

IPS 5059

(21)

(112)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1945

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5059
(describe):

**2 Excerpts from records of evidence of Charles Henry Kappe -
Singapore and Burma-Thailand Ry.
(Originals of records also herewith)**

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

*2 Documents 5059 A
5059 B*

*Cancelled
Superseded by request of Aug 19
LB
10-24*

R. S. Davis

Staff Attorney

7 MAY 1946

2 Day 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

POW

Secretary

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

August 19th

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document
5059 A (Describe):

Affidavit of Lt. Col. C.H. Kappe

Territory: Burma and Siam

Duplicate total of original Affidavit

Translate and duplicate as per copy attached (5059 A) page 86 - 94

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B and C Offences

~~Exempt of that~~ whole affd. the translated

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:

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. 5059A for Davies

Arrange for translation as follows:

1. Translate Eng. into Jap
the entire affidavit 5059A.
2. Mark it 5059A.

Duplication: The Eng. stencil has been
cut and processed.
Duplicate only the Japanese.

Ja.

(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. 5059A for Davies

Arrange for reproduction 135 copies in English and

 copies in Japanese as follows:

1. Reproduce as above the affidavit no. 5059A.
2. Eng. stencil has been cut in Davies' office.
3. Jap stencil will follow upon completion of translation.

JG.

(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. 5059 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

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

Robert H. Majer
Attorney

OK

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

CORRECTION SLIP

TO :

DATE:

11-8

FROM :

DOC. NO.:

5059A

Language	Page No.	Line No.	Doc. now reads:	Suggested correction
				none -

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

18-11, 1946.

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5059A for Mortyn.

Arrange for reproduction of ~~155~~ copies in English and 120 copies
in Japanese as follows:

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

Return original document to _____.

MJL

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

DOCUMENT DIVISION

25 Oct 1946

MIMOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5059 A
requested by Davies in Eng No. of pages 7
No. of copies 135.

COMPLETED: Date 11-1 Signature Nagatori

VAULT: Date 11-1 Signature RB

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

Nagatori - to vault

Eyh 1565A

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

No. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS.

- against -

ARAKI, SADAO AND OTHERS.

I, CHARLES HENRY KAPPE of BRISBANE in the STATE of QUEENSLAND, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was VY48789 LT.COL. CHARLES HENRY KAPPE, SIGNALS UNIT, 8 AUSTRALIAN DIVISION, when I became a prisoner of war of the Japanese at SINGAPORE on the 15th February, 1942.
2. I left CHANGI in April, 1943, in command of 3660 Australian troops. Generally speaking, the men were in good condition, but fit for light work only. After fourteen months on insufficient food they had no resistance and no reserve of strength.
3. The Japanese said that the movement of this force of 7000 strong, comprised of 3,300 British and the remainder Australians, under the command of Lt. Col. HARRIS, 18 Div. Artillery, a Britisher, was because the food situation in Singapore was deteriorating.
4. The Japanese told us we were going to a place where the climate was similar to that of Singapore. They said we were going to seven camps in the hills in a good climate with healthy surroundings; that as many mosquito nets and blankets as possible were to be taken by individuals and deficiencies would be made up when we reached our destination (which was not disclosed); Canteens were to be established in all camps and no restrictions were to be placed on the amount of personal equipment to be taken; transport would be made available for the cartage of heavy camp equipment, camp and medical stores for the men unfit to march; there would be no long marches; we were not to be a working party. I was not told this personally, but the Force Commander was told and I have seen it in his sworn report that thirty per cent of the men could be unfit. Australian policy was that only very near fits would go. There was no inclusion of any sick personnel. In the Australian component we had only one hundred and twenty-five men who were unfit for work, whereas the British included the full thirty per cent.
5. We moved by train in parties of 700 to BAMPONG in THAILAND. The transport was in ten rice trucks and each had to accommodate twenty-seven to twenty-eight men and stores. There was no ventilation in the trucks except the sliding doors. The heat was terrific. The trucks could only hold ten men comfortably.

17. Most of the beatings were done with hands and fists, but there was one instance when two officers, Major ANDERSON and Lieut. TWEEDIE were beaten with a golf club.
18. Everyone of the staging camps was shocking from the point of view of sanitation, filth, full latrines, etc. were ripe for dysentery and other diseases. There were flies by the millions and maggots crawling everywhere.
19. Our party went to within a few miles of the THREE PAGODAS PASS on the BURMA-THAILAND RAILWAY, and the men commenced work on the line in mid May 1943. I was with them the whole time.
20. In all the working camps on the railway into which our party moved, the accommodation had not been completed and the buildings had no roofs. The monsoon rains were then falling. The food in these camps was just rice and onion water or rice and bean water.
21. All the time our boots were falling to pieces, and there was no replacement of clothing or footwear. The work on the line was very hard on boots as we were in mud and water all day long. Later on we had to ballast the line with stones and the men had to walk across these stones and work in quarries without boots.
22. The hours of work varied from twelve to twenty per day. Twelve hours and fourteen hours per day were the most common. Normally the men would be out at 8 a.m. and back at 10 p.m. We had no days off. The first day off we had was when the railway was through, and the line was joined near our camp about 19th or 20th September. We had started about the 14th or 15th May, and we worked night after night right through to September, without a break. For months and months the men did not see their camp in daylight. Day after day and many times a day, I made protests, the Medical Officer made protests and the Adjutant made protests in an endeavour to get the numbers of men working reduced. Nothing would stop the Japanese. They said they would drive the men to work and if they wanted a thousand men for work they would get a thousand men, irrespective of their physical condition.
23. Rice with a few pieces of fish in it, was the food ration. In the early stages rice was fairly plentiful, but as soon as a man went sick the ration was cut down to one third of the amount given to a working man. Sick were then starved and it was impossible to build them up again. We have complete records of the ration and they show that the food was totally inadequate.
24. During the course of the building of the line I was told by the Japanese that it was a Military Railway, and as soon as the line was through I saw the trains loaded with horses, guns, trucks, ammunition, etc.
25. The Force I was with was called "F" FORCE and we worked on the section of the railway just south of the THREE PAGODA PASS to NIEKE. Until July I was with POND'S Battalion moving from KONCOITA to TALMONTA and then with a special party of three hundred odd to a general camp just south of NIEKE.

26. In June POND's Battalion arrived at KONCOITA where the party halted for two days. The troops were billeted in huts which had been evacuated the previous day on account of cholera deaths. The huts were indescribably filthy and protests which were made to the Japanese only caused the force to realise that they were officially placed on the same level as Burmese coolies. An application for tools with which to clean up the filth brought the reply that none was available, despite the fact that hundreds of shovels and chunkels had been brought from UPPER KONCOITA. Coolies walked through the huts, spat, defaecated and vomited everywhere. yak carts and yelling droves congregated at the entrance, yaks were taken through the huts and they dropped their excreta where rice bags had to be stored.
27. There were dead coolies within two hundred to three hundred yards.
28. At UPPER SONKURAI Camp in August the latrines were flooded by the incessant rain. One of them had broken its banks and a filthy stream oozed through the camp area and passed under the floors of the huts occupied by the hospital. Outside and even inside the huts was a quagmire. There was no reason for the hospital to be in the position in which it was as there was high ground where it could have been placed.
29. No provision for hospitalisation of the force had been made, except a small hospital camp at LOWER NIEKE, which was soon abandoned. Requests to allow fit men to remain in camp to improve the situation were refused and all fit men were made to work on railway construction. Any attempts to get tools with which officers could do this work met with very little success. We even found it difficult to obtain a pick or shovel to dig graves for the dead.
30. In the same camp on the 10th August cholera broke out. The area selected by the Japanese for the isolation hospital was a small cleared space of low lying ground on the river bank, where the mud was ankle deep and the only fixed accommodation was a small hut capable of holding no more than thirty patients. The remainder of the personnel placed in isolation had to be quartered in tents and under tent flys which invariably leaked. No fit men were freed from engineer work to assist the sick in providing stagings to keep them from muddy ground, and all duties except nursing had to be performed by the personnel in isolation. Requests for more serviceable tents and the release of men from work to improve the area and even for a few additional tools all met with the same result. The Japanese did not occupy this hospital.
31. The instances I have given above indicate generally the type of accommodation in these camps, except that I have not stressed the terrific overcrowding which existed everywhere.
32. The men had nothing to wear except the clothing in which they were captured, and most of that had rotted or perished during the months of the monsoon. Many of the men were going to work with only a scanty piece of cloth around their loins.

33. Force Headquarters were constantly asking for medical supplies to be brought forward, but the answer always given was that the road to the south was impassable. However, war equipment and merchandise for the NIEKE shopkeepers were being brought forward in quantities by river boats. The result was that medical supplies were practically non-existent.
34. I have seen all the bones of a man's feet exposed by an ulcer of the foot. I have seen the bones of a man's leg exposed from the knee to the ankle and I have seen a man's ribs exposed by an ulcer under his arm. The only treatment which could be given was scraping with sharp instruments.
35. The Japanese had their own medical supplies at NIEKE because some of our Australian doctors who were working in that area were attempting to purloin some of these stocks to pass on to our camps.
36. The facts set out in the preceding paragraphs are typical of the treatment meted out generally at the railway camps in respect of medical supplies.
37. On the 7th July a protest against the maltreatment of the men was forwarded to GENERAL BANNO. This pointed out that on the 3rd July the men marched out of camp at 0900 hours and after ploughing through mud for five kilometres they commenced work at 1030 hours. The task for the day for 135 men was 160 metres of corduroying. This involved the removal of the mud for a width of 6 ft., laying the logs, and draining and reinforcing the track with earth and stones. Parties of ten to twelve men were forced to carry in the day seven logs 15 feet long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter a distance of one kilometre through the mud and slush. Four men collapsed. In one instance only six men were detailed to a log, these were driven along by an engineer who struck the men every ten yards or so with a bamboo stick. Up to 1345 hours the men had been given no rest. Then after a break of thirty minutes for lunch they had to work on until 2100 hours with one rest of fifteen minutes, returning to camp at 2230 hours. The working hours the next day were the same, except that there was no break during the afternoon. Instead of ten to twelve men being allotted to each log carrying party, there were only seven. Eight men collapsed under the heavy loads. I made that report after enquiry with Major JOHNSTON.
38. The above is typical of the work on the corduroying of roads, but the work on the construction of embankments and digging cuttings was just as arduous. The whole force worked seven days a week until about the 17th September.
39. The majority of men who went to work would normally have been in hospital or on light duties.
40. On one occasion we were able after some difficulty to raise the required number of men for work for the engineers when the Japanese demanded another fifty for work inside the camp. This work included the building of a new barrack hut for the Japanese, the making of pathways and other work in their interest. I refused on the ground that I had no more

men who were capable of standing on their feet. I fought the Japanese on this matter for two hours. The two persons making this demand were Lieuts. FUKUDA and TOYAMA. After this time, one of them, I think it was TOYAMA entered one of the hospital wards and commenced slashing at the men with a stick with the object of driving them out to work. I had a hurried conference with my senior Medical officer, Major STEVENS. After the Japanese had stated that, if the men were not forthcoming, the whole camp ration would be cut in half, we decided that it would be in the interest of the men if we selected fifty men in the latter stages of their malaria treatment, rather than have the camp literally starved. At this stage conditions in No. 3 camp were well-nigh desperate. The number of sick was above one thousand, out of a strength of 1680.

41. On the 15th July, 1943, I sent out a party, 38 less than the number requested. The senior Medical officer and his assistant started work as soon as it was light to reclassify the men. At about mid-day Majors HUNT and JOHNSTON and I were summoned to I.J.A. Headquarters where we found FUKUDA in a raging temper because his orders had not been carried out. FUKUDA stated it was Japan's intention to become friendly with Australia after the war, but the senior officers were doing all they could to antagonise the Japanese by refusing to carry out orders. He said that if he ordered that 1000 men would go to work, they would go despite any protests which we would make. The Japanese engineers were prepared to die and the prisoners also must be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the railway. He went on to threaten that not only would the Camp Commander and his staff be punished but all men in the camp would be made to suffer for the disobedience of his orders. Our own particular punishment was to consist of being made to stand in a fire. He pointed out that the construction of the railway had to go on without delay as it was required for operational purposes, and had to be finished within a certain time at all costs, irrespective of the loss of lives of British and Australian prisoners. He said it was no use our quoting the articles of the Geneva Convention, as our own people had offended against it by the sinking of hospital ships and running down civilian internees with steam rollers. If necessary, he stated, the men would be required to work three to four days on end without rest.

42. The above instances are typical of the Japanese attitude towards work throughout the railway construction. I gained the impression that everything was to be subordinated to the completion of the line by the end of August, and when this was not fulfilled, they became insane with rage. In the last days of its construction our men had to work from 0530 hours until 0200 hours the following day.

43. On the 13th September I was informed by Lieut. FUKUDA that the men must be prepared to work all through the night as the railway was only a few kilometres to the north, and it was necessary that the line should reach SONKURAI, three kilometres to the south by the 16th. Owing to heavy rain, however, the work ceased at 2230 hours, the men having been out since 0530 hours that morning. On the 14th September reveille was at 0530 hours and despite heavy rain all day and throughout the evening the men were forced to remain out until 0230 hours on the 15th. Again they were roused at 0530 hours and were worked until midnight of the 15/16th

Evidentiary Document # 5059A.

7.

September. On the 16th reveille was at 0530 hours and work finished at 2200 hours. By this time the men were completely exhausted. Conditions were approximately the same on the 17th. All the foregoing facts are set out in my diary which I kept at the time.

44. In November, 1943, after the completion of the railway the survivors came south by rail to KANBURI, which was the Japanese main base for the railway construction. After about ten days there we moved to BANGKOK. After about a week there I moved by ship with 500 troops to SELARANG, SINGAPORE.

