

IPS 5072

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(33)

P.O.W.

Evidentiary document # 5072.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE
MATTER OF CONDITIONS AT SUNGKRAI CAMP, THAILAND,
AND IN THE MATTER OF AN ASSAULT UPON PRIVATE
RODRIGUES AT SUNGKRAI CAMP, THAILAND.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, 7261114, Serjeant CHARLES BERRY of the Royal Army Medical Corps with permanent home address at 12, Prospect Terrace, Withwell, Chorley, in the county of Lancashire, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15th February 1942. I was in prison camps as follows:-/

(a) Robert's Hospital, CHANGI on SINGAPORE Island from 15th February 1942 to 26th April 1943.

(b) In transit by rail and road from CHANGI to SUNGKRAI from 26 April 1943 till about 23 May 1943, stopping for one night at BANGPONG, THAILAND.

(c) At SUNGKRAI, THAILAND, from 23 May 1943 to 12 September 1943.

(d) At TAMBAYA, BURMA, from 12 September 1943 to 12 December 1943.

(e) At CHANGI, SINGAPORE, from 12 December 1943 to August 9th, 1944.

(f) At KRANJI, SINGAPORE, from 9 August 1944 to about 9 February 1945.

(g) At CHANGI from 9 February 1945 to 22 July 1945.

(h) At a rubber state in JOHORE supplying labour for tunnelling nearby under the new Johore police Barracks. The senior officer was Captain HOLMYARD, 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, from 22 July 1945 until 21 August 1945.

(i) At CHANGI until liberation on 15 September 1945.

2. When at SUNGKRAI I was at No. 2 Camp (Death Valley) and was forced to work on the road during my first nine days. At SUNGKRAI there were bamboo buildings without roofs or sides. There was mud on the floors which had no foundations whatever. Above the floor there was bamboo matting. The first night 1680 prisoners of war were put into two huts about 200 metres long and about 24 feet broad. It was raining when we arrived and it continued all night. There was no cover whatsoever and the monsoon rain came down and no one had groundsheets or other protection. It soon became absolutely impossible to lie there. The only alternative was to light fires and keep warm by standing around them. Some of them crawled underneath the officers' sleeping quarters and also under the officers' living quarters.

We stayed there all night until 0500 hours the following morning when everybody paraded prior to going on the railroad the first day. We were given no opportunity of cleaning up or making the camp inhabitable. We were divided into groups of fifty and positions were allotted four miles on each side of the camp. My particular party was marched about three miles from the camp. It was raining very hard and we were very cold, only getting half a pint of rice for breakfast, which was served at 0530 hours. Each man was issued with a spade, a basket and a pick. We started work immediately digging the road and we stopped for ten minutes every five hours. Half a pint of rice was issued at a quarter to one and then we continued. We marched back to the camp at 1830 hours. This was the daily routine.

3. After two days of rain the camp was nothing but a sea. No protection was afforded against the rain. Every man in the camp had to line up in the dark for a further quarter of a pint of rice and vegetable stew at about 1915 hours. During the day's work nobody was permitted by the Japanese to leave the party if they were ill or hurt in any way. After eight days, during which period it rained steadily, palm branches were placed on the roof as a protection and also on the sides of the huts. Nothing was done about the floor and below the bamboo mats the water rushed through. The men had to lie down on the bamboo, in the damp.

4. On my second day there, cholera broke out. No preparation had been made for an isolation hospital and the cases could not be segregated. After approximately a week from the time of my arrival, the Japanese provided a hut for cholera cases and the following day I was sent as a medical orderly for duty at the hut. This hut was only partly roofed against the rain and the centre of the hut coincided with the course of the water escaping down the hillside. There were bamboo mats on the sides of the wall of the hut but there was nothing in the centre where the major part of the water came through. There were so many casualties that there was insufficient room by the walls and some had to lie in the water. The holes in the roof were so large that the rain came through on to the men who were lying beneath. We had no water other than water from the roof, which we had to boil. There was no accommodation for the orderlies, who had to sleep among the patients. No cholera inoculation was possible.

5. The casualties were carried to the hospital by the fit prisoners of war on ground sheets. Cholera being highly contagious, these men were frequently infected and died. There was no lighting whatever and when I was on night duty it was impossible to remove the dead, who in consequence had to remain among the living until daybreak. On the first day thirty-eight men died and were left outside the hut, no provision being made for them to be removed. There was a cremation party of prisoners of war but these could do nothing because the Japanese refused to give them shovels or other implements with which to bury the bodies. There were any number of tools because they had to be used for digging the road. These thirty-eight men were left outside the hut for two days, only some of them being covered. Eventually after two days the Japanese gave facilities for burying them.

