

IPS 5034

(89)

(47)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5034  
(describe):

**Excerpts from record of evidence of Lt. Col. Christopher  
Montague Black - Burma-Thailand Ry.  
(Original of record also herewith)**

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

*R. S. Davis*

Staff Attorney

*22 May*

1946

7 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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*Albert Williams*

Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By

*Eoy*

Secretary

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

August 19th

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document  
# 5034 (Describe):

Affidavit of Lt. Col. C.M. Black

Territory: Burma and Siam

~~Duplicate total of original Affidavit~~

Translate and duplicate as per copy attached (5034), pages 31-34

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B and C Offences

EXCERPTS NOT ALTERED  
≡

R.S. DAVIES

Staff Attorney

August 19th 1946

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10-24 ✓

Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 Oct., 1946

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5034 for Davis.

Arrange for translation as follows:

1. Translate Eng. to Jap  
of attached Doc. 5034 in entirety.
2. Mark it 5034.

Duplication:

1. Eng. and Jap copies
2. Restencil entire Eng.
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Eng. copies and replace  
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4. Mark it 5034

SA.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

11-8, 1946.

TO:

Attached is Document No. 5034 together with translated material which will be reproduced for you as a result of your request of 10-25, 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.

DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

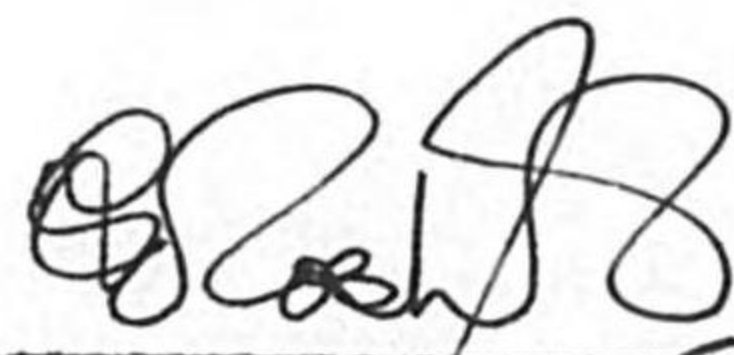
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TO: DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

, 1946

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

NONE

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney

ok.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

13-11, 1946.

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5034 for Diary.

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

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Substitute ~~(Attach)~~ completed work (for) ~~(to)~~ existing processed <sup>1946.</sup>  
Document No. 5034.

Return original document to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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DOCUMENT DIVISION

11-15 1946

MICROGRAPH SECTION is requested to run Document No. 5034  
requested by Mostyn in Jap No. of copies 120  
No. of pages 11.

COMPLETED: Date 11-15 Signature Nagatori

VAULT: Date 11-18 Signature Jm

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

NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO:

~~NOTE TO MR. KATAHISA:~~

Destroy existing Jap  
copies of 5034 -  
This is a Re-do.

Exh 1561A Doc 5034

極東國際軍事裁判所

第一號

米國合衆國及其他對荒木貞夫及其他

一 私「クリストファー、モンタギュー、ブラツク」  
ハ宣誓ノ上、左ノ如ク陳述シマス。

一 私、「クリストファー、モンタギュー、ブラツク」ガ、一九四二年三月、「ブラツク、ボーン」部隊降服ニ際シ「ジャバ」ニ於テ俘虜トナツタ時、私ハ「ブラツクボーン」司令部附中佐ⅡX七〇八四デシタ。私ハ「バイシクル。キャンプ」ニ入り、一九四二年十月迄其處ニ居マシタ。

一 私ハ一九四二年十月頃「ウキリアムス」大佐ト「パタピヤ」ヲ出發シマシタ。此ノ途中ニハ約千四、五百名キテ我々ハ海路「シンガポール」ニ行キマシタ。又「シンガポール」カラ更ニ海路「ラングーン」ニ行キマシタ。ソシテ他ノ船ニ乗換ヘサセラレマシタ。

一 我々ハ「モウルメン」ニ上陸シマシテ其處デ「ウイリアムス」大佐ヲ獲シ私ハ「サンバヂイアト」ニ進ミマシタ。ソレカラ私ハ人名簿ヲ入手スル爲メ「マウルメン」ニ送り歸サレマシタガ其處ノ状態ガドンナ具合カ見マセンデシタ。將



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兵ハ既ニ獄舎ニ入レラレテ居リ、彼等ハ食事ヲ  
與ヘラレテ居タト私ハ思ヒマス。

四 私ハソレカラ「サアムバヂイアト」ニ戻リ其處ノ  
「キヤムブ」ニ約十日間居リマシタ。私ハ其時  
部隊ヲ二ツニ分ケル様ニ要求サレテ、一ツノ隊  
ハ「ウイリアムス」大佐ノ指揮下ニ置キ、他ノ  
一ツハ私自身ノ指揮下ニ置レマシタ。「ウイリ  
アムス」大佐ハ彼ノ部隊ヲ「モウルメン」ヨリ  
「サアムバヂイアト」ニ引率シテ行キ三〇「キロ」  
「キヤンプ」(タンイン)ニ行キ、私ハ更ニ十  
「キロ」離レタ「キヤンプ」ニ收容サレマシタ。

此ノ「キヤンプ」ノ状態ハソツトスルヤウナモ  
ノデシタ。水ハ不充分デ食事モ大變不足シテ居  
マシタ。病院ハ峡谷ニ在リ「キヤンプ」ハ以前  
「ビルマ」人ガ居リ、一時的ニ非常ニ悪イ状態  
デシタ。罹病率ハ急速ニ昇リ、一時病院ニ約一  
三〇人位入院シテ居タト思ヒマス。ソシテ總勢  
六七五名中ノ九〇名乃至一〇〇名ハ重症ノ下痢  
ニ罹ツテ居マシタ。二名ハ赤痢デ死亡シマシタ。  
然シ「キヤンプ」擔當ノ兵長及「ヴァレイ」代  
將ヘ私ハ陳情ヲ致シマシタガ、病人ヲ治療スベ  
キ何物モ得ラレマセンデシタ。後日「キヤンプ」  
ノ状態ノ悪イ事ト水ノ不足ノ爲メ「キヤンプ」  
ヲ立去ラネバナリマセンデシタ。

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六私ハ「バイシクルキャンプ」ヲ出ル時、イタリ  
一癩病ノ如キ下痢ニ罹ツテ居マシタガ四〇「キ  
ロ」一「キャンプ」ニ行ツタ後モソレガ癩キマシ  
タ。私ハ代將トノ談合ノ爲メ、ドウニカ「サム  
バチイアト」迄辿リ着キ、ソシテ入院サセラレ  
マシタ。ソレハ四〇「キロ」一「キャンプ」放棄  
前ノ事デシタ。

七私ガ入院中、此ノ「キャンプ」ハ「デイ、エイ、  
シヤ、キールナン」少佐ノ指揮下ニ置カレタ。  
我等ハ米ト少量ノ野菜ヲ與ヘラレタ。食物ノ量  
ガ余リ少カツタノデ日本軍指揮官サヘモ自費ヲ  
以テ最モ重症ノ病人ニ一打ノ卵ヲ買入レヤウト  
試ミルノガ常デシタ。當時ノ作業時間ハ私ノ考  
ヘデハ適當デシタ。病人ハ無理ニ働カサレルコ  
トハアリマセンデシタ。我等ノ爲メノ軍醫ハ居  
タガ、醫療品ハ全然無カツタ。脚氣及イタリ  
癩病ハ猛烈ニ猖獗シ始メマシタ。

八私ハ八週間入院シタ後再び隊ノ指揮ヲ取ツタ。  
部隊ハ四〇「キロ」カラ元苦力宿舍デアツタ多  
大ノ修繕ヲ要スル物瘻イ状態ニ在ル二六「キロ」  
（クムーニツトクワイ）ニ移ツテ居タ。私ハ私  
ヲ連レ戻シタ衛兵ヨリ此ノ「キャンプ」ハ「コ  
レラ」ガ出タ爲メニ、二日位前ニ立退カサレタ  
モノダト告ゲラレタ。此ノ小屋ハ私ガ到着シタ