45. Of the original 3,662 men who left Singapore as members of "F" Force, 1060 failed to return, representing approximately 29% of the A.I.F. component. The losses in the whole Force was 44%. The British lost 59%.

46. Many of the men have died since and I am certain that many others will feel the effects for the rest of their lives.

47. I consider the reasons for the heavy loss of life were the poor food for the fourteen months in CHANGI, followed by a five days' train journey under shocking conditions, followed by seventeen days' marching through the jungle with heavy loads and through filthy staging camps with poor food, which completely exhausted the men. No rest was given before they were sent to work. Insufficient food was provided to make good the exhaustion of their bodies following those events. Food of a nutritional value was absent. On top of that excessive overwork had to be done. There was lack of elementary medical supplies and facilities and elementary necessities for sanitation and hygiene.

(Signed) C.H. KAPPE, Col.

SWORN BEFORE ME AT BRISBANE
ON THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946.

(Signed) A.H. DEAKIN, J.P.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

DOCUMENT DIVISION

_____ 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to _____ DOC. NO. 5059A
-requested by Mostyn in Jap, No. of pages _____
No. of copies 120

COMPLETED:

Date 11-20 Signature Nagatani

VAULT:

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No. 1

Exh 1565A

Doc 5059A

證據文書第五〇五九A號
極東國際軍事裁判所

第一頁

アフリカ合衆國其他——對——荒木貞夫其他

私即チチャールズ・ヘンリー・カワズビ
宣誓、後左、如ク證言ス。

(一) 私(チャールズ・ヘンリー・カワズビ)一九四二年(昭和十七年)二月十五日、シカゴ
イルデ日本軍、俘虜ニシテ、時ニ私ハ濠洲第八師團通信
隊附中佐ヲ認識、香野ハVX四八七八九デシタ。

(二) 一九四三年(昭和十八年)四月、私ハ三千六百六十名、濠洲軍部隊
ヲ指揮シテ、ヤンギヲ離レシタ。概シテ兵達ハ良好狀態ニアリ
シレタガ、輕勞働ニ堪エシルケテシタ。不充分ナ食糧デ、十四ヶ月
過シテ来タテ、彼等ニハ何等ノ抵抗カモ餘カモアリマセンデシタ。

(三) 日本人、話テハ英國人が三千三百名、殘餘ハ濠洲人カウ成リ砲兵オ
十八師團附英人ハリス中佐ガ指揮スル、七ヶ名部隊ガ移動ス
ハ、シカゴポルニ於ケル食糧事情悪化、自ルノダト、アテシタ。

(四) 日本人ハ我々ハ氣候ガシカポルト同様、或場所ニ行クノダト言ヒマ
シタ。彼等ハ我々氣候ガ良クテ健康的ナ環境ニアル止陵上、
セツノ收容所ニ行クノダトイフ。又個人々々テあるルカケ、蚊
帳ト毛布ヲ携行スル等、ナラフテ不足分目的地(コレハ表
サレマセンデシタ)ニ着イタ時ニ補充サレル。酒保ガ全收容所ニ設
ケラレ携行個人装具、量ニ制限ガナイテアラウシ、重イ收容
所附属品ヤ行軍オモナイ兵達、多ク、收容所用品、
醫用品ヲ運バタシ運送、便宜ニ与ヘラレ、長行軍ハナイ

テアウウシ又我々の作業隊ニテハナイトウコト、以上ノコトヲ我々ニ
話シマシタ。コレハ私自身聞クテハテノ部隊指揮官ガ
聞イテ話デス。私ハ彼ノ宣言報告書中ニ兵達ノ三割ハ
健兵デナカフタト書イテアルヲ見タテトアリマス。

濠洲側ガ健兵極ク近イ者ガ行急方針デシタ。病兵ハ
一人モ含ミモンデシタ。濠洲人部隊ハ僅ニ百二十五名、労働ニ不
適ナ兵ガ居タカケデシタ。之ニ反シ英國人部隊ハ前記三割
モ全部含ミマシタ。

(五) 我々、汽車デセ百名宛、泰國、ハボンニ移動シマシタ。輸送ハ
十日、米運搬用トシテ行ハレ各車ハ二十六名ト用品トチ
收容ニケレバナリマシデシタ。ソトウウノ六引戸以外ニ通風
装置ガナク非常ト暑クサデシタ。ソトウウノ僅ノ十名ヲ
具合ヨリ收容レ得ル程ナニ過ヤタイモデシタ。

第三頁ノ

(六) 兵達ハ長時間トウウク中ニ閉ゲ込マレ又途中、衛生
施設ハ全然無イモ、アツテモ不潔ナモデシタ。

(七) 食物ハ病人ヲ含メテ各人ノ一日分米ニオニス、葱、汁
デシタ。我々ハ時間通りノ食事をテスヘラズ或時ハ二十四
時間食事をテ過シ或分隊ハ四時間食物ヲ貰フ
モンデシタ。

(八) 水、給兵ハ不充分デシタ。飲料水ハ非常ニ制限サレ
不規則ト停車時ニ我々水筒ニ詰ルコトガ出来タガ
ナデシタ。或列車デハ一日ト次日、日、日汲込水無シテ
シタ。

- (九) 旅の四五日続キマシタ。
- (十) バンポンニ着クト我々、或中継收容所ニ入レマシタ。其處ノ施設、不潔デ又超満員デシタ。食物ハ米デ而モ極ク少量デシタ。我々、其處ニ一日居リマシタ。
- (十一) ソレカラ夜行軍ニナリマシタ。我々、測定デハ全部デ彼是百八十五哩乃至百九十哩ノ行程デシタ。行軍、最初ノ頃ハ早天デシタ。我々、ソノ長行軍ヲレテ重荷ヲ持ツテ歩イテナリ時ハ熱帯國デアリ各人共瀧ノ汗デ衣服ハスズ濡レニナリマシタ。其後、季即風カ訪レ我々、熱帯降雨ノ中ヲ進ミマシタ。
- (十二) 中継收容所ハ道路ニ沿ッテ開イタ場所ニテ熱帯地ナリ日光、昆虫類ヲ遮ルタメ何等ノ復モ豫防施設モ設ケテアリマシタ。我々、休憩期間ハ全然無駄デシタ。
- (十三) 行軍ハ十日ヲ要シ同期間中三日間特別休憩ガアリマシタ。ソノ三晩行軍ナレシタ。
- (十四) 我々、最長行軍距離ハ約二十八料デソノ時ハ行進四十分休憩ニ十分ノ割デ進ミマシタ。我々ハ炊事具、器材、醫用療用品ヲ持ツネハナラカッタデ非常ナ重荷デシタ。六カロン入容器、醫用療用品、詰ッテ行李、鶴嘴、円匙等カウナリ重器材ノドモ運搬ノ便宜ハ与ヘラレマシタ。
- (十五) 我々、絶エズ日本人ニコツアレマシタ。我々側ノ軍醫官達カ意見ヲ述ベタニ拘ラス病人達ハ行軍ヲ続ケルコトヲ強制サレシタ。名者視兵達ハ病人ヲ打テ続ケマシタ。多クノ病人ハ各自ノ荷物ヲ持ツテ仲間達ニヨツテ急造ノ擔架不テ一晚中運ハレネハナリマシタ。

(六) 全行軍不通、兵達ハ打擲サテ極度ニ衰弱シタ爲自
分達ノ收容所ニ到着シタ時ニハコレヲ等ノ病氣ニ真ケ四推リ
急ニ死シタシタ名 日本人ハ病人ト雖モ兵達ニ決シテ休息ヲ与ヘ
タリ許シタリシマセンテシカコレヲ兵達ガ中継收容所ニ留ラ
ナイヨウニ驅リ立テタノハ上司ノ方針テアツタ様ニ思ハラシム
(次頁ニ續ク)

(十七) 毆打ノ多クハ平子ヤ拳骨ヲ行ヒタ。然シアンカトシ
少佐トトウシイ中尉ノ二人ノ將校カコルテ用ノ棒ヲ毆打
セタトイフ一例モアツク。

(十八) 中継牧客所ノ衛生的見地カラ見テ恐レテ爲シ
テ居タル汚物ヤ一杯ニ詰ツク便所等ガ今モ赤痢ヤソノ他ノ
痲ヲ招キサウチアツクユトク。蠅ハ幾百トナク居リ到ル迄ニ
且カ這ツテキタ

(十九) 我々一行ハ緬泰鐵道ノフスリトバゴスバスレカラ敷哩
以内ノ所ヘ行ツク。ソレテ一九四三年五月中旬兵達ハ線路上
テ仕事ヲ開始シタ。私ハ終始彼等ト共ニ居タ

(廿) 我々一行カ移ツトノ鐵道建設牧客所ヲモ設備カ
完成シテ居テ建物ニハ屋根モナカク。當時季節節風雨
カ降ツテキタ。是等ノ牧客所内ノ食物ハ米 ト葱心ノ汁カ
或ハ米 ト豆ノ汁ヲテアツク

(廿一) 始終我々ノ長靴ハお口ノニナツテ居タ。ソレテ衣類ヤ
履物ノ掛替モナカク。長靴ヲ履イタマハノ線路上ノ仕事ハ
一日中泥土ヤ水中ニ居ルカ非常ニ困難デアツク

ソノ後我々ハ線路ニ石ヲ敷キ兵達ハ靴無シテ是等ノ石
ノ上ヲ横切ツリ右切場カ働カネハナラナカク

(廿二) 仕事ノ時間ハ一日十二時間カラ二十時間ノ間デアツク。
一日十二時間、十四時間トイフカ最モ普通デアツク。通常
兵達ハ午前八時ニ出掛ケテ午後十時ニ歸ツテ来タ。我々ニハ
休日ハナカク。我々最初ノ休日ハ鐵道カ開通シテ九月ノ

十九日カ廿日頃線路カ我々ノ收容所近クニ接合セシメ時カ
 我々ハ五月ノ十四五日頃ニ着キシテ九月迄休メテ毎夜毎夜
 働キ通シタ。何ケ月モ何ケ月モ兵士達ハ日中ニ彼等ノ收容
 所ヲ見ル事ハナク。毎日ソレテ一日ニ何回モ働ク人間
 ノ数ヲ減ラウト努カシテ私ハ抗議シテ軍医特校モ抗
 議シテ又副官モ抗議シテカサズリ日本人ヲ抑止スルコト
 ハ出来ナカク。彼等カ言フニ兵士達ハ仕事ヘト駆リ去ル
 若シ一千人カ仕事ニ必要ナラソノ健康状態ノ如何ヲ
 問ハズ千人ヲ連シテ行クノ如ク。

(三) 魚ヲ數片入レタ米飯カ配給ノ食糧デアラク。始メ中ハ
 米ハ可成リ沢山デアラク兵カ病氣ニ染ト直チニ配給ハ勞
 務者ニ與ヘル分量ノ三分ノ一ニ減ラセタ

病人ハソレカラ飢エテ再起サセル事ハ不可能デアラク。我々
 ハ配給ニ関スル完全ナル記録ヲ持テ居リソレハ食糧カ
 全く不充分デアラク事ヲホシテヤル

(四) 線路建設中私ハソレカ軍用鉄道デアル事ヲ日本
 人カラ聞カセタ。ソレテ線路カ開通スルヤ否ヤ私ハ馬ヤ銃
 ヤ化貨物自動車ヤ彈藥等ヲ積ンテ列車ヲ見タ

(五) 私カ居テ部隊ハ「F」部隊ト呼ビテ「スリ」パギタ、パス
 カラ「ニ」ケニ向テ「丁度南方ニ當ル」鉄道地ヲ働イテヤタ

七月迄私ハ「ポイント」大隊ト一掃ニ居テ「コンコイク」カラ「タイ」
 ンタ」迄移動シテソレカラ三百名餘リノ特殊部隊ト一掃
 ニ「ニ」ケノ「丁度南ニカ」ル一般收容所ニ行ツタ

— 第四頁 —

其六月ニ「ポンド」大隊ハ「コンコタ」ニ着イテ其處ヲ一
 行ハ二日間留マテ、部隊ハ「コレラ病ノ間」ソノ前日ニ之
 退カレタ。廠舎ニ宿営シテ、廠舎ハ名状シ難イ程汚ク
 日本人ニ向テ抗議ハ出シタカ其結果ハ兵士達カ公然ト
 「ヒル」人ノ労働者並ニ取扱ハレテ「ヒル」ガトイフ事ヲ部隊カ
 覚ツタニ過オカワタ。汚物ヲ掃除スル道具ノ請亦
 ハシタカ、数百ノ「シヤルヤ」キユン「シヤル」一「鋸」カ「アスパ」コンコ「イタ」
 カラ持ッテ来テ「アウタ」ニモ拘ハス。役ニ立「ヒル」ノハ何モ「イタ」
 フ返事「アウタ」カ労働者達カ廠舎ノ間ヲ歩キ廻リテ
 到ル處唾ヲシタリ大カ便ヲシタリ「ヒル」イタリシタ。敷「ヤク」
 車ト喚キ「ヒル」群集トハ入口ノ所ニ集マリ午ハ廠舎間
 ニ引キ入レシ「ヒル」未代表ヲ貯ヘル所ニ彼等ノ排泄物ヲタラシタ。
 其七、二三百ヤード以内ノ所ニ労働者達ノ死体カ「アウタ」
 其八、八月ニ「アスパ」ノ「クライ」牧畜所カハ絶間無イ
 兩ノ夕便所カ溢シテシマツタ。

(次頁ニ續ク)