6. Another hut was made available for dysentery cases. The Japanese used to test all prisoners of war for dysentery by putting either a piece of bamboo or a piece of wire or a glass tube up the rectum. This was a painful operation for those who were fit. They would take out persons who were extremely ill or dying of dysentery and would carry out this test and this in bad cases definitely precipitated death by reason of the pain and the fact of their being moved.
7. Convalescents were forced to carry bamboos long distances in the rain with bare feet, with the result that their feet were torn and resulting in ulcers, for which there were no facilities for treatment, and many of them died.
8. On or about 30 May 1943 I was in a working party, of which private Rodrigues of the Straits Settlements Volunteer Force was a member. When I got back to the camp I saw private Rodrigues tied to a tree and badly bruised about the face, which was very swollen. His legs were also bruised and cut, giving the appearance that he had been dragged. I was told (I forget by whom) that a Korean guard, whose name I do not know, had attempted to strike Rodrigues with a hammer, that Rodrigues seized the hammer to prevent its being used against him, but that he was forced to let go and subsequently he was beaten up by this guard and the other guard I did not witness the occurrence but Captain (Padre) DUCKWORTH, Royal Army Chaplains Department, would be well aware of the circumstances because he is sure to have interviewed private Rodrigues. I do not know which guards were involved. There were about six guards and they were all Koreans. I do not know any of their names. Private Rodrigues was tied to the tree with wire and there he was left for forty-eight hours. It was raining throughout that period. He was wearing shirt and shorts with nothing else over him. He was tied to the tree immediately in front of the guardroom and in view of it and anybody coming in or going out of the camp must have seen him. Lieutenant ABE, the Camp Commandant must have seen private Rodrigues there as his home was immediately behind the guardroom. He was given medical attention afterwards but I do not know by who.
9. The medical personnel at the camp consisted of Major HANBURY, Indian Medical Service, Captain SILMAN, Royal Army Medical Corps (Malaya), Lieutenant TURNER, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force, Royal Army Medical Corps, and a Captain who was a keen botanist; Serjeant O'Grady and Corporal Cawthra, and others whose names I cannot remember.
10. The senior officer in the camp was Colonel HINGSTONE, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (?).
11. Lieutenant ABE, who was in charge of the camp, was about five feet eight inches tall, well built and about ten stone in weight. He was always well dressed, usually wearing riding boots. He used to ride a

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4.

horse. I do not know the names of any of the Korean guards, who were all bad men, nor any distinguishing marks about them.

SWORN by the said CHARLES BERRY)
at Headquarters, Southern)
Command, Wilton, in the county)
of Wilts this Third day of)
January 1946)

(Signed) C. BERRY, Sgt.

Before me,

?
Captain.
Military Department.
Judge Advocate General's Office.

Evidentiary Document # 5072.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE
MATTER OF CONDITIONS AT SUNGKRAI CAMP, THAILAND,
AND IN THE MATTER OF AN ASSAULT UPON PRIVATE
RODRIGUES AT SUNGKRAI CAMP, THAILAND.

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2. When at SUNGKRAI I was at No. 2 Camp (Death Valley) and was forced to work on the road during my first nine days. At SUNGKRAI there were bamboo buildings without roofs or sides. There was mud on the floors which had no foundations whatever. Above the floor there was bamboo matting. The first night 1680 prisoners of war were put into two huts about 200 metres long and about 24 feet broad. It was raining when we arrived and it continued all night. There was no cover whatsoever and the monsoon rain came down and no one had groundsheets or other protection. It soon became absolutely impossible to lie there. The only alternative was to light fires and keep warm by standing around them. Some of them crawled underneath the officers' sleeping quarters and also under the officers' living quarters.

We stayed there all night until 0500 hours the following morning when everybody paraded prior to going on the railroad the first day. We were given no opportunity of cleaning up or making the camp inhabitable. We were divided into groups of fifty and positions were allotted four miles on each side of the camp. My particular party was marched about three miles from the camp. It was raining very hard and we were very cold, only getting half a pint of rice for breakfast, which was served at 0530 hours. Each man was issued with a spade, a basket and a pick. We started work immediately digging the road and we stopped for ten minutes every five hours. Half a pint of rice was issued at a quarter to one and then we continued. We marched back to the camp at 1830 hours. This was the daily routine.

3. After two days of rain the camp was nothing but a sea. No protection was afforded against the rain. Every man in the camp had to line up in the dark for a further quarter of a pint of rice and vegetable stew at about 1915 hours. During the day's work nobody was permitted by the Japanese to leave the party if they were ill or hurt in any way. After eight days, during which period it rained steadily, palm branches were placed on the roof as a protection and also on the sides of the huts. Nothing was done about the floor and below the bamboo mats the water rushed through. The men had to lie down on the bamboo, in the damp.