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時ハ少シ修繕シテアツタ。然シ状態ハ收容性ニ  
關スル限りマダ本當ニ悪カツタ。指揮官デアツ  
タ「キールナン」少佐ハ衛生的ノ理由カラ「キ  
ヤンプ」ノ大部分ヲ焼イテ了フ必要ヲ認メタト  
私ニ語リマシタ。「キヤンプ」ハ以前「ビルマ」  
土人ガ任ンデ居タノデス。

其食糧ハ又少量ノ米ト野菜丈ニナリマシタ。私達  
ハ私糧ノ食糧配給量ノ如キモノハ全然受ケマセ  
ンデシタ。

一〇私ハ此ノ「キヤンプ」デ初メテ日本式割當作業  
方式ヲ経験シマシタ。「キヤンプ」ノ指揮官ハ今  
今ハ死ンデ居マスガ、此ノ方式ヲ強制シ、病人  
サヘモ作業ニヨク出シタモノデシタ。多致ノ病  
人ガ居マシタガ醫療品ハ有リマセンデシタ。其  
後其ノ「キヤンプ」ガ牛類ヲ線路ニ沿ツテ移動  
セシメル時ニ用フル中繼宿舍トナツタノデ、肉  
ノ出廻リハ増加シマシタ。擔當ノ將校代理ノ軍  
曹ハ又卵ヲ買ツテ呉レルノガ常デアリマシタ。  
一〇私ガ「サアムバディアト」ニ滞在中「ラムゼイ」  
大佐ハ彼ノ部隊ヲ二六「キロ」ニ遣レテ行キ、  
私ハ其處デ一行ニ加ハリマシタ。作業時間ハ増  
加シ且ツ大變長クナリマシタ。兵達ハ午前八時  
ヨリ作業ヲ開始シ、午後十時カ十一時迄ハ「キ  
ヤンプ」ニ歸リマセンデシタ。仕事ハ特ニ重勞

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働的ナ性質ノモノデアツタガ、日本人ニ抗議シテ  
モ緩和シテ呉レマセンデシタ。實ハ「プロウ」大  
尉ハ抗議シタタメニ鐵道線路デ衛兵ノ一人ニ毆ラ  
レマシタ。

一ニ私ハ二六一「キロ」カラ七五「キロ」へ行キマシタ  
ガ、其處ニハ將兵ガドンナ状態ノ下ニ暮シテ居ル  
カラ觀察スル丈長クハ居リマセンデシタ。衛兵ハ  
到着ノ第一日目カラ俘虜ヲ毆リ始メマシタ。

一三私ハソレカラ「レトブ」三十一「キロ」へ戻サレマ  
シタ。私ハ「ツ」ノ病院ヲ建テマシタガ、四週間後  
更ニ「オランダ」ノ將校ニ依リ引繼ガレマシタ。

一四私ハ再ビ「サムバディアト」へ行キ、其處ニ一九  
四三年六月十二日迄居リマシタ。其處デ我等ハ米  
國飛行機ニ猛烈ニ爆撃サレテ、其ノ結果二十五名  
乃至二十八名ノ死亡者及私ヲ含ミ極メテ多數ノ負  
傷者ヲ生ジマシタ。「キャンプ」ニハ俘虜收容所  
タルコトヲ示スハツキリシタ標幟ガ無カツタノデ  
ス。

一五私ハ其處デハ非常ナ困苦ト云フモノヲ何等モ見マ  
センデシタシ食事モ相當デシタ。「ハグチ」中尉  
ハ「サムバディアト」ノ軍醫デシタ。「グリフィ  
ン」大尉ハ「サムバディアト」デ大量ノ日本醫療  
品ヲ見タガ「キャンプ」ニ運ブニハ非常ナ困難ガ  
アルト私ニ語りマシタ。代將ハ状態ニ關シ口頭及

5 ★

文書ヲ以テ幾度モ「ナガトモ」ニ抗議ヲ申込ミマシタガ何等返答ガアリマセンデシタ。

一六私ガ「キヤンプ」ニ居タ間「ホキットフィールド」兵卒ヲ含ミ多クノ處刑ガ行ハレタ。彼ハ四「キロ」  
「キヤンプ」カラ姿ヲ消シテ居リマシタガ、或朝  
「サムバディアト」ノ我等ノ「キヤムプ」ニ遁入  
ツテ來タト云フ報告ガ私ニアリマシタ。私ハ彼ニ  
會ヒマシタラ彼ハ私ガドンナニ取計ヘルカト尋ネ  
マシタ。私ハ彼ニ何處迄逃ゲタカラ尋ネマシタラ  
彼ハ「ラングーン」迄行ツタト言ヒマシタ。彼ハ  
モウ諦メルベキダト感ジテ居ルト云ヒマシタカラ、  
私ハ自分モソレガ最善ト思ヒ且ツソレヲ「ヴァ  
レー」代將ニ相談シヨウト言ヒマシタ。日本俘虜  
收容所ニ於テ日本人ハ始終「スパイ」ガ隠レテ居  
ルカモ知レヌト疑ツテ居ルノデ、其處ノ收容規定  
人員ヨリ一名多イト云フコトハ最モ重大ナル事柄  
ノ一ツデアツタ。軍醫達ト充分相談協議ノ結果「  
ヴァレー」代將ハ「ホキットフィールド」ハ「キ  
ヤンプ」ニ遁入ツテ來タガ精神ニ異狀ガアルト報  
告シマシタ。之ハ軍醫達ニ依ツテ支持サレテ居マ  
シタ。此時「ナガトモ」大佐ハ「シンガポール」  
ニ行ツテ居リ、「ニト」中尉ガ指揮ヲ取ツテ居マ  
シタ。彼ハ「ホキットフィールド」ノ所へ行キ彼

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ヲ見テ彼ヲ其處ニ二、三日休息ノ爲メニ置キ、其  
後元ノ收容所へ送り遣へスト旨ヒマシタ。其後一  
ハグチ「軍醫中尉ガ「ホキットフィールド」ノ所  
へ彼ヲ見ニ來テ、少シモ精神ニ異狀ハナイト旨ヒ  
マシタ。翌朝「ホキットフィールド」ガ火ノ上デ  
炊事ヲシテ居ル時、多数ノ日本兵士ガ驅ケ寄り、  
縛ツテ百碼位離レタ墓地ニ遣レテ行キ彼ヲ射殺シ  
タ。私ハ實際彼ガ縛ラレテ遣レテ行カレルノヲ目  
撃シ、ソレカラ銃聲モ聞イタノデス。

一七此ノ様ナ處刑ノ場合ニハ、日本人ハ常ニ死体ヲ見  
セル爲メニ「ハミルトン」大佐ヲ遣レテ行キ、「  
ホキットフィールド」兵卒ノ場合ニモ斯様ニシマ  
シタ。彼ハ「オーストラリヤ」人ノ一行ニヨリ埋  
葬サレマシタ。日本人ハ常ニ埋葬式ヲ許可シ、又  
私ハ實際此ノ特別ノ式ニ参加シマシタ。牧師モ亦  
列席シマシタ。「ヴァレイ」代將ニ「ホキットフ  
ィールド」兵卒ノ死ヲ報告シタノハ「ニト」ダツ  
タト思ヒマス。處刑ノ命ヲ下シタノハ「ネガトモ」  
大佐カラノ電報ヲ受取ツタ結果處刑サレタトノ事  
ヲ「ニト」ガ代將ニ語ツタノヲ私ハ知ツテキマス。  
私ハ自身此ノ會話ノ間其處ニ居タノデス。又逃亡  
シタ和蘭人ノ處刑モアリマシタ。ソシテ「ベル」  
「ホキットフィールド」ト他ノモウ一人ト合計三  
人ノ濠洲人ガ處刑サレタト思ヒマス。

