

1PS - 5134

85

(H5)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

31st July, 1946

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5134
(describe):

Affidavit by Brig. A.S. Blackburn and translation into Japanese
of the Excerpts marked by a blue ink vertical line thereon

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B & C. Offences

R. I. Davis

Staff Attorney

31 July 1946

2 - AUG 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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

8-2
✓

Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By _____
Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

2 August , 1946

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5134 for Davies.

Arrange for translation as follows: Eng. to Jap.

Affidavit by Brig. A.S. Blackburn and translation into Jap. of the
excerpts marked by a bly ink vertical line thereon.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5134
(describe):

*Excerpts of record of evidence of Brigadier Blackburn as to treatment
as P.O.W. in Formosa*

(Original appears record herewith)

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose) *as to treatment of P.O.W.*

Thomas F. Moynihan

Staff Attorney

15 May 1946

15 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By _____
Secretary

DOCUMENT DIVISION

7-25 1946

REPRODUCTION SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5134
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COMPLETED:

Date 25 July Signature O.T.1

VAULT:

Date 7/25 Signature R/B

This receipt with two copies of this document attached to go to
Room 847, Lt. Alexander.

5134-1

not used

アイサー・シーフォース・ブラツクバインハ宣誓シテ審問サレタ

私ハS・X・第6962號アイサー・シーフォ
ースブラツクバイン少將デス。私ハ爪哇ニ於テ
A・I・F・G・O・O・ノ指揮官デシタ、而
シテ一九四二年三月十二日私ノ部隊ト共ニ俘虜
ニナリマシタ。私等ハ四月ノ始マデハ嚴重ニ監
禁サレマセンデシタ。私ハ私ノ歲月ノ大部分ヲ
左記ノ「キヤンプ」デ監禁俘虜トシテ暮シマシ
タ。一九四二年四月三日カラ一九四二年十二月
二十八日マデハ「バタヴィア」ノ「サイクルキ
ヤンプ」デ、ソレカラ「テヤンギ」及日本ノ門
司ヲ經テ臺灣ニ送レテ行カレ、一九四四年十月
一日マデ花蓮港、「タマサタ」及白川ノ收容所
ニ居マシタ。私等ハ臺灣ニ旅行シ一九四三年二月一日臺灣ノ
東海岸ニアル「花蓮港キヤンプ」ニ到着シマシ
タ。到着シテ數分モ經タヌ内ニ私ハ日本ノ指揮
官名村大尉カラ日本軍ノ命令兵隊ナク服従スル
コトヲ約束スル形式ニ署名スルコトヲ命令サレ
マシタ。私ガ彼ニ斯アル形式ニ署名スルコトハ私
ガ名譽ニ反スルカラ私ハ其レヲ爲スコトヲ強要
サレナイ限り署名シナイト云ツタ。彼ハ拳デ私
ニ殴リカカリマシタ。然シ私ハ拳先ヲ避ケマシ
タ。

ソコデハハ衛兵カラ衛兵ニテビマシタ彼等ハ私ヲ捉ヘテ私ヲ衛兵所ニ運レテ行キ私ノ衣類、靴及靴下全部ヲ脱ギ取り始メマシタ、私ガズボン下一枚ニナツタ丁度其時私ハ縛冬以外ハ知りマセンガ、フオツクシー・パーシツクスデ通ツテ后タハキヤンプノ一將校ガ衛兵所へ通入ツテ奈テ私ノ雨側ニ衛兵ヲ配置シ而シ彼ハ拳固テ私ヲ殴リ私ヲ蹴リ始メマシタ。

彼ハ私ノ顔、頭、頸及腰ヲ約三、四十回モ擲リリケマシタ。遂ニ彼ハ私ヲ衛兵所ノ隅へ追込シテマタ私ヲ殴ツタリ蹴ツタリシマシタ、ソレカラ私ハ道路ヲ通ツテ監房へ運レテ行カレマシタ

.....

其(キヤンプ)ノ中ニハ全太平洋戰爭ヨリ集ツタ高級ノ英國和蘭及米國ノ將士ヤ香港、馬來聯邦ノ知事ヤ馬來聯邦及新嘉坡ノ裁判所長等モ含まレテ居マシタ。

彼等ハドンナニ取扱ハレマシタカ。彼等モ(キヤンプ)ノ他ノ各人ト同様ニ取扱ハレマシタ、私ハ衛兵等。普通ノ兵營ガ。知事、裁判所長並ニ(パーシヴァル將士)ウエインライト將士及他ノ高級將校ヲ殴ツテ居ルノヲ見タコトガアリマス

