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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5014
(describe):

**Excerpts from record of evidence of Capt. John Lawrence Hands,
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

2 May 1946

7 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By

ew
Secretary

Doc. # 5014

ジヨン・ローレンス・ハンズ

證言 日本譯

Checked by
T. Swanson

5014

Stamps
6/24/46

T. J. P.

343

Translated by
H. Okazaki

ジョン・ローレンス・ハンズ 証言供出書

2/3 機関銃大隊所属 WX 三三三、五、大尉ジョン・ローレンス・ハンズは
宣誓の上次の証言をなした。――

名前はジョン・ローレンス・ハンズ。故里は西オーストラリアの
バンブリ。

ジャワ

私は一九四二年三月九日ジャワで捕虜となつた。

.....

私はそれからシンガポールへ行き、そこから^{ここ}泰國へ行つた。

..... 私は 2/40 大隊のオーストラリア人

私はヒントックと言フ收容所の
指揮官であつた

に任命

四百名とオランダ人六百名の司令とされた。私達の格度ジャン

クルに行進して入つた時に、日本人司令「ウスキ中尉は、是か

お前達の收容所だ。」と云つた。私達はジャンクル焼^{にき掛つた}仕

事を始めなければならなかつた。私達は千名の若に^兵六

天幕

張のテントを支給された。後になつて一張に十名乃至十五名

收容出来る十五張の小天幕^幕が加配^{加配}されたのである。残りの

若は野天で眠らなければならなかつた。

架設スル為測量を

私達は鐵道を~~架設~~始めた。私達は其の收容所に約二ヶ月

間監禁されて居た。食糧はソフとする程で全くな^{かつた}めと云へ

幸々

る程あつた。私達はどうかして玉子のやうな酒保販賣品

を手に入れたが、十分ではなかつた。

私達の其處に約一週同居した後で、オランダ人二百名が赤痢

に患つた。^{四推} ~~彼等~~ 私達の二ヶ月間に世襲つた給與品は、四割

ほどの腐化マグネシウムであつた。 ^{彼等が} 大命死んだ人もあつた。 ^全 全員の報告のうちの半分

な~~が~~あつた。オーストラリア人は赤痢に罹らなかつた。

衣服は全無給與されなかつた。三十パーセントの者が素足で

熱帯瘡瘍 ^{に四推つてゐた。} ^{病人} 赤痢の患者の数が居た。赤痢の患者の数が居た、或る

者は仕事 ^{をこなしながら} 休れた。

先、夜の十時^{から}十一時迄歸らなかつた。彼等は録りかへし

日本人から殴打された。收容所の司令は夕十力中尉であつた。

私は彼に窮状を訴へ、或る時には病人を出勤させることを拒絶

した。日本人が斬の棒を持つて私に向つて来たが、私はそれを

彼から取りかへして投げすて收容所へ歸つた。彼等は其れ

からやつて来て四人を陰りて病人全部を出勤させた。私は傷

かせてはならない者が四十名以上も居ると言つた。彼等のうち数

名は死~~つ~~た。然し乍ら四名を陰りて總ての者は~~死~~た。其

の結果二三名の者が数日後に死亡した。~~死~~マリアアや赤痢

に罹つてゐても傷かなければならなかつた。私達は死者の少量の醫務

5. ~~死~~ ^品 給與されず、誰もか營養不良、脚氣、ペラグラ、赤痢

及コレヲ~~身~~に悔まされて居た。

二名の英兵が逃亡を企てた。彼等は川の上流約二十キロメートルにある他の收容所へ逃げ込んだ。彼等は其處の俘虜收容所

(タナカ)

で捕へられ連れ戻された。彼等はタカヤマ・フミヤマ・モリタマ等から酷く殴打された。彼等は孰れも病氣かつたが、

無慈悲にも竹、銃、シヤベル、拳骨等で殴打された。彼等は

を受け入れた。

酷い傷はうけなかつたが、相等なる裂傷~~を受けた~~二回向とりや

ものを斯様に繰返し殴打されてから彼等はギョソトするや

(状態)