7★

一ハソレカラ私ハ十八「キロ」ノ「キャン」ニシテ  
レマシタ。「フヂヤラ」伍長ガ擔任デシタ。私ハ  
「フィツシヤ」少佐ト一緒ニ非常ナ重患デ其處  
ニ收容サレマシタ。「キャン」ノ状態ハソツト  
スル程デアリ、食物ハ大變不足シテ居リ、設備ハ  
極メテ不満足デアツタ。小屋ノ間ニ雨水ガ何時モ  
ノ深サニ流込用便ンダ通路ヲ除イテハ場所モナク又、  
赤痢患者ニ與ヘラレタ設備モ全ク恐ロシイ位ヒド  
イモノデシタ。

一九私ハ十八「キロ」カラ「レトブ」ヘ送り還サレマ  
シタ。ソノ「キャン」ハ放棄サレテ、建物ノ屋  
根ハ落チテキテ、建物ノ全体ハ修繕セネバナラヌ  
状態デシタ。我々ノ仲間ニハ多數ノ重症患者ガア  
リマシタ。我等ガ到着スルト間モナク「ニト」中  
尉ガ擔當トナツテ來マシタ。彼ハ爲サネバナラヌ  
仕事ニ全然不充分ナ時間ノ制限ヲ設ケテ、病人ニ  
無理ニ小屋ノ修繕ヲサセマシタ。私ノ抗議ニモ拘  
ハラズ、彼ハ拳銃ヲ差向ケテ此ノ遣方ヲ固執シマ  
シタ。「ヒーリイ」中尉ハ如何ナル紛議ガ起ツテ  
モ實メラレマシタ。私ガ「ヒーリイ」中尉ヲ適當  
ナ時期ニ他所ヘ移サナカツタラ、彼ハ「ニト」カ  
ラ慥ニ射殺サレタ事デアリマセウ。僅カノ食糧ハ  
米ト野菜丈デアリ、時ニハ少量ノ肉ガ夜十時カラ  
十二時ニカケテ汽車デ着キマシタガ、ソレヲ「ニ

ト」ハ雨期ノ最中、汽車カラ「キヤンプ」迄「キロ」モ重病入ニ無理ニ運バセマシタ。實際コレハ總テノ食糧ニモ適用サレマシタ。「キヤンプ」ト停車場トノ間ニハ道路ハナク、到ル所泥濘ダツタノデ、兵士ハ倒レテ傷ツクノガ常デアリマシタ。「ニト」ハ絶間ナク飲酒シテ幾度モ誰カラ殺サネバナラヌト私ニ言ヒマシタ。或夜便所デ二/四野戦豫備病院ノ「クームズ」曹長ヲ捉へ、衛兵所へ連れて行キマシタ。衛兵司令ハ後刻「ニト」ハ自己ニ「クームズ」曹長ヲ銃剣デ刺スヤウニ命ジマシタガ、自分ハソレヲ拒絶シタト語リマシタ。デ「ニト」ハ他ノ衛兵ヲ呼び「クームズ」ヲ墓場ニ連れて行キ、衛兵ニ「クームズ」ヲ射殺スルヤウニ命ジマシタ。其衛兵ハ又拒絶シマシタノデ「ニト」ハ「ヨシ、貴様ガ殺サヌナラバ俺ガ殺ス」ト言ヒマシタ。ソシテ彼ハ拳銃ヲ取出シ「クームズ」ノ背後ニ二發發砲シマシタ。幸運ニモ「クームズ」ハ死ニマセンデシタ。「ニト」ハ「クームズ」ガ逃亡シヨウトシタトテ責メマシタ。其結果私ハ其後六週間何時モ辭拂ツタ「ニト」ニ、裝弾シタ拳銃ヲ私ノ胃部ニ押當テラレ、夜分「キヤンプ」ヲ一締ニ巡回シナケレバナリマセンデシタ。其ノ時分私ハ腕ニ手術ヲ受ケタ許リダツタノデ、自分ハ病氣ダカラ就床ノ許可ヲ與ヘテ呉レル様ニ「ニト」



ニ訴ヘマシタガ彼ハ許シテ呉レマセンデシタ。彼  
ハ私ニ事件ヲ報告スルコトヲ禁ジマシタガ、私ハ  
ドウニカ報告シマシタ。

ニ〇 此ノ時期ニハ「ニト」ノ部下ノ衛兵サヘモ私選ニ  
味方シテ「ニト」ニハ反感ヲ持チマシタ。衛兵ノ  
援助ヲ漸ク「ネガトモ」大佐及「ヴァーレイ」代  
將ヘ通信ヲ届ケ、其結果「ニト」ハ他ニ移サレマ  
シタ。

ニ一 私ハソレカラ「ラムゼイ」大佐指揮下ノ一〇五「  
キロ」「キャンブ」ヘ移サレマシタ。一九四三年  
ノ「クリスマス」ノ直後迄其處ニ居リマシタ。狀  
態ハ大變悪クアリマシタ。

ニ二 一〇五「キロ」カラ「ナコムバトム」ト呼バレル  
「キャンブ」ヘ行キマシタガ、ソレハ非常ニ良ク  
建テラレタ大變大キナ病院デアツタ。其處ノ状態  
ハ綽名「バステイ」ト呼バレル捕虜選ヲ無情ニ毆  
ツタ衛兵ヲ除外シテハ良好デアリマシタ。其衛兵  
カラ「ウイリアムス。ウイン」少佐モ特別ニ猛烈  
ナ毆打ヲ受ケマシタ。其時私ハ仲裁シヨウトシテ  
又私モ猛烈ナ一撃ヲ受ケマシタ。

ニ三 日本人ハ「ナコムバトム」ニ於テ病人ノ數名ヲ無  
理ニ働カセマシタ。而モ病人ヲ治療スベキ醫療品  
ハアリマセンデシタ。

Doc 5034

ニ四赤十字供與品ガ到着シタ時、日本衛兵ニ依リ大量  
盗マレマシタガ、私ハ其ノ當時ノ指揮官デアツタ  
「イシ」大佐ガソレヲ認知シテキルト確信シテキ  
マス。

一九四六年九月十日

「シドニイ」ニ於テ陳述及宣誓セリ

シー。ブラツク (署名)

余ノ面前ニ於テ

エー。ジエー。マンズフィールド (署名)

クイーンズランド州大審院判事

11 ★

DOCUMENT DIVISION

11-19 1946

MICROGRAPH SECTION is requested to run Document No. 5034  
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COMPLETED: Date 11-19 Signature Nagatori

VAULT: Date 11-19 Signature AB

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

NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO:

~~NOTE TO MR. KAJIHEA:~~

This is Re-do —  
Destroy existing Eng  
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Cuph 1561A

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ORS.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, SADA0, AND ORS.

