parts of the body and being struck many times with rifle butts, he was cut free from the chain. I fell after very little movement. The Japs became more annoyed apparently because I was the second one to fall and I suffered similar ill treatment, but to a greater extent. I was kicked in all parts of the body and struck many times on the head and body with rifles. One kick split my right eyebrow which then hung down over the eye, the blood pouring over my face. After some kicks and hits the Japs would force the others along. In this way I was dragged a short distance. Then would commence again another reign of blows and then I would be dragged a few more feet. Eventually, the Japs cut me loose and left me lying upon the ground in a much worse, painful and aching condition than before. The wound in my back had been kicked many times, which kept it bleeding freely, as were all the other wounds and cuts I had received.

44. Towards the end, either the supply of rope and wire was exhausted or the Japs grew tired of tying the prisoners as a few numbering about 20, were left untied. The remainder were tied in groups of 20 to 25

each. The dead were left in the room.

45. The prisoners were then made to move along the front of the buildings towards, and then around, the south end. There were many who were unable to move at all, and others because of being tied, could not get the necessary assistance, so that many stumbled, some fell, causing others also to fall. These were then kicked and struck, and bayoneted, until as many as could do so were again standing, and then the line proceeded slowly, some still being dragged, of which a few occasionally raised themselves to their knees only to be again thrown off balance. Many of these were then freed from the line and left lying. The Japs grasped others and dragged them along, some were kicked, some struck, others deeply prodded with bayonets.

46. The prisoners were then herded into a group and the massacre which followed was to say the least most violent and wicked.

47. Rifles and machine guns belched forth a storm of death - a few fell, a group fell. After the first while a few remained standing - these were either struck by rifle fire or hit by a burst from a machine gun. Rifle and machine gun fire went toward any person who yelled. Firing was indiscriminate and many men had fallen not because of death but because they had either been pulled down by others falling, or because the indiscriminate firing had only added to the number of their wounds and the pain they suffered.

48. Some Jap soldiers then returned to the front of the building, and began taking away the bodies of those who had been cut free from the chains. These they dragged round the corner in the same direction as the others had been taken.

49. They left behind only one body; this being the furthest away from the bodies of the two officers who had previously been cut free from the chain. This was I. To me the fate of the prisoners was quite evident, and my only hope of escape was to endeavour to make the Japs believe that I was dead, and perhaps stand a chance of being left lying there. I knew that I should have appeared dead enough provided that I remained quite still. Blood had been running over my face from the wound in my eyebrow and also from a few cuts in my head which had bled freely. I was hatless; had not done my hair for ages; I was unshaven for more than five days; my hair was matted with blood and dirt; my neck and shirt top were very bloody; the wound in my back still bleeding and small pool of blood on the ground; my shirt torn to ribbons and saturated with blood below the wound and all along the side; my shorts were also bloodstained. My right leg from the knee down was also

bloody; the old bandage on my left leg was long since dirty and discoloured; one bayonet had gone through the bandage and entered the calf above the exit hole of the bullet; also above the back of my left boot another bayonet wound bled freely.

I lay quite still, very uncomfortable and aching as I was still bound securely and painfully tight; the rope still being around my neck prevented me from stretching my arms, my hands still being in the vicinity of my shoulder blades. Some Japs came, stood over me for a while, and as if to make sure one pushed me several times with his boot I allowed my body to move quite freely in whatever direction it was forced. One or more of them then kicked me in several places. With this they left leaving a few behind to fire in the direction of any sound or whenever anyone moved.

50. Many Japs went to the road and returned bringing many of the tins of petrol which were carried on our vehicles.

51. They proceeded to pour this over the prisoners, many of whom were still conscious.

52. The prisoners were then set alight, and amid screams and yells of pain, fright, nervousness and delirium, burnt to death.

53. I lay outside the building unable to move even just a little to a less aching position. Whilst there the outburst of curses and yells that had accompanied the beginning of the firing and had since somewhat subsided, was not very long after revived again.

54. I could see the flickers of a fire which occasionally would burst out very brightly. The prisoners were being burnt, and many were screaming and yelling terribly. There came to me the smell of burning rag and then what was just as distinguishable the odor of burnt flesh.

55. I had managed to be 'dead' as far as some of the Japs were concerned and now was determined even more than ever before that no matter what pain I was suffering, how my body ached, or how uncomfortable or what cramps I had to endure, I would remain 'dead' until such time as the Japs departed.

56. Throughout the whole period Japs came from the road to see what was going on. In passing me sometimes I would only be pushed, other times completely ignored, and on other occasions individuals acted unmercifully. How many times I was kicked, battered with rifles by those Japs passing, I know not, but all the time I had to maintain that lifeless attitude.

57. Jap personnel for ages maintained a patrol about the area. Occasionally a shot or shots would be fired. Many times one or more of them in their wanderings came across my body; some just passed by, others would satisfy themselves by previously used methods - kicking and hitting mostly on the head. Some unfortunately used their bayonets most just pricking me in the back. On two occasions they were more than pricks; once the Jap jumped and grunted as he lunged forward but fortunately he was too far away and the bayonet entered my side between the ribs and apparently did no harm; the other when a bayonet point struck my right elbow making it useless for many days; one Jap decided he would have my boots, and caused me much pain whilst he roughly pulled them off my feet.

58. As time went on activity in the area became less and less, until eventually there was no sign or sound of any Jap about. I waited long after this before being certain that no one was patrolling. I knew that to be seen moving would be the end.

59. Much later, after I had forced myself from my bonds, which was a very painful and long and tedious task - and got some water, I was met by a sergeant and another soldier, both smelt very strongly of petrol - they had been with the group when fired upon and set alight.

60. Sgt. Croft told me that they were amongst the few who had not been tied, and had been together when the prisoners were fired upon, they had fallen with the first burst of firing - neither of them hit - and lay with the remainder. When the petrol was brought from the road they had both had some thrown on them. Then the group had been set alight. The fellow with Croft had yelled out and was immediately fired on. Sgt. Croft then got this fellow and himself free from the heap of men, had lain still and quiet close by until the Japs left the area.

61. The soldier, whose name I do not know, died when in the jungle a short distance west of Parit Sulong, on the following afternoon the 23 Jan. 42.

62. Sgt. Croft left me at first light on the morning of the 24 Jan 42, accompanied by an English soldier who had come to our position in the jungle in the early hours of 23 Jan 42 and who had been cut off from our forces when north of Parit Sulong.

63. Pto. C. Robertson of 2/19 Inf Bn is reported to have seen Sgt. Croft about two days later (approx 26 Jan 42). But as far as is known Sgt. Croft has not been seen since that date.

64. After spending 36 days lying in and crawling about the jungle and rubber plantation area between Parit Sulong and Batu Pahat, I was captured by Malay policemen and taken to Parit Sulong police station on the 27 Feb 42. I was still unable to walk, had suffered a great deal from my wounds, exposure, starvation and filth, and had become very weak and dirty and lost a tremendous amount of weight.

65. The following day 28 February 1942 I was handed over to Jap soldiers by the Malay Police and taken by some of these Japs to Batu Pahat where I was left for some time outside a building approx South of the town which was a Japanese No. convalescent Depot and hospital combined.

66. About sunset of that day a Jap came to me carrying a piece of rope this he put round my neck with a slipknot. Calling for two Indians to keep me, I was taken about 150 yards to a guard room. On the way, if I at any time lagged back, the Jap gave the rope a severe pull which jerked my neck considerably and I was many times prevented from breathing as the rope pulled too tight on my throat.

67. Upon arrival at the guard room - which had an open front, the Jap came out and watched as I was being lashed to a post. With my back against it, rope was first wound around my throat and the post, then over my chest. More rope was brought, my hands tied behind my back, and the rope then wound round and round, until I was securely and tightly tied to the post from my neck to my feet.

68. The personnel of the guard then went past in single file, each either hitting, punching or kicking me as they passed on their way back into the guard room.

69. So I remained until well into the night. Several times the guard commander came out and looked at me. My beard greatly amused him and he would stand laughing as he plucked hairs out of it one by one. Each time a relief came out of the room I was punished in some way or other, and again when the relieved ones returned. Generally by being smacked or punched on the face and chest or kicked.

70. On the afternoon of the next day, the 1 March 1942 I was taken by a Jap guard to a hospital. Here a Jap doctor refused to admit me and refused also medical attention, and said he would have to send me elsewhere as the hospital was too full.

71. I was taken to the BATU PAHAT Police Station and there put into a cell where there were 8 English soldiers who had been brought there a few days before, when captured a few miles out of that town.

72. One of these men was very ill and suffering greatly from bad wounds in shoulder and head.

73. During the following 15 days the numbers were increased to 22, some of whom were wounded. The following conditions existed.

- (a) Medical attention was refused each time requests for some were made.
- (b) Although asking many times for soap, only on one occasion was a very small piece provided. Everybody was very filthy and clothes dirty.
- (c) Food very inadequate - amounting to two small meals each day of about one third of a pint of rice.
- (d) One Jap often walked into the section of the gaol and calling on a man, punch him on the face and chest and finally with one terrific blow, mostly always to the face, knock the fellow back into the cell.
- (e) On two occasions a man was taken into a corridor and made fight the Jap - receiving all the blows and not being allowed (under the penalty of much more severe treatment) to hit back.
- (f) Two Indian Army soldiers were sometimes put in front of some of these men and made strike them on the face.
- (g) Chinese who were locked in the gaol were often severely ill treated. One was put into a straight jacket after being beaten about the head and body by a pair of crutches (both of which were smashed into small pieces during these beatings;) and starved until he died.

74. On 17 March 1942 the 22 prisoners commenced a journey to KUALA LUMPUR.

75. Upon arrival at KLUNG railway after spending the night of 17/18 March at AYER HITAI we were taken across the rails and made clean out a filthy dirty cattle truck. After this all were put inside and the door closed. After some time during which the truck was shunted back and forth several times, it was attached to a goods train and set off northward.

76. On arrival at GLIAS, we walked to the police barracks. Everyone was weak and myself still unable to walk without assistance.

77. The following morning 19 March 1942 we were taken early to the railway station and put into an open coal truck the bottom of which was covered thickly with coal dust and refuse.

78. It was unbearably hot in the open truck during the day, and some of the men became very ill and bilious.

79. From KUALA LUMPUR railway station we were taken to PUDO GAOL in that town arriving about 0130 hrs 20 March 1942. An untidy, unshaven, filthy dirty, partly clothed, unrecognisable group in tattered garments and mostly barefooted (some suffering a good deal from wounds and illness, and all very weak from starvation and exposure

80. Soon after my arrival there I weighed myself and found that I was 8 stone 7 pounds having lost 5 stone 3 pounds (or 73 pounds) since going into action 63 days previously.

This is the tenth and last page of the evidence of EX 71148
Lieut. Ben Charles HACKLEY, 2/29 Battalion.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at)
Sydney on 12 November 1945)
/s/ A. Mansfield)
Commissioner)

B.C. HACKLEY
Lieut. IX 71145
2/29 Bn. A.I.F.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

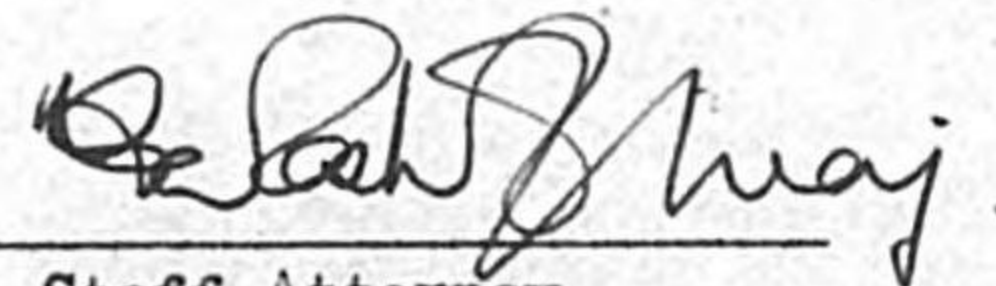
JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document
5043 . (Describe) :

Affidavit of Mr. B.C. Hackney
Territory : Malaya
Duplicate ~~copy~~ of original Affidavit
Duplicate & translate marked excerpts.

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B & C offenders.

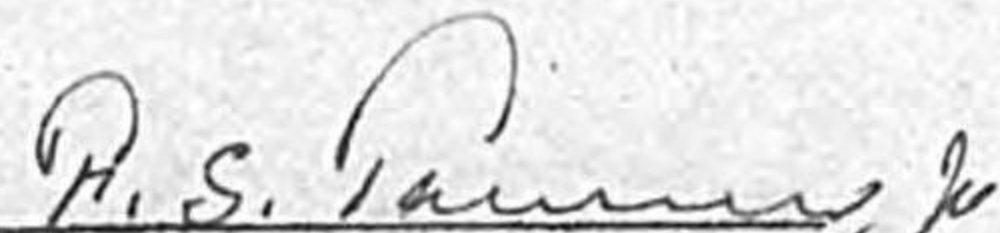


Staff Attorney

5.XII.46 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by you
with changes as follows:



Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By _____
Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

12-6, 1946

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5043 for Mastyn

Arrange for translation as follows:

1. Eng to Jap of excerpts as marked
from affidavit of Hackney.
(Copy of previously processed Jap is attached)

Duplication

1. Jap only.
2. Destroy existing Jap.

LD

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

12-6, 1946

TO : DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5043 for Mastyn

Arrange for reproduction 135 copies in English and

_____ copies in Japanese as follows:

Ed

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5043
(describe):

**Excerpts from record of evidence of Lt. Ben Charles Hackney -
Singapore**

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose) **As to treatment**
of POW - Class B offense

R. S. Davis

Staff Attorney

2 May

1946

7 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by you
with changes as follows:

Stencil
70 copies available

Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By

ey

Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

30 July, 1946

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5043 for _____.

Arrange for reproduction of _____ copies in English and 90
copies in Japanese as follows:

Ditto.

*Excerpts from Affidavit of Ben Charles
"Hackney"*

YB/W

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

DOCUMENT DIVISION

8-6 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Be DOC. NO. 5043
requested by Dorsey in Jap, No. of pages _____
No. of copies 90

COMPLETED:

Date _____ Signature _____

VAULT:

Date 8/6 Signature AB

This receipt with two copies of this document attached to go to
Room 347, Lt. Alexander.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

12-12, 1946.

TO: *Mastyn*

Attached is Document No. 5043 together with translated material which will be reproduced for you as a result of your request of 9-12, 1946.

It is requested that you review this material and return ALL of it to this office at the earliest practicable date. No further processing can be accomplished until this is done.

Any questions should be addressed to Allen, Room 374.

JMB
DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

1st Ind.

TO: DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

12-XII, 1946

Approved for reproduction when the following corrections have been made. (Must be indicated by page numbers. If no corrections, state NONE.)

NONE

[Signature]
Attorney

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

12-12, 1946

TO : DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5043 for Wostyn.

Arrange for reproduction of 135 copies in English and 120 copies
in Japanese as follows:

Substitute ~~(attach)~~ completed work (for) ~~(to)~~ existing processed
Document No. 5043.

Return original document to _____

Wostyn

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

DOCUMENT DIVISION

12/16 1946

MINEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to run Document No. 5043
requested by Moslyn in Jap No. of copies 120
No. of pages 23

COMPLETED: Date 12-17 Signature Nagatori
VAULT: Date 12-17 Signature JW

This receipt with one copy of this document attached to go to Room 364,
Lieutenant Ohberg.

NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO: Destroy everything
that is Jap copies -
Re-do
~~NOTE TO MR. KAWAHEA:~~

證據番類第五〇四三號

／冒頭三行省略／

2/29 大隊「」X・七一一四八、陸軍中尉、ベン・チャールス・

ハックネー／BEN CHARLES HACKNEY／ハ正式ニ宣誓ヲ行

ヒタル上左ノ通證言ヲ行フ。

私ノ番號、氏名、階級及部隊ハNX・七一一四八、陸

軍中尉、ベン・チャールス・ハックネー／BEN CHARLES HACKNEY／

2/29 大隊デアリマス。私ノ住所ハシドニー市、ベル

ヴユー・ヒル、ベネロング。クレセント十二番地

／12 BELMINGTON CRESCENT, BELLEVUE, HILL, SYDNEY／

デアリマス。」……

／以下三行半省略／

「」[バクリ／BAKRIH／カラ我々ハバリツト・スロ

ング／PARIT SUDJONG／ニ退却シタ。其所テ我々ハ橋ト其ノ

橋ヲ守備シテ居ル強力ナ日本軍ニ依テ阻止サレタ。

我々ハ一月二十一日ノ朝カラ翌日我々が捕虜トナ

ル迄其所デ頑強ツタ。」……

／以下十一行省略／

「」[D]、日本軍／HOTA／ガ迫ツテ來ル以前ニ自

分ハ四ヶ所ニ負傷シテ居タノデ歩行不能トナリ如

何ナル動作モ非常ニ不自由ダツタ。」……

／以下三十一行（第二頁第五項ノ二行目迄）省略／

Doc 5043

Exh 1525A
corrected copy.