便所一ツハソ、周壁が壊レテシミヒ、汚一流が收容所一帯ニ溢レ
出テ、病院ニ死テラレテヤル廠舎、床下ヲ流レタ。

廠舎ノ外側ハ固ヨリ内側デヤヘモ泥地トナワタ。
病院ヲ設置スル事ガ出来ル高地ガアワタズモ拘ラズ別ニ理
由モ無ス、ニ病院ハ當時ノ儘、場所ニ置カレテアワタ。

(亮) ヲワラニケレ、小ワイ一野戰病院以外ニ部隊ノ病院
設備ハ皆無デアワタカ右野戰病院モ向モナク廃止サレテ
シマワタ生活状態ヲ改善スル爲健兵達ヲ收容所ニ残
ス事ヲ許シテ貫テ要ホモ拒絶サレ、總テ、健兵達ハ鉄道
建設ニ働ラカセラヌ。特校達ガ、仕事ヲスルニ必要ナ道
具ヲ得ルタメ、如何ナル努力モ殆ンド成功シテカワタ。我々ハ
死者ノ墓場ヲ掘ル鶴背ヤニヤベルヲ得ルサヘ困難ガワタ。
(世) 八月十日、同收容所デコレラガ発生シタ。

隔離病院、爲ニ日本人ニヨリテ授定カレタ場所ハ、河
ノ堤防、上ニ依ク横ワテヤル土地、一歩已割テソコハ泥水ガ
足首迄深ク、唯一ノ設備ハ三十人足ラズノ患者ヲ收容
出来ル小ヤナ小屋一ツデアワタ。

隔離サレテヤル残りノ兵達ハ幕舎、中ニ宿泊セテバナラ
ナカワタ、シカモ絶ヘズ雨漏リ、スル幕舎、中テアル。

健兵達ハ泥深イ地面ヲ避ケル爲、足場ヲ病人ニ作ワテマ
ル爲ニ事ヲ休マテハ貫ヘナカワタ、ソニテ看護以外、總テノ仕
事ハ隔離サレテヤル兵達ニヨリテ爲サレネバナラナカワタ、モワト
役ニ立ツ天幕、要ホ場所、改善、爲兵達ニ仕事ヲ休
マセリ事、要ホ及ビモウケシ道具ヲ増シテ欲シイトイフ西女

Doc 5059A

ホサヘモ同じ様ナ結果ニテワタ。日本人ハコノ病院ヲ使用シ
ナカワタ。

(世) 私カ右ニ述ベタ矣例ハコレヲ、收容所ノ設備状態ヲ一
般的ニ示スモノデアル尤モ到ル所ニアワタ物凄々超満
員ノ状況ニ付テハ強調シナカワタガ

(世) 兵連ハ俘虜ニテワタ時着テキタ着物以外何モ着ル
物がナカワタ。ニカモ着物ノ大部分ハ季節風ノ吹ク
数ヶ月ノ間ニ朽ケ果テ、コソワタ。
兵連ノ多クハ腰ノ廻リニホニノ僅カ許リノ布ヲ纏フ
テ働キニ行ワテキタ。

證據文書第五〇五九A号ヲ云

(世) 部隊本部ハ絶ヘズ醫療品ガ届ケラレル様要ホニテ
居タガ、南方ヘノ道路ガ通過困難デアルト答ヘル、ミ
デアワタ。然シ軍用設備品及ビ「ニケ」ノ商人連ニ
對スル商品ハ河舟ニ依ワテ澤山送ラレテ居タ。
其ノ結果醫療品ハ實際上皆無デアワタ

(世) 私ハ或ル兵ノ両足、骨ガ足部潰瘍ノ爲露出サレ
テ居ルノヲ見タ。又或ル兵ノ脚ノ骨ガ膝コウ踝關節
ニ至ル迄露出居ルヤ又他ノ者ノ肋骨ガ「ノ」腕ノ下ノ
潰瘍ニ依リ露出ニテキル飛見タ。施シ得タル唯一
手当ハ銳利ノ道具ヲ以テ切り取ルコトデアワタ

(世) 「ニケ」ニ於テ日本人ハ日本人用ノ醫療品ヲ所持シテキ
タト云フ、ハ其ノ地方デ働イテ居ワタ我濠洲人醫師中

No. 9

ノ或ル者ガ我々ノ收容所ニ廻サウト是等備品ノ若干ヲ竊取
セムト企圖シテ居タコトガアワタカラテアル

(英)前項ニ於テ陳述シタ事実ハ醫療品ニ肉ニ欽道收容

所ニ於テ一般ニ取ラレテ居タ處置ノ代表的ナモトアル

(英)七月七日兵達ノ虐待ニ對スル抗議ガ、バニ、將軍へ送ラレタ之ハ

七月三日宿虜達ハ午前九時ニ收容所ヲ去テ五軒ノ間泥濘ヲ

押シ分ケテ行進シタ後午前十時三十分ニ仕事ヲ始メタ事ヲ指摘

シタモトアル、百三十五名ニ對スル其ノ日ノ仕事ハ百六十米突ノ丸太道

路ノ工作デアリタ六呎中ニ泥出ヲ取り除キ丸太ヲ置キ排水ニテ土ト

石ヲ以テ道路ヲ補強スルガ此ハ仕事デアリタ十人乃至十二人宛ノ諸

組ハ日中長サ十五呎直径十吋乃至十二吋ノ丸太ヲ本ヲ泥濘ト軟

土ノ中ヲ一軒ニ運搬サセラレタ四人ハ倒シテアッタ、或ル時唯六名ノ兵

達ガ一本ノ丸太ニ對スル特別勞務ニ選バレ是等ノ者ハ工兵ニ

駆使サレタ其ノ工兵ハ約十碼毎ニ其兵達ヲ竹杖ヲ持ツテ打ツタ

午後四時十分迄其兵達ハ休息ヲ與ヘラレタタ天シカラ晝食ノ爲メ

ノ三十分ノ中休息シ、後彼等ハ十五分ノ休憩ニ回テ夜九時迄働カ

サレ十時半ニ收容所ニ歸ワタリテアル

翌日ノ勞務時間ハ午後、休憩ガ無カニタ点ヲ除キ同様デアリタ

丸太ヲ運搬スル各組ニ振りカテラレタ人数ガ十名乃至十二名

カラ僅カ七名ニナツタ八名ハ重荷ヲ倒シテアッタ私ハ「ジミンストン」

少佐ニ尋ネタ後其ノ報告ヲ作成シタリテアル

(英)右ノ丸太道路ノ事トシテ、代表的ナモトアルガ築堤及ビ開鑿

ノ勞務ハ同様困難デアリタ、全部隊ハ九月十七日頃迄一週同ニ

七日同働イタ

(英)勞務ニ赴イタ者、大多數ハ通常ナシバ病院ニ居ルカ若シハ
輕イ勞務ニ服シテ居ル者ヲ指シテアル

(四)

或ル時我々ハ相害田骨ヲ折ツテ工兵達ノ作業ノ爲ニ所要人員ヲ集メルコトが出来タカ其時日本人ハ收容所内ノ作業ニ對シテ別ニ五十名ヲ要求シタ。

此ノ仕事ハ日本人ノ爲メノ新營舎ノ建築通路ノ造設及ビ彼等ノ爲ノ其他ノ仕事デアッタ。私ハ自分ノ足ヲ立ツコトノ出来ル者ハ之以上居ナイト云フ理由ヲ拒否シタ。私ハ此ノ件ヲ二時間日本人ト論争シタ。此ノ要求ヲ爲スニ名ノ者ハ「フクダ」及「トヤマ」ニ中尉デアッタ。此ノ後彼等ノ内ノ一人ソレハ「トヤマ」ガッタト思フが病室ニ入り兵隊ヲ仕事ニ驅リ出ス目的ニ「棒」ヲ以テ彼等ヲ打テ始メタ。私ハ私ノ先任軍医「ステイブンス」少佐ト急イテ相談ヲシタ。

日本人ハ若シ兵達ガ仕事ニ出ナイナラバ收容所全体ノ食糧ハ半減サレルカラウト言ツタノデ收容所ガ文字通り餓死サセラレルヨリモマラリヤ療養ノ後期段階ニ在ル五十名ノ兵達ヲ撰フカ寧ロ兵達ノ爲メニナルカラウト決心ヲシタ。此ノ段階ニ於テ第三收容所ハ殆ト絶望的デアッタ。全員一千六百八十名ノ内病人ノ數ハ一千人以上デアッタ。

(五)

千九百四十三年七月十五日私ハ要求サレタ人員ヨリモ三十八名少ナイ一隊ヲ送り出シタ。先任軍医將校及ビ彼ノ補佐官ハ人員再區分ノタメ明ルクナルヤ否ヤ仕事ヲ始メタ。正午頃「ハント」及ビ「ジョンストン」両少佐及ビ私ハ日本軍司令部ニ召喚サレタガ

其所ニハ彼ノ命令が遂行サレカワタ爲メニ激怒
 シテ居ル福田ガ居ツタ。福田ハ戦後濠洲トハ友好
 的ニナルノガ日本ノ意圖デアールガ上級將校違ハ命
 令ヲ遂行スルコトヲ拒ンテ出末ル限り日本人ニ反抗
 シテオルト言ツタ。彼ハ若シ彼ガ一千名ニ仕事ニ赴
 ク可シト命令シタナレバソレヲ者ハ我々がドンナニ抗
 議シテモ仕事ニ行カネバオラ又ト言ツタ。日本ノエ兵
 ハ死又覺悟テ居ルノカカラ俘虜違モ亦鉄道
 ノ爲メニソノ生命ヲ犠牲ニスル覺悟ヲシナケレバ
 ナラヌ。彼ノ命令ニ背ケバ俘虜收容所指揮
 官及ヒソノ幹部ガ處罰セラルルノミナラヌ該收
 容所ノ全員ガ刑罰ヲ受ケルノカト更ニ威シタ。
 我々自身ノ特別ナ刑罰ハ火ノ中ニ立タセラルコト
 デアツタ。彼ハ鉄道ノ建設ハ作戰目的ノ爲メニ要
 求サレテ居ルノテ遲滞無ク進行サレネバオラ又而シ
 テ英人及ヒ濠洲人ノ俘虜ノ生命ノ損失ヲ顧ミズ
 有ユル犠牲ヲ拂ツテモ一定ノ期間内ニ完成サレナケ
 レバオラ又ト言ツタ。又彼ハ我々自身ノ國民ガ病院
 船ヲ沈メタリ蒸気碾車^{T.N.}道路工事^{T.N.}ローラー^{T.N.}ヲ以テ
 民間人抑留者ヲ踏ミ躓^{T.N.}ワタリシテ已ニジユネー
 ブ條約ヲ侵犯シテ居ルノダカラ吾々が「ジユネー
 ブ」條約ノ條文ヲ引用スルハ無駄デアルト言ツタ。
 若シ必要ナラバ俘虜違ハ休息無シテ三四日ブツ
 通シテ働ク様ニ要求セラレルト述ベタ。

(四)

右ハ鉄道建設中ノ勞役ニ對スル日本人ノ態度ノ代表的ナモノデアル。有ラズル事が八月末迄ニ鉄道ヲ完成セシムルコトノ後ニ置カレテキルノ如ト言フ感シテ私ハ憂ケタ。

(四)

其工事ノ終頃ニ我等ハ午前五時半ヨリ翌日ノ午前二時マテ働カサケレバオラナカッタ。九月十三日ニ私ハ福田中尉カラ鉄道ガ北方ヘ僅カニ敷料デアリ其ノ線ハ十六日マテニ南方ニ向ツテ三料ノソソククライニ達スルノ必要ガ有ル爲倅虜達ハ徹夜デ働ク覺悟ヲ要スルト告ゲラレタ。

然ニ倅虜達ハ其ノ朝ハ五時半カラ仕事ニ出テ居タが大兩ノ爲メ作業ハ夜十時半ニ中止トナツタ。

九月十四日ハ起床ハ午前五時半デアツタガ、日中及ヒ夕方ニカケテ大兩デアツタニ拘ハラズ倅虜達ハ十五日ノ午前二時半マテ外テ働カサレタ。又モ彼等ハ五時半ニ起サレ九月十五、十六日ノ夜半マデ働カサレマシタ。

十六日ハ午前五時三十分起床、作業ハ

午後十時ニ終リマシタ。ソノ時刻ニハ兵
達ハモウ金ク疲弊カシキツテ4コシタ。
状態ハ十七日モ略々同ジテシタ。

前記ノ事、実ハ凡テ當時私ノ所持ニ
テ斗夕日記帳ニ記載サレテ斗マス。

四十四、一九四三年十一月、鉄道完成後生
残者達ハ、日本人ノ鉄道建設主
要基地タル「カンブリ」ニ、鉄路南
下シマシタ。

私達ハソコニ約十日間滞在シテ後
「バンコック」ヘ移リマシタ。

約一週間餘「バンコック」ニ居タ後、私ハ
五百名ノ軍隊ト共ニ海路「シン
ガポール」ノ「セララン」ヘ移リマシ
タ。

四十五、「F」部隊員トシテ「シンガポール」
ヲ出スルニシタ。当初ノ三、六六
二名ノ内一〇、六〇名、即チ英
帝國濠洲軍部隊構成員
ノ約二十九% (二割九分) ハ
歸還シマセンデシタ。