パーシヴァル將士ガ居マシタカ? 居リマシタ。

私ハ彼ガ衛兵等普通ノ兵建ニ非常ニ烈シク擲タ
 レテ居タノヲ見マシタ。キヤンブ内ノ一般取扱
 ハ非常ニ嚴重デシタ。毆打ハ文字通り日々ノ出
 來ニテ此ノヘキヤンブニテハ此毆打ヲ禁ケルコ
 トハ益ク不可能デシタ。懲罰センガ爲メノ口實
 トシテ實行シ得ナイ規則ガ設ケラレタ。例ヘバ
 指ノ爪ノ間ニ垢ヲ貯メテハ罪ニナルト云フ前ニ
 ハ同イタコトモナイ規則ガアツタコトヲ突然見
 附ケマシタ衛兵ハ所内ノ後方此方ノ俾ヲ止
 メタリ部屋ノ中ヘサヘ通入ツテ來テ耳ノ手ヲ揚
 ゲロト強請シマシタ。指ノ爪ノ間ニ垢ニ付シデモ垢
 ガ貯ツテ居ル形ハガアルト衛兵ハ右俾ヲ酷ク
 毆リ附ケマシタ。私ハバーシヴァアル將官ガ此等
 犯ノ爲ニ一人ノ衛兵ニ酷ク毆ラレタノヲ見マン
 タ、又或ル時ハボタンヲ外スコト即チ外着又ハ
 衣服ノ他ノ部分ノボタンヲ撤メテ居ナイト罪ニ
 ナルト云フコトヲ發見シマシタ。衛兵ノ前ヲ通
 ル時御倅儀又ハ敬禮ヲシナイト即時重イ懲罰ヲ
 受ケマシタ。衛兵カ木林ノ後デ益ク見エナカ
 ツタリ又暗クテ夜道カ彼方ニ立テル時デモ同様
 デシタ。時ニハ一日ニ合計三百人ノ内八十人カ
 ラ百人マデノ將校ガ一同ニ毆ラレタコトヲ私ハ
 知ツテ居マス。

意圖ヲ違ケラレナイ他ノ例ハ夜間便所へ行ツテ
 カラノ動作ニツイテモアテハメラレマシタ。凡
 凡ベテノ此方針ハ上カラ指圖サレルモノト私ハ
 信ジマス私等ハ最モ完全ニ證據立テテル點ハ私
 等ガ苦情ヲ云フト一時内ニ益（キヤンプ）
 ガ大目ニナルコトデシタ。斯ク尋常ガ烈シクナ
 ツタノデ多數ノ將校達ハ高級將校等ニ對シテ凡
 テノ苦情ヲ止メテ欲シイト願ム者ニナツタ。一
 ツノ苦情ガナサレヨウトスル時ハ言葉ガ（キヤ
 ンプ）中ヲ廻サレマシタ。衛兵ハ直ニ罪ヲ探シ
 ニ廻ツテ來ルノデシタ。コレハ名村ガ故意ニ煽
 動シタ最モ明カナ證據デシタ。高級將校等ノコ
 ノ意ノ取扱ガ内閣カラノ指令ニヨツテ行ハレタ
 コトハ私ニハ明白デシタ。之ハ決定サレタ方針
 デアツタト云フノガ私ノ意見デス、私ガ一寸前
 ニ陳述シタ夜間便所へ行ク事柄ニツイテ説明シ
 マセウ。便所ハ居室ノ側所カラ百ヤード位離レ
 テ居マシタ。夜間便所へ行カウトスル人ハ孰レ
 モ先ヅ第一ニ私等ガ交代ニヤル事柄ニナツテ居
 ヲ停息ノ番人トデモ申シマセウカ其番人ニ報告
 シテ右前ヲ後面ニ記入シテ貰フコトデシタコノ
 記入ガ爲サレル處カラ（キヤンプ）ノ庭へ出ル
 ニハ二ツノ出入口ガアリマシタ、勿論キヤンプ
 ハ閉鎖デシタ。衛兵力暗イ所ニ立ツテ居タトス

5134-5

レバ、眞際デ衛兵ヲ見ルコトガ全ク不可能デア
ルニセヨ、彼ハ直ニ衛兵ニ毆ラレマシタ。便所
ヘ行ク途中衛兵ニ呼止メラレテユツクリ其ボタ
ンガ全部懐ツテ居ルカラ毆殺サレル。便所ノ入
口ノ雨側ニハ灌木林ガアツテ其後ニ衛兵等ガ立
ツコトガ普通デシタ。夫レ故衛兵ニ挨拶セズニ
灌木林ヲ通り過ギルト毆ラレマシタ。又歸リニ
挨拶又ハ敬禮シナイデ過ルト懲罰ヲ受ケルノデ
シタ。拳打スルコトガアリマスカ？。。。ア
リマス。拳打ヤ足蹴ヲシマス。私ハ一人ノ將校
ガ便所ヘ行ク道デ三度ヤラレ、ソシテ歸リニ二
度毆ラレタ事ヲ知ツテ居マス。彼ハ米國將校
デアツタガ私ハ其前ヲ記憶シマセヌ。私ハ便所
ヘ行ク爲ニ尿床ヲ離レ、尿床ニ歸ル間ニ三度モ
毆ラレマシタ。他ノ懲罰ハ衛兵ニ挨拶シナイデ
通り過ギルト衛兵ハ其將校ヲ便所ノ入口ヘ連れ
テ行キ其傍ニハ水ノ入ツテル水槽ガアリマスカ
衛兵ハ將校ニバケツ一杯ニ水ヲ入レサセ約十分
カラ十五分間其バケツヲ臍デ充分ニ差舞サセル。
ソウニフ時ニ便意ヲ抑ヘルコトハ勿論不可能デ
シタ。ソノ内ニ將校ハ其尿衣ヲ汚スノハ是非ナ
イコトデソレガ衛兵等ニ取ツテハ非常ナ娛樂デ
シタ。此處ニ對シテ屢々指揮官ニ抗議ガ提出
サレマシタ。此抗議ガ差出サレテカラ一・二時
間モ経タナイ初期ニマタモヤ新ラシイ懲罰ガ突