うな形相となつた。彼等は二回向とりや殴打された。或る日

6. 日本人は銃、鷹嘴、シヤベルを持つて、彼等を引きおろしてトラ

ワウに乗せた。彼等は三四時向出かけて居たが、日本人の歸つて來た時には、二名の英國人は居なかつた。銃は撃たれて居た。私達て見の一名の若者がそれを掃除したためであるから。一人の兵士が私に彼等は自分で自分のせきを掘らされて銃殺されたと話して呉れた。夕ナカは遂に私に彼等が記録に残らないを奪つたことかお尋ねた。やうに彼等と銃殺したと語つた。

.....

キンシオウクでは私達は些許巻不良と病氣の時に働いた者に約二十名の若者を喪喪つた。若し私達に適當なる醫務が與へられると適當なる休養を居たら、彼等の多量の若者は救はれたにちがひな

の者が他の収容所へ送られ、^後 数名の者が其の脚を失ふか
死亡してしまつた。

私達は十分な衣服を^結 穿たれたらつた。此の頃数名の者は何
持者としてけなく、長靴をへ持つて居なかつた。私達は^{時折} ~~...~~ 全

も不置きな^巻 日本^の ゴム長靴を自足と手に入れたが、それか全
く不適当な~~...~~ ものたつたので私達雨期^は ~~...~~ 持^て ~~...~~

酔く憎まされた。私達は雨^に ~~...~~ 三週^も ~~...~~ ^死
に眠つた。衣服は^も 實際上何もなくなつてしまつた。

9.
千二百名のうち約二百名の者が、食糧はおに^も 悪くはなかつたが、

でみんなと思はれて
病人と押あつた。
病人は強制的に傷かされた。夕ナカが収容所

指揮官

の用意であつた。蹴打は厲々行かれ、或る場合は酷烈をきけり
た。歩哨は私が前に云つた連中が、更にモリモトといふ者が

加つた。私は一度もまき子小色と受け取らなかつた。

割合ん

松達は次にトンチヤンに下つて行つた。甚慮の状態は

良か

鉄道ノ保線工事をすまふ事を

あつた。松達は唯、~~程よく~~ ~~おめられ~~

のときろ

た。全く悪い収容所ではなかつた。此の収容所には、約百五十

名のオーストラリア人を合めて大凡そ九百名が居た。

10.

トンチヤンから私は、約壹万名の俘虜の収容所 ~~の~~ タン

ワシへ行つた。私は其の收容所の副司令となつた。状況は ~~悪~~ 割合

に良かった。食糧は全く不足 ~~でも~~ 充分であつたが、おつと言ふ言ふなつた。

約四千名の患者を收容した病院があり、醫師は五十パーセ

ントは毒病患者と ~~断~~ 断した。

其處から私は日本へ行つた。

.....

(以上)

JOHN LAWRENCE HANDS.

WX 3335 Capt. John Lawrence Hands, 2/3 M/G Bn., being duly sworn gives the following evidence:

My full name is John Lawrence Hands. My home town is Bunbury, West Australia.

I was captured at Java on 9 March 1942.

.....

We then went to Singapore and then to Thailand.....I was put in command of 400 Australians from 2/40 Battalion, and 600 Dutchmen. I commanded a camp called Hintck. We just marched into the jungle and the Japanese Commander, Lieut. Usuki, said, "This is your camp." We had to set to work burning the jungle. We were given about six tents for 1,000 men, which were increased later to 15 small tents capable of holding about 10 or 15 men each. The remainder had to sleep in the open.

We began the surveying for the railway. We were confined in that camp for about two months. The food was shocking; it was almost non-existent. Fortunately, we managed to get some canteen supplies, such as eggs, but there were not sufficient.

After we had been there for about a week, the Dutch had 200 cases of dysentery; the only supplies they got for the two months we were in the camp were four lbs. of magnesium sulphate. Quite a few men died. The Australians did not contract dysentery.

