

IPS-5068

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(36)



Evidentiary Document # 5068.

Certified true copy. P.O.W.  
(Sgd.) ? , Majcr.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE  
MATTER OF CONDITIONS AT NAKON NYOK CAMP, SLAM.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, St. Clair Edward John Barrett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps (P/74454), with home address at 4 Crescent Gardens, Belfast, Northern Ireland, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942, and was on the staff of Roberts Hospital, CHANGI, until November of that year, during which time I was in charge of the dysentery wing. In November I was moved to BAN PONG, where I remained until January, 1943, when I was sent to KAMBURI Base Hospital. I was moved again in May and from then until January, 1944, I was senior medical officer of CHUNGKAI Hospital Camp, which contained about eight thousand inmates. I was then told that I was to be moved to NAKON PATON Base Hospital, but on the way there I was sent to KAMBURI Air Field Camp, and it was not until June, 1944, that I reached NAKON PATON. I remained here until September when I went to TAMUON, where I remained until March, 1945. In that month I was moved to NAKON NYOK and I remained there until its liberation in August, 1945.

2. When I arrived at NAKON NYOK there were only two huts and the rest of the camp had to be constructed by the prisoners. A party of four hundred had arrived after a march of forty kilometres from the rail head and there was a lot of foot trouble among them. The guards on the journey had been Japanese, who were a pleasant change from the Koreans.

3. I have the following remarks to make about members of the camp staff at NAKON NYOK:-

- (a) The Camp Commandant for the whole period was Lt. NAGUCHI, nick-named "Bluebeard".  
As far as I was concerned I would describe him as a "Fair Nip" because as far as the hospital was concerned he did not behave too badly. The main complaint that I have against him is that he was chiefly concerned with showing a good report of the work done by his camp to his superior officers. With this in view he insisted on prisoners going to work when I did not consider fit. These prisoners received no pay and I have no doubt that there was a bad "racket" over their pay.
- (b) Lt. KOKABU was the Commandant's Second in Command.  
He was completely uncontrollable, a very heavy drinker and consistently beat prisoners up.
- (c) The works Gunso, who was nick-named "Baldy", I did not know this man's proper name, beat prisoners on the slightest provocation including the sick. He was on the six hundred kilometres march to which I make reference in paragraph 5(c) of this affidavit, and I understand although I was not on that march, that he was



one of the principal perpetrators of the various beatings up of the prisoners, including the medical staff, which took place.

- (d) The transport Gunso. Again I do not know his name, but he was responsible for a great many of the beatings up which took place in this camp. On one occasion he gave me a bad beating up with his fists.

4. The hospital accommodation was appalling. During the time I was there I was made to move my hospital at least six times. It was almost impossible to get separate latrines for the dysentery cases. There was a grave shortage of all drugs, although after the surrender of Japan the Japanese produced ample supplies which indicated to me that they could have produced them before the surrender had they been willing to do so. On one occasion we heard that a ship had arrived with Red Cross medical supplies from the United States. These were distributed among the various camps but this was done so badly that my camp received twelve transfusion sets and nothing. I asked the Japanese to exchange eleven of these for other supplies but nothing was ever done about it.

5. I would like to report in particular the following instances of cruelty and negligence:-

- (a) Near the men's camp at NAKON NYOK, which was the one at which I was senior British medical officer, a camp was established in the summer of 1945 for officers. One night we received a message that an officer was seriously ill, and after a good deal of delay we persuaded the Japanese to send my Dutch surgeon to see what was the matter as there was no surgeon at the officers' camp. He found that the officer was suffering from an intestinal obstruction but as there was no proper light by which to operate and as he wished to get further supplies and instruments he asked if he might return to the men's camp and go back again for the operation in the morning. When the morning came we asked for leave for him to go and perform the operation, but this was refused as the Japanese said that if the officers wanted a surgeon they would send for one and it was not until forty-eight hours later that he was allowed to go back to the officers' camp. He found that the condition of the sick officer had deteriorated so much that he was only able to perform a palliative operation under a local anaesthetic and the patient died. In my opinion and in the opinion of the surgeon the life of this officer could have been saved if he had been allowed to go and operate when he wished to do so. The S.P.O. at the officers' camp will have full particulars of this incident.
- (b) An Australian padre, rather foolishly, held an ANZAC Day service and preached a sermon about fighting against the powers of evil. The Japanese considered that this was directed against them and segregated the padre for a period of three months during which time he was put into a hut which he was not allowed to leave except to go to the latrines. The Japanese did not actually beat him but they threw things at him.