全部隊ノ損失ハ四十四% (四
割四分) デシタ。

英軍ハ五十九% (五割九分)
ヲ失ヒマシタ。

(四) ソノ後多ク、隊員が死セシメシタ。ソシテ他、多ク、看ス、今後一生、ソノ影響がナクシカニ感ズルコトデセウ。

(四) コ、甚大ナ人命喪失ノ原因ハ、「ケヤング」ニ於ケル十四ヶ月間ノ、貧弱ナ食糧續テテ恐ルベキ状態、五日間ノ、汽車旅行、次イデ十七日間重イ荷物ヲ背負ッテ、貧シイ食糧ヲ携ヘテ、汚イ中継收容所ヲ通ッテ、ジヤングヲ行進シテ、兵達ガ疲勞レ切ッタコトナドニアツタノデス。彼等ハ作業ニ送レル前、何等ノ休息マ與ヘラレマセンデシタ。コレ等ノ出来事ニ原因スル肉体的疲勞ヲ恢復スルニ、不十分ナ食糧シカ給與カレマセンデシタ。栄養價、アル食糧ハアリマセンデシタ。加ルニ極端ニ過度ノ労働ガホレナケレバナリマセンデシタ。基本的ノ醫療品マ醫療設備マ、又基本的ノ衛生必需品マ、欠乏シテ居リマシタ。

シ、エイチ、カッブ、大佐 (署名)

一九四六年九月六日、ブリスベーンニ於テ、余ノ面前ニ宣言シテ、

治安判事、エイ、エイ、テイケン (署名)

證據文書第五〇五九A號
極東國際軍事裁判所

第一頁

アリカ合衆國其他——對——荒木貞夫其他

私即チケイムスヘンリー・カワゴ
宣誓ノ後左ノ如ク證言ス。

私(ケイムスヘンリー・カワゴ)一九四二年一月十日
シカゴ
イルデ日本軍ノ俘虜ニツク時ニ私ハ濠洲第八師團通信
隊附中佐ヲ認識ス香拜ハVX四八八九デシタ

一九四三年一月十八日四月私ハ三千六百六十九名ノ濠洲軍部隊
ヲ指揮シテケイムスヘンリー・カワゴニ離レシメタ。概シテ兵達ハ良好状態ニアリ
シテ輕傷ニ堪エレルケテシタ。不充分ナ食糧テ十四日
過シテ来タテ彼等ハ何等ノ抵抗カセ餘カセテリマセンテシタ

日本ハ該テハ英國人ガ三千三百名、殘餘ハ濠洲人カラ成リ砲兵オ
十師團附英人ハリス中佐ガ指揮スコシテ七千名部隊ガ移動ス
ハシカボルニ於ケル食糧事情悪化直ルノガトノテシタ

日本ハ我々氣候ガシカボルト同様ノ場所ニ行タノガト言ヒマ
シタ彼等ハ我々氣候ガ良クテ健康的ナ環境ニ立上
セリノ收容所ニ行クノガトイフコト。又個人々々テあまルカケノ蚊
帳ト配布ヲ携行スル等ヲテテ不足分目的地(コレハ表
サレマセンテシタ)ニ着イタ時ニ補充セルコト。酒係ガ全收容所ニ設
ケラレ携行個人裝具ノ量ニ制限ガナイテアラウシ、重イ收容
所附属品ヤ行軍あまナイ兵達ノ多ク、收容所用品、
醫藥品ヲ運ッタル運送ノ便宜ニ与ヘテ、長行軍ハナイ

テアライシ又我々ハ作業隊ニルカナイトイコト。以上ノコトヲ我々ニ
話シマシタ。コレハ私自身聞クテハナラ部隊指揮官カ
聞イテ話テス。私ハ彼ノ宣言報告書中ニ兵達ノ三割ハ
健兵デナラフコト書イテアルヲ見クテアリアス。

濠洲側デハ健兵極ク近イ者カチ行志方針デシタ。病兵ハ
一人モ含ミマシテシタ。濠洲人部隊ニ僅ニ百二十五名、労働ニ不
適ナ兵ノ居タカテシタ。之ニ反シ英國人部隊ニ前記三割
モ全部含ミマシタ。

(五) 我々汽車デセ百名宛、泰國、ハシボンニ移動シマシタ。輸送ハ
十日、米運搬用トウワケテ運バシ各車ハニテ八名ト用品ヲ
收容シナケレバナリマシテシタ。ソノトウワケハ列戸以外ニ通風
装置直カチ非常ナ暑サデシタ。ソノトウワケハ僅カチ名ヲ
具合ヨリ收容レ得ル程ニ過ギナイモデシタ。

陸三頁ノ

(六) 兵達ハ長時間トウワケ中ニ閉サ込マラレ又途中ノ衛生
施設ハ全然無イカ。アワケ不潔チモデシタ。

(七) 食物ハ病人ヲ含メテ各人ノ一日分米ニオニス。葱、汁ダ
ケデシタ。我々ハ時間通りノ食事をテラレヌ。或時ハ二十四
時間食事ナレテ過シ。或分隊ハ早時間食物ヲ貰ハ
セシテシタ。

(八) 水ノ給与ハ不充分デシタ。飲料水ハ非常ニ制限サレ
不規則ナ停車時ニ我々水筒ニ詰ルコトカ出来タケ
テシタ。或列車デハ一日十次、日ノ日汲造水無レテ

シタ

(九) 旅ハ四五日続キマシタ

(十) バンボンニ着クト我々、或中継收容所ニ入レルマシタカ其處ノ施設、不潔デ又超満買デシタ。食物ハ米デ而モ極ク少量
デシタ。我々、其處ニ一日居リマシタ。

(十一) ソレカニ夜行軍ニナリマシタガ我々、測定デハ全部デ彼是百八十五哩及至百九十哩ノ行程デシタ。行軍、最初頃ハ早天
デシタ。我々、ソノ長行軍ヲシテ重荷ヲ持ツテ歩イテナリマシタ。熱
帶國デハアリ各人共瀧ノ汗デ衣服ハズグ濡レニナリマシタ。其
後季節風カ訪レ我々、熱帯降雨ノ中ヲ進ミマシタ。

(十二) 中継收容所ハ道路ニ沿ッテ開イタ場所ニテハ熱帯地方
ノ日光、昆蟲類ヲ遮ルタメ、何等ノ覆モ豫防施設モ設ケ
テアリマシタ。我々、休憩期間ハ全然無駄デシタ。

(十三) 行軍ハ十七日ヲ要シ同期間中三日間特別休憩ガアリマシタ
ワリ三晩行軍ナシマシタ。

(十四) 我々、最長行軍距離ハ約二十八料デソノ時ハ行進四十分
休憩二十分ノ割デ進ミマシタ。我々ハ炊事具、器材、醫
療品ヲ持ツネバナラナカッタデ非常ナ重荷デシタ。六カロン
入容器、醫療品、詰ッテ行李、鶴嘴、円匙等カラナ
ル重器材ノドレモ運搬ノ便宜ハ与ヘラレマシタ。

(十五) 我々ハ絶エズ日本人ニコソアレマシタ。我々側ノ軍醫曹達カ意見
ヲ述ベタニ拘ラズ病人達ハ行軍ヲ続ケルニトテ強制サレマシ
タ。看視兵達ハ病人ヲ打テ続ケマシタ。多クノ病人ハ各
自カノ荷物ヲ持ツテ仲間達ニヨッテ急造ノ擔架ヲ
一晚中運ハレネハナリマシタ。

(六) 全然行軍不通ノ兵達ハ打擲サレテ極度ニ衰弱シタ爲自
分達ノ收容所ニ到着シタ時ニハコレラ等ノ病氣ニ真ガ罹リ
急ニ死亡シタニシタ 日本人ハ病人ト雖又兵達ニ決シテ休息ヲ与ヘ
タリ許シタリシマセンテシタ コレラノ兵達ガ中継收容所ニ留ラ
ナイヨウニ驅リ立テタノハ上司ノ方針ニテアラタ様ニ思ハレタニシタ

(次頁ニ續ク)

第三頁

(十四) 毆打ノ多クハ平手ヤ拳骨ヲ行ハレタ。然シアンカトシ
少佐トトウイカイ中尉ノ二人ノ特技カコルフ用ノ棒ヲ毆打
セタトイフ一倒モアツタ。

(十五) 中継牧客所ノ誰シカ衛生的見地カラ見テ恐レテ爲シ
テ居タル汚物ヤ一杯ニ詰ツタ便所等カ今モ赤痢ヤソノ他ノ
病ヲ招キサウテアツタトイフ。蠅ハ幾百万トナク居リ到ル處ニ
蛆カ這ツテキタ。

(十六) 我々ノ一行ハ緬泰鉄道ノワスリノバゴカス、パスカラ敷哩
以内ノ所ヘ縛リテ、ソレテ一九四三年五月中旬兵達ハ線路上
テ仕事ヲ開始シタ。私ハ終始彼等ト共ニ居タ。

(十七) 我々ノ一行カ移ツタトノ鉄道建設牧客所ヲモ設備カ
完成シテ居タ。建物ニハ屋根モナカッタ。當時季節節風雨
カ降ツテキタ。是等ノ牧客所内ノ食物ハ米飯ト葱心ノ汁カ
或ハ米飯ト豆ノ汁カアツタ。

(十八) 始終我々ノ長靴ハおろくニナラテ居タ。ソレテ衣類ヤ
履物ノ掛替モナカッタ。長靴ヲ履イタマ、ノ線路上ノ仕事ハ
一日中泥土ヤ水中ニ居ルカ非常ニ困難アカツタ。
ソレ後我々ハ線路ニ石ヲ敷キ兵達ハ靴無しテ是等ノ石
ノ上ヲ横切リ右切場カ働カネハナラナカッタ。

(十九) 仕事ノ時間ハ一日十二時間カラ二十時間ノ間デアツタ。
一日十二時間、十四時間トイフカ最モ普通デアツタ。通常
兵達ハ午前八時ニ出掛ケテ午後十時ニ歸ツテ来タ。我々ニハ
休日ハナカッタ。我々最初ノ休日ハ鉄道カ開通シテ九月ノ

十九日カセ日頃線路が我々ノ牧谷所近クニ接合セシメ時カ
 我々ハ五月ノ十四五日頃ニ着手シテ九月迄休ミナク毎夜毎夜
 働キ通シタ。何ケ月モ何ケ月モ兵士達ハ日中ニ彼等ノ牧谷
 所ヲ見止事ハナク。毎日ソレテ一日ニ何回モ働ク人間
 ノ数ヲ減ラシウト努カレテ私ハ抗議ヲシ軍医將校モ抗
 議ヲシ又副官モ抗議シタカサズ。日本人ヲ抑止スルコト
 ハ出来ナク。彼等カ言フニハ兵士達ハ仕事ハト駆リ立ル
 若シ一千人カ仕事ニ必要ナラソノ健康状態ノ如何ヲ
 問ハズ千人ヲ連テ行クノ如ク。

(三) 魚ヲ數斤入レタ米飯カ配給ノ食糧ヲアウタ。始メノ中ハ
 米ハ可成リ沢山ヲアウタカ兵カ病氣ニタト直テ配給ハ勞
 務者ニ與ヘシル分量ノ三分ノ一ニ減ラセタ

病人ハソレカラ飢エテ再起サセル事ハ不可能アラタ。我々
 ハ配給ニ関スル完全ナル記録ヲ持ツテ居リソレハ食糧カ
 全ク不充分アラタ事ヲモシテヤル

(四) 線路建設中私ハソレカ軍用鉄道デアル事ヲ日本
 人多ク聞カセタソレテ線路カ開通スルヤ否ヤ私ハ馬ヤ銃
 ヤ貨物自動車ヤ彈藥等ヲ積ンテ列車ヲ見タ

(五) 私カ居テ部隊ハ「下」部隊ト呼ハレテ「スリ」バクタ、パス
 カラ「ニ」ケニ向テ「丁度南方ニ當ル」鉄道地区ヲ働イテヤタ
 七月迄私ハ「ポイント」大隊ト「猪」ニ居テ「コンコイ」カラ「タイ」モ

「ニ」ケ「丁」度「南」ニ當ル「一般」牧谷所ニ行ツタ

—第四頁—

其、六月ニ「ポイント」大隊ハ「コンコイタ」ニ着イテ其處ヲ一
 行ハ二日間留マテ、部隊ハコレヲ病ノ間ソノ前日ニ至
 退カレタ。廠舎ニ宿營シテ、廠舎ハ名状シ難イ程汚ク
 日本人ニ向テ抗議ハ出シタカ其結果ハ兵士達カ公然ト
 白人ノ労働者並ニ取扱ハレテ死ルケトイフ事ヲ部隊カ
 覺ツタニ過ヤカク、汚物ヲ掃除スル道具ノ請亦
 ハシタカ、数百ノシヤールヤ、キエンケル一錠カ「コアパー」コンコイタ
 カラ持テ来テアツタニモ拘ハス、役ニ立ツモノハ何モナクトイ
 フ返事ヲアツタ。労働者達カ廠舎ノ間ヲ歩キ廻リテ
 到ル處唾ヲシタリ大ヤ便ヲシタリ吐イタリシタ。糞ヤク
 車ト喚キ立テん群集トハ入口ノ所ニ集リ半ハ廠舎間
 ニ引キ入レテ米代夜ヲ貯ヘル所ニ糞等ノ排泄物ヲタラシメ
 其、二三百ヤード以内ノ所ニ労働者達ノ死体カアツタ
 其、八月ニ「コアパー」コンコイタ「牧舎」所カハ絶間無イ
 雨ノ多ク便所カ溢レシマツタ。

(次頁ニ續ク)