I, CHRISTOPHER MONTAGUE BLACK, make oath and say  
as follows:

1. I was NX7084, Lt-Col. Christopher Montague Black, H.Q. "Blackburn Force" when I was taken prisoner in Java on the surrender of the Blackburn Force in March 1942. I entered Bicycle Camp and remained there until October 1942.
2. I left Batavia with Col. Williams in about October 1942, about 1400 or 1500 men being in the party. We proceeded by sea to Singapore. From Singapore we went again by sea to Rangoon. We were then transferred to another ship.
3. We disembarked at Moulmein, where I left Col. Williams and proceeded to TFAMBAZIAT. I was then sent back to Moulmein to get nominal rolls, but I did not see what conditions were like there. The men had been placed in a gaol and I think they were given food.
4. I returned then to TFAMBAZIAT and remained at this camp for about 10 days. I was then required to split the force into 2 groups, one to be commanded by Col. Williams, and the other by myself. Col. Williams brought his force on to TFAMBAZIAT from Moulmein, and went out to 30 Kilo camp (TANYIN), and I was placed in a camp a further 10 Kilos out.
5. Conditions at this camp were shocking. There was an insufficiency of water and food was very short. The hospital was in a gully, and the camp had been occupied previously by Burmese and was generally in very bad condition. The sick rate rapidly increased and I think at one stage there were about 130 men in hospital, and about 90 to 100 had very bad diarrhoea out of a total strength of 675. Two men died from dysentery, but despite my representations to the Japanese lance-corporal, who was in charge of the camp, and to Brig. Varley we were unable to get anything with which to treat the sick at all. Later, we were forced to abandon the camp on account of its bad condition and lack of water.
6. When I left Bicycle Camp I was suffering from pellagrous

diarrhoea and my sickness continued in 40 Kilo Camp. I managed to get to TFAMBAZIAT to a conference with the Brigadier and I was placed in hospital. That was prior to the abandonment of the 40 Kilo camp.

7. The camp was taken over by Major G.A.C. Kiernan while I was in hospital. We were given rice and a small quantity of vegetables. The food scale was so low that the Japanese commander himself used to try and buy at his own expense a dozen eggs to give to the most seriously ill. The hours of work at that time were in my opinion reasonable. Sick men were not forced to work. We had a medical officer, but no medical supplies at all. Beri Beri and Pellagra began to show up very badly.

8. I was in hospital for about 8 weeks and then resumed command of the force. In the meantime, the force had moved from 40 Kilo to 26 Kilo (KUM-NIT-KWAI) which had been a coolie camp and was in a shocking state of repair. I was informed by the Japanese guard, who took me back, that it had been abandoned some 2 days before because of an outbreak of cholera. The huts had been repaired slightly when I arrived, but conditions were still very bad indeed so far as accommodation was concerned. Major Kiernan, who had been in command, told me that he had found it necessary to burn a large portion of the camp for sanitary reasons; it had previously been occupied by Burmese natives.

9. The food again consisted only of rice and vegetables in small quantities. We did not receive anything like our scale of rations.

10. It was at this camp that I first met the Japanese quota system of work. The commander of the camp, who is now dead, used to enforce this system and made sick men go out to work. There was a lot of sickness but no medical supplies. Subsequently, the meat issue was increased when the camp was made a staging camp for cattle being driven along the line. The Sergeant who took the place of the officer in charge also used to buy us supplies of eggs.

11. During my stay in TFAMBAZIAT, Col. Ramsay brought his force to 26 Kilo and I joined him there. The hours of work were increased and became very long; men were made to work from 8 a.m. and did not get back to the camp until 10 or 11 p.m. The work was of an exceptionally heavy nature, but despite protests that were made to the Japanese no relief was given. As a matter of fact, Capt. BLAU was beaten by one of the guards out at the railway line for protesting.

12. From 26 Kilo I went to 75 Kilo but I was not there long enough to observe the conditions under which the men

were living. The guards began to beat the prisoners from the first day of arrival.

13. I was then returned to RETPU, 30 Kilo. I established a hospital which was subsequently taken over by a Dutch officer after 4 weeks.

14. I again went to TFAMBAZIAT and remained there until 12 June 1943. Here we were badly bombed by American planes, as a result of which there were between 25 and 28 deaths, and quite a number of wounded, including myself. There were no distinctive signs on the camp to show that it contained prisoners of war.

15. I did not see any great hardships suffered there, and the food was reasonable. Lieut. FAGUCHI was the Japanese medical officer at TFAMBAZIAT. Capt. Griffin informed me he had seen a large quantity of Japanese medical supplies in TFAMBAZIAT, but that there was great difficulty in getting them into camp. The Brigadier made many protests both verbally and in writing to NAGATOMO with regard to conditions, but he received no reply at all.

16. Whilst I was in the camp there were many executions, including that of Private Whitfield. This man had disappeared from the 4 Kilo camp and one morning it was reported to me that he had come into our camp at TFAMBAZIAT. I saw him and he asked me what I could do. I asked him how far he had got in his escape and he told me that he had reached hangoon. He said that he felt he should give himself up and I said that I thought that was the best thing, and that I would discuss it with Brig. Varley. One of the most serious things in a Japanese prison camp was to have one man more than should be there because the Japanese always suspected that a spy was being hidden there. After a good deal of discussion and by arrangement with the M.O.'s, Brigadier Varley reported that Whitfield had come into the camp and that he was mental. This was supported by the medical officers. At that time Col. NAGATOMO had gone to Singapore, and the Group Commander was Lieut. NITO. He went and saw Whitfield and said he would leave him there to rest for a few days and that he would then send him back to his camp. Subsequently Lieut. FAGUCHI, the medical officer, came to see Whitfield and said that he was not mental at all. Next morning Whitfield was cooking over a fire when a number of Japanese soldiers rushed up to him, bound him, and took him over to the cemetery about 100 yards distant and shot him. I actually saw him bound up myself and taken away, and then heard rifle shots.

17. In cases of execution such as this, the Japanese usually took Col. Hamilton over to see the body and this was

done in the case of Private Whitfield. He was buried by an Australian party. The Japanese always allowed a burial service and I actually attended this particular one; a chaplain was also present. I think it was NITO who reported the death to Brig. Varley; I know that NITO told him it was as a result of a telegram received from Col. NEGATOMO that he gave the order for the execution. I was present during this conversation myself. There were also executions of Dutchmen, who had escaped, and altogether I think three Australians were executed, including Bell, Whitfield, and one other.

18. I was then sent to a camp at 18 Kilo, where Cpl. FUJIYARA was in charge. I was taken very sick there with Major Fisher. Conditions were appalling; food was very short, and the accommodation was entirely unsatisfactory. There was no room to do dressings except in the passages of the huts, through which the rain water rushed inches deep, and the facilities provided for men with dysentery were absolutely shocking.

19. From 18 Kilo I was moved back to RETPU. The camp had been abandoned, and the roof of the buildings had fallen in; the whole place was in a state of disrepair. We had a large number of very heavy sick. Shortly after we arrived, Lieut. NITO came to take charge. He forced sick men to repair huts, setting time limits on the work which were entirely insufficient for the work which had to be done. Despite my protests, he persisted in his treatment of men at the revolver point. Lieut. Pealy was blamed for any trouble at all and he certainly would have shot him had it not been for my sending him away in time. Supplies, which were meagre, consisted only of rice and vegetables, and occasionally a little meat which used to arrive by train between 10 o'clock and midnight and which NITO forced very sick men to carry a kilo from the train to the camp in the rainy season. This applied, in fact, to all the food. Men used to fall down and injure themselves, as there was no track and mud everywhere between the camp and the railway station. NITO continued drinking and on many occasions he informed me that he would have to kill somebody. One night he caught Sgt. Major Coombes of 2/4 C.C.S. at the latrine. He took him to the guardhouse and the Japanese guard commander informed me later that he had been ordered by NITO to bayonet him, but that he had refused. NITO then called another member of the guard, took Coombes down to the cemetery and ordered him to shoot him. The guard again refused whereupon NITO said "Well, if you won't kill him I will". He then took out his revolver and fired two shots through Coombes' back. Fortunately he was not killed. NITO had accused him of trying to escape and as a result, for the next six weeks, I had to patrol the camp at night with NITO, who was always

drunk, with a loaded revolver in my stomach. At that time I had just had an operation on my arm and I appealed to NITO to allow me to go to bed as I was ill, but he would not do so. He forbade me to report the matter, but I managed to do so.

20. At this time, even NITO's own guards allied with us against him. With the aid of the guard we managed to get a message through to Col. NEGATOMO and Brig. Varley and as a result NITO was removed.

21. I then went back to 105 Kilo camp where Col. Ramsay was in command. I remained there until just after Christmas 1943. Conditions were very bad.