- (c) In January, 1945, a party of eight hundred British and Imperial prisoners of war, under W.O.L. Brown, R.M., was marched from Nakon Nyok on a six hundred kilometres march. From this march fifty-four sick men were returned to Nakon Nyok suffering from every sort of complaint including Typhus and Black Water Fever. Every single man was admitted to hospital and the first discharge made by me was eight weeks later. I am glad to say that no one died. During the march I used to send up half my drug supplies to the medical officers in charge but I now know that none was received by them. Apart from W.O. Brown the best witness to this incident will be Captain C.J. Poh S.S.V.F., a Chinese doctor who is now living at Kinghorn, Fife.
- (d) At one time at Nakon Nyok there were one hundred and twenty Americans in the camp. One day while they were out working three were seen by the Japanese stealing from a Japanese dump. Two were caught but the third could not be found. The Japanese picked out nineteen of these Americans and KOKABU beat each one up himself with bamboos and his sword in its scabbard. They then put a piece of wood round the neck of each of them with the word "Thief" in Japanese and in English written on it and they had to wear these collars for a month. This was a very severe beating and I had to doctor them afterwards although none of them, luckily, was permanently injured.

SWORN by the above-named St. Clair )  
Edward John Barrett, at 6 Spring )  
Gardens, in the city of Westminster, )  
this thirteenth day of December, 1945.) (Signed) ST. CLAIR E.J. BARRETT.

Before me

(Signed) F.G. FLETCHER.  
Captain Legal Staff.  
Mil Dept. Office of the Judge Advocate General.



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT NO. 5068 IS ONE OF THOSE  
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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5068  
(describe):

*Excerpts from affidavit by Lt. Col. St. Clair E. J. Barrett dealing with Burma  
Thailand Rly (second affidavit).*

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

*Class B offences*

*R. S. Davis*

Staff Attorney

*6 May*

1946

**8 MAY 1946**

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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*Albert Williams*

Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By

*EOJ*

Secretary



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

August 19th

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document  
# 5068 (Describe):

Affidavit of Lt. Col. St. C.E. Barrett

Territory: Burma and Siam

~~Duplicate total of original affidavit~~

*Duplicate total affidavit - stencil hereunder*

Translate and duplicate as per copy attached (5068), pages 139-140

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B and C Offences

*EXCERPTS NOT ALTERED*

R.S. DAVIES

Staff Attorney

August 19th

1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by  
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Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 Oct., 1946

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5068 for Davis

Arrange for translation as follows:

- 1- Translate Eng. to Jap  
of attached affidavit as  
marked in blue pencil.
2. Mark it 5068.

Duplication: 1- Jap copies only.  
2- English stencil has  
been cut and is  
being duplicated.

SA.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 Oct., 1946

TO : DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5068 for Blavies

Arrange for reproduction 135 copies in English and

       copies in Japanese as follows:

1. Reproduce as above attached aff. 5068.
2. Destroy existing copies and replace with new.
3. Jap copies will follow upon completion of translation.

SA.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5-11, 1946.

TO: *Davies*

Attached is Document No. 5068 together with translated material which will be reproduced for you as a result of your request of 25-10, 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.

*M. B. L.*  
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, 1946

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

*None*

*[Signature]*  
Attorney



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

CORRECTION SLIP

TO :

DATE: 5 Nov

FROM :

DOC. NO.: 5068

Language	Page No.	Line No.	Doc. now reads:	Suggested correction
				None

T.J.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

6-11, 1946.

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5068 for Davies.

Arrange for reproduction of ~~155~~ copies in English and 120 copies  
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DOCUMENT DIVISION

25 Oct 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5068  
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VAULT: Date 10-31 Signature JB

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Room 374, Miss Allen.

Duchko - destroy existing  
Eng copies of 5068 - and  
substitute with this.



*Not used*  
Certified true copy.  
(Sgd.) ? , Major.

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SWORN by the above-named St. Clair )  
Edward John Barrett, at 6 Spring )  
gardens, in the city of Westminster, )  
this thirteenth day of December, 1945.) (Signed) ST. CLAIR E.J. BARRETT.

Before me

(Signed) F.G. FLETCHER.  
Captain Legal Staff.  
Mil Dept. Office of the Judge Advocate General.