便所ノハツノ周壁ガ壞レテシマヒ、汚イ流レガ收容所一帯ニ溢レ
出テ、病院ニ宛テラレテナル廠舎ノ床下ヲ流レテタ。
廠舎ノ外側ハ固ヨリ内側デセヘモ泥地トナワタ。

病院ヲ設置スル事ガ出来ル高地ガアワタタモ拘ラズ別ニ理
由モ無ス、ニ病院ハ當時ノ儘ノ場所ニ置カレテアワタ。

(克) ヲワレテケレノ小ワイ一野戰病院以外ニ部隊ノ病院
設備ハ皆無テアワタカ右野戰病院モ尙モナク疾止サレテ
シマワタ生話状態ヲ改善スル爲健兵達ヲ收容所ニ残
ス事ヲ許シテ貰フ要ホモ拒絶サレ總テ、健兵達ハ鉄道
建設ニ働ラカセラタ。特校達ガコト仕事ヲスルニ必要ナ道
具ヲ得ルタメ、如何ナル努力モ殆ンド成功シナカワタ。我々ハ
死者ノ墓場ヲ堀ル鶴嘴ヤンヤベルヲ得ルニサヘ困難ナワタ。
(世) 八月十日、同收容所デコレラガ発生シタ。

隔離病院ノ爲ニ日本人ニヨワテ撰定サレタ場所ハ河
ノ堤防、上ニ依ク横フテナル土地、一步已割テソコハ泥水ガ
足首迄深ク唯一ノ設備ハ三十人足ラズノ患者ヲ收容
出来ル小ヤナ小屋一ツデアワタ

隔離サレテナル残りノ兵達ハ幕舎ノ中ニ宿泊セテバラ
ナカワタ、シカモ絶ヘズ雨漏リノスル幕舎ノ中デアアル。

健兵達ハ泥深イ地面ヲ避ケル爲、足場ヲ病人ニ作フテマ
ル爲ニ事ヲ休マテハ貰ヘナカワタ、ソシテ看護以外、總テノ仕
事ハ隔離サレテナル兵達ニヨワテ爲サレネバラナカワタ、モワト
役ニ立ワ天幕ノ要ホ場所、改善ノ爲兵達ニ仕事ヲ休
マレル事ノ要ホ及ビモウ少シ道具ヲ増シテ欲シイトイフ西女

ホサヘモ同ジ様ナ結果ニテワタ。日本人ハコノ病院ヲ使用シ
ナカワタ。

(世)私ガ右ニ述ベタ矣例ハコレラ、收容所、設備状態ヲ一
般的ニ示スモノデアル尤モ到ル所ニテワタ物凄々超満
員ノ状況ニ付テハ強調シテカワタガ

(世)兵連ハ停虜ニテワタ時着テサタ着物以外何モ着ル
物ガナカワタ。シカモ着物ノ大部分ハ季節風、吹ク
数ヶ月ノ間ニ朽ケ果テ、コソマタ。

兵連ノ多クハ腰ノ廻リニホニノ僅カ許リノ布ヲ纏フ
テ働キニ行ワテサタ。

證據文書第五〇五九A号ニ

(世)部隊本部ハ絶ヘズ醫療品ガ届ケラレル様要ホニテ
居タガ、南方ヘノ道路ガ通過困難デアルト答ヘルノミ
デアワタ。然シ軍用設備品及ビ「ニケ」ノ商人連ニ
對スル商品ハ河舟ニ依ワテ澤山送ラレテ居タ。
其ノ結果醫療品ハ實際上皆無デアワタ

(世)私ハ或ル兵ノ両足、骨ガ足部潰瘍ノ爲露出サレ
テ居ルノヲ見タ。又或ル兵ノ脚ノ骨ガ膝コウ踝關節
ニ至ル迄露出居ルノヤ又他ノ者ノ肋骨ガ腕ノ下ノ
潰瘍ニ依リ露出シテチルヲ見タ。施シ得タル唯一
手当ハ銳利ノ道具ヲ以テ切り取ルコトデアワタ

(世)「ニケ」ニ於テ日本人ハ日本人用、醫療品ヲ所持シテサ
タト云フノハ其ノ地方デ働イテ居ワタ我濠洲人醫師中

或ル者ガ我々ノ收容所ニ廻サウト是等準備品ノ若干ヲ竊取セムト企圖シテ居タコトガアワタカラデアル。

(英) 前項ニ於テ陳述シタ事實ハ醫療品ニ因リ鐵道收容所ニ於テ一般ニ取ラレテ居タ處置ノ代表的ナモデアル。

(英) 七月七日、兵達、虐待ニ對スル抗議ガ、バニ、將軍ヘ送ラレタ之ハ七月三日、俘虜達ハ午前九時ニ收容所ヲ出發シ五軒ノ間泥濘ヲ押シ分ケテ行進シタ後午前十時三十分ニ仕事ヲ始メタ事ヲ指摘シタモ、デアル。百三十五名ニ對スル其ノ日ノ仕事ハ百六十未突ノ丸太道路ノ工作デアッタ六呎中ニ泥エヲ取り除キ丸太ヲ道ヲ排水シテ土ト石ヲ以テ道路ヲ補強スルガ此ノ仕事デアッタ十人乃至十二人宛ノ諸組ハ日中長サ十五呎直径十吋乃至十二吋ノ丸太七本ヲ泥濘ト取ル中ノ中ヲ一軒モ運搬サセラシム。四人ハ倒シテ了ツタ。或ル時唯六名ノ兵達ガ一本ノ丸太ニ對スル特別勞務ニ選バレ是等ノ者ハ二兵ニ駆使サレタ。其ノ兵ハ約十碼毎ニ其兵達ヲ杖ヲ持ツテ打ツタ。午後一時四十分迄其兵達ハ休息ヲ要ヘラシカッタ。天レカラ晝食ノ爲メノ三十分ノ中休息シ、後彼等ハ十五分ノ休憩一回ヲ夜九時迄働カサレ十時半ニ收容所ニ歸ワタノデアル。

翌日ノ勞務時間ハ午後、休憩カ無カッタ点ヲ除キ同様デアッタ。丸太ヲ運搬スル各組ニ派リ出テラレタ人数ガ十名乃至十二名カラ僅カ七名ニナワタ。八名ハ重荷ヲ倒シテ了ワタ。私ハ「シモンストン」少佐ニ尋ネタ後其ノ報告ヲ作成シタノデアル。

(英) 右丸太道路ノ事ヲ作業ノ代表的ナモデアルガ築堤及ビ開鑿ノ勞務ハ同様困難デアッタ。全部隊ハ九月十七日頃迄一週間ニ

七日内働イタ。

(英) 勞務ニ赴イタ者ノ大多數ハ通常ナシバ病院ニ居ルカ若シテハ輕イ勞務ニ服シテ居ル者ヲワタノデアル。

(四)

或ル時我々ハ相當骨ヲ折ツテ工兵達ノ作業ノ爲ニ所要人員ヲ集メルコトが出来タガ其時日本人ハ收容所内ノ作業ニ對シテ別ニ五十名ヲ要求シタ。

此ノ仕事ハ日本人ノ爲メノ新營舎ノ建築通路ノ造設及ヒ彼等ノ爲メ其他ノ仕事デアツタ。私ハ自分ノ足ヲ立ツコトノ出来ル者ハ之以上居ナイト云フ理由ヲ拒否シタ。私ハ此ノ件ヲ二時間日本人ト論争ヲシタ。此ノ要求ヲ爲スニ名ノ者ハ「フクダ」及「トヤマ」ニ中尉デアツタ。此ノ後彼等ノ内ノ一人ソレハ「トヤマ」ガツタト思フが病室ニ入り兵隊ヲ仕事ニ驅リ出ス目的ヲ捧ヲ以テ彼等ヲ打テ始メタ。私ハ私ノ先任軍医「ステイファン」少佐ト急イテ相談ヲシタ。

日本人ハ若シ兵達^{T.N.}ガ仕事ニ出ナイナラバ收容所全体ノ食糧ハ半減サレルカラウト言ツタノデ收容所ガ文字通り餓死サセラレルヨリモマラリヤ療養ノ後期段階ニ在ル五十名ノ兵達ヲ撰下方ガ寧ろ口兵達ノ爲メニナルカラウト決心ヲシタ。此ノ段階ニ於テ第三收容所ハ殆ント絶望的デアツタ。全員一千六百八十名ノ内病人ノ數ハ一千人以上デアツタ。

(五)

千九百四十三年七月十五日私ハ要求サレタ人員ヨリモ三十八名少ナイ一隊ヲ送り出シタ。先任軍医將校及ヒ彼ノ補佐官ハ人員再區分ノタメ明ルクナルヤ否ヤ仕事ヲ始メタ。正午頃「ハント」及ヒ「ジョンストン」兩少佐及ヒ私ハ日本軍司令部ニ召喚サレタガ

其所ニハ彼ノ命令カ逆行サシテカワタメニ激怒
 シテ居ル福田ガ居ツタ。福田ハ戦後濠洲トハ友好
 的ニナルノカ日本ノ意圖デアアルカ上級將校達ハ命
 令ヲ逆行スルコトヲ拒ンテ出末ル限り日本人ニ反抗
 シテオルト言ツタ。彼ハ若シ彼ガ一千名ニ仕事ニ赴
 ク可シト命令シタナレバソレラノ者ハ我々がドンサニ抗
 議シテモ仕事ニ行カネバナラヌト言ツタ。日本ノ工兵
 ハ死又覺悟テ居ルカカラ俘虜達モ亦鉄道
 ノ爲メニソノ生命ヲ犠牲ニスル覺悟ヲシナケレバ
 ナラヌ。彼ノ命令ニ背ケバ俘虜收容所指揮
 官及ビソノ幹部カ處罰セラルルノミナラヌ該收
 容所ノ全員カ刑罰ヲ受ケルノカト更ニ威シタ。
 我々自身ノ特別ナ刑罰ハ火ノ中ニ送ケセラルルコト
 デアツタ。彼ハ鉄道ノ建設ハ作戰目的ノ爲メニ要
 求サレテ居ルノデ遲滞無ク進行サレネバナラヌ而シ
 テ英人及ビ濠洲人ノ俘虜ノ生命ノ損失ヲ顧ミズ
 有エル犠牲ヲ拂ツテモ一定ノ期間内ニ完成サレナケ
 レバナラヌト言ツタ。又彼ハ我々自身ノ國民カ病院
 船ヲ沈メタリ蒸氣碾車^{T.N.}ノ道路工事^{T.N.}ヲ以テ
 民間人抑留者ヲ踏ミ躓ツタリシテ已ニジユネー
 ブ條約ヲ侵犯シテ居ルノカカラ吾々が「ジユネー
 條約ノ條文ヲ引用スルハ無駄デアルト言ツタ。
 若シ必要ナラバ俘虜達ハ休息無シテ三四日ブツ
 通シテ働ク様ニ要求セラレルト述ベタ。

(四)

右ハ鉄道建設中ノ勞役ニ對スル日本人ノ態度ノ代表的ナモノデアル。有ラズル事が八月末迄ニ鉄道ヲ完成セシムルコトノ後ニ置カレテオハルノ如ト言フ感ジテ私ハ憂ヘタ。

ソレテ之カ實現サレナカワタノテ彼等ハ激怒シタメ氣狂ヒノ様ニナツタ。

其工事ノ終頃ニ我等ハ午前五時半ヨリ翌

日ノ午前二時マテ働カナケレバオラナカッタ。

(四三)

九月十三日ニ私ハ福田中尉カラ鉄道ガ北方ヘ僅カニ數軒デアリ其ノ線ハ十

六日マテニ南方ニ向ツテ三軒ノソソ

クライニ達スルノ必要ガ有ル爲倅虜

達ハ徹夜テ働ク覺悟ヲ要スルト告ゲ

ラレタ。

然ニ倅虜達ハ其ノ朝ハ五時半カラ仕

事ニ出テ居タが大兩ノ爲メ作業ハ夜

十時半ニ中止トナツタ。

九月拾四日ハ起床ハ午前五時半デアツ

タガ、日中及ビ夕方ニカケテ大兩デアツ

タニ拘ハラズ倅虜達ハ十五日ノ午前ニ

時半マテ外テ働カサレタ。又モ彼等ハ

五時半ニ起サレ九月十五、十六日ノ夜半

マデ働カサレマシタ。

十六日ハ午前五時三十分起床、作業ハ

午後十時ニ終ハリマシタ。ソノ時刻ニハ兵
達ハモウ全ク疲勞カシキツテチコモシタ。
状態ハ十七日モ略々同ジデシタ。

前記ノ事實ハ凡テ當時私ノ所持ニ
テ斗夕日記帳ニ記載サレテ斗マス。

(四) 一九四三年十一月、鉄道完成後生
残者達ハ、日本人ノ鉄道建設主
要基地タル「カンブリ」ニ、鉄路南
下シマシタ。

私達ハソコニ約十日間滞在シテ後
「バンコック」ヘ移リマシタ。

約一週間餘「バンコック」ニ居タ後、私ハ
五百名ノ軍隊ト共ニ海路「シン
ガポール」ノ「セララン」ヘ移リマシ
タ。

(四十五)

「F」部隊員トシテ「シンガポール」
ヲ出ヌルニタ当 初ノ三、六六

二名、内一〇六〇名、即チ英
帝國濠洲軍 部隊構成員

ノ約二十九% (二割九分) ハ
歸還ニマセンデシタ。

全部隊ノ損失ハ四十四% (四
割四分) デシタ。

英軍ハ五十九% (五割九分)
ヲ失ヒマシタ。

(四) ソノ後多ク隊員が死セシメシクソシテ他、多クノ者モ、今後一生ソノ影響ヲタシカニ感ズルコトナセウ。

(四) 甚大ノ人命喪失ノ原因ハ、[「]ケヤンギ[」]ニ於ケル十四ヶ月間ノ食糧ヲ食糧續イテ恐ルベキ状態、五日間ノ汽車旅行、次イテ十七日間重イ荷物ヲ背負ツテ食糧ヲ携ヘテ汚イ中継収容所ヲ通ツテシヤンギ[」]ヲ行進シテ兵達ガ疲勞シ切ワコトナドニアツタノデス。彼等ハ作業ニ送レル前何等ノ休息モ與ヘラレマセンデシク、コレ等ノ出来事ニ原因ス肉体的疲勞ヲ恢復スルニ、不十分ナ食糧シカ給與サレマシメシク、栄養價[」]アル食糧ハアリマシメシク加ヒ極端モ過度ノ勞働ガ有ラナレバナリマシメシク、基本的[」]醫療設備ス、又基本的[」]衛生必需品又欠乏シテ居リマシク。