1. ★

Doc 5043

「五」日本兵ハ我々ノ障地ニ迫ツテ來タ。何ト
言ツテキルノカ分ラヌ叫喚ノ中ニ隊員集結ノ指示
ガ發セラレタ。――
以下九行（第六項迄）省略
「七」左記ハ人員集結中ニ日本人ニ依テ犯サレ
タ行爲ノ幾ツカテアル。

(a) 屢々負傷兵ニ近寄ツテ來タ日本兵ハ、彼ニ對
シ他ノ者ト一掃ニ行動セヨト命ジタ。然シ時
トシテ其ノ兵隊ハ何ウニモ動ケナイ場合ガア
ツタ。指圖通り行動出來ナイ場合、ソノ日本
兵ハ直ニ怒鳴ツタリ手眞似シタリスル。尙
負傷兵ハ動カナイト彼ハ小銃ヲ毆打サレタリ、
蹴ラレタリ又或時ハ終ヒニ銃剣ヲ何ベンモ突
キ刺サレルカ、小銃ヲ彼ノ頭ニ近寄セテ一射
殺サレルノデアツタ。此レガカナリ多クノ負
傷兵ノ運命デアツタ。
PART II
(b) 或時ハ集會場所ニ通ズル灌漑用水路ニ掛ケタ
小サイ橋ノ方へ跛ヲ引キ引キ又ハ這ツテ行ク
者達ニ對シ、日本兵ハ近寄ツテ來テソノ体ヲ
大抵ノ場合ハ頭部デアツタガ、小銃ノ床尾ヲ
強打スルノデアツタ。或者ハ打チ倒サレタ上
蹴ラレルノデアツタ。

2. ★

3. ★

Doc 5043

(o) 他ノ者ノ運命ハ彼等ノ負傷ガ許ス限り、出來ルダケ速ク動イテ居ルノニ色々ノ方法ニ依リ日本兵ニ急キタテラレル事デアツター即チコレ等ノ人々ヲ蹴ルモノモアルシ屢々小銃デ打ツモノモアルシ、又時トシテハ多クノ者ハ銃劍デ突イタリシタ。

(d) 胸部下腹ニ重傷ヲ負ツター一人ノ兵ガ橋ヘ向ツテ地面ニ体ヲ引ヅル様ニシテノロノロト這ツテ行ツタ。彼ハ日本兵ニ數回打タレタガソレ以上速ク動クコトガ出來ナカツタ。

一日本兵ハ銃劍ヲ其ノ身ニ突込ンデ道路ノ邊ニ沿ツテ沿度彼ヲ押ス様ニシタ。其ノ身ハ全身ヲ仰バシ俯伏シテ倒シタ。ソコデ其ノ日本兵ハ彼ノ銃劍デ數回刺シテソレカラ彼ヲ其ノ儘ニシ、モット早く歩カセル爲ニ亦強固ニ取扱ハレル運命ノ他ノ不幸ナ者ノ方ヘ立去ツタ。

(o) 一人ノ日本兵ガ私ノ所ヘ來タ。彼ハ私ノ側ニ立ツテ居タ他ノ將校ヲ押シヤツタ後、私ニモ亦行ク様ニ命ジタ。私ガ其ノ様ニスルコトガ出來ナイコトヲ指シ示シタ所、彼ハ私ヲ蹴リ始メタ。然シ要求サレテ居ルコトガ判リ且此ノ様ナ處待ヲ免レ様トスル氣持ハアツテモ私

ハ立ツコトが出来ナカッタ。彼ハソコデ小銃
ヲ發同私ヲ打テ、ソレカラ銃劍デ私ヲ突イタ。
最後ニ彼ハ先ノ將校ヲ引返ヘサセタ。然シ彼
ノ發助ヲ以テシテモ私ノ左足ハ敗目デアリ又
右足モ劇シク痛ンテ、私ハ歩行スルコトが出
来ナカッタ。ソノ日本兵ハ尋ビ怒鳴リ出シテ
私達二人ヲ小橋ノ床尾デ殴リ始メタ。結局モ
ウ一人ノ怒ノ助ケヲ得テ、私ハ二人ノ肩ニブ
ラ下ツテ何ウニカヤツテ行ツタ。小橋ヲ渡ッ
テ居ル時兩側ノ日本兵達ニ我々三名ハ肩々殴
打サレタ。

(f) 此等様々ナ方法デ捕虜全部ハ一定區域ニ追ヒ
集メラレルカ又ハ銃聲或ハ刺殺サレ又ハ道路
上ニ死ヌニマカセ、放置サレタ。

(g) ^{トビロヒ}灌漑用水路ニ掛ケタ橋ニ近附クト總員ハ器具
ヲ取ハズシテ路上ニ衣類ヲ除キ、時計、ペン、
鉛筆等——日本兵ノ目ニ届レル物ハ何デモ投
ゲ出サセラレタ。

(h) 殆ンド各人共兩側ノ日本兵ノ一人又ハ全部ノ
者ニ打タレテ其ノ橋ヲ渡ッテシマウト、凡テ
ノ捕虜ハ靴、靴下、巻脚絆ノ外ハ着衣ヲ脱ガ
サレ、ソレハ山ト積マレタ。衣類ハ永イ事カ
カツテ罰ベタ末捕虜ニ投返ヘサレマシタ。

Doc 5043

(1) 或負傷兵ガテール様ノモノノ上ニ我々ノ仲間ニ依テ尋用トラックノ中ニ乗セラレテ居ルノヲ一人ツ日本兵ニ見付ケラレタ。此ノテール様ノモノハ引出サレテトラックノ後部に凭セカケタ儘ニサレタ。其ノ男ハ暫ク前ニ死ンデ居テ硬直シテ居タ。ソレカラ死体ハテールノ上ニ直立ノ姿勢デ支ヘラレタ。斯様ナ状態ニ据エラレタ事ハ、係リ合ツタ日本兵ニ多大ノ感ミヲ齎シソシテ又其後多數ノ日本兵ノ嘲弄ノ的トナツタ。

八、全員ガ集合シタ時捕虜達ハ日本ノ監虜兵ノ環ノ中ニ圍ヲ畫イテ裸ノ儘坐ラサレタ。濠洲軍歩兵/A.I.F. SOLDIERS/約百十名及印度軍兵士/INDIAN ARMY SOLDIERS/三十五名乃至四十名ガ居タ。

九、此ノ時既に多數ノ日本軍隊ハ或者ハ徒歩、他ハ自転車又多クハ貨物自動車(日本軍用車及民間ノモノ)デ、道路上ヲ進ンデ居タ。彼等ハ屢々休止サセラレ且斯様ナ時ニハ多クノ者ガ捕虜ニ裸体デ、鬚モ剃ラズ、汚レ、血ノコビリツイタ約百五十名ノモノヲ見物ニヤツテ來タ。或ハ生新シイ、又多クノ者ハ動イタタメ傷口ガ又開イテ尙盛ンニ出血シテ居タ。日本兵ニトツテハ

5. ★

捕虜ハ非常ニ興味ノアルモノデアツタ。或者ハ
愉快ヲウニ、他ノ者ハ不氣味ト惡意ヲ示シタ。
或者ハ打ツタリ又ハ蹴ツタリ（或ハ兩方ニ拳固
ヲ喰ハシタリ銃剣デコヅイタリシタ、屢々、ナ
ルベク傷口ノ開イテ居ル所ヲ蹴リ、又苦痛ノ眼
ニ見エル證據ニ對シテ非常ニ満足感ヲ抱イタノ
テ此ノ事ハ屢々繰返シ行ハレタ。

十、或一人ノ日本兵ハ彼ノ劍ヲ引抜イテ用水階ノ
水ニ繰返シ浸シテ血ヲ拭ヒ去リ一將校ノ喉ノ上
ニ引イテ見セテ捕虜達ヲ苦シメタ。
他ノ者ニモ突刺シタリ又ハ喉ヲ切ル身振ヲシテ
見セテ苦シメタ。

十一、此ノ一團ノ外側ニ居タ凡テノ者、特ニ道路
ニ最モ近接シテ居タ者ハ最モヒドイ目ニ合ハサ
レタ。集合地點ニ最後ニ到着シタ者ノ中ニキタ
ノデ私ハ道路ノ近クニ居タ者ノ一人ダツタ。ソ
シテ他ノ者ト同様、屢々蹴ラレタリ、叩カレタ
リ亂打サレタリシタ。大概ハ小銃テ、時ニハヒ
首テヤラレタ。日本兵ハ大抵ノ場合小銃ノ床尾
ヲ用ヒタ。私ノ背中ノ傷ガ多クノ者ノ興味ヲ喰
ツタ。彼等ハ機會アル毎ニ露出シテ居ル傷口ヲ
蹴ツタリ叩イタリシテ喜ブノダツタ。
十二、多クノ捕虜ハ銃床デ劇シク頭ヲ殴ラレルト
意識不明トナツテ打仆レタ。……

十三、俘虜係ノ日本人ハ衛兵ト昼夕違ツタ服装ヲシテキタ、即チ黒ズンダ色ノ上衣及下衣ヲ着、鹿マテノ長靴ヲ履キ、ピストルヲ持テ、袴ニ紐ノ着イタ剣ヲ帯ビ、又大キナ地口入ヲ持ツテキタ。彼ガ衛兵ニ命令ヲ與ヘテキタ。

十四、下記ニ述ベル如キ情況及ビ動作カラ見テ何レモ全く小サ廻ギル小屋又ハ車庫ニ俘虜ハ無算ニ入レラレテキタ。

即チ

(イ) 日本人ハ俘虜ノ多クノ者ガ小屋ニ我勝ニ逼ヒ込ムマデ、ブツブツ苦情ヲ言ツタリ叫ンダリ、血ツタリ打ツタリ又ハ銃剣デ突イタリシタ。

(ロ) 或ル者ハ打タレテ氣絶シタリ、又他ノ者ハ、コノ仕グサデ殺サレタリシタ。

(ハ) 或ル者ハ、モウ何トモ仕方ナクナルマデ歩キ續カセラレ、傷付キシ者ハ押サレ他人ノ上ニ倒レ、苦痛ヲ訴ヘル恐ロシイ叫ビハ殆下絶エ間ガナカツタ。

(ニ) 出入口ニ一番近い者ガ最初ニ小屋ニ入レラレルノデアツタ。ソノ小屋ハスグニ、音シミ呻吟シ無我無中ニナレル衛兵デ満

チ、臭氣充滿ノマゼカヘツタ地獄穴トナ
ツタ。

(ホ) 未ダ刀ノアル者デモ直グノ廻リニアル者
ノ爲メ以外ハ何事モ、ナス事ガ出来ナカ
ツタ。

(ヘ) 小屋ハ非常ニ狭ク出口近クノ者ハ打タレ、
此ラレ、突カレテ中ニ這入り込ミ、自分
等係友ヲ傷ツケナイヤウニ努刀シテモ無
駄デアツタ。孰ニ上ニモ下ニモ他人ノ
体ガアツテ誰カノ身体ノ何處カニ乗ツカ
ラナイデハ足ヲモ痺ス場所モナカツタ。

(ト) 何處モ々々モ兵士ハ他人ノ上ニ無理ニ押
シツケラレタ。

十五、多クノ場合、多人數ガ呻吟シ、ワメキ何
處モ何處モ水ヲ求めルコトヲ繰返シテキタ。

水ヲ飲ンデカラ長時間モ或ル者ハ一日又ハ
ソレ以上モ水ヲ求めテキタ、又水ヲ出スモ
ノハ、コノヤウナコトノ行ハレタ四日間ハ
道路五哩ニ直リ得ラレナカツタ。水ハ停留
ニハ與ヘラレナカツタ。

十六、六人ノ將校ハコノ温カラ進レ去ラレ六、
七ヤード進レタ場所ニ一箱ニ置カレタ。

十七、最初ハ願ヲ出シ、コノ願ガ容レラレナカ

Doc 5043

ツタ時、係ノ日本人ニ俘虏ニ醫療設備、水
及煙草ノ材料ヲ供ヘル様要求シタ。(俘虏
ノ所持ノ煙草ノ材料ノ多クハ近クニ堆積シ
テ置イテアツタノデアル)然シコレヲモ容
レラレナカツタ、コノ日本人ハ英語ヲ讀ム
コトガ出来タガ語スコトヲ拒ンダ

十八、少シ遅ツテカラ、他ノ動機デ俘虏ハ再ビ
亂暴ナ目ニ遇ハサレ衛兵カラ恐ルベキ蠻行
ヲサレタ、コノ時總ベテノOR (TN意味
不明然シ將校ト思フ)ハ苦力ノ入ル宿舍カ
ラ離レテ居ル二室ニ入レラレタ。コノ事ハ
長イ行軍デアツタ、多クノ者ハ抱カレテ運
バレネバナラズ遠イ路テハナイガ階段ヲ上
ラネバナラズ又死人ハ置キ放シニスル事ハ
許サレズ死骸モ亦之等ノ室ニ運バネバラ
ナカツタ。重傷者ハ、マタヒ下ク取扱ハレ、
彼等ハ適當ニ動クコトヲ期待サレ、ソウシ
ナケレバ打メレ、蹴ラレ衝カレタ。助ケナ
クテハ動クコトノ出来ヌ多クノ者ハ頭ヲ撲
ラレ、或ル者ハ銃殺サレ又幾人カハ射殺サ
レタ。全部テ可成ナリノ人数ノ者ガ更ニ日
本兵ノ爲ニ傷付ケラレタ。

十九、全部ノORガ室ニ居タ時ニ戸ハ締メラレ

9. ★

タ、六人ノ將校ハ之等ノ中ノ一室ノ妻ノ隣
段ノ上ニ坐ラセラレタ。

二十、醫器具、水、煙草ニ對スル願ヒト要求ヲ
出シタガ再ビ却下サレ、全期間中何度モ何
度モ要求ヲ出シタガ依リノ日云兵ハ之等ノ
願ヒヲ答レナカツタ。

二十一、其ノ後間モナク澤山アル乗物（之等乗
物ハ日云兵ニ使ツテ檢査サレ訂ベラレテキ
タガ）ノ一ツニ隠レテキタ一人ノ印度兵ガ
ソノ乗物ニ進レテ來ラレタ。其ノ者ハ片手
ニ大怪我ヲシテキテソノ上部ノ方ハ吹キ飛
ンデ居リ、片脚ノズボンハ腿ノドコカノ傷
デ血ガ流レテキルラシク血ガ浸ミ通ツテキ
タ、彼ハスグニ日云兵ニ使ツテ地面ニダ、
キツケラレ、ポケットノ中ノ物ハ皆出サセ
ラレテ仕舞ツタ。

二十二、小室ニゴテヤゴテヤニ置カレタORハ
窓ノ方ニ通ツテイツモ呻吟シ、水ガ欲シイ
トカ、出シテクレルヤウニト時々叫ンデキ
タ。

11. ★

Doc 5043

三十四、
X
X
X
X

其ノ建物ノ前デ打テノメサレタ印度兵ハ謀
生スル機ナ徴候ヲ見セテキタ。彼ハ記キ上
リ屋ヲウトシタガ條ノ日本人ハ又モヤ彼ヲ
蹴倒シタ。彼ハ又起キ上ガツタガ今度ハ幾
度トナク非道ク蹴ラレタ。一寸ノ間其ノ印
度兵ハ嘘ツタリ何事カラ小聲デ咳キナガラ
身切モシナイテ倒レテ居タ。其ノ日本人ハ
彼ニ回ツテ何カ大聲ニ叫ンデ衛兵ノ一人カ
ラ銃ヲ取ツテ其印度人ヲ蹴リ重ネテ幾度ト
ナク蹴倒デ突刺シタ。ソレカラ彼ハ彼ノ身
體ニ銃刺ヲ突刺シテ持テ上ル日本人ニヨツ
テ角水踏ノ「FART」ノ声ニ投ゲ込マレタ。
取抄スルトヒドク血塗レタ處シイ處ガ水面
ニ因テ凍タ。スルトソノ日本人ハ銃ヲ同ケ
テ射ツタ。頭ハグイト砕イタガ未ダ水ノ上
ニ在ツタ。モウ一度射ツタノデ此度ハソノ
頭ハ見エナクナツテ仕舞ツタ