DOCUMENT DIVISION

\_\_\_\_\_ 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to \_\_\_\_\_ DOC. NO. 5068  
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Date 11-6 Signature Magatani

VAULT:

Date 11-6 Signature Jm

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

f



私即チ英國陸軍軍醫部 (P. 7454) セント・クレア・エドワード・ジョン・バレット中佐、住所北部アイルランド・ベルファスト・クレセント・ガーデン四番地ハ宣望ノ上ノ稱ニ陳述シマス

一 私ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月十五日 シニガホールニテ捕虜カトナリマシタ。

x x x x x

私ハタムアンニ行キノコニ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ三月迄居リマシタ。ソノ月私ハナコン・ニオクニ移サレ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ八月ソノ解放ニ至ルマデソコニ居リマシタ。

ニ 私ガナコン・ニオクニ着イタ時ニハタツタニ棟ノ小舎ガアツタケテ他ノ宿舎ヲ俘虜達ガ建テナケレバナリマセンデシタ。四百人ヨリ成ル一隊ハ鉄道敷設軌道ノ最先端ノ地点ヨリ更ニ四十軒行進シテヤット辿リ着イタノデスガ彼等ノ中ニハ是ヲ痛メタ者ガ多勢居マシタ。

x x x x x

No 1 Not used

四 病院ノ設備ニハゾツトシマシタ。ソコニ私ガ居ル間ニ少クトモ六回私ハ病院ヲ移サレコシタ。吾等ノ場合デモ隔離サレタ便所ヲ使用スルコトハ不可能デシタ。酷イ藥品不足デアリマシタガ日本降伏後日本人ハ澤山ノ藥品ヲ給與シタノデ降伏前デモ給與シヨウトズルコトガ出来タノダトイフコトガワカリマシタ。アル時私達ハ赤十字ノ醫療品ヲ積ンタ船ガ合衆國カラ到着シタトイフコトヲ聞キマシタ。コレハ方々ノ宿舎ニ分配サレマシタガ方法ガ非常ニ下手ダッタタメ、私ノ宿舎ハ赤十字組ノ輸血器具ノ外ハ何モ貰ヒマセンデシタ。私ハ日本人ニ土組ノ輸血器具ト他ノ給與品トヲ取換ヘテ貰ヒタイト頼ミマシタガコレニ就イテハツイヤ何ノ方策モ講シラレマセンデシタ。

五 私ハ特ニ次ノ残忍行爲ト怠慢ノ例ヲ報告致シ度イト思ヒマス。

(1) 私ガ英國上席軍醫將校トナツテ居タノナコン・ニオク





ノ兵隊 宿舎ノ近クニ 一九四五年 昭和二十年 一月又 士官用ノ  
 宿舎ヲ 建てシメシタ。アル夜 杉達ハアル士官カ 危篤ヲアルトイフ報  
 告ヲ 受ケテシタ。ソノ士官 宿舎ニハ 軍医カ 居リマシタ。杉達ハ 杉ヲ 經テ  
 テカラ 杉ヲ 見ルニ 爲メ 部下ノ 知蘭人ノ 軍医ヲ 遣ヒテ 杉ニ 日本人ヲ 説キ  
 落シメシタ。軍医ハ ソノ士官カ 腸閉塞ヲ 苦シメ先ノ カワリシタカ 手術ス  
 ルニ 適當ナ 明リモナク 又モト 苗田ヨ 道見ヲ 欲シタ。杉ハ 彼ハ 兵隊宿  
 舎ニ 歸リ 朝ニ テテ 再ビ 手術ヲ シテ 行テ 三ヨ イト フコトヲ 頼ミシタ。朝  
 ニ 行テ 杉達ハ 彼カ 行テ 手術ヲ スル 様 許可ヲ 貰イ タイト 頼ミシタ。所  
 日本人ハ モシ 士官達カ 軍医ニ 来テ 世員ヒタイノ 誰カヲ ヌコス アラウ  
 トイフテ 之ヲ 断リ 四十八時間 經テ 彼カ 士官宿舎ニ 戻ルコトヲ 許シモシ  
 カシタ。 彼カ 行テ 見ルト 病氣ノ 士官ノ 杉子カ 甚シク 憂ヒシテ 申シタ  
 テ タハ 局部ヲ 麻酔シテ 苦シミヲ 鎮靜サセル 處置ヲ スルコトカ 出来タカケ  
 アリマシタ。ソノ 患者ハ 死ニ マシタ。 杉ノ 考ハ トソノ 軍医ノ 考ハ 杉カ  
 手術ヲ シニ 行カウト 思フタ 時ニ モシ 許セテ 居タナラバ ヌノ 士官ノ 一命ヲ  
 救フコトカ 出来タアリマシタ。 士官宿舎ノ 上席 捕房カ 特校ハ コノ 事件ノ 詳シク 願  
 末ヲ 知ツテ 居マス