發スルノガ認メラレマシタ。
 之ガ余リ兵ニ起イルノテ苦情又又ハ抗議ニ對ス
 ル指官ノ解答ガ衛兵ヲシテ其懲罰ヲ増加スル
 命令デアツタコトガ益ク腹カニナリマシタ。
 斯ル事ガ明白ニナツタノテ抗議ヲ提出シヨウト
 スル時ニハ言葉ガ予メ廻サレル様ニナツタ、ソ
 レニヨツテ各自ハ最善ノ行爲ヲシテ出來ル丈懲
 罰ヲ避ケサセヨウトスルノデシタ。或時私ガ約
 二十人ノ他ノ將校ト共ニ立ツテ居タ部屋ノ入口
 ニ二人ノ衛兵ガヤツテ來マシタ。私等ハ直グ様
 氣ヲ附ケノ姿勢ヲ取り規則通り二人ニ敬禮シマ
 シタ、一言モ云ハズニ二人ハ高級將校モ居合セ
 タ私ノ方へ歩ミ寄ツテ一人ガ其銃劍ヲ持チ、其
 間モウ一人ガ私ヲ殴リ始メマシタ。彼ハ私ヲ部
 屋中追ヒ回リ倒ケ遂ニ私ヲ寢臺ニ押附ケ私ハソ
 レカラ地上ニ倒シマシタ、私ガ地上ニ倒レテ居
 タ間、彼ハ私ノ胸、腕、ヲ蹴リマシタ、私ノ
 ハ切レ私ノ耳ハ切レマシタ、私ノ片方ノ眼ノ
 周リニ黒痣ガ出來、多量ノ打撲傷ト擦過傷ヲ受
 ケマシタソレカラ彼ハ一言モ云ハズ又何ノ説明ヲ
 シセズニ部屋カラ出て行キマシタ。私モ居何セ
 タ他ノ將校等モ此取扱ヲ受クルニ到ツタ私ガ聊
 カノ罪モ侵シテ居タ點ヲ見附ケ兼ネマシタ。之
 ニ對シテ抗議ガ爲サレマシタガ私ガソレ以上抗

5134-7

證スレバマタ懲罰サレルゾト説明ノ外何事ノ改
善モ受ケマセンデシタ。サー・ルーイス・ヒー
ス將軍ハ毆傷ノ爲メ左腕ガ少シ畸形ニナツテ居
リ左手ヲ伸バスコトガ出来ナイ、彼ガ敬禮ヲス
ル時右手ガ正シク兩側ニ伸バセナイト云フ理由
デ衛兵ニ毆ラレタ。ヒーリス將軍ハ長日月此（キ
ヤンプ）ニ居タノデ誰デモ彼ノ腕ガ畸形ナコト
ヲ知ツテ居マシタ。彼ハ階ク毆ラレタ爲メ彼ノ
眼ノ血管ハ破レ而シテ衛兵ハ其負傷シタ腕ヲ暴
リ度々擲チマシタ。云件ニツイテノ抗議ニ對ス
ル返事ハ申請的ナ託言ニ過ギズ其レ自体ガ侮辱
デシタ。彼ハ衛兵所へ護衛附デ連レテ行カレ氣
ヲ附ケノ姿勢デ立タサレ其間護衛ノ下士官ガ手
際デ椅子ニ腰掛ケタナリ彼ニ日本語デ何方云ヒ
マシタ。其レヲヒーリス將軍ハ解ラナカツタケレ
ド其レガ云語デアルト彼ニ話サレマシタ。ヒー
リス將軍ハソレカラ彼ノ宿所へ歩イテ歸リマシタ
私等ハ公村大尉カラ私等ハ日本ニ對シテ對ツテ
仔細ニナリ今猶生キテ居ルコトガ許サレテルノ
ハ天皇ノ大ナル仁慈ニヨルモノデ然シ罪人ニ規
定サレタ以外ハ受ケラレナイト説明サレマシタ。
アナタガ其件ニ就テ抗議シタ時打擲ヲ受ケタコ
トニツイテ言及シマシタカ。私ハ特ニソノ
一ツ、抗議シマシタ。アナタニ云語スルノニド

ンナ動作ヲシマシメカ。私ハ云譯ヲサレナ
 カツタ分私ガソレ以上抗議スルト懲罰去レル事因テ奮勇ヲ
 受ケマシタモウーツノ規則收容所ノ中デハ冠リ物
 ヲシテハ不可ナイコトデシタ、或ル時ニ寒イ一
 夜私ガ寢床ニ入ル前一寸防寒帽ヲ冠リマシタ。衛
 兵ハコレヲ見、部屋ヘ這入ツテ來テ室内デ冠リ
 物ヲシテハナラヌト云フ規則ヲ破ツタト云ヒ私
 ヲ酷ク殴ツタリ。ツタリシタ。一英國將校ピシ
 ヲツブ大尉ハ外シテ着タ儘、夕點呼ニ立チマシ
 タ。彼ハ重イ感冒ヲ引イテタリ且非常ニ寒イ風
 ガ吹イテ居ツタ。當直後將校ハ彼ノ顛ヲ六回モ
 叩ク殴リ點呼ニ外套ヲ着タ儘デ出ルノハ反則ダ
 ト彼ニ言ヒマシタ。其將校ノ名前ハ知リマセヌ
 ガ私等ハ彼ニ長靴ト云フ諱名ヲ附ケマシタ。其
 (キヤンプ)ニハ將校ガ三人シカ居ラナイカラ
 容易ニ其本人ヲ識別スルコトガ出來マス。翌朝
 七時ニ(ピシヨツブ)大尉ハ呼バレテ當番室ニ
 行クヨウニ云ハレマシタ。ソコヘ着クナリ彼ハ
 マタ同ジ將校カラ烈シク攻撃サレマシタ、彼ハ
 床ク搦タレテ遂ニ打倒レ地上ニ横ニナツテル間
 腕、胸及前額ヲ蹴ラレマシタ。私ハ彼ガ宿所ニ
 歸ツタ時ヒドイ打撲傷ヲ幾ツモ見マシタ。