X
X
X
X

三十六、日没頃ニナルト衛兵連ハ建物ノ周圍デ動キ
始メタ。機關銃ハ當番巡同ノ合間ニ彼等ガ

12. *

Doc 5043

休息ヲテキタ所カラ持出サレテ建物の前ニ
出エラレタ。

三十七、將校連ハソレカラ次ノ様ナ方法デ一言ニ縛
ラレタ。二人ノ衛兵ハ彼等ノ草帯カラ取出
シタトグロ卷ノ紐ノ小束一ツヲ歩キナガラ
解キタ々シテ將校連ニ近ヅイテ來タ。將校
連ハ其ノ時廻タセラレタガソノ中ノ二人ハ
功ヲ懸リナケレバ起ツコトモ出来ズ又二人共歩クコトモ出
來ナカツタ。將校連ハ高レモ両手ヲ後手ニ
懸ク縛ラレテキタ。次ニモウ一本長イ紐ヲ
手首ニ結ビ着ケ頰ノ下ヲ心テ功ノ腹リニ廻
シ再ビ手首ニ懸シ其處デ紐ク引ツ張ラレタ
斯クシテ無理ニ兩手ヲ背ノ上高く相當背
上ゲラレ、其ハ紐デ恐シク強ク締メラレタ。二本
目ノ紐ハ切ラナイデ次ノ將校ノ兩手首ニ行
キ前ト同ジ様ナ方法ガ執ラレタ。ソレカラ
又次ノ將校ニ、ソレカラ又次ニト繰返サレ
タ。ソレデ一人々々ノ縛リメヲ更ラニシツカ
リシタト同時ニ將校連ハ一處ニ繫ガレテシ
マツタ。コノ所置ノ間二人ノ日本人ハ、紐
ヲ此ノ方、彼ノ方トグイ々々引張り、幾度
カ此ノ端デ頭ヤ身區ノ邊リヲ烈シク打ち、

ソノ日本人等ノ仕可ノタメニ一彼等ガ欲スルコトヲ仕可トスルノニ彼等ニ都合ノ悪イ方向ニ動搖シタリ、ヨロメイタリスルト身置ノ恫レカラ屢々ヒドク足蹴ニシタリシテ將校達ヲ無慈悲ニ取扱ツタ。コノ所置ノ間私ハ幾度トナク足ヲ蹴ラレ、身体ヲ頭ヲ一取リ別ケ頭ヲ打タレタ。ト云フ理由ハ、私ハチヤント立ツテ居ルコトガ出来ナカツタシ、此ヲ引張ラレル度ニ彼方此方ニヒヨロヒヨロシテ始終是等日本人等ノ仕事ノ邪魔ニナツタリシタカラデアツタ。

三十八、

コレガ済ンデカラ兵士達ハ部屋カラ退出サレタ。部屋ヲ降りテ來ルト彼等ハ一人々々手荒ク背後手ニ縛ラレタ。ソレカラ最初ノ者ハ第二ノ者ニ繋ガレタ方はハ唯手首ト手首ヲ繋ガレタダケデ、將校達ノ様ニ頭ノ上ヤソノ周囲デハナカツタ。ソレカラ第二ノ者ハ第三ノ者ニ繋ガレ、斯クシテ次カラ次へト續ケラレ、次ニ最初ノ者ハ將校達ノ小サイ列ノ一番近カイ端ニ結エラレタ。

三十九、

此方無クナツタノデ、或ル日本人等ハ針金ヲ持ツテ來テ、コレデ俘虏ノ多クヲ縛ツタ。

14. *

Doc 5043

四十、コノ虐待ニ就テ係ノ日本人ニ苦情ガ申立テラ
レタ。殆ド凡テノ者ガ日本人ニ倭ツテ主トシ
テ頭ノ逆ヲ鞭打タレ、又、足蹴ニサレタ。頭
傷ノタメ動作ガ不如意デ縛ルコトガ思フ様ニ
出来ナカツタ一人ノ兵ハ屢々鞭打タレタリ（
此度ハ時々針金テ）蹴ラレタ。

四十一、コノ一人ノ日本人ガ捕虜ヲ虐待シテ居ルノ
ヲ見テ、他ノ日本人ガ遣ツテ來テ一緒ニナツテ虐
待ヲ加ヘルコウシタ癖ハヨクアツタ。

四十二、係ノ日本人ハ先程ノ苦情ニ知ラン顔ヲシテ
居タ。

四十三、他ノ者ヲ部屋カラ降リテ來サセテ、縛ルタ
メニ最初ノ一組ヲ建物ノ階段カラ遠ザカセルコト
ガ必要ダツタ。彼等ハ以前俘虜ヲ入レテ居タ小屋
ニ移サレタ。將校ノ列ガ歩キ出スト其ノ内ノ一人
ガ直グ倒レタ。身体中ヲ蹴ラレタリ銃ノ壘尻デ幾
度カ打タレタ後、彼ハ紫ギヲ解カレタ。私ハ少シ
歩キ出ストスグ倒レタ。私が倒レタ者ノ二人目デ
アツタシスルノデ日本人等ハ目ニ見エテ氣嫌ガ惡
クナリ私モ同様ノ虐待ヲ受ケタガ其レハ一層慘イ
モノダツタ。私ハ身体中ヲ蹴ラレタ上ニ幾ツモノ
銃デ頭ヤ身体ヲ幾度モ殴ラレタ。一度蹴ラレタダ
ケテ右ノ眉ガ破レ其レガ目ノ上ニ覆サリ血ガ顔ノ
上ニ流れ出タ。何度カ蹴ツタリ打ツタリシタ後デ
日本人等ハ他ノ人達ヲ引張ツテ行ツタ。斯様ニシ
テ私ハ少シノ間引曳ラレタ。ソレカラ又打擲ガ始
マリ、ソレカラ何呎カ引曳ラレタ。遂ニ日本人等
ハ私ノ繩ヲ解キ私ハ前ヨリ一層身体ノ具合ガ惡ク
苦シク、痛ミヲ感ジテ地上ニ倒レテ居タノヲ其ノ
儘置去リニシタ。背中ノ傷ハ幾度トナク蹴ラレタ
ノテ私ノ受ケタ他ノ傷、斬リ傷同様、血ガ止メ度

16. ~~7~~

Doc 50+3

ナク流レテ居タ。

四十四、終リニ近クナリ、縄モ針金モ無クナツテカ
日本人ガ俘虜ヲ縛ルコトニ厭キタメカ二十人程
ノ少数ノ者ハ縛ラレナカツタ。遺餘ノ者ハ二十人
カラ二十五人位宛幾ツカノ詳ニナツテ何レモ縛ラ
レタ。死ンダ者ハ部屋ニ残サレテ居タ。

四五、俘虜ハソレカラ建物ノ前ヲ南端レニ向ツテ、次イテ其周圍ヲ進ム様仕向ケラレマシタ。全ク動ケナイ者ガ澤山アリ、其ノ他ノ者ハ縛ラレテ居ル爲ニ必要ナ助ケヲ求メルコトガ出来マセンデシタ。ソレ故ニ多クノ者ハヨロメキ、或者ハ倒レテ、ソノタメニ倒シマシタ、ソウスルト之等ノ者ハ臆ラレ、打タレ、銃劍テ刺サレ再ビ立ツテ居ラレル者ダケガ立ツテ居ルヤウニナリマシタ。ソコテ或ル者ハ臆キズラレ乍ラ列ハ徐々ニ進ンデ行キマシタ。ソノ中ノ數人ハ再ビ均衡ヲ失フ爲ニ時々膝ヲツイテ身ヲ起シテ居マシタ。ソウスルト之等ノ多クノ者ハ列カラ外サレ横ニナツタママ取り廻サレマシタ。日本兵ハ他ノ者ヲ瀆ミ臆キズリ廻シマシタ。或ル者ハ臆ラレ或ル者ハ打タレ他ノ者ハ銃劍テ刺サレマシタ。

四六、俘虜ハソレカラ一ツノ組ニ寄せ集メラレマシタ。續イテ起ツタ虐殺ハ極ク内訌ニ言ツテモ非常ニ烈シイ邪惡ナモノト云フベキデアリマシタ。

四七、小銃及機銃ハ死ノ嵐ヲ捲キ起シ、二三ガ倒レ一組ガ倒レマシタ、最初ノ少時ノ後、二三ノ者ハ尙立ツテ居タ。コレ等ノ者ハ小銃ノ彈ニ依ツテ打タレルカ機銃ノ射撃テ打タレテ居リマシタ。小銃機銃ノ砲火ハ叫聲ヲ擧ゲタ者ノ凡テニ向ツテ注ガレマシタ。發砲ハ泣茶苦茶デシタ。多クノ人ハ死

ンダタメニ倒レタノデナク他人ノ倒レルノニ引キ
 ヅラレタカ、滅茶苦茶ナ發砲ガ彼等ノ蒙ツタ傷ヤ
 痛ミノ數ヲ増シタコトノタメニ倒レマシタ。
 四八、ソレカラ若干ノ日本兵ガ建物ノ前ニ歸ツテ來
 テ鎖カラ切り離サレタ人々ノ身体ヲ取り去り始メ
 マシタ。彼等ハ他ノ人々ガ追レテ行カレタト同ジ
 方向ニ角ヲ廻ツテ之等ノ人々ヲ引キズツテ行キマ
 シタ。

四九、彼等ハ唯一人ダケヲ殘シテ行キマシタ。ソ
 レハ先ニ鎖カラ切り離サレタ二人ノ士官ノ身体カ
 ラ最モ遠ク離レテ居タカラデス。之ガ私デシタ。
 私ニハ停房ノ運命ハ全ク明カデシタ。逃レル唯一
 ノ望ミハ、私ガ死ンテ居ルト日本人ニ信ジサセル
 様ニ努メ、ソウシテ、ヒヨツトシタラソコニソノ
 儘遺棄サレル僥倖ガアルカモ知レナイトイフ事デ
 アツタ。私ハ全然動カナイテ居タトシタラ充分ニ死ンテ
 キル様ニ見エルニ違ナイト思ヒマシタ。
 血ガ私ノ肩ノ傷ト流レルママニ任セテ出テ居タ頭
 ノ二三ノ傷カラ私ハ無帽テ數年間髪ノ手入ヲシテ
 ナク、五日以上モ髯ヲソツテ居マセンデシタ。髪
 ハ血ト泥テ絡マリ、首トシャツノ襟ハ血デ染マリ
 背中ノ傷ハ未ダ血ガ吹き出テ地面ニ血ノ溜ガ出來
 シヤツハ切々ニ裂ケ、傷ノ下トソノ傍一帶ニ血ガ

Doc 5043

19. #

浸ミ込ミ、私ノ猿股モ亦血ヲ染リマシタ。
右足モ膝下カラ血ダラケテシタ。左足ノ古イ繻帶
ハズツト前カラ汚レテ居リ、一銃劍ハ繻帶ヲ突ニ
通シ彈丸ノ出タ孔ノ上ニ膝ニ突入りマシタ。又左
長靴ノ裏ノ上方テモウ一ツノ銃劍ノ傷ガトメドモ
ナク血ヲ吹イテ居マシタ。

私ハ末ダカンジガ又ニ痛クナル程キツチリト縛
 ラレテキタノデ非常ニ不快デ痛ミヲ感ジ極メテ靜
 ニ横ハツテキタ。ローブハ尙私ノ首ノマハリニア
 リ、私ノ兩手ハ尙肩胛骨ノ邊ニアツタノデ腕ヲ伸
 バスコトカ出來ナカツタ。數人ノ日本兵ガヤツテ
 來テ暫ク私ノ上ニ立ツテキタ、ソシテ確メルカノ
 ヤウニ一人カ靴テ數回私ヲオシタ。私ハオサレタ
 方向ヘドコテモ極メテ自由ニ自分ノ身体ヲ動シタ。
 ソレカラ彼等ノ中ノ一人若ハ數名ノ者ガ數箇所ヲ
 足蹴ニシタ。コウシテ彼等ハ、何カ音ノシタ方向
 ハ、又ハ誰カ、動クトキニハ何時デモ發砲スルヤ
 ウニ少數ノ者ヲ彼ニ殘シテ立去ツタ。

五十、多クノ日本兵ガ道路ノ方ヘ出テ行ツタ、而シ
 テ我々ノ車テ運バレタ石油ノ罐ヲ澤山持ツテ歸ツ
 テ來タ。

五一、彼等ハ之ヲ俘虜達ニ浴セカケ、ソノ俘虜ノ多
 クハ末ダ意氣カアツタノデアル。

五二ソレカラ俘虜達ハ火ヲツケラレ、痛ミ、恐怖、
 興奮、ソシテ精神錯亂ノ叫聲ト悲鳴ノ中ニ燒死シ
 タノデアツタ。

五三、少許シデモ痛ノ少ナイ姿勢ニ一寸モ動クコト
 ガ出來ズニ私ハ建物ノ外側ニ横ハツテキタ。燃焼

21. *

Doc 5043

ノ初メニ呪ヒキ叫聲ガドツト聞カレタガ、ヤ、鎮
ツタ然シ又同モナク始ツタノデアツタ。

五四、時々パツト非常ニ明ルク燃エル火ノキラメキ
ヲ私ハ見ルコトカ出来タ。俘虜ハ焼カレテキタ、
ソシテ多クノモノカ猛烈ナ金切聲ヤ叫聲ヲアゲテ
キタ。布片ノ燃エル臭ガ鼻ニ來タ。ソレカラ正ニ
區別ノ出來ル、肉ノ燃エル臭カシタ。

五五、數人ノ日本兵ノ手前デハ、私ハ一死ンダ
リヲシテキタ、ソシテ、如何ナル苦ミヲ蒙ラウト
如何ニ私ノ身体ガ痛マウト或ハ如何ニ不快ナリト
モ或ハドンナ束縛ヲ耐ヘ忍バナラナクトモ日
本兵ガ立去ル迄ハ死ンデキヨウト今ヤ従前ニモ増
シテ固ク決心シタ。

五六、ソノ間ヅツト日本兵ハ道路カラ様子ヲ見ニ
 ヤツテ來タ。私ノ傍ヲ通ル時ニ、私ハ單ニ
 押サレルカ、又ハ他ノ場合ニハ全ク無視サ
 レルカ、或ハ又日本兵ハ殘酷ゲニ振舞ツタ
 ノデアツタ。之等ノ通り過キル日本兵ニヨ
 ツテ、何度蹴ラレ小銃デ撲ラレタカ私ハ覺
 エテキナイ、ガズーツト、私ハソノ死ンダ
 振リヲシテキナケレバナラナカッタ。

五七、日本兵ハ長時間ソノアタリヲ巡回シ續ケテ
 キタ。時々一發、或ハ數發々砲スルコトモ
 アツタ。屢巡回中ニ、彼等ノ中ノ一人又ハ
 數人ガ私ノ身体ニヤツテ來テ、或者ハ唯通
 過キ、又他ノ者ハ、前ニシタヤリ方一大体
 頭ヲ蹴ツタリ撲ツタリシテ満足スルヲ常ト
 シタ。或者ハ、不幸ニモ銃劍ヲ用ヒ、多ク
 ノ場合私ノ背中ヲ刺シタ。二度彼等ハ刺ス
 以上ノコトヲシタ。一度日本兵ハ跳ビ上リ
 ブツブツ云ヒナガラ突進シテ來タガ、幸ニ
 シテ、彼ハ私カラ離レスキテキタノデ、銃
 劍ハアバラ骨ノ間ノ私ノ側面ニ當リ、何等
 傷ヲシタトハ見エナカッタ。又或時ハ銃劍

23. #

Doc 5043

ノ先ガ私ノ肘ヲ突キサシテ幾日モ肘ガ動カ
ナカツタ。或日本兵ハ私ノ靴ヲ取ラウトシ
テ亂暴ニ私ノ足カラソレヲ脱ガセル時、非
常ニ痛イ目ニ合ハセタ。

五八、時ト共ニ、ソノ場所ハ次第ニ活動ガ鎮リ、
終ニハソノアタリニ日本兵ノ影モ壁モ無ク
ナツタ。誰モ巡回シテキナイコトヲ確メル
迄コレ以後長イ間待ツテキタ。私ハ、動イ
テキルノが見ラレタラ最後ダトイフコトヲ
知ツテキタ。

No. 1.