22. From 105 Kilo I went to a camp called NAKOM PATOM, which was a very large hospital camp, very well built. Conditions were reasonable with the exception that a guard nicknamed "BUSTY" used to beat the prisoners unmercifully, including Major Williams Wynn, who was given a particularly severe beating; when I endeavoured to intervene I was also given a very bad beating.

23. The Japanese forced some of the sick to work at NAKOM PATOM and there were no medical supplies to treat those who were ill.

24. When Red Cross supplies arrived, large quantities were stolen by the Japanese guards and I am certain with the cognisance of Col. ISHII who was then the commander.

Taken and sworn at SYDNEY

on the Tenth day of

September 1946.

/s/ C. ~~Beech~~

*Blaich*

Before me /s/ A.J. Mansfield  
Judge of Supreme Court of Queensland



5034

④ 海路「ラングーン」ニ行キマシメテソレテ也、船ニ乗リ

換ヘマシタ。

我々ハ「モウルメエン」ニ上陸シマシタ。其処デ「ウイグリス」

大佐ヲ送シ「サンバネアート」ニ進ミマシタ。ソレカラ

私ハ人名簿ヲ入手シタルメ「モウルメエン」ニ送り帰

ヘサレマシタガ、其処ノ状態カドンチ具合カ見マセ

デシタ。兵士ニ到着葉「既ニ着イオオリ。私ハ

彼等ハ食事ヲ食ハシテ居タト考ヘテマシタ。

④ 私ハソレカラ「サムバネアート」ニ戻リ、其処ノ「キャンプ」

ニ居テ十日居リマシタ。私ハ其時部隊ヲソレ

分ケ、おの要ボサシテ、一ツハ隊ハ「ウイグリス」大佐

① 指揮下ニ他ニハ和自身ノ指揮下ニ

ウイラアリス大佐ノ被ノ部隊ヲ サアムバガアトニ引率

シテハキ三十名ノ被ノキャンプ(カキアト)ニ引率

和ハ更ニ十名ノ離シテ、キャンプニ収容セシメタ。

五、此ノキャンプノ状態ハソトスルヤウナリタリ。水ハ

不充分ニ食事ニ大差不足ニテ居タリ。病院ハ

狭スニテ、キャンプハ此ノ被ノ人が居テ一般ノ

ニ神事ノ悪ノ状態ナリ。四階病室ハ急遽ニ

昇リ、一時病院ニ付一三〇人位入院シテ居タト

思ヒマス。ソレヲ急勢力六七五名中ノ九〇名

乃至一〇〇名ハ重病ノ下痢ニ四階ニ居タリ。

四階

四階

④ 二名の赤痢を死にせしむる。カヤシゴ 據る、俵也

部勢上尋兵及「カヤシイ」代將ハ、和ハ、書志、忠、果、ヲ

取、ミ、ミ、カ、病人ヲ、治、療、ス、バ、何、物、ニ、得、テ、シ

マ、セ、シ、テ、ミ、カ、後、白、カ、ヤ、シ、ゴ、ノ、状、態、ノ、悪、イ、事、ト

水、ノ、不、足、ノ、爲、メ、カ、ヤ、シ、ゴ、ヲ、立、去、ラ、ス、ハ、事、ヲ、サ、シ、テ、

カ、ヤ、シ、ゴ、

カ、私、ト、ハ、イ、シ、ラ、ル、カ、ヤ、シ、ゴ、ヲ、お、し、付、イ、タ、リ、一、般、病、ノ、如、キ

下、痢、ニ、罹、リ、居、マ、シ、メ、カ、田、ノ、カ、ロ、カ、ヤ、シ、ゴ、建、基、カ

続、キ、マ、シ、タ、和、ハ、代、將、ト、ノ、談、合、ノ、為、メ、ト、ウ、ニ、カ

サ、カ、ハ、カ、ア、ト、シ、迄、出、リ、到、キ、ソ、シ、テ、入、院、シ、タ、リ、

ソ、シ、ハ、田、ノ、カ、ロ、カ、ヤ、シ、ゴ、ノ、救、療、マ、カ、ノ、事、ヲ、デ、シ、タ、リ、

「私が入院中」

GAC

七、(此) キャンプハ 我々、こゝ、ヤールン少佐に指揮下ニ

置カレタ。我々ハ 米ト少量、野菜ヲ 幸ヘタリタ。

物々

食糧ガ 余リナカッタヲ 日本軍 指揮官サヘモ

自費ヲ以テ 最モ 重症ノ 病人ニ 一打ノ 印ヲ

買入ルコトト 試スルノ 常ニシタ。 吾等ノ 作業ノ 局

ハ 新ニ 考ヘテ ハ 適 当ニシタ。 病人ハ 強~~制~~ 無~~理~~ 無~~理~~

御カサシム~~ル~~ 有~~ル~~ セ~~レ~~ タ~~リ~~タ。 我々ハ 軍 医

捕~~手~~ 居~~タ~~カ 医 療~~品~~ハ 全~~然~~ 無~~カ~~ッタ。 脚 氣~~及~~

イタリ~~テ~~ 痲~~痺~~ハ 猛~~烈~~ニ 猖~~獗~~シ 始~~メ~~タ~~リ~~。

八 和ハ 八 週 由 入 院 シ タ 後 隊<sup>再</sup>ノ 指 揮 ヲ 取~~ツ~~タ。 其

部隊ハ 四〇キロ~~ノ~~カ~~ラ~~ニ 六キロ~~ノ~~ク~~ラ~~ニ ト~~ク~~ニ 移~~リ~~タ

元 苦 力 宿 舎~~ノ~~ア~~リ~~タ 多 大~~ノ~~修 繕~~ヲ~~要~~ス~~ル~~ニ~~ 物 凄~~イ~~状 態~~ニ~~有~~リ~~シ

①

テ居タ 私人 私人連戻テ衛兵ヨリ 此ノキャンプハ

コレヲガ出タ為メニ、二月前ニ 菅井サダヲスノカト ~~菅井~~ 告ケラレタ

先 此ノテ局ハ 私人到着シテ時ハ少シ修繕シテ

有ツタ。 州シ 状態ハ 収容性ニ因テ路ヲ本吉ニ

悪カラス。 キール少佐ハ 衛生的ノ見地カラ「キャンプ」

ノ大部ヲ「焼」クテ夫ヲ必要カント 私人 昔ケマラス

「キャンプ」ハ「ヒンマ」土着人カレオ 佐コテオクサス

九 食事ハ又米ト野菜トテシタ。 私人連ハ 初等

「食事」配給量ハ完全ニ 受ケマセンデシタ

十 私人此ノ「キャンプ」ヲ始メテ日本式割当作業方式ヲ

経験シタリタ。 キャンプ「指揮」下ニ 今ハ死シテ居コトガ

此一方式、強制して行なはれ、病人廿八已作業ニヨリ

おしやえ給ふ。多お、病人が居るが、医療のハ有り

マセ、テ、其の、其の、キヤ、カ、全体、ト、直、家、事

申、キ、カ、成、由、ハ、増、加、シ、マ、ス。

擔、古、特、後、代、理、ハ、又、印、ヲ、買、テ、口、出、シ、ル、ハ、カ

者、ア、ア、リ、マ、ス。

上、私、カ、サ、ム、ハ、ア、キ、ア、ト、シ、ニ、滞、留、中、一、ラ、セ、イ、大、佐、ハ、彼、ノ

部、隊、ヲ、ニ、大、キ、ロ、ニ、連、シ、テ、メ、テ、私、ハ、其、邊、ヲ、一、行、ニ、

加、リ、マ、ス。作、業、時、由、ハ、増、加、シ、且、テ、長、ク、テ、リ、マ、ス。

兵、士、ハ、午、前、ハ、時、々、作、業、ヲ、開、始、シ、午、後、十、一、時、

キ、ヤ、ン、ゴ、ニ、帰、リ、マ、ス。此、等、ハ、非、常、ト、シ、テ、重、勞、働、的、ト、シ、

メン、テ、レ、タ。

特、ニ、~~重、勞、働、的、ト、シ、~~

十、時、カ、ニ、シ、テ、ハ

御性實、<sup>アツク</sup>アツク、日本人ニ地味ニテハ

吳ニ

ヲヤセニテシタ。事<sup>ハ</sup>實<sup>ハ</sup>フドウ大尉ハ

批<sup>ハ</sup>派<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>、<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>鐵道<sup>ハ</sup>沿<sup>ハ</sup>路<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>設<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ。