4. On my second day there, cholera broke out. No preparation had been made for an isolation hospital and the cases could not be segregated. After approximately a week from the time of my arrival, the Japanese provided a hut for cholera cases and the following day I was sent as a medical orderly for duty at the hut. This hut was only partly roofed against the rain and the centre of the hut coincided with the course of the water escaping down the hillside. There were bamboo mats on the sides of the wall of the hut but there was nothing in the centre where the major part of the water came through. There were so many casualties that there was insufficient room by the walls and some had to lie in the water. The holes in the roof were so large that the rain came through on to the men who were lying beneath. We had no water other than water from the roof, which we had to boil. There was no accommodation for the orderlies, who had to sleep among the patients. No cholera inoculation was possible.

5. The casualties were carried to the hospital by the fit prisoners of war on groundsheets. Cholera being highly contagious, these men were frequently infected and died. There was no lighting whatever and when I was on night duty it was impossible to remove the dead, who in consequence had to remain among the living until daybreak. On the first day thirty-eight men died and were left outside the hut, no provision being made for them to be removed. There was a cremation party of prisoners of war but these could do nothing because the Japanese refused to give them shovels or other implements with which to bury the bodies. There were any number of tools because they had to be used for digging the road. These thirty-eight men were left outside the hut for two days, only some of them being covered. Eventually after two days the Japanese gave facilities for burying them.

6. Another hut was made available for dysentery cases. The Japanese used to test all prisoners of war for dysentery by putting either a piece of bamboo or a piece of wire or a glass tube up the rectum. This was a painful operation for those who were fit. They would take out persons who were extremely ill or dying of dysentery and would carry out this test, and this in bad cases definitely precipitated death by reason of the pain and the fact of their being moved.

7. Convalescents were forced to carry bamboos long distances in the rain with bare feet, with the result that their feet were torn and resulting in ulcers, for which there were no facilities for treatment, and many of them died.

8. On or about 30 May 1949 I was in a working party, of which Private Rodrigues of the Straits Settlements Volunteer Force was a member. When I got back to the camp I saw Private Rodrigues tied to a tree and badly bruised about the face, which was very swollen. His legs were also bruised and cut, giving the appearance that he had been dragged. I was told (I forget by whom) that a Korean guard, whose name I do not know, had attempted to strike Rodrigues with a hammer, that Rodrigues seized the hammer to prevent its being used against him, but that he was forced to let go and subsequently he was beaten up by this guard and the other guards. I did not witness the occurrence but Captain (Padre) DUCKWORTH, Royal Army Chaplains Department, would be well aware of the circumstances because he is sure to have interviewed private Rodrigues. I do not know which guards were involved. There were about six guards and they were all Koreans. I do not know any of their names. Private Rodrigues was tied to the tree with wire and there he was left for forty-eight hours. It was raining throughout that period. He was wearing shirt and shorts with nothing else over him. He was tied to the tree immediately in front of the guardroom and in view of it and anybody coming in or going out of the camp must have seen him. Lieutenant ABE, the Camp Commandant must have seen Private Rodrigues there as his home was immediately behind the guardroom. He was given medical attention afterwards but I do not know by whom.

9. The medical personnel at the camp consisted of Major HANBURY, Indian Medical Service, Captain SILMAN, Royal Army Medical Corps (Malaya), Lieutenant TURNER, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force, Royal Army Medical Corps, and a Captain who was a keen botanist; Serjeant O'Grady and Corporal Cawthra, and others whose names I cannot remember.

10. The senior officer in the camp was Colonel HINGSTONE, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (?).

11. Lieutenant ABE, who was in charge of the camp, was about five feet eight inches tall, well built and about ten stone in weight. He was always well dressed, usually wearing riding boots. He used to ride a

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horse. I do not know the names of any of the Korean guards, who were all bad men, nor any distinguishing marks about them.

SWORN by the said CHARLES BERRY)
at Headquarters, Southern)
Command, Wilton, in the county)
of Wilts this third day of)
January 1946)

(Signed) C. BERRY. Sgt.

Before me,

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Captain.
Military Department.
Judge Advocate General's Office.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5072
(describe):

Excerpts from affidavit by Sgt C. Berry dealing with Burma Thailand Rly

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B offences

R. J. Davis

Staff Attorney

6 May

1946

7 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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

*Stenil + 70 copies
available.*

Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By *207*

Secretary

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

August 19th

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document
5072 (Describe):

Affidavit of Sgt. C. Berry
Territory: Burma and Siam
Duplicate total of original Affidavit
Translate and duplicate as per attached copy (5072), pages 121-122

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B and C Offences

EXCERPTS NOT ALTERED
M

R.S. DAVIES
Staff Attorney

August 19th 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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

10-24
✓

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By _____
Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

24 Oct., 1946

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5072 for Blavies

Arrange for translation as follows:

- 1- Translate Eng. to Jap. the
attached affidavit 5072 as marked
in blue pencil.
- 2- Mark it 5072.