(四) 或ル オーストラリアノ 軍医 附キ 牧師カ ウシ 分別ナク 濠州及 ニシ 一ランド 兵團  
 記念日ノ 禮拜ヲ 行ヒ 邪惡ノ カトノ 齟齬ニ 関スル 説教ヲ シマシタ。 日本人ハ 之ヲ 彼等  
 ニ 対シテ モト 思フテ コノ 牧師ヲ 三月間 隔離シ コノ 期間 彼ハ 舎ニ 入ラレテ 便  
 所ニ 行ク以外ハ 外ニ 出ルコトヲ 許サレモシカシタ。 日本人ハ 實際ニ 彼ヲ 叩カナカ  
 彼ニ 物ヲ 投ケテ シタ。

一九四五年 昭和二十年 一月 一等 准士官 アーエイカ ラウンノ 率ケルハ  
 百人ヨリナル 英國及 ロソノ 属領ノ 俘虜カ 一隊ハ ナユンニ オクカラ 前方  
 六百 軒ヲ 進ムセラレシタ。 コノ 行進ニ 五十四人ハ 疥癬ヲ 患ヘシ。 里床  
 敷ツテ 他アラズニ 糞糞ノ 疾病ヲ 苦シンガ テ ナコンニ オクニ 糞ヲ 撒ケ  
 シタ。 一人 残ラズ 病没ニ 入ラレハ 一週間ヲ 越テ 杉カ 始メテ 退没セシタ。



Doc 5068

幸ヒト誰モ死ニマセシテシタ。行進中常ニ私ハ自分ノ医療品ノ半分ヲ掛リノ軍医士官達ニ送ツタノデシタガ今誰モソシテ受取ツテオナイコトガワカリマシタ。ブラウン准士官ノ外ニ此ノ事件ヲ最モ良ク知ツテオル證人ハ海峽植民地志願兵部隊シ。ジェ。パー大尉デ同人ハ現在フアイフノキングホルンニ住ンデオル中国ノ醫師デアリマス。

(二) ナコン・ニオクデハ一時百二十人ノアメリカ人が宿舎ニ居リマシタ。アル日彼等が外デ働ライテ居タ時ニソノ中三人が日本軍需品集積場カラ盗ミヲスル所ヲ日本人ニ見ツケラレシタ。

二人ハ捕マリマシタガ三人目ハミツカリマセシテシタ。日本人ハコミオクアソリカ人ノ中十九人ヲ選ビ出シ「ゴカブ」音綴／ハ自竹棒ヤ鞞ニ入ツタカデー人一人ヲ撲リ上ゲマシタ。

ソレカラ日本人等ハソノ人達ノ一人一人ノ首ニ日本語ト英語デ「盗人ト書イタ木片ヲ着ケマシタ。ソレテ彼等ハ此ノ襟ヲ一ヶ月着ケテオナケレバナリマセシテシタ。

コレハ實ニヒドイ撲リテ幸ヒ誰モ不治ノ傷ニハナラナカッタトハ云ヘ、ソノ後デ私が治療シナケレバナリマセシテシタ。



Certified true copy.  
(Sgd.) ? , Major.

Evidentiary Document # 5068.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE  
MATTER OF CONDITIONS AT NAKON NYOK CAMP, SIAM.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, St. Clair Edward John Barrett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps (P/75454), with home address at 4 Crescent Gardens, Belfast, Northern Ireland, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942, and was on the staff of Roberts Hospital, CHANGI, until November of that year, during which time I was in charge of the dysentery wing. In November I was moved to BAN PONG, where I remained until January, 1943, when I was sent to KAMBURI Base Hospital. I was moved again in May and from then until January, 1944, I was senior medical officer of CHUNGKAI Hospital Camp, which contained about eight thousand inmates. I was then told that I was to be moved to NAKON PATON Base Hospital, but on the way there I was sent to KAMBURI Air Field Camp, and it was not until June, 1944, that I reached NAKON PATON. I remained here until September when I went to TAMUAN, where I remained until March, 1945. In that month I was moved to NAKON NYOK and I remained there until its liberation in August, 1945.