シリ、エイチ、カワブ 大佐 (署名)

一九四六年九月六日、[「]アリスベ[」]ニ於テ、余ノ面前ニテ宣讀言ヲモリ
治安判事エー、エイチ、デイキン (署名)

5059A

證據文書第五〇五九A号

極東國際軍事裁判所

第一頁

アメリカ合衆國 其他一 對一 荒木貞夫 其他

私即チ

クイーンズランド州 ブリスベーン 出身 チヤールス・

ヘンリー・カツプの宣誓 後左ノ如ク 證言ス。

(^ニチヤールス・ヘンリー・カツプ)

(一) 私ガ一九四二年 昭和十七年 二月十五日

シンガポールデ 日本軍ノ 俘虏ニ ナツタ 時ニハ

私ハ 濠洲第八師團 通信隊 所屬

階級中佐デ 認識番号ハ V X 四八七八九

デシタ。

(二) 一九四三年 昭和十八年 四月 私ハ 三千六百六十

Translated by
Checked by
9. Kondo
I. Inamura
Duke N. KURA
Zoe

名ノ涼洲^軍部隊

ヲ指揮シテチヤンギヲ離シ

マシタ。概シテ兵達ハ良好状態ニアリマシタガ

輕勞働ニ堪エラレルダケデシタ。不充分ナ

食糧ヲ十四ヶ月過シテ來テ彼等ニハ^{何等ノ}抵抗力モ

餘カモアリマセンデシタ。

(三) 日本人ノ語デハ英國人が三千三百名、残餘ハ

涼洲人カラ成リ砲兵第十八師團附英人ハリス

中佐^ガ指揮スルコノ七千名部隊ガ^{スル}移動ハシ

ガポールニ於ケル食糧事情悪化ニ因ルノダト

ノコトデシタ。

(四) 日本人ハ我々が氣候ガ^シガポールト同様ノ

或場所ニ行クノダト言ヒマシタ。彼等ハ

我々が氣候が良くて健康的な環境ニアル

丘陵上ノセツノ收容所ニ行クイダトイフコト

又個人々々テ出来るダケノ蚊帳ト毛布ヲ携テ

行スル竹右ニナツテ舟テ不足分ハ目的地(コレハ

發表サレマセレジシタ)ニ着イタ時ニ補充サレルコト

酒保ガ全收容所ニ設ケラレ携行個人装具ノ

量ニハ制限ガナイ者^{テアラシ} 重イ收容所附属品^ヤ行軍

出来ナイ兵達ノタメノ收容所用品、醫藥品ヲ運バ

タメニ運送ノ便宜^モ興ヘラレル者、長行軍ハ

~~ナイ~~ ^{テアラシ} 我々ハ^ニ作業隊ニナルノデハナイトイフコト、以上

ノコトヲ我々ニ話シマシタ。コレハ私自身

5

聞イタ。話デハナク 部隊指揮官ガ聞イタ話デス。

私ハ彼ノ宣誓報告書中ニ兵達ノ三割ハ健兵

デオカッタトアルノヲ見タコトガアリマス。

濠洲側ノ兵士デハ健兵ニ極ク近イ者ダケヲ

行カセル方針デシタ。之病兵ハ一人モ含ミマセンデシタ。

濠洲人部隊ニハ僅カニ百二十五名ノ勞働ニ

之ニ文シ

不適十兵ガ居タマケデシタガ他方英國人部隊

前記

モ全部食ミマシタ

ニ亦三割ヲ全部食ミマシタ。

(五) 我々ハ汽車デ七百名宛 泰國ノバンボンニ

移動シマシタ。 輸送ハ十台ノ米運搬用トラツク

デ行ハレ 各車ハ二十七名ト用品トヲ 收容

シナケレバナリマセンデシタ。 ソノトラツクニハ引戸以外

FA

= 通風装置がナク 非常ナ暑サデシタ。 ソノトラック

ハ 僅カ十名ヲエ合ヨリ收容シ得ルニ過ギナイモノデ

シタ。

~~油~~ 中ニ夏

(六) 兵達ハ長時間トラック中ニ閉ゲ込メラレ又途中

ノ衛生施設ハ全然無イカ。 アツテモ不潔

ナモノデシタ。

(七) 食物ハ病人ヲ含メテ各人ノ一日分ガ米

二十オンス、葱、^汁水^計デシタ。 我々ハ時間

通りノ食事ヲ與ヘラレズ 或時ニハ 二十四時間

食事ナシデ過シ 或部隊ハ 四十時間 食物ヲ

貰ヘマセデシタ。

(八) 水ノ給與ハ不充分デシタ。飲料水ハ非常ニ

制限サレ我々ハ不規則ナ停車時ニ我々ノ水筒ニ

詰メルコトが出来タダケデシタ。或列車デハ

丸一日ト次日ノ日ノ日没迄水無シデシタ。

(九) 旅ハ四、五日續キマシタ。

(十) バンポンニ着クト^{我々ハ}或中継收容所ニ入レラレマシ

タガ其處ノ施設ハ不潔デ又起滿員デシタ。

食物ハ米デ而モ極ク少量デシタ。我々ハ其處ニ

一日居マシタ。

(十一) ソレカラ、夜行軍ニナリマシタガ我々が測定デハ

ヲ限リテ、全部デ百八十五哩乃至百九十哩ノ

程

行軍デシタ。

行軍ノ最初ノ頃ハ氣候ハ

早天デシタ。

乾燥シキキマシタ。我々がソノ長行軍ヲシテ

重荷ヲ持ツテ歩イテ^{夕時ハ}熱帯國デハアリ各人

共辭ノ汗デ衣服ハズブ濡レニナリマシタガ

其後季節風ガ訪レ我々ハ熱帯降雨ノ中ヲ

進ミマシタ。

(十二) 中継收容所ハ道路ニ沿ツテ開ケ^イギタ場所

ニアツテ熱帯地方ノ日光、昆蟲類ヲ遮ルタメノ

何等ノ覆^エ豫防施設^ヲ設ケテアリマセ^レデシタ

ノテ休憩^{期間}ハ全然無駄^デシタ。

特別

(十三) 行軍ハ十七日ヲ要シ同期間中三日間休

憩ガアリマシタ。ツマリ三晩行軍ナシ^テシタ。

(十四) 我々ノ最長行軍距離ハ約二十八軒デソノ時ハ

行進四十分休憩二十分ノ割ヲ進ミマシタ。我々ハ

炊事具、器材、醫藥品ヲ持タネバナラサカマタノテ

非常ナ重荷デシタ。六ガロン入容器、醫藥品

ノ諸ツタ行李、鋤、鋤、匙等カラナル重器材

ノドレニモ運搬ノ便宜ハ興ハラレマセデシタ。

(十五) 我々ハ絶エズ日本人ニコヅカレマシタ。我々

側ノ軍醫達ガ意見ヲ述ベタニ拘ラス病人

達ハ行軍ヲ強制サレマシタ。看視兵達ハ

病人ヲ打テ續ケマシタ。多クノ病人ハ夫々

自分ノ荷物ヲ持ツタ仲間達ニヨツテ急造

ノ擔架デ一晚中運バレネバナリマセデシタ。

東

(十六) 合然行軍不適ノ兵達ハ打擲セラレ

極度ニ衰弱シタ為 ~~彼~~ ^{自分達} 收容所ニ

到着シタ時ニハコレヲ等ノ病氣ニ直グ罹リ

急ニ死ニシマシタ。日本人ハ病人ト雖モ

兵達ニ決シテ休息ヲ與ヘタリ許シタリ

シマセシデシタ。コレヲノ兵達ガ中継收容所ニ

留マラナイヨウニ 驅リ立テタノハ上司ノ方針

デアツタ様ニ思ハレマシタ。

~~END~~

讀據(文) 第 十 泉 清 明 記

checked by
J. Iwanaga
checked by N. OTSUKA

ノオ三、百

平

行ハシタ

十七、設打ノ多クハ手ヤ券骨デナサシタ

如シアングースンカ佐トトウイデ中尉ノ二人

ノ将校ガゴルフ用ノ棒デ設打サレタトイフ

一例

邦ナ場合モアツタ

中継

十八、收容所ノ誰シモガ衛生的見地カラ見テ

恐レヲ為シテ居タム

詰ツタ

驚愕シキオカメノ汚物ヤ一杯ニオヤク便所

招キ

尋ル今ニモ赤痢ヤノ一也ノ疾ヲ呼ビ起シ

コトダ

サウデ下ツタ蠅ハ幾百下トナク居リ

遠ツテ居タ

引ル虫ガ蛆ガアリキヲ

十九、我々一行の糧食鉄道「スリールパゴダスパス」

敷 以内

カラキキ哩ハ所ハ廿ワタ 一九四三年五月

兵達

中旬在ハ線路上デ 仕了ヲ肉塔シタ。

和ハ終始波身ト共ニ居タ。

廿、我々一カケ移ワタシテ 鉄道 建設

收容所

收容所 宿相設備が完成シテオサカワタ。

了シテ建物は八屋根モナカワタ。 当时ネ節風

ノ雨が降ワラナシ。 是 收容所内ノ食物

米 米

ハ汁飯ト身草ノ汁カ或ハ汁飯ト豆ノ汁

カケテアワタ。

廿、始終我々ノ靴ハホクニナワラ了カシ。

掛替

フシテ衣類ヤ履物ノカキ換ハモナカワシ。

長靴ヲ履イタハ深路上ノ仁心ハ一日中泥水

ノ中ニ居ルノテ非常ニ困難デアリタ。

ニ名ヲ敷キ

一ノ様我々ハ有非深路ニ積ミナカバナシ。

兵達ハ靴無シテ足石ノ横切ワ石切場

テ働カネバナラナカワシ。

世ニはゆノ時百ハ一日十二時百カラニ十時百ノ百テ

一日十二時百、十四時百トイフアガ島モ

普通デアリタ。通常人々ハ午五時ニ掛替テ

午後十時ニ帰リテ来タ。我々ニハ休日ハナカワシ。

我々ノ最初ノ休日ハ鉄道が開通シタ時デアリタ。

ソノ健康状態は、^世何れも千人以上を得られるが、^連連して行かぬ。

トイフ。

世三、^ヲ中々是が一切、^レ米飯が配給食糧

デアツタ。糧メノ中ハ米ハ可成り決山アツタガ

ノ^兵兵が病氣ニナルト直チニ配給ハ常務者ニ

與ヘラレル分量ノ三分ノ一ニ減ラサレタ。

病人ノ^人人モ一ハソレカラ飢エテ、再起サセムハ不可

能デアツタ。我々ハ配給^{ニ関スル}を完全ナル記録ヲ持ツテ

居リ、ソレハ食糧が全ク不支給デアツタ事ヲ

示シテヤル。

⑤

廿四 線路構築^{建設}ノ途中、私ハソレガ軍用鉄道ヲ

テルヲ日本人^{カラ}ニ^カ開カサレタ、ソシテ線路

カ開通スルヤ否ヤ、私ハ馬ヤ鏡ヤト^{此物自働車}カリヤ

彈藥ヲ積ニテ列車ヲ見ユ。

廿五 私ガ屋ヲ部隊ハ「F」部隊ト呼バレテ「ズリ」

ハゴタパスカラニ「ケ」ニ同ツテ「丁」カ南方ニ当ル

鉄道地区ニ働イテマヌ。七月迄私ハ「ホント」

大防ト一緒ニ居テ「コンコイタ」カラ「タイモン」

迄移動シタ。ソレカラ三百人^{名録リ}来リ「~~カ~~」カラ成ル

特殊部隊ト一緒ニ「ケ」ノ「丁」カ南ニ当ル

一般收容所ニ~~マ~~行ツ。

アツパー コンコイター カラ 持ッテ 来テ アツニ

拘

係ハラズ 役ニ立ツモ一ハナイ トイフ 返シ

ガアツク。

労働者

廠舎

向

モタニシ。 達カ 十屋ノ外ヲ歩キ

廻ッテ 列ル 處 唾ヲシタリ 大士便ヲシタリ

吐イタリシ。 糞物ノ車トヤメテ立テル

糞

喚

群集 トハ入ロノ所ニ集リ 牛ハ

廠舎向

小屋中ニ引キ入レラレ、米々袋ヲ貯ヘル所ニ

彼等ノ排泄物ヲメラシメキ。

所 労働者

廿七、三百ヤード以内ニハ 此係ガテワル。

廿八、一月ニハアツパー コンクリライレ 收容所デハ

絶固無イ雨ノ為 便所ガ溢レテシマワル。

8

便所ノ一ツハ

周壁ガ

彼等ノ一人ガソノ~~周壁~~壊ステシヨシ。汚水ノ流レガ

收容所ノ一帯ニ~~押~~壊シホテ、其ノ病院ニ宛テラレテ

廠舎

廠舎

中心ノ處ノ床下ヲ流レテオナリ。小屋ノ外側ニ

内側ヲサヘモ泥地トナリタリ。

病院ノ設置スル~~ノ~~ガ出来~~ル~~ガ身地ガアツタノニモ相ズ

別ニ理由モ無~~ク~~ニ~~當~~據~~ル~~儘ノ

置カレタリタリ

場所ニ~~ハ~~此ノハ病院キトナリ~~ノ~~所ノ理申

モナカヤリ。

廿九、コロワーニケレノトサイ野戦病院以外

設備ハ皆無テマツタ

ニハ部隊ノ病院キナシ~~ル~~所、津浦モオサレテ

ガ右野戦病院

廃止

イナカカリ~~ノ~~ノ~~モ~~モナリ~~ノ~~林~~ノ~~サレテシマワリ。

生活状態

善

健兵達

據處ヲ改良スルヲ通~~ル~~ナリ~~ノ~~收容所ニ

出来ルホナナ小屋一ツデアワカ

隔離サレラキル残りノ人ハトノ中ニ宿泊

セネバナラナカワムシカモ地エス雨モリノ

漏

幕舎

スルテイトノ中デアム

健兵達

通事シテ人々モ病人モ泥深イ地面ヲ避ケル

タノノ病人ニ作ワヤル

サセ彼等ニ是場ヲ與ヘルノ財ナルハ工事

コ休マセテハ世具ハナカッタ