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corrected copy

Doc

5043

「ベン・チャールズ・ハックナー」(Ben Charles Hackney)

NXクロー/48「ベン・チャールズ・ハックナー」中尉

2/29大隊官政事ノ上左記ノ譯言ヲ行フ。

番号・氏名・階級・部隊「NXクロー/48」

「ベン・チャールズ・ハックナー」2/29大隊 本籍地

「シドニー」市「ブルビニー、ヒル」バンロングクレセントナニシ

「バクレー」(Baker)カラ「パリット・スロウ」(Parrit Sloung)ニ

退却シタ。此処デ吾々ハ橋ト橋ヲ防禦シテ居ル

強カナル日本軍ニヨリ阻止セラレタ。吾々ハ一月二十日

ノ朝ヨリ翌朝捕虜ニナルマデ此処デ頑張ッタ。

日本軍が迫ッテ来ル以前ニ自分ハ四隊ニ負傷シタマデ

止ムコトヲ困難トナリ勅作ニ非常ニ限定セラレタ。

日本兵ハ吾々ノ守備位置ニ迫ッテ来タ。意味ノ

不明確ナル叫ビ声ノ中ニ吾々ハ集結ノ指圖ヲシタ。

吾々が部下ヲ集メル間ニ日本人が犯シタ行爲中

次ノモノガアッタ。

①屢々負傷兵ニ近寄ラツテ来タ日本兵ハ負傷兵ニ討シ

他ノ者ト一緒ニ行動シロト命スルノデアッタ。

然レ時トモテ其ノ兵ハドウモテモ動ク事ガ出来ナイ事ガ
 アル。カカル員傷兵ガ日本兵ノ命カルガ儘一行動出来
 又場合日本兵ハ直キニ怒鳴散ラシテ指圖ヲスル。

然レ員傷兵ハ驚カナイ。ソユテ彼ハ小銃ヲ撃打サレ
 タリ、蹴ラレタリ、或ル時ハ遂ヒニ銃剣ヲ何遍モ貫通サレ
 又ハ小銃ヲ頭ノ近クニ穿セテ射殺サレルトデアツタ。
 是ガカナリ多クノ員傷兵ノ運命デアツタ。

⑤ 或時ハ河床ノ上ニカケラレタ集合場所ニ行ク小サイ
 橋ノ方ヘ跛行又ハ這ツテ行キツツアル我が兵ニ討シ、
 日本兵ハ近寄ウテ来テ大抵ノ場合、頭部ヲ時ニ胸骨
 ヲ銃床ヲ強打スルノデアツタ。或者ハ打テ倒サレテ蹴ラレ
 ルノデアツタ。

⑥ 他ノ者ノ運命ハ員傷ガ許ス限リ早ク動イテ居ルノニ
 色々ノ方法ニヨリ、日本兵ニ急ヤ立テラレルヲデアツタ。

日本兵ノ或者ハ蹴ツタリ或ル者ハ屢々小銃ヲ打ツタリ、
 又ハ銃剣ヲ突イタリスルノデアツタ。

⑦ 胸部ト股ニ重傷ヲ負ツタ一人ノ兵ガ橋ノ方ニ向ツテ身体ヲ
 引ズルヤウニシテ、ノロク這ツテ居リマシタ。日本兵ニ數回打タ
 レタガ、ドウシテモソレ以上早ク動ク事ガ出来ナカツタ。

日本兵ハ銃剣ヲ使ノ男ニ突込ンテ道路ノ端ニ這ツテ彼ヲ
 押スカノ様ニシタ。又ノ男ハ全身ヲ伸バシテ俯伏ケニ散死シタ。
 其処デ日本兵ハ彼ヲ銃剣ヲ數回刺シテ、其ノ儘ニ置キ、
 モット早ク歩カセル爲ニ殘敵ニ取り扱ハレルデアラウ他ノ不韋
 ナ者ノ方ヘ立去ツタ。

② 一人ノ日本兵ガ私ノ跡へ来テ私ノ側ニ立ツテ居タ他ノ一人ノ
 将校ヲ押シマツタ故私ニモ勇ヲ振ニ命ジタ。私ガ歩ク所ガ
 出来ナイエトテ指摘シタトコニ彼ハ私ヲ蹴リ始メタ。私ハ要求
 サレテ居ルルガ判リ且斯ノ等虐待ヲ見レヤウトスル氣持ハ
 アウテモ立ツ所ガ出来ナカウタ。ソコニ彼ハ小銃ヲ私ヲ數回打テ
 銃剣ヲ突キマシタ。最後ニ將校ハ私ノ跡へ歸ッテ来ル所ナラ
 許サレマシタ。其ノ後助ヲ以テシテモ私ハ左足ガ駄目ナリ
 右足モ劇ニク痛ンデ歩ク所ナシスルエトガ出来ナカウタ。
 日本兵ハ再び怒鳴リ出シテ私等ニ人ヲ小銃ノ台ニ置リ始
 メタ。結局私ハモウ一人ノ者ノ助ケヲ得テ彼等ノ上向ニ上テ
 身体ヲ振りナカラドウニカヤツテ逃ツタ。小橋ヲ渡ッテ
 居ル時ニ兩側ノ日本兵カラ我々三人ハ屢々毆打サレタ。
 ③ 斯如キ色々ナ方法ヲ捕虜全部ハ或ハ一定區域ニ追ヒ
 集メラレ或ハ銃又ハ銃剣ヲ殺サレ或ハ道路上ニ危シクテ儘
 放棄サレタ。

④ 河床ノ上ニアル橋ニ近ツタト凡テノ人々ハ軍装ヲ取りハズ
 ニテ路上ニ衣裳ヲ除キ時計ペン、鉛筆等ハ日本人ノ目ニ
 触レル物ハ何ンデモ投ガ出サセラレタ。

⑨ 吾等捕虜ハ格ヲ決ル最中、西側ニ居タ日本兵ハ或者ハ
全部ノ看ニ打タレタノデアルガ、其ノ格ヲ決ツテマウト
凡テノ捕虜ハ長靴、靴下、ゲートル以外ノ衣類ヲ全部脱
ガサセラレタガ、其レハ山ト積マレタ。永イテ掛カツテ調ヘタ
末、衣類ハ又捕虜ヘ投ゲ返サレタ。

⑩ 或ル負傷兵ガテーブルノ様ナモノ上ニ五々ノ仲向ニ依リ
寝カサレテ、事務用トラウケノ中ニ置カレテ居ンノヲ日本兵ノ
一人が見タ。此ノテーブルノ様ナモノハ引キ出サレテ、トラウケノ
後部ニ立テ掛ケラレタ儘ニサレタ。其ノ男ハ暫ラテ前カラ
死ンテ居テ硬直シテキタ。其レカラ死体ハテーブルノ上ニ立立ノ
次々勢ニ立タセラレタ。斯様ナ位置ニ据エラレタ事ハ此処ニ
居合セタ日本兵ノ非常ナ凄奇ヲ唆シタ。ソシテ又其後
多数ノ日本兵ノ嘲弄ノ対象トナシタ。皆ノ看ガ集合シ
時捕虜全体ハ裸々、日本ノ監視兵ノ環ノ中ニ囚ヲ置イテ
坐ラセラレタ。遠洲軍歩兵約百十名及ビインド軍
三十名乃至四十名デアリタ。此ノ時既ニ多数ノ日本兵ハ
或者ハ徒歩他ハ自轉車又多クハ貨物自動車ヲ、日本
軍用車及ビ民向ノモノヲ道路ニ沿テ進ニテ居タ。

リ叩カレタリ乱打サレタ。ソレハ大概ハ小銃ヲ又或ル時ハ
 カ剣ノ七首ヲ爲サレタ。日本兵ハ大概ノ場合銃床尾ヲ
 用ヒタ。私ノ背中ノ傷ガ多ク、看ノ興味ヲ引イタ。
 彼等ハ機合アル毎ニ露出シテ居ル傷口ヲ蹴ツタリ、叩イ
 タリシテモ枯ガブテアツタ。多クノ捕虜ハ銃床ヲ劇シク
 頭ヲ殴ラレルト意識不明ニナツテ打仆サレタ。
 次ノ如キ事情ト暴リノ爲メ、全ク狭隘ナル小屋、又ハ
 自動車、在庫ニ押込メテサレタ。

② 日本兵ハ捕虜ノ大部分ガ小屋ノ中ニ這入ツテミマウマデ
 怒鳴リ叫ビ蹴リ殴リ銃剣ヲ突ツツイタ。

③ 或者ハ殴ラシテ意識不明ニナツタ。又或者ハ其ノ向ニ殺
 サレタ。

④ 或者ハ身体ノ自由ノ利カ又看ノ上ヲ歩キ、又負傷者ハ他ノ
 者ノ上ニ押シ倒ハサレテ其痛ニヨリ怖ロレイワメキ声ガ實際
 絶エナカツタ。

④ 戸口ニ最モ接近シテ居ル者ハ小屋ニ押込マレタ最初心モ
 カツタ。小屋ハ甘モナク、若シミウメキ護言ヲ言フ負傷兵
 ヲ充滿シ悪臭ヲ放ツガタシト入り糞ウタ地獄空ノ
 標ニツタ

⑤ 未ダ丈夫ナ者ヲモ彼等ノスガ廻リニ居ル負傷兵ノ外ハ
 何モシテヤルコトが出来ナカツタ。

⑥ 小屋ハ非常ニ狭隘デアツタ。居込ニ居ル者ハ打タレ
 タリ蹴ラレタリ、突カレタリシテ這ヒ入ウタガ彼等ハ戦友ヲ
 痛メナイ為ニ懸命ニナツタガ無駄デアツタ。既ニ人ノ身体ヲ
 埋レテ居ル人ノ或ル部分ヲ踏ミツケズニハ是ヲ踏ミ込ムコトサエ
 出来ヌ有様デアツタ。

⑦ 再三再四 仲間達ハ他ノ者ノ上ニ無理ニ押込マレタ。

多量ノ人々ハ絶エズ唸ツテ居タ。コトクノ者ノ水ヲホメル叫ビ
 ガ致意無道ヘサレタ。彼等ハ水ヲ飲ンデカラ既ニ数時會

或ル者ハ一日、或ハ其以上モ経ツテホタテアル。何故ナレハ
 此ノ道路五哩ノ行程ノ四日皆水ト給水係トハ遠シカツタ。

水ハ捕虜ニハ支給サレナカツタ。六名ノ將校ハ一行カラ引き高

サレテ、六、七ヤード 離レテ一縷ニサレタ。最初ハ噴尿ニタガ、

其、顔が取り上げられナカウタデ捕虜ニ討スル医薬、手少堂、
 水、及喫煙用ノ品物（其中捕虜隊有之、ノ多数道ガ
 側ニ山トナリテ積マレテ居タヘル様ニ日本ノ是等兵ニ要求
 之ガ此レモ無視サレタ。此ノ日本人ハ英語ハ讀メルガ話ス
 事ヲ避ケテ居タ。暫クシテ又移動ガ開始サレタ。捕虜ハ
 監視兵ニヨツテ暴行及ビ残虐ヲ受ケタ。此ノ夜ハ全部、
 下士官ト兵卒ハ苦カノ宿舎ヨリ高レタニ室ニ收容サレタ。
 之ハ長ク行程デアツタ。多クノ者ハ遅レネバナラナカウタ。
 遠距離間テハナカウタケレド階段ヲ登ラネバナラナカウタ。
 死者ヲ取残スル人許サズ、死体之亦同ニ部包ニ持ツテ行カ
 ナケレバナラナカウタ。重傷者ハ又残虐ニ取扱ハレタ。
 彼等ハ健全者ト同様ニ歩路ニ豫期セラレ、其レガ出来ナイ
 ト打タレタリ、蹴ラレタリ拳固ラ喰ハサレタ。人ノ助ヲ受ケナイ
 テハ全死、動ケナイ者、多クハ頭ヲ強打サレ、或ハ銃剣
 テ以テ殺サレ、ニミノ者ハ射殺サレタ。全体テ多数ノ者ガ
 日本兵ニヨリ更ニ負傷ヲ受ケタ。凡テ下士官ト兵卒トガ各
 室ニ收容サレタ時ニ戸ガ閉メラレタ。病氣ヲ投連ハ是等ハ
 内ニ室ノ前階段ノ上ニ腰掛ケサレタ。治療、水、タバコ等ノ

要が及ぶ願ひ、再び聞入レシカウタ。 全期ニ亘ツテ此ノ要求
 ハ再三、再四、紛ハレタリケルガ、係リノ日本兵ハ之ヲ監視シタ。
 暫クモテ多数ノ兵（日本兵ニヨリ、兵探サレ又探索サレキタ）
 ノ内ノ一ツニ隠レテ居タ一名ノ印度兵ガ此ノ建物ニ近シテ
 来シタ。 彼ハ片手ニ重傷ヲ受ケ、ソノ手ノ上部ガ吹キ飛
 サレテ居リ、彼ノスボンノ片方ハ股ノ傷カラテモ流レ出テ
 居ルカ血塗レニナクテ居タ。 彼ハ早速 日本兵ニヨツテ
 地上ニ殴リ倒サレテ、彼ノボットハ空ツポニサレタ。
 小屋ニ詰込マレタ下士官及ビ兵卒ハウメキ、又水ガ欲シ
 外ヘ出シテ見レト叫ビナガラ窓ノ方ヘ這上ロウトシタ。
 建物ノ前デ殴リ倒サレタ印度兵ハ意識ガ回復シテ来タ
 称テアウタ。 彼ハ起キ上リ、初メタガ日本ノ重傷兵ガ又彼ヲ
 蹴リ倒シタ。 彼ハ又起上ウタガ、サカヒトク何回モ蹴
 ラレタ。 暫クノ中、彼ハ唸ツタリ譯ノ解ラナイコトヲ喋ウタ
 リシテ、ゴット横タワツテ居タ。 此ノ日本兵ハ彼ヲ怒鳴ウテ
 監視兵ノ一人カラ小銃ヲ取テ、印度兵ヲ強打シテ後、
 銃剣デ敵回モ突キサシタ。 其レカラソノ日本兵ハ印度兵ヲ
 銃剣ガ押シ上ゲテ、小銃ニ投込メタ。 敵対者経ウテ

怖ロエウ血ニ染ツタ形想物凄イ顔ガ水面ニ浮ニシタ。

日本兵ハ小銃ヲ構ヘテ発砲シタ。首ガピクソイタガ水ノ上ニ浮ニテ居タ。亦発砲シタ。ソシテ今夜ハ首ハ見ヘテナシタ。夕暮頃衛兵ハ此ノ家ノ中ヲ動キ廻リ始メタ。彼等ハ巡視ト巡視ノ旨ニ休息ヲ取ツテキタ。場所カラ機関銃ヲ持テ出シテ此ノ建物ノ前ニ据エ付ケタ。

將校ハ次ノ方法ニ依ツテ一編ニ縛ラレタ。二人ノ監視兵ガバンドカラ取リハヅシター巻ノ繩ヲ解キナガラ將校達ニ近付イテ来タ。其レカラ將校ハ立タサレタ。其ノ中、二人ハ他カラ救ケナクシテハ立ツ事モ出来ズ、又歩リモ出来ナカウタ。

各將校ノ両手ハ後手ニ縛ラレタ。ソシテモウ一本ノ繩ヲ手頭ヲ縛リ頸ノ下ヲケ頸ノ廻リカラ再ビ手頭マテ下ケテ手頭ヲ固ク引キ締メラレシクテ両手ハ各理ニ出来ル丈背中ニ上テサセテ、喉口ニカ、ウタ繩ヲ怖ロエウ固ク締メウケサセルノカアツタ。ニ日目ノ繩ハ切断シナイテ次ノ將校ノ手頭ヘ廻ハサレ其処デモ同様ノ方法ガ続ケテリハレタ。

之ガ次ヘ次ヘト行ハレタ。其ノ爲ニ各自ヲ確實ニ縛リ上ケルルガ出来タト同様ニ總テテ一編ニ殊數繋ギシタ。

是ヲヤツテ居ル中ニ、一人ノ日本兵ハ將校達ヲ多ク悲ニモ
 虐待シタ。繩ヲ此様ニアノ様ニト色々ニシテ、グフト引張リ
 頭部ヤ身作ヲ繩ノ緩ニガシテ、強打シ、亦屢々彼等ノ
 要ホスル事ヲ爲ス爲ニ將校等ガ誤ウタニ方向ニ揺レタリ
 躓イタリスルト身作ヲ所嫌ズヒトク蹴ツタ
 此智私ハ足ヲ蹴ラシ、身作ト頭部ヲ強打サレタ。
 特ニ頭部ハ右ニ打サレタ。ソレハ私ハチヤント立ツルが出来
 ナカウタカラテ、繩ガ引張ラレル迄ニ身体ハ彼方此方ト
 揺レ、此ノ爲ニ日本兵ノ仕るノ邪魔ニ色々ナウタカラ
 ガウタ。之ガ終ルト下士官ト兵士トハ部屋カラ引張リ
 出サレタ。跳段ヲ一人ツツ降りテ来ルト、各強ニ彼等ハ
 後手ニ縛リ上ケラレタ。一當目ハニ當目ト強ニ付ケラレタガ、
 手頭ト手頭トガケデアツタ。將校場合トハ違フテ、
 頭廻リデハナカウタ。ソレカラニ當目カラニ當目ヘソシテ、
 次々ト同様ニサレ、ソシテ第一當目ハ將校ノ短イ列ノ
 最モ手近ナ者ニ強ニ付ケラレタ。持ツテ居タ繩モ多ク
 ナツタデ、数名ノ日本人ハ針金ヲ持ツテ来テ、ソレデ、多クノ
 捕虜ヲ縛ツタ。此ノ虐待ニ耐ヘ保リ日本兵ニ苦情ヲ言ツタ。