其<sup>ハ</sup>邊<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>特<sup>ハ</sup>兵<sup>ハ</sup>ニ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>ラ<sup>ハ</sup>七<sup>ハ</sup>五<sup>ハ</sup>キ<sup>ハ</sup>ロ<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>行<sup>ハ</sup>キ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>。其<sup>ハ</sup>邊<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>特<sup>ハ</sup>兵<sup>ハ</sup>ニ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ。

カ<sup>ハ</sup>ト<sup>ハ</sup>コ<sup>ハ</sup>ト<sup>ハ</sup>壯<sup>ハ</sup>態<sup>ハ</sup>一<sup>ハ</sup>ト<sup>ハ</sup>ニ<sup>ハ</sup>暮<sup>ハ</sup>暮<sup>ハ</sup>ニ<sup>ハ</sup>居<sup>ハ</sup>ル<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>觀<sup>ハ</sup>望<sup>ハ</sup>ス<sup>ハ</sup>ル<sup>ハ</sup>ニ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ。

丈<sup>ハ</sup>長<sup>ハ</sup>ク<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>活<sup>ハ</sup>ク<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>セ<sup>ハ</sup>ン<sup>ハ</sup>デ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>。御<sup>ハ</sup>告<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>到<sup>ハ</sup>着<sup>ハ</sup>ノ<sup>ハ</sup>キ<sup>ハ</sup>ト<sup>ハ</sup>。

目<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>ク<sup>ハ</sup>像<sup>ハ</sup>着<sup>ハ</sup>ル<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>取<sup>ハ</sup>リ<sup>ハ</sup>始<sup>ハ</sup>メ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>。

十<sup>ハ</sup>五<sup>ハ</sup>、私<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>ソ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>ラ<sup>ハ</sup>レ<sup>ハ</sup>ト<sup>ハ</sup>フ<sup>ハ</sup>三<sup>ハ</sup>十<sup>ハ</sup>キ<sup>ハ</sup>ロ<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>一<sup>ハ</sup>年<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>。私<sup>ハ</sup>ハ

一<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>高<sup>ハ</sup>院<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>建<sup>ハ</sup>テ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>。其<sup>ハ</sup>邊<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>特<sup>ハ</sup>兵<sup>ハ</sup>ニ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>。

二<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>後<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ<sup>ハ</sup>接<sup>ハ</sup>収<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>シ<sup>ハ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>。

十<sup>ハ</sup>四<sup>ハ</sup>、私<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>再<sup>ハ</sup>ビ<sup>ハ</sup>サ<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>ラ<sup>ハ</sup>バ<sup>ハ</sup>カ<sup>ハ</sup>マ<sup>ハ</sup>ト<sup>ハ</sup>ハ<sup>ハ</sup>行<sup>ハ</sup>キ<sup>ハ</sup>其<sup>ハ</sup>邊<sup>ハ</sup>ニ<sup>ハ</sup>一<sup>ハ</sup>九<sup>ハ</sup>百<sup>ハ</sup>三<sup>ハ</sup>十<sup>ハ</sup>年<sup>ハ</sup>一<sup>ハ</sup>月<sup>ハ</sup>。

林 綾 和

十二日迄居りマシタ。其出デ我軍ハ米國飛行機ニ

猛烈ニ爆撃セシメテ其ノ結果ニ五名乃至十名

ハ死ニ及ビ多ク一員傷者ヲ生ジマシタ。ワヤンフシハ

信譽力收奪シテ標識カアリマセシメテ。悪カワクテス。

十五、和ハ其処デハ非常ニ困~~サ~~ト云フモ手見マセンデ

シタ~~ハ~~食車~~ハ~~車~~ハ~~中尉ハサレバタイ

ノ軍医中尉アシタ。カク~~テ~~大尉ハサレバタイ

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和~~ハ~~キヤンフニ~~テ~~軍~~ヲ~~ハ~~シ~~非常ニ困~~サ~~ト云フ

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Manuelito by Yokumoto

証據書款55000

極東口降軍の裁判

ヤ一号

米の倉庫口その他村荒木貞夫その他

ククリストファー、モンタギュー、ブラッリーハ宣折、上左ノ

如く陳述シマス。

一、新ガブワックボーン部隊司令部は、NX7080、

ククリストファー、モンタギュー、ブラッリー中佐、

廿一九四二年三月、ブワックボーン部隊降伏ニ伴

シヤバニ於テ俘虜トナリ、  
中佐 NX7080 ハロディンタ、  
私ハバイレックルヤパンゴ

ニ入り、一九四二年十月迄其地ニ居ラス。  
私ハ一九四二年十月頃、ウイリアムス大佐、及中東五者

此ノ連中ニハ約千四百五百名ヲ  
名ノオキ、  
バタヴィヤ、  
シヤバニシテ海陸ヲ経テ

我々ハ海路、  
シニガオールニ行キマシタ、  
又シニガオール

十六・私か其~~報~~キヤンブニ居タ~~時~~ （ホサトフーニ） 率ヲ念ニ

~~刑~~ 處刑ハ行ハレタ

アトキ~~報~~ 彼ハ四カ~~口~~キヤンブニカラ 姿ヲ清シテ居リ

スニシカ 或朝 カリバキアトノ我ヲノキヤンブニ遠入ツテ

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彼ハ~~報~~私カドシテ取計~~ハ~~ルカト尋ネマシタ。