Duplication: 1- The English stencil has been cut and
processed.
2- Duplicate the Japanese only.

TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. _____ for _____

Arrange for translation as follows:

SA.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

24 Oct. , 1946

TO : DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5072 for Davies

Arrange for reproduction 135 copies in English and

 copies in Japanese as follows:

- 1- Reproduce as above
the affidavit No. 5072.
- 2- Eng. stencil has been
cut in Davies' office.
- 3- Destroy the old existing
Eng. and replace with the new.
- 4- Jap stencil will follow
upon completion of
translation.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

4-11, 1946

TO: Davies

Attached is Document No. 5072 together with translated material which will be reproduced for you as a result of your request of 35-10, 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.

MBA

DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

1st Ind.

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.

Wash Gray

Attorney

OK

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

,1946.

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

7-11

Attached is Document No. 3092 for Hortyn.

Arrange for reproduction of 135 copies in English and 122 copies
in Japanese as follows:

Substitute (Attach) completed work (for) (to) existing processed
Document No. _____.

Return original document to _____.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

[Handwritten signature]

DOCUMENT DIVISION

25 Oct 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5072
requested by Davis in Eug No. of pages 4
No. of copies 135.

COMPLETED: Date 10-31 Signature Nagatoru
VAULT: Date 10-31 Signature [Signature]

This receipt with two copies of this document attached to go to
Room 374, Miss Allen.

Buckles - destroy existing Eug
copies of 5072 - this is
new doc.

Q4h 1569A

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE
MATTER OF CONDITIONS AT SUNGKRAI CAMP, THAILAND,
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We stayed there all night until 0500 hours the following morning when everybody paraded prior to going on the railroad the first day. We were given no opportunity of cleaning up or making the camp inhabitable. We were divided into groups of fifty and positions were allotted four miles on each side of the camp. My particular party was marched about three miles from the camp. It was raining very hard and we were very cold, only getting half a pint of rice for breakfast, which was served at 0530 hours. Each man was issued with a spade, a basket and a pick. We started work immediately digging the road and we stopped for ten minutes every five hours. Half a pint of rice was issued at a quarter to one and then we continued. We marched back to the camp at 1830 hours. This was the daily routine.

3. After two days of rain the camp was nothing but a sea. No protection was afforded against the rain. Every man in the camp had to line up in the dark for a further quarter of a pint of rice and vegetable stew at about 1915 hours. During the day's work nobody was permitted by the Japanese to leave the party if they were ill or hurt in any way. After eight days, during which period it rained steadily, palm branches were placed on the roof as a protection and also on the sides of the huts. Nothing was done about the floor and below the bamboo mats the water rushed through. The men had to lie down on the bamboo, in the damp.

4. On my second day there, cholera broke out. No preparation had been made for an isolation hospital and the cases could not be segregated. After approximately a week from the time of my arrival, the Japanese provided a hut for cholera cases and the following day I was sent as a medical orderly for duty at the hut. This hut was only partly roofed against the rain and the centre of the hut coincided with the course of the water escaping down the hillside. There were bamboo mats on the sides of the wall of the hut but there was nothing in the centre where the major part of the water came through. There were so many casualties that there was insufficient room by the walls and some had to lie in the water. The holes in the roof were so large that the rain came through on to the men who were lying beneath. We had no water other than water from the roof, which we had to boil. There was no accommodation for the orderlies, who had to sleep among the patients. No cholera inoculation was possible.

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Evidentiary document # 5072.

4.

horse. I do not know the names of any of the Korean guards, who were all bad men, nor any distinguishing marks about them.

SWORN by the said CHARLES BERRY)
at Headquarters, Southern)
Command, Wilton, in the county)
of Wilts this Third day of)
January 1946)

(Signed) C. BERRY, Sgt.

Before me,

?

Captain.

Military Department.

Judge Advocate General's Office.

DOCUMENT DIVISION

8 Nov. 1946

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Lieutenant Ohberg.

NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

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NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO:

NOTE TO MR. KAWAHIMA:

Doc 5072

Eih 1569A

口 供 書

私、本籍「ランカシャー」縣「チャールズ」
「ウイ」
「ブロスベクト」テレス「十二番地」
ノ英國陸軍衛生隊軍曹、七二六一一四號、
「チャールズ」ハ宣誓ノ上、次ノ通り
陳述致シマス。

私ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月十五日「シ
ンガポール」デ俘虜トナツタ。私ハ次ノ收容所ニ
居タ。

一 (イ) 及 (ロ) 省略

(ハ) 一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ五月二十三日カラ一
九四三年九月十二日マデ泰國「スンクライ」。

(ニ) (ホ) (ヘ) (ト) (チ) 及 (リ) 省略

ニ「スンクライ」デハ私ハ第二收容所（死谷）ニ居
リ、最初ノ九日間ハ道路作業ヲ強制サレタ。「ス
ンクライ」デハ屋根モ側面モ無イ竹ノ建物ガアツ
タ。何ノ土台モナイ床ハ土間デアツタ。床ニハ竹
ノ敷物ガアツタ。最初ノ夜ニハ幅約二十四呎長サ
約二百米ノ二個ノ小屋ニ千六百八十名ノ俘虜ガ入
レラレタ。我々が到着シタ際ハ雨ガ降ツテ居リ夜
中降り續イタ。何ノ覆ヒモナク、「モンズーン」
雨ハ降ツタガ誰モ携帶防水布其ノ他体ヲ被フ物ヲ

持ツテキナカツタ。間モナク横ニナツテ居ルコト
ハ絶体不可能ニナツタ。従ツテ火ヲ焚イテソノ周
圍ニ立ツテキテ温マルヨリ外ニ仕方ガナカツタ。
中ニハ將校ノ就寢所ノ下へ、又將校ノ居間ノ下へ
モ、道ヒ込ンダ者モアツタ。我々ハ一晚中翌朝ノ
五時迄其處ニ居タ。ソレカラ、皆ハ第一日ニ鐵道
ニ出掛ケル前ニ整列シタ。我々ハ收容所ノ掃除又
ハソレヲ任ミ良クスル機會ヲ與ヘラレナカツタ。
我々ハ五十名ツツノ組ニ分ケラレ、各組ハ收容所
ノ兩側四圍ノ所ニ其ノ位置ヲ割當テラレタ。私ノ
組ハ收容所カラ約三哩進マセラレタ。雨ハ激シク
降ツテ居リ我々ハ大變寒カツタ。朝食ニハ僅カ半
ポイント（約一合五勺）ノ飯ヲ貰ツタダケデアツ
タ。朝食ハ五時三十分ニ出タ。各自ハ團匙ト依ト鶴
曠ヲ與ヘラレタ。我々ハ直グ道掘リノ仕事ヲ始メタ。
五時間毎ニ十分間休憩シタ。半ポイントノ飯ガ一
時十五分前ニ與ヘラレ、ソレカラ我々ハ又仕事ヲ
續ケタ。十八時三十分ニ收容所へ歸ツタ。コレガ
毎日ノ日課デアツタ。

2.
三二日ノ雨デ收容所ハ大海ニナツタ。雨除ケハ何モ
與ヘラレナカツタ。十九時十五分頃ニ四分ノ一バ
イントノ飯ト野菜スチユーヲ貰フ爲ニ收容所内ノ
者ハ皆暗闇ニ行列シナケレバナラナカツタ。我々
ハ晝間ノ作業中ハドンナニ病氣デモ、又怪我シテ

モ、温カラ融レルコトヲ日本人ニ伝ヒ許サレナカ
ツタ。八日程雨ガ續ケテ降ツタ後ニ掃子ノ枝ガ獲
トシテ屋根ト小屋ノ側面ニ置カレタ。床ニハ何モ
施サレズ、竹ノ敷物ノ下ヲ水ガ流レタ。我々ハ濕
地ニ竹ノ上ニ寝ナケレバナラナカツタ。

曰私ガ其處へ着イテ二日目ニコレラガ發生シタ。隔
離病院ノ準備ハ出來テ居ナカツタノデ、患者ハ隔
離出來ナカツタ。私ガ到着シテカラ凡ソ一週間後
ニ、日本軍ハコレラ患者ノ爲ニ小屋ヲ作り、其ノ
翌日私ハソノ小屋勤務ノ看護兵トシテ派遣サレタ。
此ノ小屋ハ兩窓ケニ屋根ガ部分的ニシカ作ツテナ
ク、小屋ノ中央ヲ丘カラ流レテ來ル水ノ流レガ通
ツタ。小屋ノ壁ノ側面ニハ竹ノ敷物ガアツタガ、
水ノ大部分ガ流レル中央部ニハ何モナカツタ。患
者ガ多過ギテ壁際ニハ場所ガ足ラナクナリ、中ニ
ハ水ノ中ニ寝ナケレバナラナイ者モアツタ。屋根
ノ穴ハ大キイノデ下ニ寝テキル者ノ上ニ雨ガ入ッ
テ來タ。我々ハ屋根カラ入ッテ來ル水ヨリ外ニハ
水ハナカツタノデ、之ヲ涕シタ。看護兵ニハ何等
ノ收容設備モナカツタノデ、彼等ハ患者ト一緒ニ
寝ナケレバナラナカツタ。コレラノ豫防注射ハ出
來ナカツタ。