日本兵ヨリ殆んど全部ノ者が大部分ハ頭部ヲ強打サレ
 蹴ラレタ。傷ニヨツテ動作ヲサマタケラレルノヲ縛リニクイ兵隊ハ
 屢々強打サレ、時ニハ針金ヲ且蹴ラレタ。往々他ノ監視兵ガ
 仲間ノ兵ガ捕虜ヲ打ツテ居ルヲ見テ馳付ケテ小銃台尻ヲ打ツ
 テ捕虜ノ悲惨ヲ累加セタ。他ノ仲間ガ捕虜ヲ虐待シテ
 居ルト馳付ケテ彼モ加勢スルト言フ日本兵ノ習慣ハ屢々
 見ラレタ。係リノ日本兵ハ苦痛ニ耐シテ全然注意ヲ拂ハ
 ナカウタ。部屋ノ中ニ残ツテ居ル者ヲ引キ出シテ縛ル爲ニハ
 第一番目ノ組ヲ建物ノ階段ヨリ加成り遠方へ遠ザケル必要
 ガアツタ。彼等ハ亦以テ捕虜ガ一杯居タ建物ニ向ツテ移
 シ逃サレタ。將校ノ一列ガ動クト其ノ中ノ一人ガ早速倒レタ。
 身体中ヲ蹴死サレテ銃床ヲ何回モ擲カレテ後ヤット彼ハ
 鎖カラ自由ニサレタ。私ハ僅カク動イテ後、バツ倒レタ。
 私ガ以テ第一番目ニ倒レタ爲、日本兵ハ益々氣ヲ損ジタ。
 私ハ同ジク残虐ナ目ニ遭ハサレタガ其ノ人ヲモ尚ニドカウタ。
 身体ハ珍嫌ハズ蹴死ハサレ、頭ヤ身体ハ小銃ヲ數回打タレタ。
 其ノ中ノ一ガソノ時、目ノ上ヲ西復ヒカブサツテキタ右ノ肩ヲ蹴リ表
 イタ。血ハ顔一杯流レタ。救回蹴タリ打タリシテ後、日本兵ハ
 他ノ者ヲ引ツ張ツテ行クテアツタ。此ノ標ニシテ私ハ少々ノ距離内
 ヲ引カレテ行ツタ。ソレカラ亦他ノ打撃手が續イタ。ソシテ
 亦數回引ツバラレタ。遂ニ日本兵ハ私ノ縄ヲ切斷シ、其ノヨリニ

一層悪イ痛イ状態デ地面ニ横タハツタ儘ニシテ置イタ。
 背中傷ハ友々蹴ラレタノデ私が受テタ他ノ傷ヤ切口ト
 同イ様ニ血ハ流レル儘デアツタ。終リ頃ニツテ繩モ針金モ
 使ヒ盡シタ爲カ或ハ日本兵ガ捕虜ヲ縛ルニ倦タ爲カ
 約二十人バカリノ少数ノ者ハ縛ラレナカッタ。残りノ凡テ
 ニ十人カラ二十五人ヲ一群トシテ縛ラレタ。一死者ハ部分を取リ
 残サレタ。其後捕虜ハ建物ノ一面ニ沿ツテ南端ニ向ツテ、
 ソシテ次ニ其ノ南端ヲ廻ツテ歩カサレタ。其中ニハ少シモ
 歩約出来ナイ者モアツタ。又他ノ者モ縛ラレテ居ルノデ
 必要トスル援助モ得ラレナカッタ爲ニ多クハ躓マ、或ハ
 倒レタ。之ニヨツテ他ノ者モ倒レタ。是等ノ者ハ皆蹴ラレ
 打タレ、銃剣デ突カレ立ツ子、出来ル者ガ皆立チ上ル迄、
 之ガ續ケラレタ。其処デ此ノ一列ハ徐々ニ前進シタ。
 或ル者ハ相愛ヲ引曳ラシテ居タ。其ノ中ノ或者ハ時ニハ睨目デ
 ヤツト立ツタト思フト再ビ均衡ヲ失ツテ倒レタ。ソウナルト是等ノ
 多クハ列カラ除カレテ倒レタ儘ニサレタ。日本兵ハ他ノ者ヲ掴
 ンデ一縷ニ引曳ツテ行ツタ。或者ハ蹴ラレ、或ハ打タレ、他ノ者ハ
 深ク銃剣デ突キササレタ。次ニ捕虜ハ一群ニ追ヒ込メラレタ。
 ソシテ次ニ起ツタ殺戮ハ極ク控へ目ニ言ツテモ最モ狂暴ナ
 知恵ナモノデアツタ。小銃及ビ機関銃ハ死ニ暴風ヲ吹キ卷ツ
 タ。二三人倒レルト、今更ハ一群ガ倒レタ。第一ノトドレ目

二八三三人が主手残ツテ居タ。是等ハ亦小銃ノ射撃手ニヨリ打チ倒サレルカ機関銃ノ一斉撃ヲヨリ打タレタ。中銃及小機関銃ハ呻吟テ居ル者ヲ塔射ツタ。射撃手ハ無差別デ多クノ者ハ死シダノデハナクテ或ハ他ノ者カ打倒サレタ爲ニ引曳ラレテ倒サレ或ハ無差別射撃手ノ爲ニ彼等ノ傷ノ數ト若痛ノ度ヲ増加シタ爲倒レタノデアル。日本兵ノ或者ハ建物ノ正面ニ歸ツテ来テ、鎖カラ取り除カレタ者ノ身体ヲ移付ケ初メタ。是等ハ他ノ者カツレテ行カレタト同ジ方向ヘ角ヲ曲ウテ引ツ張ツテ行カレタ。彼等誰ツノ身体ヲ残シテ行ツタ。ソレハ余ニ鎖ヨリ取り除カレタルニ人ノ特長ノ身体ノ半蓋クニアツタモノデアツタ。此レヨリ私デアツタ。自分ニ取ツテ捕虜ノ運命ハ明白デアツタ。私が迷レル唯一ノ望ハ日本兵ヲシテ私が死ンデ居ルト思ハセテ萬が一ニモ其場ヲ取り残サレル機會デアツタ。私ハ金ク不動ニシテ居レバ死ンデ居ルト思ハセルコトが充分出来ルト知ウテ居タ。私ノ眉ノ傷カラ血ガ流レル儘デアリ又頭ノ傷口カラモ血ガ流レテ顔ヲ西復フテ居タ。私ハ帽子ヲ被ウテ弁ナカッタ。頭髪ハ久シク梳イテ弁ナカッタ。五日以上モ髪短ク剃ッテ弁ナカッタ。頭髪ハ血ト泥デ絡ミ付イテ弁ナク、首トシヤツノ上部ハ血ヲラケデアツタ。背中ノ傷ハ依然トシテ出血シテ居リ、地上ニハ血ノ溜リが出来テ弁ナク、シヤツハツタク、裂衣ケテ居ル。傷ノ下ヤ両側ハ血デベトトリ浸レテ居タ。半ズボンモ同様ニ血痕デ汚レテ居ル。右脚ハ膝カラ下ニカケテ赤血ヲラケデアツタ。左脚ノ

言ハ 綳帶ハ永ク事不潔ヲ要色ニテ居タ。銃劍が綳帶、
上カラ突キ通ツテ銃彈ノ出タ傷穴ノ上ノ腓ニ入ツ居タ。

左ノ長靴ノ上ハ他ノ銃劍ノ傷口カラ血が流レル儘ニテ居タ。
私ハ全ク身動モセズ横ハツテ居タが固ク苦イ程カツト縛ラ

レテ居ルレテ不味テアリ、苦エタモアツタ。首廻リニ繩がアツタノ
カ腕ヲ延ス事モ出来ズ両手ハ依然トニテ肩胛骨ノ近クニア

ツタ。数人ノ日本兵がマツテ来テ暫ク立チフサガツテ、其ノ一人が
確カメテモスル様ニ長靴ヲ數回廻リ押シタ。私ハ押サレル

儘ニ自由ニ身体ヲ其ノ方向ニ向ケタ。一人又ハ其レ以上が
私ノ所々ヲ蹴ツテ立去ツタ。大勢ノ日本兵ハニニノ者ヲ音カ

スル方向ニ或人ノ動ク方向ニ発砲スル為ニ強シテ、道路
ノ方ヘ妙ツテ運

般ニテ来タ多量ノ石油罐ヲ持テ帰ッ
テ来タ。彼等ハ石油ヲ未ダ意識ガアツタ多クノ者ヲ含ム

捕虜ノ上ニ注マケタ。ソレカラ捕虜ハ臭火サレテ、苦惱ト
忍怖謹言ノ叫ビト呻ノ中ニ燃死シタ。私ハ建物ノ外

ニアツテ、苦痛ヲ減スル為ニ位置ヲ少シレテモ、爰ヘヤウト
思ツテモ、全ク身動モ出来ナカツタ。其処ニ居タ間、

臭火ノ最初ニ伴ツテギタ呪ト叫喚ノ爆発ハ、其ノ後
幾分鎮ツタが程々クニテ、再ビ短マツタ。私ハ火が

ケラク燃エテ時折非常ニ眩クナルヲ見タ。捕虜ハ燒カ
レツ、アツテ多クノ者ハ怖口ニク、ワメキ、叫ニテ居タ。

和口ノ燃エル臭氣ト其レカラ、ハツキリト嗅ヤ別ケ出テ来ル肉、
 燃エル臭氣が私方へ来タ。私ハドウヤラニ三人ノ日本兵ニ
 圍スル限リ死者ヲ裝フ事ハ巧クヤツタトテ、以前ニ元
 増ニテドンナ苦痛ガアツテモ如何ニ身体ガ痛ニテモ、
 ドンナ不快デアツテモ、又ハエ程痒スル程ノ苦痛ガアツテ
 モ日本兵ガ出テ来ニテ仕舞フマデ「死」者ヲ裝フ事ヲ
 決心セタ。其ノ間日本兵ハ絶エズ道路カラヤツテ来テ何事
 加起ウテキルカ見エ来タ。彼等ガ私ヲ通り過ギル時
 ニハ私ハ押サレルダケカ、或ハ時ニハ全ク無視サレルカ、
 又或ル時ハ全ク無慈悲ニ取扱ハレタ事モアツタ。
 幾度通りスガリノ日本兵ニヨツテ蹴ラレタカ銃床デ設ラレタカ
 知ラナイガ、何時カモ生命ノナイ者ノ柙子ヲ續ケテハナラ
 ナカツタ。永ノ間日本兵ガ其ノ地域ノ巡邏ノ任ニ當ツタ。
 時々一発ニ発ト発砲ニテ、屢々彼等ノ一人或ハソレ以上ノ
 看ガソノ徘徊、途テ私ノ身体ヲ過ギテ行ツタ。或者ハ通り過
 ギル丈デアツタガ他者ハ前述ノ柙ナ方法ト主トシテ頭部ヲ
 蹴ツタリ打ツタリテ満足ニテ居タ。運悪ク或ル者ハ銃劍
 ヲ使ツテ主トシテ私ノ背中ヲ千ヨツト突ツイタ。二面程ハ
 千ヨツト突ツクガケテハナカツタ。一回目ハ日本兵ガ一発シ
 何カブツク言ヒナガラウアツト突進ニテ来タガ、幸運ニモ
 遠ク當レ過ギテ来タ爲、銃劍ハ肋骨向、脇腹ヲサシ

夕加別ニ火ニテ被害ハ十カツタ。二面目ハ銃剣ノ尖端が右
 ノ脇ヲ突刺シタガテ、永イ間、使用出来ナカッタ。或日本人
 ハ私ノ長靴ヲ取ラウトシテ、私ニ長靴ヲ私ノ足カラ引張
 リ取ツタノテ、非常ナ苦痛ヲ感シタ。時が経クニツレテ、
 此ノ地区ニ在ル活動ハ段々減少シテ来テ、遂ニ日本兵
 及近クニ居ル村々者モ、氣配モ無クナツタ。其レカラ後
 巡邏シテ居ル者が居ナイコトヲ確メルマデ、永イ間待ツタ。
 私ハ動イテ来ルヲ見ラレタナラバ、私ノ最後デアラトヲ知
 川テキタ。

Evidentiary Document
5043

BEN CHARLES HACKNEY.

NX 71148 Lieut. Ben Charles Hackney, 2/29 Battalion, being duly sworn, give the following evidence:

My full number, name, rank and unit are NX 71148 Lieut. Ben Charles Hackney 2/29 Battalion. My home address is 12 Benelong Crescent, Bellevue Hill, Sydney.

.....

From Bakri we withdrew to Parit Sulong, where we were held up by a bridge and strong Japanese forces defending the bridge. We made a stand there from the morning of 21 January until we were captured the following day.

.....

Prior to the closing in of IJA soldiers I myself had been wounded in four places making me incapable of walking and greatly restricting any movement.

.....

Japanese soldiers closed in on our position. Indications amidst much unintelligible yelling were made for our personnel to assemble.

.....

The following are some of the acts committed by the Japanese during the process of assembling the men.

(a) On many occasions a Jap approaching a wounded man would indicate for him to move along with the rest; however, sometimes the soldier would be incapable perhaps of any movement whatever. Upon failing to do as the Jap indicated, the latter would immediately begin yelling and making signs - still no movement by the wounded soldier, whereupon he would be bashed about with the rifle, kicked, and on some occasions eventually either run through many times with the bayonet, or with the rifle close to his head - shot. This was the fate of a good many wounded men.

(b) Sometimes men hobbling towards the little bridge over the parit which led to the assembly place, and others who were crawling, would have a Jap come up to them and he dealt a terrible blow sometimes to the body but most always to the head, with the butt of the rifle. Some were knocked down, whereupon they would be kicked.

(c) The fate of others was to be hurried, when they were already moving as fast as their wounds would allow, by some Japs using a variety of methods - some kicking, some often striking with their rifles and other times many prodding the men with their bayonets.

(d) One man badly wounded in the chest and thigh was making to the bridge very slowly by crawling and dragging himself along the ground. He was hit several times by Japs but was incapable of moving faster. A Jap drove his bayonet into the man and made as if to push him along the edge of the road. The man fell full length face downwards, whereupon the Jap thrust in his bayonet several times and then left him, moving off to some other unfortunate who would also be brutally treated to make him move faster.

(e) A Jap came to my position. He pushed another officer, who was with me and standing away, then indicated for me to move also. I pointed out that I was unable to do so, whereupon he began kicking me; but even knowing what was wanted and with the urge to avoid this foul treatment, I was unable to stand.

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Ben Charles Hackney (cont.)

He then struck me several times with his rifle, then prodded me with his bayonet. Finally, he let the officer come back but even with his help I was unable to walk, my left leg being useless and my right altogether too painful. The Japs started screaming again and began belting us both with his rifle butt. Eventually, with the aid of another I managed to get along by swinging myself on their shoulders. When crossing the small bridge the three of us were struck many times by the Japs on both sides.

(f) By these various means all the prisoners were either herded into the area or killed by shooting or bayoneting, or left dying on the road.

(g) Upon approaching the bridge over the parit all personnel had to take off any equipment and throw on the road watches, pens, pencils - anything visible to the Japs except clothing.

(h) After crossing the bridge, almost everyone being hit as he did so with a rifle by one or all of the Japs who were on both sides, all prisoners had to remove their clothing except their boots and socks and putties, which was thrown into a heap. The clothes were thrown amongst the prisoners after a considerable time had elapsed, during which they had been searched.

(i) One wounded man who had been placed by our own people upon a table form and put inside an office truck, was seen by a Jap. The table form was dragged out and left leaning against the back of the truck. The fellow had been dead for some time and become stiff. The body was then propped up in an upright position on the table top. Situated in this position, it created enormous amusement to the Jap concerned and was an object of ridicule to many Japs afterwards.

When all had assembled the prisoners were made sit in the nude in a circle within a ring of Jap guards. There were approximately 110 A.I.F. soldiers and 35 to 40 Indian Army soldiers.

Many Japanese troops were by this time moving along the road, some on foot, others on bicycles and many in lorries (both Jap and civilians). They were halted often and on these occasions many would come over to have a look at the prisoners - about 150 nude bodies, unshaven, dirty, mostly wounded; some wounds being bandaged and others gaping, dirty and blood clotted; some fresh and many reopened by movement and still bleeding freely. To the Japs the prisoners were of great interest, some showing mirth, others ill temper and wickedness; many hit or kicked (or both) and punched and prodded men with bayonets, often if possible kicking where a wound lay open, and so great was their satisfaction upon any visible evidence of pain that the dose was often repeated.