私ハ彼ニト~~レ~~逃~~レ~~ルカク~~テ~~尋ネマシタ。 彼ハラシク~~ト~~

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其出規正人員より一名多イト云フ事アリテアタタ。

取寄

ニ此言ハ其方ハ子柄ニ寄

カクイシ代特

軍医連ト云フ。相造協議ノ結果、お早トスルト

ハカヤレバニ遠入ツテ早タカ精神 縮礼ノ特態アリト

ニ言状カアル

報告ニマシタ。此ハ軍医連ニ依ツテ支持サレシ

居マシタ。

此時

「ネガト」

大佐ハ「レシカオール」

行ツテオシ。

「ト」

女尉カ揮ツ取ツテ居マシタ。

「は」

お早トスルト云フ、此ノ行中、はア見テ、はア甚速ニ

ニ言内、体息ノ多ク、速キ甚速、元ノ収音、此ノ速ク

置

滞ノスト云ヒマシタ。

甚速

「ハ」

軍医女尉カ「お早ト

スイルト、此ノ行中、精神縮礼カハナイト

彼ヲ見ニ来テ、少シ

ニ要

云ヒマシタ。聖教、お早トスルト云フ、大ノ修ムテ

炊子アニテ居ル時 多ク、日本兵士が馳

縛リテ百馬位離シテ基地ニ連シテ行キ彼ヲ射

殺

テシテ 和ハ實際彼が縛ラレテ目撃シテ連シテ

カカレシ目撃者シ  
シテ 銃者ヲ同オラシテ

死体ヲ見セル者ナシ

是此標十処刑一場合ニハ 日本人ハ常ニハミルトン大佐

ヲ連行シテ行キテ 御アトスールトシテ

一場合ニモ 斯様ニシマシテ 彼ハ、オズトラヤ人

一行ニヨリ 葬サ

集團一佛ニ埋メシマシテ 日本人ハ常ニ埋葬

式ヲ許サシ、又私ハ實際此一特別一式

参加シマシテ 牧師モ亦列席シマシテ 葬

代将ニ 御アトスールトシテ 是等ノ死ヲ報告シマシテ

ニト

ダ

いつかと思ヒマス。

私ハ

本佐カ処刑ハ命ノ下シタ

トハ、ネカトモ、大佐カラシ

電報ヲ受取ツタ結果 処刑サシタトノ事ナラ

代特ニ告ゲタノヲ知ツライマス。

私ハ目も自身

此ノ今迄ノ由 甚込ニ居ルナリ

又オラニ知人、

処刑ニアリマシタ。

ソシテ

ハ、ホ、ホ、トナリシト

他ノモウ一人ト合計三人ノオラニモヤ人カ処刑サシタト

思ヒマス。

ト、ソシカラ私ハ十八カセノオヤンブニ送リシマシタ、ソノ事ハ藤山

伍長カ係リナリ

オラニ少佐ト一緒ニ、神事ナリ

テ其ノ以喜ビマシタ。

状況ハ、ソノトモニ、極ナリ

食事ハ大差ナシ

設備ハ極メテ不満足

問二雨水が何時に深十二流込か  
十層の通好ヲ除く下ハ  
治癒マシ  
在服ヲ要スル場

此之有リ  
無ク  
其ノ基地ハ  
雨水ハ  
十層ノ保  
マシ

又  
赤痢患者  
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サセマシテ、私ノ批評ニ拘ルヲ、彼ハ拳銃ヲ

差向ケテ此ノ邊方ヲ固執シマシテ、ヒールシテ耐

起リテモ

ハ如何ニ用題カ、責メテシマシテ、私カヒールシ

筋議

サ耐ヲ適当ナ時期ニ他所へ移サテカケルヲ

彼ハ<sup>ニ</sup>トカウ、造カニ射殺カシテ事ナクアリマセウ。

備ノ食糧ハ米ト野菜又デヤリ時々少量ノ

衣

花王二時

内カ十時ナ、最夜中ニ汽車ヲ着目キタルソシテ

<sup>ニ</sup>ト<sub>ト</sub> 兩期ノ最中

ハ<sup>ト</sup> 汽車ヲカサシテ <sup>ト</sup> 一也ノ道程ヲ 病人ニ無理

二運ハセマシテ、實際<sup>ニ</sup> コシハ 給テノ食糧ニ適<sup>ニ</sup> ト 用セマシテ

人身ハ<sup>ニ</sup> 倒シテ 自由自由ナリ傷カ<sup>ニ</sup> カ 書カ

ア<sup>ニ</sup> キャンプ <sup>ト</sup> 停車場 <sup>ト</sup> 由 <sup>ハ</sup> 道筋 <sup>ハ</sup>

ナク泥博不其ヤウヲテ兵共倒レテ傷一クカ

者テアリマタ、<sup>コト</sup>ハ絶エ向ナク飲酒シテ縁故ニ

性レカヲ殺サネハナラズト私ニ云ヒマシメ、或夜便所

ニテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ

テ、<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ

一連シテ行キマシメ、御兵司令人後刻ノ<sup>コト</sup>ハ

自分ニ、<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ

マシカ、自分ハソレヲ拒絶シテト<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ

<sup>コト</sup>ハ、<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ

テ行キ射殺スニヤウニ命ジマシタ、其御兵ハ

又拒絶シマシタ、<sup>コト</sup>ハ、<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ<sup>カ</sup>カヲ殺シテ

俺カ殺スレト云ヒマシタ、ソレテ彼ハ拳銃ヲ取リ



カハズノ背ねニテ茶碗砲シタマフ。 幸運ニシテ。

カハズノ背ねニテ茶碗砲シタマフ。 幸運ニシテ。

シヨウトヨト責メタマフ。 其結果 其ハ

由イモ解押シタマフ。 其ハ

ニ押チイテ救ヒ、ヤンゴクノ一途ニ進出シテケレバ

ナリマセデシタマフ。 其ハ時分 和ハ腕ニ年術ヲ込メケタ

ト行キケタマフ。 自らハ病ヌカカウ 就床

ノ許ありチハテ是レニヤウニ 其ハ

事<sup>私</sup>中<sup>私</sup>ヲ報告ニ事<sup>私</sup>ヲ禁<sup>私</sup>ムカ 和ハドウニカ

報告 飛

世、此ノ時期ニ 御兵ノサレニ 和達ニ 銀シテ

三ノ  
ニハ反感ヲ持たまふ。御告ノ狀ハ  
大佐

及リテノ代特へ通信ヲ届ケ。其結果

他ノ特ヲ

世  
私ハソシカラ  
ラセシ大佐指揮ト一  
一〇五ヤロキヤンポへ移サレタ。

一九四三年一ノクリスマス後迄  
其出ノ居リタマフ。

其出ノ大変悪クアッタマツタ。

世  
一〇五ヤロカラ  
ナコムハト呼人シル  
キヤンポへ

シキマダ。ソシハ  
神事ノ大ナ病院デアッタ。

其出ノ其出ノ緋名  
捕虜達ヲ無情ニ毆ツタ  
御告ヲ除

外ニテハ一良好ニアリタマフ。其御告ノ

其出ノ其出ノ  
ウイキアラスウイシ少佐モ  
特別ニ

徑列十段おつたふり多し其、特仲裁のうとに、又松

徑列十段おつたふり多し

ナニハトシニ松

世三、日本人の病人の姓名を、~~経~~御かせたふり

るも病人の治療の中、医療のハ、~~あり~~

マセンガシタ  
供養せしむる事

世四、赤十字、供養のハ、到届せず、日本御兵の傷

大量盗まし、其、~~が~~指揮するアツタ

石井大佐が、~~ソレ~~知シテ、~~ソレ~~破位シテ、イタズ

一九四五年九月十日

シトキニ、~~ソレ~~松平定邦

↑ 南前ニ、~~ソレ~~

エー、~~ソレ~~ラニ、~~ソレ~~ト、~~ソレ~~ト

ク、~~ソレ~~ト、~~ソレ~~ト、~~ソレ~~ト、大宮院、~~ソレ~~ト

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ORS.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, SADA0, AND ORS.

I, CHRISTOPHER MONTAGUE BLACK, make oath and say  
as follows:

1. I was NX7084, Lt-Col. Christopher Montague Black, H.Q. "Blackburn Force" when I was taken prisoner in Java on the surrender of the Blackburn Force in March 1942. I entered Bicycle Camp and remained there until October 1942.
2. I left Batavia with Col. Williams in about October 1942, about 1400 or 1500 men being in the party. We proceeded by sea to Singapore. From Singapore we went again by sea to Rangoon. We were then transferred to another ship.
3. We disembarked at Moulmein, where I left Col. Williams and proceeded to TFAMBAZIAT. I was then sent back to Moulmein to get nominal rolls, but I did not see what conditions were like there. The men had been placed in a gaol and I think they were given food.
4. I returned then to TFAMBAZIAT and remained at this camp for about 10 days. I was then required to split the force into 2 groups, one to be commanded by Col. Williams, and the other by myself. Col. Williams brought his force on to TFAMBAZIAT from Moulmein, and went out to 30 Kilo camp (TANYIN), and I was placed in a camp a further 10 Kilos out.
5. Conditions at this camp were shocking. There was an insufficiency of water and food was very short. The hospital was in a gully, and the camp had been occupied previously by Burmese and was generally in very bad condition. The sick rate rapidly increased and I think at one stage there were about 130 men in hospital, and about 90 to 100 had very bad diarrhoea out of a total strength of 675. Two men died from dysentery, but despite my representations to the Japanese lance-corporal, who was in charge of the camp, and to Brig. Varley we were unable to get anything with which to treat the sick at all. Later, we were forced to abandon the camp on account of its bad condition and lack of water.
6. When I left Bicycle Camp I was suffering from pellagrous

diarrhoea and my sickness continued in 40 Kilo Camp. I managed to get to TFAMBAZIAT to a conference with the Brigadier and I was placed in hospital. That was prior to the abandonment of the 40 Kilo camp.