三 患者ハ健康ナ俘虜ガ携帶防水布ニ載セテ之ヲ病院
へ運ンダ。コレラハ非常ニ傳染スルノデ、之等ノ

者ハ屢感染シテ死ンダ。燈火ハ何モナク、私ハ夜間勤務中ニ死者ヲ移スコトガ出来ナカツタノデ、夜が暗ケル迄生キテキル者ノ中へ死体ヲ置カナケレバナラナカツタ。最初ノ日ニ三十八名死亡シタガ、之ヲ移ス準備ガナイノデ、小屋ノ外へ置カレタ。停屍ヨリ成ル火葬隊ガアツタガ、日本軍ハ死体ヲ埋メル爲ノシヤベルソノ他ノ道具ヲ彼等ニ與ヘナカツタノデ彼等ハ何モスルコトガ出来ナカツタ。道ヲ掘ル爲ニ必タダツタカラ道具ハイクラデモアツタ。之等ノ三十八名ノ死体ハ二日間小屋ノ外ニ放置サレ其ノ中僅カ若干者ガ發ハレテキタ。結局二日後ニ日本兵ハ死体ヲ埋メル便宜ヲ與ヘタ。

六モウ一ツノ小屋ガ赤痢患者用ニ作ラレタ。日本軍ハ全俘虜ヲ赤痢ノ検査ヲスル爲竹、針金、又ハ硝子管ヲ直腸へ入ルテ検査シタ。健康者ニホツテハ之ハ苦シイ検査デアツタ。赤痢デ重症又ハ瀕死ノ者ヲ遣レ出シテ此ノ試験ヲ行ツタ。ソシテ重症患者ノ場合ニハ之ガ爲ノ苦痛ト動カサレタコトニ依リ明カニ死ヲ早メタ。

七回復期ノ患者ハ素足デ雨中ヲ遠イ距離迄竹ヲ運ブコトヲ強制サレタ、ソノ結果彼等ノ足ガ破レテ潰瘍トナリ治療ガナイ爲彼等ノ多クハ死亡シタ。

八一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ五月三十日頃私ハ一作業隊ニ居タ、ソノ隊員中ニハ海峽殖民地志願兵部隊ノ兵卒「ロヅリゲス」ガ居タ。私ガ收容所へ歸へ

ツタ時兵卒一、ロヅリゲス」ガ一本ノ木ニ縛ラレ、
顔ノ邊ニヒドイ打撲傷ヲ受ケ、顔ガ非常ニハレテ
居ルノヲ見タ。彼ノ兩脚モ亦打撲傷ヲ負ヒ且ツ切
傷ガアリ、引ヅラレタ様子デアツタ。朝鮮人ノ一
衛兵ガ(ソノ氏名ハ私ハ知ラナイ)「ロヅリゲス」
ヲ鎧デ打タウトシタノデ、「ロヅリゲス」ハ打タ
レルノヲ防グ爲ニソノ鎧ヲ濡ンダ。然シ彼ハソレ
ヲ放サセラレ、ソシテ後ニ彼ハ此ノ衛兵ト他ノ衛
兵違ニヒドク打タレタト私ハ聞イタ。(聞イタ人
ノ名ハ忘レタ。)私ハソノ事件ヲ目撃シナカツタ
ガ英國從軍牧師部ノ「ダツクウワース」(牧師)
大尉ハ、兵卒一、ロヅリゲス」ニ會ツタニ相違ナイ
カラ、ソノ狀況ヲ良ク知ツテ居ル筈デアル。私ハ
ドノ衛兵ガ關係シタノカ知ラナイ。彼等ハ約六名
デアリ、皆朝鮮人デアツタ。私ハ彼等ノ氏名ハド
レモ知ラナイ。兵卒一、ロヅリゲス」ハ針金ヲ以テ
木ニ縛リツケラレ四十八時間其處ニ放置サレタ。
ソノ期間中、雨ガ降ツテ居タ。彼ハ襯衣ト半ズボ
ンダケデ、外ニハ何モ着テ居ナカツタ。彼ハ衛兵
所眞前ノ木ニ縛リツケラレタ。

Guid. Doc.
5072

(Translation only
of portions marked
in blue)