One Jap tormented prisoners by drawing his sword and wiping the blood off it by repeatedly dipping it in the water in the parit and drawing it over an officer's throat. Others he tormented by making as though to run them through or cutting their throats.

All those on the outside of the group, and particularly those closest to the road were treated worst. I was one of those near the road, having been amongst the last to arrive at the assembly point, and was, like others, kicked, struck and battered many times, most always with rifles and on some occasions with sword stabbers. The Japs ~~most~~^{almost} always used their rifle butts. The wound

Ben Charles Hackney (cont.)

in my back attracted the attention of many who whenever possible took delight in kicking and belting the place where a wound was exposed.

Many prisoners were knocked unconscious when dealt terrific blows on the head with rifle butts.

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The prisoners were forced into a little shed or garage which was altogether too small in view of the following circumstances and actions, as given below:

(a) The Japs grunted, yelled, kicked, hit and prodded with bayonets until most of the prisoners had scrambled into the shed.

(b) Some were knocked unconscious and others killed during the process.

(c) Some walked on top of the more helpless, wounded men were pushed and fell upon others and terrific yells of pain were practically continuous.

(d) Those closest to the opening were first to be put into the shed which soon became a stinking, scrambling hell hole full of tortured, groaning, delirious wounded soldiers.

(e) Those still fit were unable to do anything except for those immediately around them.

(f) The shed was much too small; fellows near the doorway, being hit, kicked and prodded scrambled in, endeavoured in vain to avoid hurting their comrades. There was not room even to put a foot down without stepping on some part of some body already with bodies above and below.

(g) Again and again fellows were forced in on top of others.

Many men were groaning most of the time and there were yells, repeated time and time again, by many for water. It was hours and hours and with some a day or more since they had had a drink, for water and those to issue it had been scarce during the four days of the progress along five miles of road. Water was not given to the prisoners.

Six officers were taken from the group and put together about six or seven yards away.

Requests were made at first and when these were ignored demands were made of the Jap in charge to provide medical attention and water for the prisoners and also smoking materials (of which much of the prisoners' own was lying in a heap nearby), but these were ignored. This Jap could read but refused to speak English.

A little later another move was made and again the prisoners were subjected to violence and terrific brutalities by the guards. This time all the CRs were put into two rooms off some coolie quarters. This was a long process; many had to be carried and, although not far, steps had to be climbed; the dead were not allowed to be left, their bodies, too, had to be taken into these rooms. The worst wounded were again treated wickedly; they were expected to move as fit and when failing to do so were struck, kicked and punched. Many incapable of any movement without assistance were bashed on the head and some were killed by

Ben Charles Hackney (cont.)

by bayonetting and a few were shot. Altogether, a large number were wounded further by the Japs.

When all the ORs were in the rooms the doors were closed. The sick officers were made sit on the steps in front of one of these rooms.

Requests and demands for medical aid, water and smokes were again ignored and although these were made time and time again throughout the whole period, they were ignored by the Jap in charge.

Shortly afterwards an Indian soldier who had been hiding in one of the many vehicles (which were being inspected and searched by the Japs) was brought to the building. He had a bad wound on one hand, the top part of which had been blown away, and one leg of his trousers was saturated with blood as though he were bleeding from some wound in his thigh. He was immediately struck to the ground by a Jap and his pockets cleaned out.

The ORs who had been jammed into the small rooms were scrambling to the windows groaning all the time, and yelling time and time again for water and to be let out.

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The Indian soldier, who had been knocked down in front of the building, was showing signs of regaining consciousness. He began to sit up but the Jap in charge kicked him over again. He sat up again and this time was viciously kicked many times. For a while the Indian lay still, groaning and jabbering. The Jap yelled at him and took a rifle from one of the guards and bashed the Indian, then thrust the bayonet into him time and time again. Then he was heaved into the parit by the Jap thrusting the bayonet into his body and heaving. A few seconds and the terribly blood stained, horrible face emerged above the water and the Jap levelled the rifle and fired. The head jerked but remained above water; there was another shot and this time the head disappeared.

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About sunset the guards began to move about the house. Machine guns were brought from where they had been resting between tours of duty and placed in front of the building.

The officers were then tied together by the following methods. Two guards approached the officers undoing as they came a small coil of rope which they took from their belts. The officers were then made to stand, two of them unable to do so without assistance and both incapable of walking. Both hands of each officer were tightly tied behind his back. After this, another length of rope was tied to the wrists, passed up under the chin and around the neck and then down again to the wrists, where it was pulled tight, thus forcing the hands well up the back and making the rope terribly tight against the throat. The second rope was not cut but was passed on to the wrists of the next officer, where a similar procedure was carried out; then again on to the next and so on, so that as well as making more secure the tying of each, they were all linked together. During this process, the two Japs treated the officers unmercifully, jerking the ropes this way and that and many times lashing them severely about the head and body with loose lengths, often kicking ferociously at some part of the body that was swaying and stumbling - through the Japs' own treatment - in

Ben Charles Hackncy (cont.)

the wrong direction for them to do whatever they wished. During this procedure I was kicked in the legs and lashed about the body and head, particularly the latter, many times, this being mainly because I was unable to stand properly and each time a rope was pulled I swayed this way or that, thus continually hindering these Japs in their work.

This done, the ORs were brought out from the rooms. One by one as they came down the steps they were tied brutally with their hands behind their backs; the first was then connected to the second but only from wrist to wrist, not over and around the neck as with the officers, then from the second to the third and so on, the first then being tied to the nearest of the small line of officers.

The supply of rope ran out and some Japs were bringing pieces of wire and with these were tying up many of the prisoners.

Complaints were made to the Japs in charge regarding this ill treatment. Nearly every man was lashed, mostly about the head, and kicked by the Japs. Often a soldier who was more difficult to tie because of his wounds preventing his movement, was subjected to lashings (sometimes now with wire) and kicking. Occasionally, another guard seeing his fellow soldier beating a prisoner, would rush up and add to that prisoner's misery by striking him with his rifle butt.

This habit of one Jap coming to another when that other was ill-treating a prisoner, so as to add his efforts also, occurred very often.

The Jap in charge took no notice of the complaints.

It was necessary to move the first lot well away from the steps of the building to allow the others to come down from the rooms and be tied. They were shifted back towards the shed which before had been filled with prisoners. When the line of officers moved, one of them fell immediately. After being kicked in all parts of the body and being struck many times with rifle butts, he was cut free from the chain. I fell after very little movement. The Japs became more annoyed apparently because I was the second one to fall and I suffered similar ill-treatment, but to a greater extent. I was kicked in all parts of the body and struck many times on the head and body with rifles. One kick split my right eyebrow which then hung down over the eye, the blood pouring over my face. After some kicks and hits the Japs would force the others along. In this way I was dragged a short distance. Then would commence again another reign of blows and then I would be dragged a few more feet. Eventually, the Japs cut me loose and left me lying upon the ground in a much worse, painful and aching condition than before. The wound in my back had been kicked many times, which kept it bleeding freely, as were all the other wounds and cuts I had received.

Towards the end, either the supply of rope and wire was exhausted or the Japs grew tired of tying the prisoners as a few, numbering about 20, were left untied. The remainder were tied in groups of 20 to 25 each. The dead were left in the room.

The prisoners were then made to move along the front of the building towards, and then around, the south end. There were many who were unable to move at all, and others because of being tied, could not get the necessary

Ben Charles Hackney (cont.)

assistance, so that many stumbled, some fell, causing others also to fall. These were then kicked and struck, and bayoneted, until as many as could do so were again standing, and then the line proceeded slowly, some still being dragged, of which a few occasionally raised themselves to their knees only to be again thrown off balance. Many of these were then freed from the line and left lying. The Japs grasped others and dragged them along, some were kicked, some struck, others deeply prodded with bayonets.

The prisoners were then herded into a group and the massacre which followed was to say the least most violent and wicked.

Rifles and machine guns belched forth a storm of death - a few fell, a group fell. After the first while a few remained standing - these were either struck by rifle fire or hit by a burst from a machine gun. Rifle and machine gun fire went toward any person who yelled. Firing was indiscriminate and many men had fallen not because of death but because they had either been pulled down by others falling, or because the indiscriminate firing had only added to the number of their wounds and the pain they suffered.

Some Jap soldiers then returned to the front of the building, and began taking away the bodies of those who had been cut free from the chains. These they dragged round the corner in the same direction as the others had been taken.

They left behind only one body; this being the furthest away of the bodies of the two officers who had previously been cut free from the chain. This was I. To me the fate of the prisoners was quite evident, and my only hope of escape was to endeavour to make the Japs believe that I was dead, and perhaps stand a chance of being left lying there. I knew that I should have appeared dead enough provided that I remained quite still. Blood had been running over my face from the wound in my eyebrow and also from a few cuts in my head which had bled freely. I was hat-less; had not done my hair for ages; I was unshaven for more than five days; my hair was matted with blood and dirt; my neck and shirt top were very bloody; the wound in my back still bleeding and small pool of blood on the ground; my shirt torn to ribbons and saturated with blood below the wound and all along the side; my shorts also very blood-stained. My right leg from the knee down was also bloody; the old bandage on my left leg was long since dirty and discoloured; one bayonet had gone through the bandage and entered the calf above the exit hole of the bullet; also above the back of my left boot another bayonet wound bled freely.

I lay quite still, very uncomfortable and aching as I was still bound securely and painfully tight; the rope still being around my neck prevented me from stretching my arms, my hands still being in the vicinity of my shoulder blades. Some Japs came, stood over me for a while, and as if to make sure one pushed me several times with his boot. I allowed my body to move quite freely in whatever direction it was forced. One or more of them then kicked me in several places. With this they left.

Many Japs went to the road, leaving a few behind to fire in the direction of any sound or whenever anyone moved, and returned bringing many of the tins of petrol which were carried on our vehicles.

Ben Charles Hackney (cont.)

They proceeded to pour this over the prisoners, many of whom were still conscious.

The prisoners were then set alight, and amid screams and yells of pain, fright, nervousness and delirium, burnt to death.

I lay outside the building unable to move even just a little to a less aching position. Whilst there the outburst of curses and yells, that had accompanied the beginning of the firing and had since somewhat subsided, was not very long after revived again.

I could see the flickers of a fire which occasionally would burst out very brightly. The prisoners were being burnt, and many were screaming and yelling terribly. There came to me the smell of burning rag and then what was just as distinguishable, the odour of burnt flesh.

I had managed to be 'dead' as far as some of the Japs were concerned and now was determined even more than ever before that, no matter what pain I was suffering, how my body ached, or how uncomfortable, or what cramps I had to endure, I would remain 'dead' until such time as the Japs departed.

Throughout the whole period Japs came from the road to see what was going on. In passing me sometimes I would only be pushed, other times completely ignored, and on other occasions individuals acted unmercifully. How many times I was kicked, battered with rifles by those Japs passing, I know not, but all the time I had to maintain that lifeless attitude.

Jap personnel for ages maintained a patrol about the area. Occasionally a shot or shots would be fired. Many times one or more of them in their wanderings came across my body; some just passed by, others would satisfy themselves by previously used methods - kicking and hitting mostly on the head. Some unfortunately used their bayonets, most just pricking me in the back. On two occasions they were more than pricks; once the Jap jumped and grunted as he lunged forward but fortunately he was too far away and the bayonet entered my side between the ribs and apparently did no harm; the other when a bayonet point struck my right elbow making it useless for many days; one Jap decided he would have my boots, and caused me much pain whilst he roughly pulled them off my feet.

As time went on activity in the area became less and less, until eventually there was no sign or sound of any Jap about. I waited long after this before being certain that no one was patrolling. I knew that to be seen moving would be the end.

.....

① Translated
Kibei HATATE.
checked
by Mr. Sadayama

Excerpt, Document No. 5043.
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

「ベン・チャールズ、ハックナー」 (Ben Charles Hackney)

Nxw1148 「ベン・チャールズ・ハックナー」中尉

2/29 大隊 宣誓、上左記、證言ヲ行フ。

番号、氏名、階級 部隊ハ、 Nxw1148、 「ベン・チャールズ・ハックナー」

2/29 大隊 東條 佐所 「ミトニー市」 「ビルビニービル」

「ベンロング、クレセント」十二番地

「バックリ (Bakht)」^{カラ}「ハリット・スロング (Paris Sulong)」と退却シタ。

其處デ、吾々ハ、橋ヲ拵テ耐テ居リタ。 殊カニ、日本軍ガニシク
陣止セラレタ。 橋ハ材木ニテ居リタ。 吾々ハ、一月二十日、朝ヨリ翌朝、
捕虜ニナルマデ

其處ヲ頑強ニ守リタ

日本軍ガ迫ラテ来ル以前ニ、自分ハ、四ヶ所ニ、負傷シ、歩行モ
困難ニシ、来サオキ、勤カス事モ、全ク、出来マシ、居タ

日本兵ハ、吾々ノ、中備位置ニ迫ラテ来タ。 意味、不明確

十、叫ビ、声ノ中ニ、吾々、~~集ル結~~ 指回ヲ行フ

吾々ガ、
部下ヲ集ル間ニ、日本人、~~犯シタ~~ 犯シタ行爲中、~~救ハセ~~ 救ハセノカ、~~捕虜~~ 捕虜トシ

(2)

負傷兵ニ対シ

① 辱々、負傷兵に近寄ツテ未ダ日本兵ハ他者ト一結ニ行跡ニ口ト

デアワタ。

命ズルノ事常トシテ存シ然レ時トシテ其ノ兵ハドウニテモ動

カカル負傷兵ガ

ク事が出未ナド事カアル。日本兵ノ命ズルガ優ニ行跡ニ

出未又場合

日本兵

彼業ハ直チニ怒鳴散ラシテ指図トス。負傷兵ト建シ

ハ勤カナイ。ソコテ

キハ殺ヒニ

彼ハ小銃ヲ取打サレタリ蹴ラレタリ或ル時ハ

河邊ヲ横過セシ

ヲ頭ノ近クニ由リテ射殺サレシキタツタ。

銃斃スル小銃ガ

是ガカナリヲタクシ

負傷兵ノ運命デアツタ。

河床ノ上ニカケラレタ。集合場所ニ行ク

② 或時ハ集會場所ノ中ニ小サキ橋ノ方ハ行キ

又ハキツ、アル我ノ兵ニ対シ

使者ハ這ツテ行キ日本兵ハ部ヲ斬リ近キ可ツテ来テ

大抵ノ場合

時ニハ胴体ヲ

時々身軀ヲ奪ハシテ部ヲ銃床ガ強打スルノデアワタ

打4 蹴ラレルノデアワタ。

或者ハ蹴倒サレテ使者ハ蹴ラレタ。

③ 他、者、運命、負傷が許ス限リ、~~動イテ居ルニ~~ ~~動イテ居ルニ~~

日本兵ノ或ル者ハ

或ル者、~~小銃ヲ打タリ又其他~~ 小銃ヲ打タリ又其他、~~銃劔ヲ~~ 銃劔ヲ

達ハ日本兵ヲ ~~蹴ツタリ~~ 蹴ツタリ、~~小銃ヲ~~ 小銃ヲ、~~突カレリ~~ 突カレリ、色々ナク

突イタリヌルニテアツタ。

速ニ急キ、~~一人ノ兵ガ~~ 一人ノ兵ガ、~~指サシ~~ 指サシ

胸ノ部ト股ニ重傷ヲ負ツタ一人ノ兵ガ、指ノ方ニ向ツテ、身体ヲ

引ズルヤウニシテ、~~這ウテ~~ 這ウテ、~~居リ~~ 居リ、~~日本兵ニ~~ 日本兵ニ、~~数回~~ 数回

打ツタカトウシ、~~早く~~ 早く、~~動ク事~~ 動ク事、~~出来~~ 出来、~~ナカ~~ ナカ、~~ツタ~~ ツタ。

日本兵ハ、~~銃劔ヲ~~ 銃劔ヲ、~~引キ~~ 引キ、~~扱~~ 扱、~~其ノ男ニ~~ 其ノ男ニ、~~突~~ 突、~~込~~ 込、~~ニ~~ ニ、~~テ~~ テ、~~道路ノ~~ 道路ノ

端ニ沿ッテ、~~彼レヲ~~ 彼レヲ、~~押ス~~ 押ス、~~様~~ 様、~~ニ~~ ニ、~~シ~~ シ、~~タ~~ タ、~~其ノ田カハ~~ 其ノ田カハ、~~積~~ 積、~~全~~ 全、~~身~~ 身、~~ヲ~~ ヲ、~~伸~~ 伸、~~ハ~~ ハ、~~シ~~ シ、~~テ~~ テ