7. The camp was taken over by Major G.A.C. Kiernan while I was in hospital. We were given rice and a small quantity of vegetables. The food scale was so low that the Japanese commander himself used to try and buy at his own expense a dozen eggs to give to the most seriously ill. The hours of work at that time were in my opinion reasonable. Sick men were not forced to work. We had a medical officer, but no medical supplies at all. Beri Beri and Pellagra began to show up very badly.

8. I was in hospital for about 8 weeks and then resumed command of the force. In the meantime, the force had moved from 40 Kilo to 26 Kilo (KUM-NIT-KWAI) which had been a coolie camp and was in a shocking state of repair. I was informed by the Japanese guard, who took me back, that it had been abandoned some 2 days before because of an outbreak of cholera. The huts had been repaired slightly when I arrived, but conditions were still very bad indeed so far as accommodation was concerned. Major Kiernan, who had been in command, told me that he had found it necessary to burn a large portion of the camp for sanitary reasons; it had previously been occupied by Burmese natives.

9. The food again consisted only of rice and vegetables in small quantities. We did not receive anything like our scale of rations.

10. It was at this camp that I first met the Japanese quota system of work. The commander of the camp, who is now dead, used to enforce this system and made sick men go out to work. There was a lot of sickness but no medical supplies. Subsequently, the meat issue was increased when the camp was made a staging camp for cattle being driven along the line. The Sergeant who took the place of the officer in charge also used to buy us supplies of eggs.

11. During my stay in TFAMBAZIAT, Col. Ramsay brought his force to 26 Kilo and I joined him there. The hours of work were increased and became very long; men were made to work from 8 a.m. and did not get back to the camp until 10 or 11 p.m. The work was of an exceptionally heavy nature, but despite protests that were made to the Japanese no relief was given. As a matter of fact, Capt. BLAU was beaten by one of the guards out at the railway line for protesting.

12. From 26 Kilo I went to 75 Kilo but I was not there long enough to observe the conditions under which the men

were living. The guards began to beat the prisoners from the first day of arrival.

13. I was then returned to RETPU, 30 Kilo. I established a hospital which was subsequently taken over by a Dutch officer after 4 weeks.

14. I again went to TFAMBAZIAT and remained there until 12 June 1943. Here we were badly bombed by American planes, as a result of which there were between 25 and 28 deaths, and quite a number of wounded, including myself. There were no distinctive signs on the camp to show that it contained prisoners of war.

15. I did not see any great hardships suffered there, and the food was reasonable. Lieut. FAGUCHI was the Japanese medical officer at TFAMBAZIAT. Capt. Griffin informed me he had seen a large quantity of Japanese medical supplies in TFAMBAZIAT, but that there was great difficulty in getting them into camp. The Brigadier made many protests both verbally and in writing to NAGATOMO with regard to conditions, but he received no reply at all.

16. Whilst I was in the camp there were many executions, including that of Private Whitfield. This man had disappeared from the 4 Kilo camp and one morning it was reported to me that he had come into our camp at TFAMBAZIAT. I saw him and he asked me what I could do. I asked him how far he had got in his escape and he told me that he had reached Rangoon. He said that he felt he should give himself up and I said that I thought that was the best thing, and that I would discuss it with Brig. Varley. One of the most serious things in a Japanese prison camp was to have one man more than should be there because the Japanese always suspected that a spy was being hidden there. After a good deal of discussion and by arrangement with the M.O.'s, Brigadier Varley reported that Whitfield had come into the camp and that he was mental. This was supported by the medical officers. At that time Col. NEGATOMO had gone to Singapore, and the Group Commander was Lieut. NITO. He went and saw Whitfield and said he would leave him there to rest for a few days and that he would then send him back to his camp. Subsequently Lieut. FAGUCHI, the medical officer, came to see Whitfield and said that he was not mental at all. Next morning Whitfield was cooking over a fire when a number of Japanese soldiers rushed up to him, bound him, and took him over to the cemetery about 100 yards distant and shot him. I actually saw him bound up myself and taken away, and then heard rifle shots.

17. In cases of execution such as this, the Japanese usually took Col. Hamilton over to see the body and this was

done in the case of Private Whitfield. He was buried by an Australian party. The Japanese always allowed a burial service and I actually attended this particular one; a chaplain was also present. I think it was NITO who reported the death to Brig. Varley; I know that NITO told him it was as a result of a telegram received from Col. NEGATOMO that he gave the order for the execution. I was present during this conversation myself. There were also executions of Dutchmen, who had escaped, and altogether I think three Australians were executed, including Bell, Whitfield, and one other.

18. I was then sent to a camp at 18 Kilo, where Cpl. FUJIYARA was in charge. I was taken very sick there with Major Fisher. Conditions were appalling; food was very short, and the accommodation was entirely unsatisfactory. There was no room to do dressings except in the passages of the huts, through which the rain water rushed inches deep, and the facilities provided for men with dysentery were absolutely shocking.

19. From 18 Kilo I was moved back to RETPU. The camp had been abandoned, and the roof of the buildings had fallen in; the whole place was in a state of disrepair. We had a large number of very heavy sick. Shortly after we arrived, Lieut. NITO came to take charge. He forced sick men to repair huts, setting time limits on the work which were entirely insufficient for the work which had to be done. Despite my protests, he persisted in his treatment of men at the revolver point. Lieut. Fealy was blamed for any trouble at all and he certainly would have shot him had it not been for my sending him away in time. Supplies, which were meagre, consisted only of rice and vegetables, and occasionally a little meat which used to arrive by train between 10 o'clock and midnight and which NITO forced very sick men to carry a kilo from the train to the camp in the rainy season. This applied, in fact, to all the food. Men used to fall down and injure themselves, as there was no track and mud everywhere between the camp and the railway station. NITO continued drinking and on many occasions he informed me that he would have to kill somebody. One night he caught Sgt. Major Coombes of 2/4 C.C.S. at the latrine. He took him to the guardhouse and the Japanese guard commander informed me later that he had been ordered by NITO to bayonet him, but that he had refused. NITO then called another member of the guard, took Coombes down to the cemetery and ordered him to shoot him. The guard again refused whereupon NITO said "Well, if you won't kill him I will". He then took out his revolver and fired two shots through Combe's back. Fortunately he was not killed. NITO had accused him of trying to escape and as a result, for the next six weeks, I had to patrol the camp at night with NITO, who was always

drunk, with a loaded revolver in my stomach. At that time I had just had an operation on my arm and I appealed to NITO to allow me to go to bed as I was ill, but he would not do so. He forbade me to report the matter, but I managed to do so.

20. At this time, even NITO's own guards allied with us against him. With the aid of the guard we managed to get a message through to Col. NEGATOMO and Brig. Varley and as a result NITO was removed.

21. I then went back to 105 Kilo camp where Col. Ramsay was in command. I remained there until just after Christmas 1943. Conditions were very bad.

22. From 105 Kilo I went to a camp called NAKOM PATOM, which was a very large hospital camp, very well built. Conditions were reasonable with the exception that a guard nicknamed "BUSTY" used to beat the prisoners unmercifully, including Major Williams Wynn, who was given a particularly severe beating; when I endeavoured to intervene I was also given a very bad beating.

23. The Japanese forced some of the sick to work at NAKOM PATOM and there were no medical supplies to treat those who were ill.

24. When Red Cross supplies arrived, large quantities were stolen by the Japanese guards and I am certain with the cognisance of Col. ISHII who was then the commander.

Taken and sworn at SYDNEY

on the Tenth day of

September 1946.

*Black*  
/s/ C. Beach

Before me /s/ A.J. Mansfield  
Judge of Supreme Court of Queensland