2. When I arrived at NAKON NYOK there were only two huts and the rest of the camp had to be constructed by the prisoners. A party of four hundred had arrived after a march of forty kilometres from the rail head and there was a lot of feet trouble among them. The guards on the journey had been Japanese, who were a pleasant change from the Koreans.

3. I have the following remarks to make about members of the camp staff at NAKON NYOK:-

- (a) The Camp Commandant for the whole period was Lt. NAGUCHI, nick-named "Bluebeard".  
As far as I was concerned I would describe him as a "fair Nip" because as far as the hospital was concerned he did not behave too badly. The main complaint that I have against him is that he was chiefly concerned with showing a good report of the work done by his camp to his superior officers. With this in view he insisted on prisoners going to work when I did not consider fit. These prisoners received no pay and I have no doubt that there was a bad "racket" over their pay.
- (b) Lt. KOKABU was the Commandant's Second in Command.  
He was completely uncentrrollable, a very heavy drinker and consistently beat prisoners up.
- (c) The works Gunse, who was nick-named "Baldy", I did not know this man's proper name, beat prisoners on the slightest provocation including the sick. He was on the six hundred kilometres march to which I make reference in paragraph 5(e) of this affidavit, and I understand although I was not on that march, that he was



one of the principal perpetrators of the various beatings up of the prisoners, including the medical staff, which took place.

- (d) The transport Gunse. Again I do not know his name, but he was responsible for a great many of the beatings up which took place in this camp. On one occasion he gave me a bad beating up with his fists.

4. The hospital accommodation was appalling. During the time I was there I was made to move my hospital at least six times. It was almost impossible to get separate latrines for the dysentery cases. There was a grave shortage of all drugs, although after the surrender of Japan the Japanese produced ample supplies which indicated to me that they could have produced them before the surrender had they been willing to do so. On one occasion we heard that a ship had arrived with Red Cross medical supplies from the United States. These were distributed among the various camps but this was done so badly that my camp received twelve transfusion sets and nothing. I asked the Japanese to exchange eleven of these for other supplies but nothing was ever done about it.

5. I would like to report in particular the following instances of cruelty and negligence:-

- (a) Near the men's camp at NAKON NYOK, which was the one at which I was senior British medical officer, a camp was established in the summer of 1945 for officers. One night we received a message that an officer was seriously ill, and after a good deal of delay we persuaded the Japanese to send my Dutch surgeon to see what was the matter as there was no surgeon at the officers' camp. He found that the officer was suffering from an intestinal obstruction but as there was no proper light by which to operate and as he wished to get further supplies and instruments he asked if he might return to the men's camp and go back again for the operation in the morning. When the morning came we asked for leave for him to go and perform the operation, but this was refused as the Japanese said that if the officers wanted a surgeon they would send for one and it was not until forty-eight hours later that he was allowed to go back to the officers' camp. He found that the condition of the sick officer had deteriorated so much that he was only able to perform a palliative operation under a local anaesthetic and the patient died. In my opinion and in the opinion of the surgeon the life of this officer could have been saved if he had been allowed to go and operate when he wished to do so. The S.P.O. at the officers' camp will have full particulars of this incident.
- (b) An Australian padre, rather feebly, held an ANZAC Day service and preached a sermon about fighting against the powers of evil. The Japanese considered that this was directed against them and segregated the padre for a period of three months during which time he was put into a hut which he was not allowed to leave except to go to the latrines. The Japanese did not actually beat him but they threw things at him.



(c) In January, 1945, a party of eight hundred British and Imperial prisoners of war, under W.O.I. Brown, R.A., was marched from Naken Nyek on a six hundred kilometres march. From this march fifty-four sick men were returned to Naken Nyek suffering from every sort of complaint including Typhus and Black Water Fever. Every single man was admitted to hospital and the first discharge made by me was eight weeks later. I am glad to say that no one died. During the march I used to send up half my drug supplies to the medical officers in charge but I now know that none was received by them. Apart from W.O. Brown the best witness to this incident will be Captain C.J. Peh S.S.V.F., a Chinese doctor who is now living at Kinghorn, Fife.