食事ハ極端ニ悪クイツモノ米飯ト薄イスープカ
 ラ成ツテ居マシタ。私ハ此キヤンプデ最初

5134-9

ノ三ヶ月間ニ三十五割戻目方ガ決リマシタ。

私ガ其處ニ來タ頃ニハ金部ハ改良サレテイタト
私ハ云ハレマシタガ。・・・ドンナ。・・・ノ着働モ
支給サレマセンデシタ。・・・。國庫支給品ハ極端
ニ乏シク藥品ハ良ニ重價ダケニ嚴重ニ制限サレ
テイマシタ。

・・・私等ハ花露港キヤンプデハ一。ノ手紙モ
受取リマセンデシタ。然シ記憶デハ私等ハ一。類
ノ手紙ダケハ。コトヲ許サレテ居マシタ。不
法ヲ改善スル規定ハアリマシタカ。・・・。花露港
キヤンプニハ不法ヲ改善スル規定ハ何モアリマ
センデシタ。抗議ヲ提出スルト唯一ノ結果ハ。露
國手段ノ倍加デシタ。

・・・一九四三年四月。露國總長知事並ニ裁判
所長。ハ「タマサダ」ノ（キヤンプ）ニ。レテ
行カレマシタ。・・・。此キヤンプノ金部ハ。極端
ニ悪ク。困クトコロニ。至レバ。農業。機械。ナイノデ
。露國ハ。非。露。ニ。不足。デシタ。然シ。赤十字品ノ。相當
。供給ガ。後立チ。マシタガ。露。國。ヲ。維持。サセタノ。ハ。之
。文。ケ。デ。シ。タ。・・・。私。等。ハ。一。九。四。三。年。六。月。二。日。白。川
。キ。ヤ。ン。プ。ニ。選。レ。テ。行。カ。レ。一。九。四。四。年。十。月。一。日。マ
。デ。行。リ。マ。シ。タ。・（キヤンプ）ハ。マ。ラ。リ。ヤ。露。ノ。露
。露。國。ヲ。支。持。ス。ル。ニ。不。能。無。効。デ。シ。タ。

アナタハ此キャンブノ衛生ニ就テ何カ云フコト
 ガアリマスカ。キヤンブノ衛生ニハ全ク
 一氣レマシタ。私等ガキャンブヘ入ツテ二三週
 間ノ内ニ便所ガ溢レマシタ。犯溢物ハ寢室ノ傍カ
 ラ蓋所クラ（キャンブ）ノ中央ヲ通ツタ蓋ノシ
 テ尾ナイ下水ニ流レ込ミマシタ。實際便所ヲ掃
 除スル丈充分人夫ハ居マセンデシタ。時ニ二三ノ
 人夫ノ草ヲ持ツテ來テ便所ガ溢レルヲ止メル程
 度ニ過ギナイ分草ヲ汲ンデ行キマシタ。本件
 ニ關シテ絶ヘズ苦情ト抗議ガキャンブノ指揮官
 ニ提出サレマシタ。私等ハ便所ヲ掃除スル爲ニ
 人夫費用ヲ自辨スルトマデ申出マシタ。私等ノ
 抗議ノ結果トシテ四十人ノ米國佐官ノ一隊ハ日
 本衛兵ノ下デ馬穴トブリキ繼トヲ持タサレ便所
 ヲ汲出ス様ニ云ハレマシタ。ソレカラ將校等ハ便
 所ノ汚物ノ入ツタ馬穴ヲ草ニ積ンデ畑ノ野菜ニ
 撒クコトヲ強請サレマシタ。

私等ノ抗議ノ結果トシテ我等ハ其レガ普通ノ東
 洋農業方法ダト云ツテ聞カサレマシタ。然シ二
 日ノ後佐官等ニ代ツテ普通兵ガコノ仕舞ヲヤラ
 サレマシタ。人夫ノ代リニ兵士ガ斯カル仕舞ヲ
 ヤラサレマシタ。コトニ對シ私等ノ更ニ進ンデ
 抗議ハ全ク願ラレマセンデシタ。

5134-11

一九四四年十月旅团长等ト将軍等ハ日本ニ空輸
サレマシタ。途中私等ハ一九四二年初以來多敷
ノ濠洲將兵ガ居タ「ハイト」ノキャンプヲ通り
マシタ。此ノキャンプノ状態ハ私ノ受ケタ報告
ト私ガ親タ所カラシテモ憐ムベキモノデシタ。

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7-23 1946

PHOTODUPLICATION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5134
requested by Bowman in Eng, No. of pages 4
No. of copies 125