No clothing was issued at all. About 30 per cent of the men were bare-footed and developed tropical ulcers. Sick men were made to work and some even collapsed on the job.

We then went on 17 March to Kinsick, with about 250 Australians. Altogether, there were about 400 Dutch and the 250 Australians; later, about 1,000 British joined us. Our quarters were fair; we were living in huts which leaked a fair bit. The food was bad and the men suffered from malnutrition. We were able to buy supplies, such as eggs, which saved the situation. We started to get sick there but of the 250 men only 12 were allowed to be sick, no matter what was wrong with the others. I therefore had to select the worst twelve to be let off work. Those who were sick were sent to work for 63 days without a rest; they used to go out just as dawn was breaking and did not get back until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. They were repeatedly beaten by the Japanese. The Commander of the camp was Lieut. Tanaka. I complained to him and on one occasion refused to turn out the sick men. The Japanese came at me with a bamboo stick, but I took it from him and threw it away and went back to the camp. They then came over and turned out all the sick with the exception of four men. I said there were over 40 men who could not be sent to work; some of them were dying. However, all except the four were made to go out and two or three of them died a few days later as a result. The men had to work with malaria and dysentery. We were supplied with very few medical supplies and men suffered from malnutrition, beri beri, pellagra, dysentery and cholera.

Two British soldiers attempted to escape. They got away to another camp about 20 kilometres up the river. They were captured there in a P.O.W. camp and brought back. They were beaten up very badly by Tanaka, Takayama, Funiyama and Moritama. They were both sick but were beaten unmercifully with

John Lawrence Hands (cont.)

bamboos, rifles, shovels and fists. They were not severely injured but cut about a good deal. After about a fortnight of these repeated beatings, they were in a frightful condition; they were beaten every day for the fortnight. One day the Japanese took them out in a truck with rifles and picks and shovels. They were away for about three or four hours, but when the Japanese returned the two British were not with them. The rifles had been fired because one of our men had to clean them. One of the soldiers told me that the men had been made to dig their own graves and then had been shot. Tanaka told me finally that they had been shot so they could be struck off the records.

.....

At Kinsiok, we lost about 20 men through malnutrition and their having to work when they were sick. Had we had adequate medical supplies or even proper rest, most of those men would have been saved. When I arrived there were 40 British and Australian soldiers in the cemetery; when I left there were 300. I arrived there on 17 March and left on 25 July.

From Kinsiok I went to Klinklian with 125 Australians. There were 1200 in the camp all told; I was in command. We used to work 12-hour shifts - 12 on and 12 off, making a railway cutting. The food was not good. Medical supplies were hopelessly inadequate. We used to buy some supplies on the black market. There was a lot of malaria and tropical ulcers. About 12 men died from tropical ulcers. About 70 or 80 men with very bad ulcers were sent away to another camp and several of them subsequently lost limbs or died.

We did not receive sufficient clothing. By this time some of the men had nothing at all - not even boots. We would occasionally get 100 pairs of Japanese rubber boots, which were quite inadequate, and we suffered badly especially as it was the wet season. We slept out in the rain for three weeks with no shelter whatever. The clothing was reduced to practically nothing.

About 200 of the 1200 were estimated to be sick although the food was not particularly bad. The sick men were forced to work. Tanaka was Commander of the camp. Beatings were frequent, some of them being severe. The guards were those I have mentioned before, and in addition there was one Morimoto. We did not receive any Red Cross parcels.

We next went down to Tonchan, where conditions were quite reasonable. We were required to do only maintenance work on the line and altogether it was not a bad camp. About 900 were in this camp, including about 150 Australians.

From Tonchan I went to Tanwan, a camp with about 10,000 prisoners. I was Adjutant in that camp. Conditions were quite good. Food was much better though quite inadequate. We had a hospital with about 4000 patients; the doctors estimated that 50 per cent had dysentery.

From there I went to Japan.

.....