(d) At one time at Naken Nyek there were one hundred and twenty Americans in the camp. One day while they were out working three were seen by the Japanese stealing from a Japanese dump. Two were caught but the third could not be found. The Japanese picked out nineteen of these Americans and KOKABU beat each one up himself with bamboos and his sword in its scabbard. They then put a piece of wood round the neck of each of them with the word "thief" in Japanese and in English written on it and they had to wear these collars for a month. This was a very severe beating and I had to doctor them afterwards although none of them, luckily, was permanently injured.

SWORN by the above-named St. Clair )  
Edward John Barrett, at 6 Spring )  
Gardens, in the city of Westminster, )  
this thirteenth day of December, 1945.) (Signed) ST. CLAIR E.J. BARRETT.

Before me

(Signed) F.G. FLETCHER.  
Captain Legal Staff.

Mil Dept. Office of the Judge Advocate General.



私即チ英國陸軍軍醫部(Prセ四四四)セント・クレア・エドワートジョン  
バレット中佐、住所北部アイルランド・ベルファストクレセントガートン四番  
地ハ宜聖ノ上ノ様ニ陳述シマス

一私ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月十五日シニガホールニテ捕虜カトナリマシタ  
X X X X X

私ハタムアンニ行キソコニ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ三月迄居リマシタ。ソ月  
私ハナコンニオクニ移サレ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ八月ソノ解放ニ至ルマデ  
ソコニ居リマシタ。

ニ私ガナコンニオクニ着イタ時ニハタツタニ棟ノ小舎ガアツタケテ他ノ  
宿舎ヲ修房房達ガ建テナケレバナリマセンデシタ。四百人ヨリ成ル一隊ハ鉄  
道敷設軌道ノ最先端ノ地点ヨリ更ニ四十軒行進シテヤット辿リ着  
イタデスが彼等ノ中ニハ足ヲ痛メタ者ガ多勢居マシタ。  
X X X X X

四病院ノ設備ニムゾツトシマシタ。ソコニ私ガ居ル間ニ少クト  
モ六回私ハ病院ヲ移サレマシタ。亦痲ノ場合デモ隔離サレタ  
便所ヲ使用スルコトハ不可能デシタ。酔イ藥品不足デ  
アリマシタガ日本降伏後日本人ハ澤山ノ薬品ヲ給與シタ  
ノデ降伏前デモ給與シヨウトスルコトガ出来タノガトイフコトガ  
ワカリマシタ。アル時私達ハ赤十字ノ醫療品ヲ積ンタ船ガ合衆國  
カラ到着シタトイフコトヲ聞キマシタ。コレハ何方セノ宿舎ニ分配サレマシタガ方法ガ非  
常ニ下手ダツタタム、私ノ宿舎ハ八ノ三組ノ輸血器具ノ外ハ何モ有ヒマセンデシタ。私ハ暴  
人ニ土組ノノ輸血器具ト他ノ給與品トヲ取換ヘテ世々ヒタイト頼ミマシタガコレハ私イテハツイ  
ヤ何ノ方策モ講シラレマセンデシタ。  
五私ハ擧ニ次ノ残忍行爲ト忌慢ノ例ヲ報告致シ度イト思ヒマス。

(1)私ガ英國上席軍醫將校トアツテ居タノナコンニオク



私即チ英國陸軍軍醫新(イノモ西上田)センド・クレア・エドワーズシヤン  
バレット申候。住所北野アイルランド・ベルファストクレセントケルチヤン四番  
地。に宣望ノ上候。務ニ陳述セマス

私ハ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ一月五日。シエガカールニテ捕虜トナリマシタ。

私ハナムアンニ行キソコニ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ三月迄居マシタ。ソノ  
私ハナコンニオスクニ移サレ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ八月ソノ捕虜ニ至ルマデ  
ソコニ居リマシタ。

ニ私ガナコンニオスクニ着イタ時ハタツタニ疎ノ小舎ガアツタデ他ノ  
宿舎ヲ修繕迄カ建チナケレバナリマシタ。四百人ヨリ成ル一隊ハ鉄  
道敷設軌道ノ最右端ノ地点ヨリ更ニ四丁新行進シテマツト迎リ着  
イダノデスガ彼等ノ中ハ足ヲ痛ノク者ガ多ク居マシタ。