俯伏ケニ、~~斃~~ 斃、~~レ~~ レ、~~タ~~ タ、~~下~~ 下、~~部~~ 部、~~方~~ 方、~~ニ~~ ニ、~~向~~ 向、~~キ~~ キ、~~外~~ 外、~~其~~ 其、~~如~~ 如、~~テ~~ テ、~~日~~ 日、~~本~~ 本、~~兵~~ 兵、~~ハ~~ ハ、~~銃~~ 銃、~~劔~~ 劔、~~ヲ~~ ヲ、~~刺~~ 刺、~~シ~~ シ、~~テ~~ テ、~~其~~ 其、~~ノ~~ ノ、~~傷~~ 傷、~~ニ~~ ニ、~~道~~ 道、~~路~~ 路、~~ト~~ ト

ホ、~~テ~~ テ、~~カ~~ カ、~~キ~~ キ、~~花~~ 花、~~ノ~~ ノ、~~不~~ 不、~~幸~~ 幸、~~ナ~~ ナ、~~者~~ 者、~~算~~ 算、~~ノ~~ ノ、~~方~~ 方、~~ハ~~ ハ、~~立~~ 立、~~去~~ 去、~~ツ~~ ツ、~~テ~~ テ、~~行~~ 行、~~ク~~ ク、~~リ~~ リ。

彼等ハ、~~其~~ 其、~~奉~~ 奉、~~待~~ 待、~~止~~ 止、~~早~~ 早、~~ク~~ ク、~~止~~ 止、~~リ~~ リ、~~林~~ 林、~~ト~~ ト、~~強~~ 強、~~ク~~ ク、~~シ~~ シ、~~テ~~ テ、~~残~~ 残、~~酷~~ 酷、~~ニ~~ ニ、~~取~~ 取、~~リ~~ リ、~~扱~~ 扱、~~ハ~~ ハ、~~レ~~ レ、~~ル~~ ル、~~テ~~ テ、~~ア~~ ア、~~ラ~~ ラ、~~ウ~~ ウ

モット、カセル為ニ

色々方法ニテ、~~ヨリ~~ ヨリ、~~日~~ 日、~~本~~ 本、~~兵~~ 兵、~~ニ~~ ニ、~~急~~ 急、~~キ~~ キ、~~立~~ 立、~~テ~~ テ、~~ラ~~ ラ、~~レ~~ レ、~~ル~~ ル、~~車~~ 車、~~ヲ~~ ヲ、~~ア~~ ア、~~ラ~~ ラ、~~タ~~ タ、

モット、カセル為ニ

色々方法ニテ、ヨリ、日本兵ニ急キ立テラレ、車ヲアラタ

モット、カセル為ニ

色々方法ニテ、ヨリ、日本兵ニ急キ立テラレ、車ヲアラタ

モット、カセル為ニ

色々方法ニテ、ヨリ、日本兵ニ急キ立テラレ、車ヲアラタ

④

私、側テ

⑤

一人、日本兵ヲ自少ノ所へ来テ、
自少ノ一緒ニ立ッテ居リ、
立ッテ居タ

他ノ一人、將校ヲ押シカウタ、後、
自少ニモ歩ヲ取ニ命ジタ。

私ガ

自少、歩ヲ取カ出来ナキト注意シテヤサシ、
自少ヲ蹴リ

私ハ

要ホミテ居ル事ハ判リ、且、
斯ク待テ

スル氣持ハアワテモ

之句、言ハルガ立カ事、
出テ来ナカウタ、
其類テ彼ハ

物ヲ數回

小銃ヲ蹴打テ、銃劔ヲ
逃カシ、
最後ニ將校ハ私ノ所へ歸ッテ来ル

華ヲ許サセムタガ、

私、授即ヲ以テシテ、
左足

テアリ

ガ、駄目ガ、
右足モ刺シテ痛ニシテ、
日本兵ハ、
怒鳴リ

私等

去リテ二人ヲ、
小銃ノ台ニ縛リ付ケテ、
實際、
仲リ者ノ助ケテ

振りナガラ

得テ彼等ノ肩ノ上テ、
自少ノ身体ヲ
トウカヤッテ行フタ

此ハ橋ヲ渡ッテ居ル時、
両側ノ日本兵カ、
我々三人ハ、
辱ム

⑥

投げ返サレタ。

様ナモ

① 或ル負傷兵がテーブルの腰掛角ノ上ニ五ヨクノ仲間ニ依

リ寝カサシテ事務用トラウクノ中ニ置カレテ

の目ヲ

テノ形様ナモノハ

日本兵ノ一人此ノテーブルノ腰掛角ノ引キ出サレテ

トラウクノ後部ニ立テ掛ケラレタ儘ニサレタ。 暫ク

暫ク前カラ

其ノ男ハ死ンデ居硬直キ其シカラ死体ハテーブルノ上ニ

直立ノ姿勢ニ立タセラレタ。

重直ノ位置ニ突刺サレタ。斯様ノ位置ニ据エラレタ事ハ

其処ニ居合セヨ日本兵ノ非常ナ漢奇ヲ唆ウタツンデ又

嘲弄

其後多數ノ日本兵ノ好奇心ノ対象トナウタ。

此ノ形が

裸ノミ

總ヲ集合シタ時捕虜全体ハ裸ノ中ニ置カレタ

日本ノ監視兵ノ環ノ中ニ円ヲ画イテ坐ラセラレタ。

⑦

淡洲軍歩兵 ^{約百十} 名及七 _{イノ下軍} 三十五乃至四十名

デアツタ。

~~此時~~ 既ニ

有者多数ノ日本兵ノ道路ニ沿テ 行動ヲ居タ、

准ニテ

或者ハ徒歩他ハ自轉車又多クハ貨物自働車テ

軍用車

イモノ

(日本兵及ビ民間ノ車)

彼等ハ辱々 休息

停止ヲ命セラレタ。

斗々 斯如キ時ニ ^{約百五十名} 裸體 髪ヲ剃ラズ 不潔

裸體

ナニテ 帝カハ負傷セルヲ捕虜ヲ見物ニヤウテ来タ、 傷口ハ

或ハ

或ハ

穢ク且

傷口 色 緋 ^{セシキ} 色ハ

平傷口

傷ノ内 或モハ生新シク

血ガ 疑血ニテ オルニデアツタ、 或ヨリ又多クハ ^動 動

盛ニ出 ^{ニ出} 三本ルノモアツタ。

傷口ガ 開イテ 出血ノ出オ 策利アリ、 日本兵ニトウテハ 捕虜

ハ 非常ニ 臭味アルモノダツタ、 或ハ 笑ヒサザメ ^カ 東メアリ

⑧

他ノ者ハ不気嫌ト意地悪トナリ
多クハ打ツタリ又ハ蹴ルタリ

悪意ヲ示シテ
自死トナス

(或ハ両方)拳固ヲ喰ヒタリ 銃劔デコヅイタリシテ

モシ出来得レバ傷口ノ開イテホル所ヲ蹴フタ

傷ガ切開キタル場合トシ 辱ヲ出来ル又ハ蹴フ

苦痛ガ眼ニ見エル証候ニ対シテハ非常ナル痛足リ懐イテイタ

此ノ事ハ

為メニ ~~其~~辱々繰返サレテ行ハレタ

或日本兵ハ ~~其~~劔ヲ引キ抜イテ川ノ水ニ繰返シ廻シテ

血ヲ拂ヒノ^{ケテ} 或將校ノ喉ノ上ニ引イテ見セテ押膚ヲ苦

他ノニ対シテ彼ハ突刺ス又ハ

こメモ^カカ^リ 取心者^ハ 復^キキ^リ 喉ヲ切^リ

身振リヲ見セテ苦シタル者ガ^カヤ^ク

最モ

此ノ圍ノ外部ニ居ル者^ハ 持^テ道路ニ近接シテ居^ル

凡テ

者^ハ 最モ^モ取扱ヲ蒙^ルツタ 和モ道路ノ近クニ居^ルカ

者ノ一人デアツタ。集会地突に到着ミタ。最後ノ者ノ中ニ

屋敷

アツタヲカツタ。私ハ他ノ者ト同様ニ蹴ヲヒタリ。叩カレタリ

乱打サレタ。ソレハ

カサレタ。常ニ丸振ハ小銃デ又或ハ時ハ刀劍ノ七首ヲ

為サレタ。

大振ノ場合

連叩サレタ

日本兵ハ中ノ大振ハ銃尾床ヲ用ヒタ

中ノ

私ノ者微見。傷が多ク者、臭味ヲ引キ付ク。彼等ハ

集会アル毎

おまへさま何時も。西踏去シテ居ル場ヨリ蹴ツタリ。下トチ

グーテアツタ。

叩イタリシテ喜キ。春ヤタル人々ヲ

多ク、指痛ハ銃床デ刺シテ頭ヲ毟ラレルト。意圖不明ニナツテ

打仆サレタ

事情

捕者ハ、小銃ヲ自由車ノ庫ニ押込マシテ、次ノ如キ環

在ク。手アル氷屋又ハ自動車ノ庫

捕ト暴行ヲ為シ、狭隘ヲ

押込ナラシメタ

a

日本兵の如く鳴き叫び蹴り毆り捕虜を小屋の中へ這

ワテシマウニテ
入ルル銃劔ヲ突ウツクイタ

大部分が

b

或者、改りしテ意識不明ニナラセ又或者、其ノ間ニ殺サシタ

c

或者、~~其ノ~~ ^{東洋} 身体力又者ノ上ヲ歩キ、又絶望ノ極ヲ歩マセラシテ居テ負傷者ハ

他ノ者ノ上ニ押ミ倒サシテ苦痛ニヨリ怖ロモイワメキ声

が實際 絶エテカウタ

最モ

d

戸口ニ柵ヲ接近シテ居ル者ハ小屋ニ押ミ込メシタ最モ初

ノ者カウタ。小屋ノ間ニテ悪臭ヲ放ツ。残虐ヲ満チタ

ウメキ声 謔言ヲ言フ負傷兵ヲ充満サシ地獄

コトクハトナリ雑ワタ地獄宮ノ

此等ノ事ヲ遠ク運テ在ルル様ニナラシメ

①

②

未だ丈夫十者ヲモ彼等、廻リニルル負傷兵ノ多シ

~~直~~何~~事~~外何モ下~~事~~事が出来ナカク。

テアツタ。

③

い皇、非常ニ狹隘ニ~~居~~居ル者、打タレタリ

蹴

ラレタリ、突カレタリ

戦友ガ害サレタリ

其ノ上ニモ~~人~~人ノ体ヲ~~踏~~踏ミ

ニ壽命ニツクガ無欺テアツタ

ヲ踏ミツケスニハ

既ニ其外ニ~~居~~居ル者、上ニ下ニ

~~人~~或~~身~~身体ノ或~~部~~部ヲ~~踏~~踏ミ~~足~~足ヲ踏ミ~~込~~込ムコトナシ

来又ナリ物、テアツタ

余地ナカク

④

再三、再四仲間達、他ノ者ノ頭上ニ~~無~~無理~~押~~押ス外ナシ

ノ人々

多~~歩~~歩ハ絶エズ~~喰~~喰ヒ~~居~~居タ。多クノ者ノ水ヲ求メ~~申~~申サ~~練~~練返ナシ

ハサレタ。

復~~素~~素ハ~~シ~~シカ~~ラ~~ラ既ニ

或~~ル~~ル者ハ一旦、

水ヲ~~飲~~飲ム~~時~~時間~~下~~下~~銀~~銀ナカク

或ヒハ其以上ニ~~經~~經ワテ~~キ~~キタル、何故ナレハ

程

ト給水係

目~~教~~教~~師~~師~~ナ~~ナ

此~~道~~道~~路~~路五哩、行進、四日間水~~外~~外

取給物、僅少かつた。水、捕虜ニハ支給サレシカウタ。

離サレテ
レテ一諾ニサレタ。

大名、將校ハ一行カラ引キ去リ、大・七ヤード離サレタ。
最初、嘆願シタガ、願ヒカ。

ヤウト要求サ出シ外、其ノ要求ガ取リ上ケテシテカウタノデ

ニ対スル

捕虜ノ醫藥、手當、水、及ビ煙、煙用ノ品物(其ノ中多數

イモチガ)

ヲ與ヘル様ニ

ハ捕虜所方ニモ、真ガ例ニ山トナマテ積マレテ居タ。↑手配ヲ

日本ノ當番兵、要求スルカ此レモ無視サレタ。此ノ日本人

ハ英法ハ讀メシガ、話ノ事ヲ避ケテ居タ。

又移動

暫ク後、街車ガ開始サレタ。其、捕虜ハ監視兵ニヨツテ暴行及ビ

ヲ受ケタ

殘虐イハシム。債ヲサシタ。此度ハ金部、下士官、兵卒ハ苦力

ノ箱、金ヨリ離レタ。二室ニ收容サレタ。之ハ長イ行程デアツタ。

者ハ
ハレネハナラナカウタ。

多ク、捕虜運ノ必要ガアツタ。遠距離ニハナカウタケレド

13 階段ヲ登ラネハナラナカク。

歩程ハ登リゴアツタ 死者ヲ取残ス事ハ許サレナカク

死体モ亦同じ 命屋ニ持ツテ 弁カナケレハナラナカク。

重傷者ハ又其モ患ヒ 取扱ハシタ。 彼等ハ ~~健康者ト同様に~~ ~~健~~ ~~全~~ ~~者~~ ~~ト~~ ~~同~~ ~~様~~ ~~に~~ ~~健~~ ~~全~~ ~~者~~ ~~ト~~ ~~同~~ ~~様~~ ~~に~~

豫期セラレ

歩ク程ト思ヒテ 其カガキ未ナキト 打タレタリ 蹴ラレタリ 拳固ヲ

全然動ケナイ者ノ 数多クハ

喰ハサレタ、 人ノ 助ヲ受ケナイデハ ~~行~~ ~~動~~ ~~が~~ ~~不~~ ~~可~~ ~~能~~ ~~ナ~~ ~~シ~~ ~~タ~~

殺サレ

頭ヲ強打サレ 或ハ 銃劍デ突キササリ 二三人者ハ 射殺

軍

サレタ、 ~~全~~ ~~体~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~死~~ ~~ス~~ ~~ル~~ ~~者~~ ~~ハ~~ 日本兵ノヨリ 負傷ヲ受ケタ。

各

口ニノ 下士官ト兵卒ガ ~~死~~ ~~体~~ ~~ニ~~ ~~收~~ ~~容~~ ~~サ~~ ~~レ~~ ~~タ~~ 町ニ 戸ガ 閉タレ

是ノ内ニ 室

病氣ノ 將校連ハ 此等ノ 重ノ 前ノ 踏石ノ 上ニ 腰掛ケサレタ、

治癒

~~會~~ ~~場~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~檢~~ ~~査~~ ~~シ~~ ~~テ~~ 水、タバコノ 要及 類ヒハ 申セ 固キ入レナカク。

全期ニ直ツテ此ノ要ホハ 再三再四 行ハレタノガツタ、 係リノ日本兵

之ヲ
ハ無視スル

暫ク^{ミテ}後^{ミテ}サ~~キ~~印~~度~~兵~~村~~多數ノ車(日本兵ヨリ)兵檢サレ又搦

~~ニ~~中~~タ~~

一名ノ印度兵ガ

案サレ~~ル~~内ノ二三~~ニ~~隠シテ居タ~~ル~~此ノ建物~~ニ~~連シテ来~~ル~~レタ。

彼ハ片~~手~~重傷~~ヲ~~取~~リ~~シ~~テ~~彼ノズボ~~ニ~~片

方~~ハ~~股ノ傷カ~~ラ~~デモ流~~レ~~去~~テ~~居ル~~ノ~~ガ血~~ヲ~~流~~シ~~ニナ~~ツ~~テ

尻~~ヲ~~。彼~~ハ~~早~~速~~日本兵~~ニ~~ヨ~~リ~~地上~~ニ~~倒~~リ~~倒~~サ~~レ~~テ~~彼~~ノ~~

ホセ~~ツ~~ト~~ハ~~止~~ム~~ホ~~ニ~~サ~~レ~~タ。

タ下士官及兵卒ハ

事~~々~~小室~~ニ~~詰~~込~~マ~~レ~~絶~~エ~~ズ~~ル~~ウメギ~~ノ~~事~~々~~者~~々~~ノ方~~ハ~~遠~~ク~~

獲~~ル~~也
果~~シ~~

~~外~~ハ~~出~~テ~~見~~レ~~ト叫~~ビ~~ナ~~ガ~~ラ~~ウ~~意~~心~~ノ方~~ハ~~這~~ヒ~~出~~テ~~見~~レ~~ト~~
外~~ハ~~出~~テ~~見~~レ~~ト知