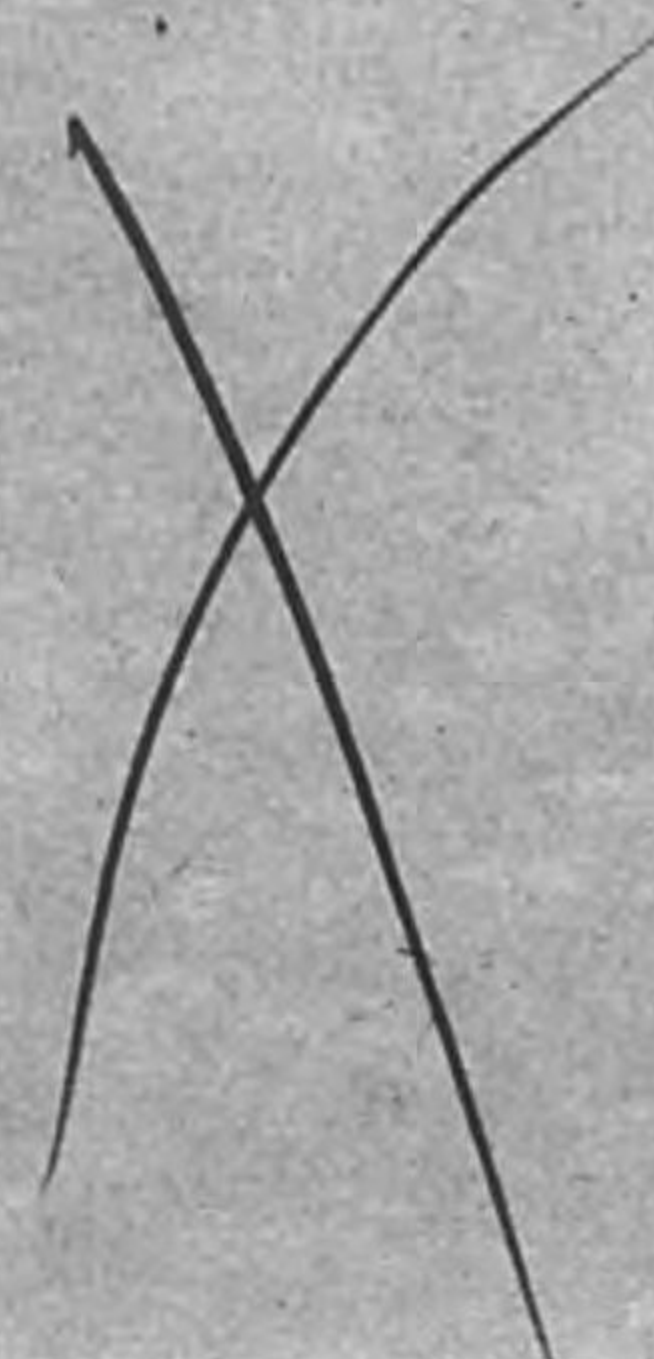
COMPLETED:

Date 7/27/46 Signature Horsokawa

VAULT:

Date 8/23 Signature BB

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Room 347, Lt. Alexander.



Not used

ARTHUR SEAFORTH BLACKBURN, sworn and examined:

I am SX6962 Brigadier Arthur Seaforth Blackburn. I was G.O.C., A.I.F. in Java and was taken prisoner with my troops on 12 March 1942. Until early in April we were not placed under close confinement. I have spent most of my time as a prisoner of war in the following camps: Cycle Camp, Batavia, from 3 April 1942 to 29 December 1942. I was then taken via Changi and Moji in Japan to Formosa where I was in prison camps at Karenko, Tamasata and Shirakawa until 1 October 1944 we travelled to Formosa and arrived in Karenko camp, on the east coast of Formosa, on 1 February 1943. Within a few minutes of arriving I was ordered by the Japanese Commandant, Captain Namura, to sign a form undertaking to obey without question all orders of the Nipponese. Upon my informing him that it was against my honour to sign any such form and that I would not do so unless compelled so to do, he struck at me with his fist, but I managed to dodge the blow. He then summoned sentries from the guardhouse, who seized me and took me to the guardhouse and proceeded to strip off all my clothes, boots and socks. Just as I had got down to my underpants, an officer of the camp, whom we know as Foxy Percyx--I do not know his name otherwise--entered the guardhouse, placed a sentry each side of me and proceeded to strike me with his fists and to kick me. He struck me some 30 or 40 times in the face, head, neck and chest, until he finally drove me into a corner of the guardroom where he again struck and kicked me. I was then led along a passage to a cell.

.....

..... Included in that camp were the senior British, Dutch and American Generals from all Pacific fronts, the Governors of Hong Kong and Federated Malay States and the Chief Justices of the Federated Malay States and of Singapore.

How were they treated?--They were treated the same as everyone else in the camp. I have seen sentries - private soldiers - striking the Governors, the Chief Justices, as well as General Percival, General Wainwright and other senior officers.