カラ自由ニサレナカッタソシテ看護以外ノ

兵達

總ベテノ仕事ハ隔離サレテキル人々ニヨワテサ

レネバナラナカワムシモツト役ニ立ツテテ

善ノ兵達ニ

又改良スルガハトハ仕ヨク解社スルガ要求

ニテ欲ニイトイフ

又心モウカシ道具ヲ増スル要求サヘモ

同じ様十結果ニナツタ。日本人ハコノ病院ヲ
使用シテカワタ。

世一

私が~~女~~ニ連バタ实例ハ~~探~~コレヲ~~ノ~~收容

所ノ設備~~ニ~~状態一般~~的ニ~~尤~~モ~~列ル~~ニ~~在~~ル~~

ニヤツタ物連~~ハ~~

カ~~存~~ニ~~テ~~私~~ハ~~重~~ク~~オ~~リ~~オ~~カ~~ナ~~カ~~ツ~~タ~~超~~満~~員

ノ状況ニ付テハ~~私~~ノ~~来~~ガ~~強~~ク~~言~~ハ~~シ~~テ~~居~~ル
イ~~ノ~~ヲ~~除~~ク。強~~調~~ニ~~シ~~テ~~カ~~ツ~~タ~~ガ~~。~~

兵~~連~~

世一

何~~モ~~着~~ル~~物~~ガ~~ナ~~カ~~ツ~~タ~~。着~~物~~ノ~~大~~部~~分~~ハ

何~~モ~~着~~ル~~物~~ガ~~ナ~~カ~~ツ~~タ~~。着~~物~~ノ~~大~~部~~分~~ハ

朽~~チ~~果~~テ~~、了~~ツ~~タ。

季節~~風~~ノ~~吹~~リ~~數~~ケ~~月~~ノ~~間~~ニ~~席~~ノ~~ナ~~カ~~ツ~~タ

兵~~連~~

了~~ツ~~タ。何~~モ~~ノ~~多~~ク~~ハ~~腰~~ノ~~廻~~リ~~ニ~~ホ~~ノ~~僅~~カ

⑫

許~~リ~~ノ~~布~~ヲ~~纏~~ワ~~テ~~御~~中~~ニ~~行~~サ~~シ~~マ~~シ~~タ~~。~~

Translated by:- SATO, Seichi.

證據文書證第五〇五九A号 五

Checked by
J. J. Cunningham
Checked by O. OTSUKA

部隊本部

醫務部が居ケル

三三、軍司令部に絶へず薬材供給品輸送サレ様々要求シテ居

タガ其者ニ與テヨリ回答シ南方ヘノ道路ガ通過困難デ

答レヨリハ

アルトモトゴオツタ、然レ軍用設備品及ビ千ギノ存在

達ニ對スル商品ハ河舟ニ依ッテ澤山々送ラレテ居ヌタ。

醫務品

其ノ結果口薬材ノ供給品ハ實際ニ在荷ガ無カツタ

テオツタ

結局薬材供給品ガ無カツタ

三四、私ハ或レ又ノ足金部ノ骨ガ足部潰瘍ニ依リ露出サレテ居ル

又或レ

ノヲ見タ。私ハ又ノ脚骨ガ膝カラ踝関節ニ至ルマデ露出

シテ居ルノ見又或レ者ノ肋骨ガ腕ノ下ニ潰瘍ニ依リ

露出シテ居ルノヲ見タ。私ハ又ノ施シ得タル唯一ノ處理法ハ

手當

鏡^{利ナ}道具ヲ以テ撮^{切り取心}クフォトデアワタ

三二、^ニテ^ニ於テハ日本人ハ日本人用^我藥品ヲ所持シテ長クト云

三五、其ノ地方デ働イテ居ツタ濠洲人醫師^中、或ル者が我々ノ醫

圖シテ居タ為メニ日本人ハニーギーニ於テ彼等自身私有

藥材給與品ヲ所持スルコトモテ居ツタ

三六、前項ニ於テ陳述^{ニテ}セ^品事^品實ハ医療給與^品其ニ関シ^品鉄道

關係^品ニ^品會^品件^品有^品収^品容^品所^品ニ^品於^品テ^品一^品般^品ニ^品施^品サ^品ル^品事^品ニ^品關^品シ^品鐵^品道^品

表的ナモノデアール

三七、七月七日ニ^品會^品件^品有^品收^品容^品所^品ニ^品於^品テ^品一^品般^品ニ^品施^品サ^品ル^品事^品ニ^品關^品シ^品鐵^品道^品

軍ハ發送^品セ^品レ^品タ^品之^品レ^品ハ七月三日ニ^品會^品件^品有^品收^品容^品所^品ニ^品於^品テ^品一^品般^品ニ^品施^品サ^品ル^品事^品ニ^品關^品シ^品鐵^品道^品

ヲ^品進^品發^品シ^品五^品料^品ノ^品間^品泥^品濘^品ヲ^品押^品シ^品分^品ケ^品テ^品行^品進^品シ^品タ^品後^品彼^品其^品ノ

午前十時三十分ニ仕事ヲ始メタコトヲ指摘シタ。百三十五名ニ對

スル其ノ日ノ仕事ハ百六十米突ノ丸太道路ノ工作デアツタ。

六呎幅ニ泥エヲ移轉セシ。丸太ヲ置キ丹排水車ニ

土石ヲ以テ補強ヲ作リ包合スル仕事デアツタ。

十人乃至十二人ノ諸圓体ハ日中七本長サ十五呎直

徑十吋乃至十二吋ノ丸太ヲ泥滓ト軟エテ通ジテ一料

ノ距離ヲ運搬スルコトヲ餘儀ナクサセタ。四人ノ漢ヤ

或ル時唯六名ノ者ガ一本ノ丸太ニ對スル特別勞務

ニ選バレ之等ノ者ハ一工兵ニ驅使サレ其ノ工兵ハ十碼毎ニ其

ノ竹杖ヲ以テ打テ又之ニ類スルコトヲ為シタ。午後一時

四十五分迄其ノ人々休息ヲ與ヘラレナカツタ。夫レカラ

晝食事ノ為メノ三十分ノ仕事中断ノ後彼等ハ十五分ノ休息

中休

想

九

カ

収容所

ワタリテ

一回デ夜々時マデ働キ十時半ニ管倉ニ帰還シテ

想

ヲナカッタ。翌日ノ勞務時間ハ午後ノ休息が無カッタ矣

ヲ除キ同様デアッタ。丸太ヲ運搬スル組ニ割り当て

各振

人数

名ニナッタ。

ラレタナリ至十二又イ休トキハ僅カキ七人ボ居ッタ、未ダ

名
テ倒レテスッタ。

尋

ハメハ重荷イ下ニ潰レタ。私ハジョンストン小佐ニ所屬

Page 4

後其ノ報告ヲ行クノデアル。

三八、右ハ丸太道路工事作業ノ代表的ナモノデアルガ筑木堤及ヒ

同様

開鑿ノ勞務ハ再々困難デアッタ。全員ハ約九月十七日

頃

迄二週間ニ七日間働イタ。

三九、勞役ニ赴イタ者ノ大多數ハ通常病院ニ居ルカ若シクハ

ル

輕イ勞務ニ服シテ居ル

等ノ者ヲツクテアル

相當骨ヲ折ツテ工兵連ノ作業ノ為ニ所要

四十、或ル時我々ハ日本人が營舎内ノ仕事ノ為ニ別個ノ五十

人員ヲ集ルテ出ルガ其時日本人ハ收容所内ノ作

スヲ要シタ時工兵連ノ仕事ニ對スル所要人員ヲ集ルルノ

業ニ對シテ別個ニ五十名ヲ要求セタ。

ニ或ル程度ノ困難ヲ經テ為レ得タ。此ノ仕事ハ日本人ノ為メ

ノ新營舎小倉ノ建築、^通道路ノ造^設及ビ彼等ノ^賃賃

其他ノ仕事ヲ由會シテモアル。

自分

私ハ彼等ノ足デ立ツテノ出来ル者^ハ之以上ヲ持^トテ^理理^由有^テ

拒否シタ。私ハ此ノ件ヲ二時間日本人と論争^シラシタ。

フクダ及トヤマ

此ノ要求ヲ為スニ名ノ者ハ深田友富山ノ二中尉デアツタ。

ソレハトヤマダツト思フガ

此ノ後富山ト思ハルハ彼等ノ内ノ一人ハ病院寮ノ軍ニ入り

兵連

室

彼等ヲ

彼等^ヲ傳^達ラ^シ仕事ニ驅^リ出^ス目的^ハ棒^ヲ以^テ傳

虜連ヲ打テ始メタ。私ハ私ノ兵隊軍医ステイブンス少佐

先任

ト急イデ相談シテ

其日本人^ハ若シ^兵虜連^ハが^{T.N.}仕事ニ出テ^ハ来ナイナラバ^全全

所全体

虜連收容部^ハ食糧ハ半減サレルガウト言ツタ後^テテ

軍中某^所虜連收容部^ハが文字通り餓死サセラレルヨリモ

甚^在復^ル事^ハマラリヤ療養ノ後期段階ニ^在於^ル五^十又^ハノ^兵介^連ヲ

撰^ハブ^方が^軍中^口

選^ハズ^ル事^ハハ^兵虜連^ハノ為メニナルガウト決心ヲシタ。

此ノ段階ニ於テ第三^所虜連收容所^ハ殆^レト絶望的^テアツタ。

賞

一千六百八十名ノ由^ハ病^ハ入^ノ數^ハ一千人以上^テアツタ。

四十一、千九百四十三年七月十五日私ハ要求サレタ人員ヨリモ^少數ナル

少^クナイ

先任

三十八名^ハ一^團体ヲ送^リ出^シタ。例^ハ先^輩ノ^軍医^將校

友に彼ノ助事ハ其ノ身又ハ再區分^{補佐官}ト明ルクナルヤ否ヤ

仕事ヲ始メタ。正年頃ニ小佐ハント友ビジョンストン並ビ

私ハ日本軍司令部ニ召喚サレ其所ニハ彼ノ命令ガ遂行

サレナカッタ為メニ激怒^シシテ瀧ヲ逆シテ居ル福田ガ居

ツタ、福田ハ戦後濠洲ト友好的ニナルガ日本ノ意圖デ

脊ルガ上級官達^{三級將校}ハ命令ヲ遂行ス

ルコトヲ拒^シ日本ノ人ニ反抗スル為メ余カ^ニ書^キ居^ルト

述^ストモ、彼ハ若レ彼ガ一千人^名ガ仕事ニ赴ク可シト命令

シタナレバ^{ソレヲ}我々が^ハ如何ナル抗議モ拘^ハラズ

仕事ニ赴^ク可^シト^ニ言^フツタ。南^ノ彼^ノ書^キ葉^ヲ續^ケテ

日本ノ兵ハ死ス覺悟デ構^ヒ居^ル而^シ倭虜達モ亦鉄道

覚悟ヲ

為メニ ~~彼等~~ 生命ヲ犠牲ニスル 捕用意シナケレバナラヌ

ニ背ケル

ト書ヒ更ニ ~~ナ~~ 彼ノ命令ニ未從順スルニ對シテ 俘虜收容

シテ幹部

所指揮官及ビ ~~彼等~~ 幹部ガ處ニ討セラルルノミナラズ 諛收容

員

所 ~~求~~ 全部ノ者 ~~全俘虜~~ ガ刑四討ラニ反シテ ~~ナ~~ 禁

ケルノ故ト

獄

更ニ威シテ

喝ヲ續ケテ言フゾオヤワタ

ハ火ノ中ニ立タセラルルニコトヲアツタ

我々自身ノ特別ナ刑四討ハ耐火物ヲ進シテ ~~ナ~~

組員トシテアツタ

運送

彼ハ 鉄道建設ハ作戰目的ノ為ニ要求サレテ居ルノデ猶

~~後~~ 無ク進行ト ~~ナ~~ ナラヌ而シテ 英人及ビ濠洲人ノ俘虜

ナ

生命ノ損失ヲ顧ミズ有ニル 價格 ~~犠牲~~ ヲ拂ヒテモ

一定ノ期間ニ完成サレナケレバナラヌ ~~ナ~~ 指捕 ~~ナ~~ 又彼ハ

我々自身ノ国民ガ病院船ヲ沈没セシメタリ 蒸氣碾車

I.N.
道路工事ノローラー

民間人
ソ以テ非軍人抑留者ヲ踏之躪ツ

タリレテEニ来
シエネーブ會議ノ條文ヲ引用スレハ無駄デ

居ルカラジエネーブ會議ノ條文ヲ引用スレハ無駄デ

アルト云フツタ、若シ必要ナリ場合ハ停虜達ハ休息無シ

テ三四日ブ通シテ
ノ毎日レテ四月ニ對シテ三日
四月ノ中ノ音ヲ働ク様ニ

要求セラレルキヤ中ノト述ベタ。

四十二、右ハ全鐵道建設ノ通ジシ、勞役ニ對スル日本人ノ態

度ノ代表的ナモノデアル。私者キルモオハ月末ニ某練シ
有ラユル事カ
鐵道

完成
セルムコトノ後ニ置ケテキルムト云フ感心ウ私ハ受ケタ
彼等キレシキヤキレシキガ若シキレシ

ソレテ之カ實現サレシカッタニテ
eノ様ニナツタ。
オハ月彼等ノ怒氣狂ヤナルノ事ヲ知
得タ

其工事ノ最終日ニ我作着進ハ午前五時半ヨリ翌日ノ午
終頃

前二時マデ働カナケレバナラナカッタ

四十三、九月十三日^{私ハ}福田中尉^{カラ}に依り、作務達ハ鉄道ガ北方へ

僅カニ敷料デアレカテ終夜働、根ニ準備サレタカニ

其ノ線ハ十六日ニ南方ニ向ワテ三料ノシンクライニ達

スル、^{トモ}為作務達ハ徹夜デ働ク覚悟ヲ要スル、^{タカ}然レ作務達ハ其ノ朝

五時半^カ出テ居テ大雨ノ為メ其仕事ハ夜十

時半ニ中止シテ、九月拾四日ハ起床唯ハ午前五時半

テ^カアツク^カ終日木雨^カ指^カ不^カ通^カシテ作務達ハ十五日

ノ午前二時半マテ外^カ残留^カトシテ餘儀無クサレタ

再^カ彼等ハ五時半ニ起^カサレ十五、十六日ノ夜半マテ働カ^カ

レタシタ

証據文書
五〇五九人

Transcribed by
SOMI KAGUMIDEN
Checked by J. J. J. J.
Dated by K. O. O. O.