Checked by M. Sakagami
Translated by T. KAWAII

5072

口供書目

私、本籍ヲシカシヤ^州チャールズウィツケル、プロスバクトリテレフ十二番地、

英國陸軍衛生隊軍曹、セニ二二四号、チャールズ・バリス六宣哲言

上、次ノ通リ陳述シマス。

私ハ 昭和十七年
一九四二年二月十五日 早稲田デ仔倉トナツタ。 知ハ次ノ収容所

ニ括ク
(1) 及 (2) 者 略
昭和十八年

(1) 一九四三年五月二十三日カラ一九四三年九月十二日マデ 泰國「スングライ」中。

(2) (a) (b) (c) 及 (d) 者 略
「スングライ」デハ 収容所 (死谷)ニ居リ、最初、九日間ハ 道

路作業ヲ強制サレタ。 「スングライ」デハ 屋根モ側面モ無イ竹ノ建

物がアツタ。 何ノ土台モナイ床^{土間}ハ 泥^土アツタ。 床ニハ竹ノ敷物が

アツタ。 最初ノ夜ニハ 幅約二十四呎長サ約二百米ノ二個ノ小

屋ニ千六百八十名ノ俘虜カガ入レラレタ。我々ガ到着^ル際ハ雨が降

ッテ居リ夜中降リ續イタ。何ノ回復モ無ク、モンスーン^ニ雨ハ降ッテ

ガ誰モ^{（携帶防水布）}敷物^{（横ニナツテ）}ソノ他体ヲ被^{（横ニナツテ）}フモノヲ持^{（横ニナツテ）}テナカッタ。間モナク^{（横ニナツテ）}寢^{（横ニナツテ）}居^{（横ニナツテ）}ル

コトハ絶体^{（横ニナツテ）}ニ不可能ニナッタ。往^{（横ニナツテ）}ッテ^{（横ニナツテ）}火ヲ^{（横ニナツテ）}焚^{（横ニナツテ）}イテソノ周圍^{（横ニナツテ）}

温^{（横ニナツテ）}ムルヨリ^{（横ニナツテ）}仕^{（横ニナツテ）}方^{（横ニナツテ）}ガナカッタ。中ニハ將校ノ就寢所ノ下ハ、又將校ノ居

間ノ下ハモ、^{（横ニナツテ）}這^{（横ニナツテ）}ヒ込^{（横ニナツテ）}メ^{（横ニナツテ）}者^{（横ニナツテ）}モアッタ。我々ハ翌朝五時迄^{（横ニナツテ）}

其處ニ居^{（横ニナツテ）}テ、ソレカラ、皆ハ^{（横ニナツテ）}出^{（横ニナツテ）}掛^{（横ニナツテ）}ル前ニ^{（横ニナツテ）}才^{（横ニナツテ）}一^{（横ニナツテ）}日^{（横ニナツテ）}ニ^{（横ニナツテ）}鐵道^{（横ニナツテ）}ニ^{（横ニナツテ）}整^{（横ニナツテ）}列^{（横ニナツテ）}シタ。

我々ハ^{（横ニナツテ）}収容所ノ掃除^{（横ニナツテ）}又^{（横ニナツテ）}住^{（横ニナツテ）}ミ^{（横ニナツテ）}良^{（横ニナツテ）}ク^{（横ニナツテ）}スル^{（横ニナツテ）}暇^{（横ニナツテ）}ヲ^{（横ニナツテ）}与^{（横ニナツテ）}ヘ^{（横ニナツテ）}ラ^{（横ニナツテ）}レ^{（横ニナツテ）}タ^{（横ニナツテ）}。我々ハ五十

名^{（横ニナツテ）}ツ^{（横ニナツテ）}ノ^{（横ニナツテ）}組^{（横ニナツテ）}ニ^{（横ニナツテ）}分^{（横ニナツテ）}ケ^{（横ニナツテ）}ラ^{（横ニナツテ）}レ^{（横ニナツテ）}シ、^{（横ニナツテ）}各^{（横ニナツテ）}組^{（横ニナツテ）}ハ^{（横ニナツテ）}収容所ノ^{（横ニナツテ）}兩^{（横ニナツテ）}側^{（横ニナツテ）}四^{（横ニナツテ）}哩^{（横ニナツテ）}ノ^{（横ニナツテ）}所^{（横ニナツテ）}ニ^{（横ニナツテ）}割^{（横ニナツテ）}リ

カ^{（横ニナツテ）}レ^{（横ニナツテ）}タ^{（横ニナツテ）}。私ノ組ハ収容所カラ約三哩進マセラレタ。雨ハ激シク

降^{（横ニナツテ）}ッ^{（横ニナツテ）}テ^{（横ニナツテ）}居^{（横ニナツテ）}リ^{（横ニナツテ）}我々ハ^{（横ニナツテ）}大^{（横ニナツテ）}変^{（横ニナツテ）}寒^{（横ニナツテ）}カ^{（横ニナツテ）}ツ^{（横ニナツテ）}タ、朝食ニハ半^{（横ニナツテ）}パ^{（横ニナツテ）}イ^{（横ニナツテ）}ン^{（横ニナツテ）}ト^{（横ニナツテ）}（約一合