General Percival was there?--Yes. I have seen him very severely beaten by sentries, private soldiers. The general treatment in the camp was extremely severe. Beatings were literally a daily occurrence and it was utterly impossible in this camp to avoid these beatings. Impossible rules were made as excuses for punishments. For example, we suddenly found that a rule existed, of which we had never heard before, to the effect that it was an offence to have any dirt under one's finger nails. Japanese sentries stopped prisoners about the grounds and even came into their rooms and insisted on their holding up their hands. At the slightest sign of any dirt whatever under finger nails, the sentries severely beat up the prisoners concerned. I saw General Percival severely beaten up by a private sentry for this alleged offence. On another occasion we discovered that it was an offence to have any button undone, whether on an overcoat or any other part of one's clothing. To pass a sentry without saluting him or

bowing, brought an immediate and heavy punishment, even though the sentry might be behind a bush and quite invisible, or standing a considerable distance away at night in pitch darkness. On occasions I have known 80 to 100 officers out of a total of 300 to be beaten up in one day. Another illustration of the impossibility of avoiding punishment was provided by the position in regard to visits to latrines at night. All this policy, I am sure, was directed from above. We have the most complete proof of that, because, whenever we put in a complaint, within a hour the whole camp would be in an uproar. It got to such a state that a lot of officers asked the senior officers to drop all complaints. When a complaint was going to be put in, word was passed around the camp. The sentries would be round immediately looking for offences. It was most clear proof that this was deliberately instigated by Namura. It was obvious to me that that sort of treatment of higher officers was carried out by direction from the Cabinet. It is my opinion that this was a settled policy. I will describe the matter I mentioned a few moments ago, visits to latrines at night. The latrines were about 100 yards from portion of the sleeping quarters. Every person visiting the latrine at night had to report first of all to a person who can be best described as a prisoner's sentry, which duty we undertook in turn, and have his name entered in the book. From where this entry was made, there were two doors leading out into the yard of the camp which, of course, was in pitch darkness. If a sentry was standing out in the dark and an officer proceeded to walk away from the reporting table without bowing to him, he was immediately beaten up by the sentry, although to see the sentry in the dark was an utter impossibility. On the way to the latrine he would be stopped by a sentry and the whole of his buttons slowly checked over to see that they were all done up. Alongside the entrance to the latrine on both sides were bushes and it was very common for sentries to stay behind these bushes. If, therefore, one passed the bush without bowing to a sentry, one would be beaten up; again, on return, the passing of any sentry without saluting or bowing would bring punishment.

Would they punch you?--Yes, punching and kicking. I have known a case of an officer being beaten up three times on the way to the latrine and twice on the way back. He was an American officer, but I cannot remember his name. I have been beaten up three times between leaving my bed to go to the latrine and getting back to my bed again. Another punishment, if a sentry was passed without saluting him, was for the sentry to take the officer concerned to the entrance to the latrines, where there was a tank of water. He would then make him fill up a bucket of water and hold same outright with his arms stretched out for some 10 or 15 minutes. It was, of course, impossible to hold up the course of nature under those circumstances. Inevitably one soiled one's pyjamas while doing this, to the intense amusement of the sentry. Protests were frequently made to the camp commandant about this treatment. It was observed at a very early stage that within an hour or two of protest being lodged there would be a fresh outbreak of punishments. This occurred so frequently that it became quite obvious that the response of the commandant to a complaint or protest was the instruction of sentries to redouble their punishments. So obvious did this become that word used to be passed around when a protest

was going in, so that everybody could try to be on their best behaviour and avoid punishments so far as possible. On one occasion two sentries came to the door of the rooms in which I was standing with some 20 other officers. We immediately stood to attention and bowed to them as required by their regulations. Without saying a word, they walked up to me, the senior officer present, and while one held his rifle and bayonet the other one proceeded to beat me. He beat me the full length of the room and down the other side of the room until he finally got me up against a bed across which I fell, and from there to the ground. While I was on the ground he kicked me on the legs, body and shoulders. My lip was cut and my ear was cut. I received a black eye and numerous bruises and abrasions. He then walked out of the room without saying a word or giving any explanation. Neither I nor any of the other officers present have ever been able to find the slightest offence committed by me which would have brought on this treatment. A protest made against this met with no redress, except the information that, if I made further protests, I would be again punished. General Sir Lewis Heath, who has a slightly deformed arm through a war injury and cannot straighten his left arm, was stood up by a sentry for not having his hands properly to his side when he saluted. General Heath had been in the camp for many months and everyone knew of his deformed arm. He was struck so severely that a blood vessel in his eye was broken and the injured arm was struck heavily and repeatedly by the sentry. In response to a protest over this matter, General Heath received an alleged apology, which in itself was an insult. He was marched under guard to the guard-house and stood to attention, while the N.C.O. of the guard sat at his leisure in the chair and said something to him in Japanese, which General Heath could not understand, but which he was told was an apology. ~~General Heath was then marched back to his quarters~~ We were informed by Capt. Namura that we were criminals for having fought against Japan, that it was only by the great clemence of the Emperor that we were still permitted to be alive, but that we could expect and would receive no treatment except that meted out to criminals.

When you protested on that matter, did you mention the beatings which you had received?--I made a protest about that particular one.

What action was taken to apologise to you?--I received no apology, but merely a threat that I would be punished if I made any more protests. A further rule was that no headdress could be worn inside the barracks. On one particularly cold night, a moment or two before I got into bed, I pulled a balaclava helmet over me head. The sentry saw this, came into the room, intimated that I had broken the rule about no headdress being worn in the room and severely beat me and kicked me. A British officer, Group Captain Bishop, stood at evening roll call in his overcoat. He had a very bad cold and there was a bitterly cold wind. The officer of the day struck him violently some half a dozen times in the face and told him it was against rules to wear overcoats on roll-call. I do not know that officer's name, but the nickname we gave him was "Boots". There were only three officers in that camp, so that they could be easily identified. The next morning at 7 o'clock Group Captain Bishop was sent for and told to go

to the Orderly Room. On arrival there he was again violently attacked by this same officer. He was struck so severely that he was finally knocked off his feet and while lying on the ground, was kicked in the arms, chest and forehead. I saw the severe bruises when he got back to the quarters.