病院ノ設備ニハゾフトシマシタ。ソコニ私ガ居ル間ニオクト

モ六回私ハ病院ヲ移サレマシタ。手前ノ場合デモ隔離サレタ  
便所ヲ使用スルコトハ不可能デシタ。融イ一藥品不足デ

アリマシタガ日本降伏後日本人ハ澤山ノ薬品ヲ給與シタ  
ノテ降伏前アモ給與シヨクト志心コトガ出来タノダトイフコトガ

ワカリマシタ。アル時私達ハ赤十字ノ醫務ニテ積ムカニ金貨  
カヲ到着シタトイフコトヲ聞マシタ。コレハオコノ病舎ニ金貨ナレバ

常ニ下キダツタタ。私病舎ハ冬ニ三週ノ監禁具ハ外ニ何事モシテ  
人ニ土細ノヲ監禁具トシテ給與シタ。取換ハ實ニオコノ病舎ニ

何ノ方算モ構ヒラレセマシタ。

私ハ特ニ次ノ決心行馬ト志候。判リ報者致シ度ト思ヒマス。

川私ガ英國上府軍醫將校トイフヲ居ラノナコンニオスク

No 11











幸ヒト誰モ死ニマセシタ。行進中常ニ私ハ自介ノ医、療品ノ半分ヲ掛リノ軍医士官達ニ送ツタノデシタ。今誰モソシテ受取ツテオナイコトガワカリマシタ。ブラウン准士官ノ外ニ此ノ事件ヲ最モ良ク知ツテキル證人ハ海峡植民地志願兵部隊シ。ジェー。パー大尉デ同人ハ現在ファイフノキングホルンニ住ンデキル中国ノ醫師デアリマス。

(二) ナコン、ニオクデハ一時百二十人ノアメリカ人が宿舎ニ居リマシタ。アル日彼等が外デ働ライテ居タ時ニ、ソノ中三人が日本軍需品集積場カラ盗ミヨスル所ヲ日本人ニ見ツケラレマシタ。

二人ハ捕マリマシタガ三人目ハミツカリマセシデシタ。日本人ハコミナタアノリカ人ノ中十九人ヲ選ビ出シ「ゴカブ」音綴／ハ自竹棒ヤ鞘ニ入ツタカデー一人一人ヲ撲リ上ゲマシタ。

ソレカラ日本人等ハソノ人達ノ一人一人ノ首ニ日本語ト英語デ「盗人ト書イタ木片ヲ着ケマシタ。ソニテ彼等ハ此ノ襟ヲ一ヶ月着ケテオサケレバオシマセシデシタ。

コレハ實ニヒドイ撲リヌデ幸ヒ誰モ不治ノ傷ニハナラナカワタトハ云ヘ、ソノ後デ私ガ治療シサケレバナリマセシデシタ。







私印 4 英國陸軍軍医部 (P/七四四五四)