十月十六日、五時三十分、起床、

午後十時、終り、

作、美、人、手、時、の、定、り、た、り、ま、た、の、ソ、ノ、時、刻、

長

三、人、の、ハ、モ、ウ、金、タ、度、タ、リ、キ、マ、ス、

状態ハ十七日、眠、の、同、じ、タ、リ、マ、ス、

、子、の、ハ、八、日、ノ、時、私、ノ、所、持、シ、マ、ス、

日記、情、ニ、記、載、サ、レ、マ、ス、

四、一、九、四、二、年、十、月、鉄、道、完、成、後、

生、残、者、達、ハ、日、本、人、ノ、鉄、道、建、設、に、対、し、

其、地、方、ノ、カ、レ、ガ、リ、ニ、鉄、路、南、下、シ、マ、ス、

私、達、人、ソ、ノ、約、十、日、向、洋、在、シ、マ、ス、

コ、ソ、ノ、後、シ、マ、ス、約、一、週、離、心、コ、ソ、ノ、

~~労働費~~ ~~コスト~~ ~~だけ~~ ~~で~~ ~~済~~ ~~む~~。 仕事の仕事。

二進路の「前」の「何事」も休息も与へるこ

を「テ」も。 こと「等」の「去来」も「事」も「事」も「因」

ル「因」体的「変」り「テ」恢復「ス」こ「ハ」不「十」

十「人」は「提」し「テ」論「ヲ」立「マ」セ「テ」也。 業

業 ~~費~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~「~~ ~~提~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~也~~。

「~~人~~」 ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~「~~ ~~提~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~也~~。

「~~人~~」 ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~「~~ ~~提~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~也~~。

「~~人~~」 ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~「~~ ~~提~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~也~~。

「~~人~~」 ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~「~~ ~~提~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~也~~。

「~~人~~」 ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~「~~ ~~提~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~也~~。

「~~人~~」 ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~「~~ ~~提~~ ~~ハ~~ ~~「~~ ~~人~~ ~~間~~ ~~」~~ ~~に~~ ~~也~~。

(P. 35)

一九四一ノ九月ニ於テ「スミス・ブーレン」

ニ於テ「ハネノ」ニ於テ「高」ニ於テ「サ」

セリ。

エー、エイナ、

改訂版 (1941) テイ・ブーレン

(1941)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

No. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS.

- against -

ARAKI, SADA0 AND OTHERS.

I, CHARLES HENRY KAPPE of BRISBANE in the STATE of QUEENSLAND, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was VX48789 LT. COL. CHARLES HENRY KAPPE, SIGNALS UNIT, 8 AUSTRALIAN DIVISION, when I became a prisoner of war of the Japanese at SINGAPORE on the 15th February, 1942.

2. I left CHANGI in April, 1943, in command of 3660 Australian troops. Generally speaking, the men were in good condition, but fit for light work only. After fourteen months on insufficient food they had no resistance and no reserve of strength.

3. The Japanese said that the movement of this force of 7000 strong, comprised of 3,900 British and the remainder Australians, under the command of Lt. Col. HARRIS, 18 Div. Artillery, a Britisher, was because the food situation in Singapore was deteriorating.

4. The Japanese told us we were going to a place where the climate was similar to that of Singapore. They said we were going to seven camps in the hills in a good climate with healthy surroundings; that as many mosquito nets and blankets as possible were to be taken by individuals and deficiencies would be made up when we reached our destination (which was not disclosed); Canteens were to be established in all camps and no restrictions were to be placed on the amount of personal equipment to be taken; transport would be made available for the cartage of heavy equipment, camp and medical stores for the men unfit to march; there would be no long marches; we were not to be a working party. I was not told this personally, but the Force Commander was told and I have seen it in his sworn report that thirty per cent of the men could be unfit. Australian policy was that only very near fits would go. There was no inclusion of any sick personnel. In the Australian component we had only one hundred and twenty-five men who were unfit for work, whereas the British included the full thirty per cent.

5. We moved by train in parties of 700 to BAMPONG in THAILAND. The transport was in ten rice trucks and each had to accommodate twenty-seven to twenty-eight men and stores. There was no ventilation in the trucks except the sliding doors. The heat was terrific. The trucks could only hold ten men comfortably.

6. The men were kept in the trucks for long intervals and sanitary facilities en route were either non-existent or filthy.

7. The feed consisted of twenty ounces of rice and onion water per man per day for everybody including the sick. We were not given regular meals, sometimes we went for twenty-four hours without feed and one party went for forty hours without it.

8. The water supplied was inadequate. Drinking water was very limited, we could only fill our water bottles at the stops, which were irregular. One train was without water for a full day and until nightfall on the next.

9. The trip lasted four to five days.

10. When we arrived at BAMPONG we were placed in a staging camp where the accommodation was filthy and over-crowded. Feed consisted of rice and there was very little of it. We had one day there.

11. We then marched by night, a total of 185 to 190 miles as near as we can gauge. For the first part of the journey the weather was dry. It was tropical country and perspiration just poured from everybody and our clothes became absolutely wet, when we were marching these long distances and carrying heavy loads, later the monsoon broke and we marched through tropical rain.

12. Rest periods were quite useless because the staging camps were in cleared areas alongside the track and no cover or protection from the tropical sun or insects was provided.

13. The journey took seventeen days and during that time we had three extra days' rest, that is three nights without marching.

14. Our longest march was about twenty-eight kilometres, during which we marched forty minutes and rested twenty minutes. We were very over-loaded as we had to carry our cooking containers, gear and medical supplies. There was no transport to take any of the heavy gear which consisted of six gallon containers, medical paniers full of medical stores, picks, shovels, etc.

15. We were constantly badgered by the Japanese, and the sick were forced to continue despite our own medical officers' opinions. The guards beat them along, and many had to be carried by comrades on improvised stretchers throughout the night, in addition to their own loads.

16. The beatings and slappings of men who were completely unfit weakened them to such an extent that when they arrived at their camps they fell easy victims to cholera and other diseases and died rapidly. The Japanese never let up or allowed the men including the sick, to rest. It seemed to be the higher policy to drive these men through, to see that they did not remain in the staging camps.

17. Most of the beatings were done with hands and fists, but there was one instance when two officers, Major ANDERSON and Lieut. TWEEDIE were beaten with a golf club.

18. Everyone of the staging camps was shocking from the point of view of sanitation, filth, full latrines, etc. were ripe for dysentery and other diseases. There were flies by the millions and maggots crawling everywhere.

19. Our party went to within a few miles of the THREE PAGODAS PASS on the BURMA-THAILAND RAILWAY, and the men commenced work on the line in mid May 1943. I was with them the whole time.

20. In all the working camps on the railway into which our party moved, the accommodation had not been completed and the buildings had no roofs. The monsoon rains were then falling. The feed in these camps was just rice and onion water or rice and bean water.

21. All the time our boots were falling to pieces, and there was no replacement of clothing or footwear. The work on the line was very hard on boots as we were in mud and water all day long. Later on we had to ballast the line with stones and the men had to walk across these stones and work in quarries without boots.

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SWORN BEFORE ME AT BRISBANE
ON THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1946.

(Signed) A.H. DEAKIN, J.P.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

P.O.W.

Evidentiary Document # 5059A.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

No. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS.

- against -

ARAKI, SADAO AND OTHERS.

I, CHARLES HENRY KAPPE of BRISBANE in the STATE of QUEENSLAND, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was VY48789 LT.COL. CHARLES HENRY KAPPE, SIGNALS UNIT, 8 AUSTRALIAN DIVISION, when I became a prisoner of war of the Japanese at SINGAPORE on the 15th February, 1942.
2. I left CHANGI in April, 1943, in command of 3660 Australian troops generally speaking, the men were in good condition, but fit for light work only. After fourteen months on insufficient food they had no resistance and no reserve of strength.
3. The Japanese said that the movement of this force of 7000 strong, comprised of 3,300 British and the remainder Australians, under the command of Lt. Col. HARRIS, 18 Div. Artillery, a Britisher, was because the food situation in Singapore was deteriorating.
4. The Japanese told us we were going to a place where the climate was similar to that of Singapore. They said we were going to seven camps in the hills in a good climate with healthy surroundings; that as many mosquito nets and blankets as possible were to be taken by individuals and deficiencies would be made up when we reached our destination (which was not disclosed); Canteens were to be established in all camps and no restrictions were to be placed on the amount of personal equipment to be taken; transport would be made available for the cartage of heavy camp equipment, camp and medical stores for the men unfit to march; there would be no long marches; we were not to be a working party. I was not told this personally, but the Force Commander was told and I have seen it in his sworn report that thirty per cent of the men could be unfit. Australian policy was that only very near fits would go. There was no inclusion of any sick personnel. In the Australian component we had only one hundred and twenty-five men who were unfit for work, whereas the British included the full thirty per cent.
5. We moved by train in parties of 700 to BAMPONG in THAILAND. The transport was in ten rice trucks and each had to accommodate twenty-seven to twenty-eight men and stores. There was no ventilation in the trucks except the sliding doors. The heat was terrific. The trucks could only hold ten men comfortably.

6. The men were kept in the trucks for long intervals and sanitary facilities en route were either non-existent or filthy.

7. The food consisted of twenty ounces of rice and onion water per man per day for everybody including the sick. We were not given regular meals, sometimes we went for twenty-four hours without food and one party went for forty hours without it.

8. The water supplied was inadequate. Drinking water was very limited, we could only fill our water bottles at the stops, which were irregular. One train was without water for a full day and until nightfall on the next.

9. The trip lasted four to five days.

10. When we arrived at BAMPONG we were placed in a staging camp where the accommodation was filthy and over-crowded. Food consisted of rice and there was very little of it. We had one day there.

11. We then marched by night, a total of 185 to 190 miles as near as we can gauge. For the first part of the journey the weather was dry. It was tropical country and perspiration just poured from everybody and our clothes became absolutely wet, when we were marching those long distances and carrying heavy loads, later the monsoon broke and we marched through tropical rain.

12. Rest periods were quite useless because the staging camps were in cleared areas alongside the track and no cover or protection from the tropical sun or insects was provided.

13. The journey took seventeen days and during that time we had three extra days' rest, that is three nights without marching.

14. Our longest march was about twenty-eight kilometres, during which we marched forty minutes and rested twenty minutes. We were very over-loaded as we had to carry our cooking containers, gear and medical supplies. There was no transport to take any of the heavy gear which consisted of six gallon containers, medical panniers full of medical stores, picks, shovels, etc.

15. We were constantly badgered by the Japanese, and the sick were forced to continue despite our own medical officers' opinions. The guards beat them along, and many had to be carried by comrades on improvised stretchers throughout the night, in addition to their own loads.

16. The beatings and slappings of men who were completely unfit weakened them to such an extent that when they arrived at their camps they fell easy victims to cholera and other diseases and died rapidly. The Japanese never let up or allowed the men including the sick, to rest. It seemed to be the higher policy to drive these men through, to see that they did not remain in the staging camps.

17. Most of the beatings were done with hands and fists, but there was one instance when two officers, Major ANDERSON and Lieut. TWEEDIE were beaten with a golf club.
18. Everyone of the staging camps was shocking from the point of view of sanitation, filth, full latrines, etc. were ripe for dysentery and other diseases. There were flies by the millions and maggots crawling everywhere.
19. Our party went to within a few miles of the THREE PAGODAS PASS on the BURMA-THAILAND RAILWAY, and the men commenced work on the line in mid MAY 1943. I was with them the whole time.
20. In all the working camps on the railway into which our party moved, the accommodation had not been completed and the buildings had no roofs. The monsoon rains were then falling. The food in these camps was just rice and onion water or rice and bean water.
21. All the time our boots were falling to pieces, and there was no replacement of clothing or footwear. The work on the line was very hard on boots as we were in mud and water all day long. Later on we had to ballast the line with stones and the men had to walk across these stones and work in quarries without boots.
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