.....The food was extremely poor, consisting of the usual rice and thin soup.

.....I lost approximately 35 lbs. in the first three months in this camp, although I was notified that the food had improved about the time I got there.

.....No clothing of any sort was issued.

.....Medical supplies were extremely scarce, medicines having to be strictly limited to really serious cases.

.....We received no letters in Karenko camp, but my recollection is that we were permitted to write one letter.

Was there any provision for redress of wrongs?-- There was no provision whatever in Karenko camp for the redress of any wrongs. The only result of putting in a protest was the redoubling of disciplinary measures.

.....In April 1943 all Generals and Brigadiers, together with the Governors and Chief Justices, were taken to a camp at Tamasata.

.....The food in this camp was extremely bad, as we were told it was not an agricultural district and vegetables were very scarce. A bulk supply of Red Cross goods were, however, made available and it was these alone that kept us going.

.....We were taken to Shirakawa camp in June 1943 and remained until 1 October 1944. The camp was in a malarial swamp area and was extremely unhealthy.

.....Have you anything to say about the hygiene of this camp?--The hygiene in this camp was disgusting. The latrines overflowed within a few weeks of our coming into the camp, the overflow flooding into an open drain which ran through the centre of the camp alongside the sleeping quarters and close to the kitchen. Practically never were sufficient coolies brought into the camp to clean the latrines. Occasionally a few coolies would be brought in with carts and they would take away just sufficient of the material to stop the latrines overflowing. Constant complaints and protests were made to the camp commandant about this matter. We even offered to pay out of our own funds for coolie labour to be brought in to clean up the latrines. As a result of our protests, a party of 40 American Colonels were fallen in under Japanese guards, supplied with buckets and tins and told to empty the latrines. Then they were compelled to cart the buckets of latrine matter out to the farm and spread it over the vegetables on the farm. As a result of our protest about this, we were informed that it was ordinary Eastern farming procedure, but after two days enlisted men were put on to the work instead of the Colonels. Our further protest at enlisted men being put to such work instead of coolies was entirely disregarded.

..... In October 1944, Brigadiers and Generals were flown to Japan. In transit we passed through a camp at Haito, where many Australian officers and men had been since early 1942. Conditions in this camp, from information supplied to me and from what I saw, were deplorable.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

1946

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5134 B
(describe):

*Excerpts of Record of Evidence Brigadier A. S. Blackburn as to sea voyage
Java to Bhergi to Japan. 28 Dec 42.*

*(Original record of evidence Evidentiary Document # 5134 submitted
on 8 May 46.)*

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose) *as to treatment of POWs
sea voyage.*

Thomas F. Norman

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

Staff Attorney

14 MAY 1946

13 May 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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

*Serial
available*

Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By _____
Secretary

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM * ACCUSED - INCIDENT

17 June

1946

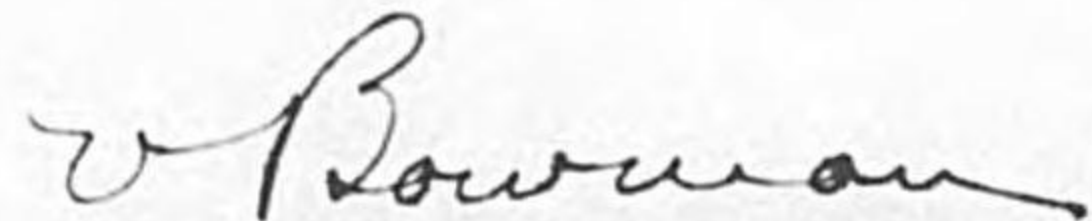
TO JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS:

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5134-C
Language _____ (Describe):-

Excerpts from testimony of Arthur Seaforth Blackburn
before Australian War Crimes Board of Inquiry

as proof of the particulars set forth in the Indictment under
APPENDIX D, SECTION 2, PARAGRAPH (b)(c); and/or for
the following purposes:


Appendix D, Sec. 5 (a)
7 (2nd para.)
3 (3rd para.)


Staff Attorney

24 JUN 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.

DOCUMENT DIVISION

7-22 1946

TIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5134 C
requested by Stanley in Japan, No. of pages 3
No. of copies 90

COMPLETED:

Date 24 July Signature O. T. I.

VAULT:

Date 24 July Signature [Signature]

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Room 347, Lt. Alexander.