セント・クレア・エトワート・ジョン・バレット中佐 堀内

北印 アイランド・ベルファスト クレセントカーテン 四番地

宜折言<sup>上</sup>次、招ニ陳述シマス。

一、私ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月十五日

インボールニテ捕虜トナリマシク。

x x x x

私ハタムアンニ行キソコニ一九四五年ノ昭和二十年

三月迄 居リマシク。ソノ月私ハナニオクニ移サレ一九四五年

昭和二十年ノ八月ヨリ解放<sup>解</sup>ニ至<sup>ニ至</sup>マシク居リマシク。

Translated by y. Miyoshi  
checked by Hirayama  
checked by S. TANIGUCHI



2 和のナシニオクニ着イタ時ニハタワリニ棟ノ小舎カ

アワタケテ他ノ宿舎ヲ俾虜艦カ建テナケレバナリマセンデシタ。

四百人ヨリ成ル一隊ハ鉄道設設軌道ノ最先端ノ地矣ヨリ更ニ

四十軒行進シテヤワト山イタムスガ彼等ノ中ニハリ着キ彼等ノ足ノ痛キ

替居マシ  
替居マシ  
替居マシ

x  
—  
x  
x  
x

病院ノ設備ハゾツトマシタ。ソコニ私カ居ル間ニ

少クトモ六月私ハ病院ヲ移サレマシタ。赤痢ノ場合テモ隔

離レタ午洗ヲ使用スルニトハ非ト不可能デシタ。

酷イ 菜品 不足 日本降伏後 日本人ハ

沢山ノ菜品ヲ給与シタノテ降伏前デモ

給与シタレバ結果スルニト出果タノカト  
ヨウリス



ワオリマシタ。

イフコトカ ~~ア~~ 沢山ノ薬品ヲ 給与シマシタ。 アル時

私達ハ赤十字ノ醫療品ヲ積ニテ船ガ合衆子カラ到着シ

トイフコトヲ聞キマシタ。 コレラハ方々ノ宿舎ニ分配セ

マシタガ方法ガ非常ニ下午ケツクタメ。 我ノ宿舎ハ多バ

十二組ノ <sup>輸血(器)</sup> 道具ノ外ハ何モ甚ヒマセンデシタ。 我ハ

日本人ニ十一組ノ <sup>輸血(器具)</sup> セットト他ノ給与品トヲ取り換ヘテ

甚ヒクイト頼ミマシタガコレニ就イテハワイゾ何ノ方策

モ講ジラレマセンデシタ。

私ハ特ニ次ノ <sup>(急行爲)</sup> 残存ト急慢ノ別ヲ報告致シな

思ヒます。

(\*) 我ガ英子上 <sup>(席)</sup> 年醫士 <sup>(特校)</sup> トナリ居タ ~~ナ~~ ナコシニオク







トイワテミヲ断リ 四十人付内 經ワマデ 級カ士官商合ニ戻ル

ガ行ツテ見ルト

ニトヲ許シマセンシヤ。 彼ノ病多ノ士官ノ様子カ甚シク

（付キミタノ）

悪化シタノ局印ヲ麻痺シテ若シミヲ鎮和サセル手術ヲスル

（付リマシタノ）

コトカ出来タケテ患者ハ死ストトナリカ有リミシヤ。

私ノ考（~~ト~~）年医ノ考（~~テ~~）ハ 級カ 手術ヲ

シニ行カント思フヤハモシ許サレテ居タラハ、~~マ~~ノ士官ノ一命ヲ

救フコトカ出来タテアリマセラ。

士官商合ノ 上席捕虜隊長 S.P.O.

~~上席~~ Senior Prisoner Officer 上級捕虜隊長

コノ事件ノ詳シイ顛末ヲ知ラセテヤ

居マス。

(6) 或ルオースマラヤノ軍隊附キ牧師カ 少シ分別平書ノ漢州

及ヒニエーシラント記念日ノ礼拜ヲ行ヒ邪惡ノカトノ闘争ニ



因スル説教ヲシマシク。 日本ハミラ彼等ニ ~~又~~ 對シテモト

思フテニ牧師ヲ三月内隔離シ、二期内彼ハ小舎ニ入ラレテ

便所 手洗ニ行ク以外外ニ出ルニトテ 許サレマセンシク。 日本ハ實際

ニ彼ヲ叩カテカツクガ 彼ニ物ヲ投ケツケマシク。

X X X X

/page 3/

(C) 一九四五年昭和二十年一月 一等准士官 アイエイ・フラン

ノ率ルハ百人ヨリナル 英子及ビソノ馬領ノ俘虜ノ一隊ハナシニオリ

カラ前方ニ 砲ヲ進軍サレレマシク。 コノ行進ニテ 五十四人

ハ、~~ハ~~ニ遷サレ 發疹ケラス 屍體 コノ地アラユル種類ノ

疾病ヲ苦シ ~~ト~~ 誰一人モ入院スルヲ許サレズ 病院ニ入レ

ラレ 診察事ハ八週間タテニ止マセマ



幸ヒト誰モ死ニマセンデシク。 行進中 <sup>常ニ</sup> 松ハ自分ノ醫藥品

ノ半分ヲ掛リ

我軍ノ醫士官ニ送リ預クテオイトモイシクハ今誰モソレヲ

(連)

受取ワテオナクアトカワカリマシク。

アラウシ准士官ノ外ニ

コノ事件ヲ日取モヨク知ラテキル 登人ハ <sup>海峡植民地志願隊シロジエローパー</sup> 志願兵部隊幕僚

*T.N. Station Staff of Volunteer Force* / 員ニシテ

大尉 テ <sup>同ト</sup> 理在 <sup>中</sup> フアイス、キングホルンニ住ンデキル 支那ノ醫師デアリ

マス。

(2) ナニシニオクデ一時 <sup>百二十</sup> 十キノ人ノアメリカ人ノ宿舎ニ居リマシク。

アル日彼ラガ外テ働イテ居タ付ニ ソノ中ニ人ハ日本軍需品集積

場カラ盗ミキサトスルヲ日吏ニ見ツケラレマシク。 又ハ捕マリ

マシクハ 日ハミワカマセンデシク。 日吏ハコニキタアメリカ人