~~者~~々~~ノ事~~々~~~~

建物前~~テ~~倒~~リ~~倒~~サ~~レ~~テ~~印度兵~~ハ~~意~~識~~ガ回~~復~~シ~~テ~~居~~タ~~

未

存テアツタ。 彼ハ起キ上リ 初メタカ日本ノ當番共ガ

又ハ又蹴リ倒シタ。

續キサマニ 蹴ツタ 彼ハ又起上ツタ 此度ハ

何回モ

身ヲ蹴ラシタ。

此ノ印兵共ハ暫クノ間

忘ツタリ

何カ

ビト

フ下ノ喋ツタリニテ 横タワツテ居タ。 此日本兵ハ彼ヲ 怒鳴ツテ

監視兵ノ一人カヲ 小銃ヲ取ツテ 印夜兵ガ強打ミテ 後 銃劔デ

月夜ニ 數回モ突キサシタ。 其シカラ 印夜兵共ニ

ヲ銃劔テ

案キサシタ。 其ノ上ニ 日本兵共ニ 小銃ニ投シ

經ツテ

數秒間 怖ロシク 血ニ染ツタ 形想物博イ 顔ハ水面ニ浮

ンダ。 日本兵ハ小銃ヲ構ヘテ 発砲シタ。 首ハ

亦

カ水ノ上ニ浮ニテ居タ。 今ハ首ハ見ハナク

ナク

衛兵ハ 中ヲ勤キ廻リ始メタ。彼等ハ巡視ト巡視

夕暮頃此ノ家ニ籠リ待テ其ノ開始ナリタ

休息ヲ取リ 一時間ニ休息ヲ取リテ

場所カラ校園銃

ノ前ニ

ヲ持テ去リテ此ノ建物ヲ据付タ。

將校ハ此ノ方法ニ依ッテ一箇ニ縛リシタ。二人、監視兵ガ

彼等ガヤウヲ来タ時何モ手出スヨシナリ 將校ニ

繩ヲ解キ本ナガラ 將校達ニ近付イテ来カ

時帯カ多繩ノ一巻ヲ取リテ其ノ中ニ人ハ

他カラ救ケラシムル 立ッ事モ 出来ナリ又歩行ス出来ナカッタ。

サクレテハ

ス

其ノ

後手ニ

ソニテモウ一本ノ

各將校ノ両手ハ背後連キ固ク縛ラレタ。其後曲山繩ヲ

ノ下ニカケ

ス

手頸ヲ縛キ頸ヲ廻リテ頭ノ廻リカラ一重ヒ手頸ニ

引キ締メラレ斯クテ

手取テ固ク縛テ 両手ハ無理ニ出来ル丈

ニカ、ツタ繩ヲ

締メツケ

者中ノ上ニ上イサセテ 喉口ヲ封じ 怖ロシク固ク縛

(17)

サセルノテアワタ。

二番目、

固ク縛リ付ケテ 次 繩ハ切断ニテ 次、將校ノ手頭
へ廻ハサレ其處テモ

キ覆キテ行ハシタ。 同様ノ方法ガ 続ケテ行ハシタ。
~~其ノ~~ ~~之ガ~~ ~~次~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~行~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~シ~~ ~~タ~~

次ハト 行ハシタ。 其ノ為メニ 各自ヲ 確實ニ 縛リ上ゲル事ガ

出来タト 同様ニ 總テ一 緒ニ 珠數 繫ルニ 是

~~是~~ ~~事~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~ヤ~~ ~~ウ~~ ~~テ~~ ~~居~~ ~~ル~~ ~~中~~ ~~ニ~~ ~~二~~ ~~人~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~日~~ ~~本~~ ~~兵~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~將~~ ~~校~~ ~~達~~ ~~ヲ~~

無慈悲ニモ 虐待シタ 繩ヲ 此様ニ アノ様ニト 色々ニシテ

ガツト 引張リ 頸部ヲ 身体ヲ 繩ノ 緩キガ 所テ

強打シ ~~亦~~ ~~辱~~ ~~シ~~ ~~テ~~ ~~後~~ ~~等~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~要~~ ~~求~~ ~~ス~~ ~~ル~~ ~~事~~ ~~ニ~~ ~~モ~~ ~~依~~ ~~ル~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~ニ~~ ~~モ~~

拘リ ~~テ~~ ~~後~~ ~~等~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~要~~ ~~求~~ ~~ス~~ ~~ル~~ ~~事~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~為~~ ~~ス~~ ~~ル~~ ~~事~~ ~~ニ~~ ~~モ~~ ~~依~~ ~~ル~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~ニ~~ ~~モ~~

事為メニ 誤ツタ 方向ニ 揺レタリ 踏イタリ スルト 身体ヲ

所 踏ミ 蹴ツタ

此ノ作事ハ ~~...~~ 知ハ足ヲ蹴ラシ 身体ニ頭部ヲ強打サレタ。

特ニ頭部ハ度々打タレタソレハ知ハヤカニト立ツ事カ出来

ナカウタカラテ、其ハ ~~...~~ 紐 ^カ 引張ラ事 身体ハ彼方此方レ

捲シ此ノ為メ ~~...~~ 日本兵ノ仕事ノ邪魔ニ絶ヘズナウタ

カラダウタ

之カ終ルト

~~...~~ 下士官ト兵卒ハ 部屋カラ引張リ出サレタ。

彼等ハ亂暴モ後手ニ縛カレテ居タ ~~...~~ 踏車ヲ ^級

一人 ^{フツ} 降リテ来 ~~...~~ 一 番目ハニ番目ト 紐ヒ付ケラレ ~~...~~

手頭ト手頭トタケテアツタ 将校ト兵卒トテ 頭 ~~...~~ 連升

ハナカウタ 二番目 ^目 三番目 ^目 同様 ~~...~~ 第一番目ハ

又 ~~...~~ 近 ~~...~~ 特校ノ 紐 ^{列ノ最モ中近カナ者ニ} 結ビ付ケラレ ~~...~~

係リ、日本兵ハ苦情ニ對シテ、注意ヲ拂ハナカッタ。

中ニ殘望ノ尻ル者アリ

外ニ捕虜ヲ命屋裏ニ引キ去ミテ、縛ル事ヲ出来ん為メ

組

ハ第一番目ノ捕虜ヲ建物ノ踏板ヨリ遠カケル必

段 加テ、遠方ヘ

要カアツタ。彼等ハ亦以前ニ捕虜ガ一杯尻ヲ建物ニ向

テ移ミ返サシタ。將校ノ一列ガ動クト、其ノ中ノ一人ガ早速

何回ニ

倒レタ、身体中蹴飛サシテ銃床デ多數擲カレテ後ヤツト彼ハ

鎖カク自由ニサシタ。私ハ其後動イテ後、フツ倒レタ、由來兵ハ

明シカク一層

身先見ルニ、其ノ後、私ガ第一番目ガ捕虜ガ

日本兵ハ益々氣味ヲ投ジタ。前ノ人ヨリモ尚ホヒトカク

又、私ハ同ジク残存目ニ遭サシタ、怖ヤミイ積チアツタ

身体ハ所屬ハ蹴飛ハサレ、頭ヤ身体ハ銃ヲ連射ニ打

ソノ時

タシタ。其ノ中ノ一人ガ私ニ對シ、目ノ上ヲ西復ヒカゴ

全然

21
オタ右ノ肩ヲ蹴リ引ケイタ。

サツテ生レ降ヤキ来タ。血ハ数一杯ニ流レタ。数回蹴タリ

クノテアワタ。

打タリシテ後、日本兵ハ他ノ者ヲ引ッ張ッテ行ケタ。

此ノ標ニシテ

テ行ワタ。ハレカラス亦

其外ハ他ノ少クノ距離ヲ引カシメ、他ノ打撃が續ク。

シテ

ソノホ数呎引ッワラスレタ。

此ノ日本兵ハ知ノ繩ヲ解キ

ヨリモ一層悪イ。苦シイ痛イ。冰態テ

地面ニ横タ^ハ下^ハタ。儘ニシテ。南更悪カッタ。以前ヨリモ増シテ

テ引ケイタ。

苦痛ト疼痛ハ劇ニカッタ

脊中ノ傷ハ度々蹴ラレタ

受ケタ

ノデ私ガ^受他ノ傷ヲ切ロト同シ標ニ血ハ流レハ儘デアッタ。

終リシナラテ

繩ニ針金~~ヲ~~モ使ヒ盡シタ也。日本兵ハ

為カ、或ハ

捕者ヲ縛ルニ倦タ~~ハ~~。約二十人ハカカリ

少数ノ者ハ

残リ、

縛ラレナカッタ。

他者ハ凡テ

二十人カヲ二十五人ヲ一群

トシテ縛ラレタ。死者ハ却室ニ取り残サレタ。

其後捕虜ハ建物ノ裏面ニ曲ツテ、~~其ノ~~南端ニ向ツテ、~~シ~~テ次ニ

~~其~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~廻~~ ~~リ~~ ~~テ~~

南端~~ヲ~~ ~~一~~ ~~緒~~ ~~ニ~~ 歩カサレタ

其ノ中ニハ~~老~~ニモ 歩行出来

ナク者モアツタ。他ノ者ガ 縛ラレテ居ルノテ 必要トスル 援即

モ得ラレシカマタ ~~其~~ ~~事~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~多~~ ~~ク~~ ~~ハ~~ 踏キ 或ハ 倒シ ~~其~~ ~~ガ~~ ~~他~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~者~~

~~其~~ ~~事~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~多~~ ~~ク~~ ~~ハ~~ 踏キ 或ハ 倒シ ~~其~~ ~~ガ~~ ~~他~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~者~~

ガ ~~事~~ ~~ヲ~~ ~~多~~ ~~ク~~ ~~ハ~~ 踏キ 或ハ 倒シ ~~其~~ ~~ガ~~ ~~他~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~者~~

行進シタ。或ハ者ハ 相変ラズ 引曳ラレテ居タ。其ノ中ノ或者

ハ時 ~~ハ~~ 膝~~ヲ~~ ヤツト立ツタ。思フニ 雨~~ハ~~ ~~車~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~上~~ ~~ヲ~~ 失ツテ 倒シタ。

ソウナリト ~~其~~ ~~等~~ ~~ノ~~ ~~本~~ ~~隊~~ ~~ハ~~ 列カラ 除カレテ 倒シタ 儘~~ニ~~ ~~サ~~ ~~シ~~ ~~タ~~。

日本兵ハ 他ノ者ヲ 押シテ 一緒ニ 引曳ツテ 行ツタ。或者ハ

蹴ラレ、 或ハ 打タレ 他ノ者ハ 深ク 銃 劔ヲ 突キササシタ。

次ニ捕虜ハ一群ニ追ヒテ...

ニ三三ツテモ

最も狂暴ナ邪惡ノ...

小銃及ビ機関銃ハ死ノ暴風ヲ吹キ卷ツタ...

ルト今迄ハ一群カ倒レタ...

ガ立チテ残ツテ居タ...

打チ倒サレカ機関銃...

銃ハ呻イテ居ル者...

テ多クノ者ハ死ニガ...

サレタ為メニ引曳ラレテ倒サレ...

ノ為メニ彼等ノ軍傷...

日本兵建物表面ニ歸ッテ来テ...

極ク短日

正

傷ノ數ト

度ヲ

シメテ爲倒レタ...

テハナクテ...

射撃

射撃

射撃ハ無差別

者

及ビ

者ノ身体ヲ取付ケ初メタ。等ハ他ノ者カ收容サルト同シ

ノ角ヲ曲ツテ

方向ノ隔ミ引ッ張リ連テ行リカレタ

ノハ前ニ

彼等ハ唯一ツノ身体ヲ残シテ行ツタ。銀ヨリ取り除カレタ

二人ノ將校ノ身体ノ中遠クニアツタモノデアツタ

此レコソ私デアツタ。自今ニ取ツテ捕虜ノ運命ハ

唯一ノ望ミハ

明白デアツタ。私カ逃~~ル~~日本兵ヨリシテ私カ死ニテ

テ。萬が一ニモ

居ルト思ハセ~~ル~~。其ノ場ニ取リ残サセル機会

デアツタ。

私ハ全ク不動ニシテ居ル。死ニテ居ルヤト思ハセ~~ル~~コトガ出来

知リテ居タ。

ルト思フ。私ノ眉ノ傷カ~~ラ~~血カ流シテ顔ヲ覆フ。

血カ流ルニ傷テアリ。又顔ノ傷ハカレモ



帽子ヲ取~~リ~~ツテ平チカツタ。

ハ久シク梳イテ平チカツタ。

私ハ軍情主義外ニ。年ノ新ニ頭髮カ~~ラ~~髪ヲ平チカツタ。

被 被

五日以上も 髪ヲ剃リナカケタ。 頭髪ハ血ト塵ヲ絡ミ付ク

首

ヲ居タ。 糸ヲ引キトニヤウノ上部ハ血カクテアツタ。 脊中ノ

傷ハ ~~然~~トシテ 出血シテ居タ。 地上ニハ血ノ溜リガ出来タ。 ~~年知~~

ニヤウハ ~~裂~~ケテ ~~糸~~ヲ引キ ~~糸~~ヲ引キ居タ。 傷ノ下ヤ兩側ハ

血デバウトリ浸レテ居タ。 糸 ~~襟~~衣ハ血痕 ~~テ~~ ~~汚~~レテ

居タ。 左脚ハ膝カク下ニカケテ亦血カクテアツタ。

左脚ノ古イ繻帯ハ永イ事不潔ガ変色シテ居タ。 銃劔

ガ繻帯ノ上カク突キ通ツテ 銃痕ハ ~~痕~~ ~~跡~~ ~~跡~~ 傷先ノ上

カ ~~足~~ 趾 ~~入~~ ヲツテ居タ。 左ノ長靴ノ ~~裏~~ ~~上~~ ~~ニ~~ 他ノ銃劔

ノ傷口カク血ガ流シル儘ニナツテ居タ。

知 ~~全~~ 身動セセニ 横ハツテ居タガ

泥

半スホンモ 同格ニ

弾ノ出タ

年知

私~~の~~が~~手~~固~~う~~苦~~い~~程~~が~~ツト~~縛~~ミテ~~居~~ル~~テ~~不~~快~~デ~~アリ~~

苦~~シ~~ク~~モ~~ア~~ツ~~タ。首~~、~~廻~~リ~~、繩~~が~~ア~~ツ~~タ~~、~~テ~~、~~腕~~ヲ~~延~~ス~~事~~モ~~

出来~~ズ~~、~~兩~~手~~ハ~~、~~然~~ト~~シ~~テ~~、~~肩~~、~~胛~~骨~~ノ~~丘~~ク~~ニ~~ア~~ツ~~タ。

数~~人~~ノ~~日~~本~~兵~~ウ~~が~~カ~~ツ~~テ~~、~~束~~テ~~、~~暫~~ク~~、~~立~~チ~~フ~~サ~~カ~~ツ~~テ~~、~~其~~ノ~~人~~々~~

が~~確~~カ~~メ~~テ~~、~~モ~~ス~~ル~~程~~、~~長~~靴~~ヲ~~、~~数~~回~~、~~私~~ヲ~~押~~ミ~~タ。

私~~ハ~~、~~い~~、~~い~~、~~ま~~、~~も~~、~~押~~サ~~レ~~、~~て~~、~~僅~~、~~々~~、~~と~~、~~自~~由~~、~~、~~と~~、~~身~~体~~ヲ~~、~~動~~カ~~ス~~。

一人~~又~~、~~其~~、~~レ~~、~~以~~上~~、~~、~~が~~、~~所~~々~~々~~、~~踏~~ッ~~、~~、~~此~~、~~レ~~、~~が~~、~~方~~向~~ヲ~~、~~彼~~、~~等~~、

立~~去~~ツ~~タ~~。

大~~勢~~ノ~~日~~本~~兵~~ハ、~~道~~路~~ヲ~~、~~行~~ク~~、~~、~~二~~、~~三~~ノ~~者~~ヲ

ス~~ル~~、~~或~~ハ~~人~~ノ~~知~~ク~~方~~向~~ニ~~

音~~が~~、~~方~~向~~、~~、~~何~~、~~れ~~、~~が~~、~~方~~向~~、~~、~~又~~、~~瓦~~、~~砲~~、~~ス~~ル~~、~~、~~鳥~~

残~~リ~~、~~道~~路~~ノ~~、~~方~~向~~、~~、~~行~~ク~~、~~、~~吾~~々~~、~~、~~車~~、~~料~~、~~運~~、~~搬~~、~~シ~~テ~~、~~、~~末~~、~~ク~~、~~多~~、~~量~~、~~ノ~~、~~石~~、~~油~~、~~罐~~