五勺、飯ヲ貰ツタケテアツタ。朝食ハ五時三十分ニ出タ。各々

自ハ圓匙ト籠ト鶴嘴ヲ与ヘラレタ。我々ハ直ク道掘リノ仕事ヲ

始メタ。五時内毎ニ十分休憩シタ。^間半パイント、飯ガ一時十五分

前ニ与ヘラレ、ソレカウ及我々ハ^又仕事ヲ續ケタ。十八時三十分ニ

収容所へ歸ツタ。コレガ毎日ノ日課デアツタ。

三、二日ノ雨ヲ収容所ハ大海ニナツタ。雨^{除ケ}対スル保護ハ何モ与

ヘラレナカッタ。一九時十五分頃ニ四分ノパイント、飯ト野菜ス左

一ヲ貰フ為ニ収容所内ノ者ハ皆暗闇ニ行列シナケレハ

ナラナカッタ。^{我々ハ}昼間ノ作業中ハトナニ病多クモ怪^又我レテモ粗カ

ラ離レルコトヲ^又日本又ニ依リ許サレカッタ。八日~~解~~向

^程雨ガ激^{續ケテ}降ツタ^{後ニ}椰子ノ枝ガ覆トシテ屋根トヤ屋ノ

側面ニ置カレタ。床ニハ何モサレズ、竹ノ敷物ノ下ヲ水が流レタ。

~~竹ノ~~ 竹ノ上ニ寝ナケレハチラナカッタ。

四、和が其處ニ着イテ二日目ニコレラが發生シタ。隔離病

院ノ準備ハ出来テ居ナカッタノテ、患者ハ隔離出来ナカッタ。

和が到着^{（イ）}カラ丸^{（イ）}一週間後ニ日本軍ハコレラ患者ノ爲ニ小屋

ヲ作り^{（イ）}羽立^{（イ）}日^{（イ）}和ハリノ小屋勤務ノ看護兵トシテ派遣^{（イ）}サ

レタ。此ノ小屋ハ雨降ケニ屋根カ部分的ニシカ作ツテナク、小屋

ノ中央ヲ^{（イ）}流^{（イ）}レテ来ル水ノ流^{（イ）}が通ツタ。小屋ノ壁ノ側面ニ

ハ竹ノ敷物カアツタが、水ノ大部分が流レル中央部ニハ何モナ

カッタ。患者が多過キテ壁^{（イ）}際^{（イ）}ニハ場所が足ラナクナリ、中ニハ水ノ中

ニ寝ナケレハナライモノモアツタ。屋根ノ穴ハ大イノテ下ニ寝テ居ン

施

島ノシヤハルソノ他ノ器具ヲ彼等ニ与ヘテ其ノテ其等ハ何モスルコト

が出来ナカッタ。道ヲ掘ル爲ニ必要カッタカラ器具ハイクラテモアツタ。

之等ノ五十八名ハ二日百小屋ノ外ニ放逐サレ、其ノ中僅カモ
結局二日後ニ日本兵ハ死体ヲ埋メル便宜ヲ与ヘリ。干イ者ガ背後ハ

レテオケリ。

六、モウ一ツノ小屋ガ赤痢患者用ニ作ラレタ。日本軍ハ全俘兵男

ヲ赤痢・検査ハ針金又ハ硝子管ヲ直腸ハ入レテ行ハシメ。健

取テハ之
康者ニハ苦痛ヲ検査テアツタ。重症又ハ赤痢ヲ瀕死ノ者ヲ

連レ出シテ此ノ試験ヲ行ワタ、ソレテ重症患者ノ場合ニハ

之が爲ノ
苦痛ト雖モ動カセテ明カニ死ヲ早メタ。

七、回復期ノ患者ハ足ヲ兩中ヲ遠ク引テ運ブコトヲ強

制セシメ、ソノ結果彼等ノ足ガ破レテ潰瘍トナリ、彼等ノ多クハ

死ニシタ。

ヲ良ク知ツテ居ル^ハ也。

私ハトノ衛兵ノ關係ニタカ知ラナク。

彼等ハ約シテ^{テアリ}朝鮮人ヲアツタ。私ハ彼等ノ代名ハ

トモ知ラナク。兵士^ハ針金ヲ以テ木ニ搏リツケレ

四十八時間其處ニ放置サレタ。ソノ^期中、雨が降ツテ

居タ。然ハ親衣ト羊スホニ丈テ、^{何モ}着テ居ナ

カツタ。彼ハ衛兵所直前ノ木ニ^搏リツケ

(以下省略)

「シーベリー」軍曹^(署名)

一九四六年本一月三日「ウイルツス」縣「ウイルトン」

ニ在リ南方司令部ニ於テ設「チャールズ・ベリー」

法務總監本部軍事部
大尉