not used

5134C-1

「ブリスベーン」ノ濠洲戰犯審査局ニ於ケル
A. S. ブラックバインノ證言ノ抜粹

一九四五年十月二日

我々ハ同ジ様ナ條件テ別ノ船ニ乘リ、日本ノ門司ニ到着シタ。コ、デハ多數ノ米國、英國及ビ印度ノ軍隊ガオソルベキ條件ノ下ニ勞役ニ服シテキタ。私ハ自分ノ眼デソレヲ見タノデアアル。私ハ現ニ、私ノ報告ノ寫シヲアメリカ政府ニ提供シタ。實ニヒドイ有様デアツタカラ私ハ克明ニソノ報告ヲ作ツタノデアアル。俘虜迄ハ製鐵工場デ重勞働ニ服シテキタ。彼等ハ一九四二年ノ九月カラ其處ニ來テキタ。先ツ彼ラハ日ノ出ノ卅分前ニバラツクヲ出テ働キニ出カケタガ、之ハ日ノ出迄ニ其處へ着クタメデ、連日暗クナル迄ツ、ケサマニ働カサレテキタ。ソシテ暗クナルト營舎へ行進シテ歸ラサレタ。彼ラハ其處へ着イテカラ我々が一九四三年一月廿六日ニ門司ヲ發ツマデ一日トシテ休日ガナカツタノデアアル。バラツクニ歸ルト直グ、各自ノ部屋ニ入レラレルガ、ソコハベットガギツシリ詰ツテキルノデ、ソレへ入ルタメニハ端ノ方カラハヒ込ムヨリ外ニ仕様ガナカツタ、ツマリ、ベットガ次ノベットトクツツイテキタカラデアアル、扉ニハソレカラ錠ヲ下サレ、朝ニナル迄ソノマ、ダツタ。タ、用便ノ時ダケハ別デ

コノ時ハ扉ヲ叩イテ日本ノ歩哨ヲ呼ビ、銃ヲ外シテモラツテ便所へ遶レテ行カレルノダツタ。

病氣ハヒドクナツテ歩ケナクナル迄認メラレナカッタ。其ノ時ニハ病人ハ別ノ部屋へ移サレ其處ニ放置サレタ。彼ラハドンナ時ニモ診察ヲウケタリ、醫藥ヲ貰ツタリスル事ハナカツタ。一月廿三日ニインド人ノ俘虜ガ死亡シタガ死後四十八時間、我々ガバラツクカラ行進シテ出カケル時迄マダベットニ寢カシテアツタ。

私ハ自分ノ眼デ、病人ガ病室カラ便所ニ通ズル廊下ノ壁ニ手ヲツイテ体ヲ支ヘナガラ便所へ行カウトシテホルノヲ見タ。ソシテ彼ガ日本ノ歩哨ニモツト早ク歩カナイカトイツテ銃床ト銃剣トデ脅カサレ、終ヒニハ直立シテ注目、敬禮ヲシナイカラトテ銃床デ脊中ヲ激シタケラレルノヲ見タ。

彼ラハ實ニミジメナ風ダツタガ、食事ハ十分ダツタ。アル日日本人將校ガ素ツ氣ナク自分ニ言ツタ様キ、十分ナ食事ヲ與ヘルノハ、ドンナ仕事デモサセラレル様ニ丈夫ニシテオク必要ガアツタカラダ、給與ハ全然ナカツタガ一人一日一本ノ煙草ガモラヘタ。私ハ煙草ヲ一包ミ、俘虜ノ一人ニコツソリ密輸シテヤツタガ、ソノ處置ヲ日本ノ歩哨ニミツケラレ煙草ハ沒收サレ、コンナ事ヲ二度トアツタラ煙草ヲウケトツタ者ハヒドク撲ラレルゾト申シ渡サレタ。彼ラハ

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事ハ許サレナカツタ。彼ラハ其處ヘ到着シタ時カラ
外界ノニユースハーツモ得ラレズ、我々ハ、モシ彼
ラニドンナ方法デ、モ話シカケタリ、連絡シタリシ
テキル所ヲ見ラレルト、我々デハナク彼ラガヒドク
摸ラレルト申シ渡サレタ。×××我々ハ彼ラカラ二
三詳シイ事ヲ聞クコトニ成功シタ。

IPS DOCUMENT DIVISION

CK _____

E. Stern is requested to cut 2 July 1946

DOC. No. 5134-C Requested by Harvey as follows:

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72-73

Date Completed: 7-5 Doc. Officer [Signature]

IPS DOCUMENT DIVISION

CK

7-11 1946

Eng ST is requested to ST

DOC. No. 5134-C Requested by _____ as follows:

E.V. S. Aug

Date Completed: 7-5 Doc. Officer LD

EXCERPTS FROM TESTIMONY OF A. S. BLACKBURN, BEFORE
AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES BOARD OF INQUIRY, BRISBANE,
2 October 1945

not used

We travelled under similar conditions on another boat to Moji in Japan. Here a number of American, British and Indian troops were being worked under terrible conditions. I saw that myself. I have actually supplied the American Government with a copy of my report. It was so terrible that I made a careful report on it. The prisoners were working at heavy work in a steel factory. They had been there since September 1942. They left their barracks for work half an hour before daylight, so as to arrive there at dawn and worked on continuously each day until dark, when they were marched back to the barracks. They had not had one single day off from the time they arrived until we left Moji on 26 January 1943.

Immediately on arrival back at the barracks, they were made to go into their rooms, in which the beds were so closely packed, that the only means of getting into them was to crawl in over the end, that is, each bed was touching the one next to it. The doors were then locked and they remained there until the morning, except for purposes of nature when they had to knock on the door to attract a Japanese sentry to unlock the door and take them to the latrine.

Sickness was not recognized until a man was too ill to walk. He was then placed in another room and left to remain there. At no time had they received any medical treatment or medicines. On 23 January an Indian prisoner died and was still lying in his bed 48 hours later, when we were marched out of the barracks.

I myself saw a sick man from the sick room trying to get along to the latrine by supporting himself with his hands against the wall of the passage leading to the latrine and I saw him threatened with a rifle butt and bayonet by a Japanese sentry for not going faster and finally struck on the back with the rifle butt for not standing to attention and saluting.

They looked supremely miserable, although they were well fed. As a Japanese officer curtly put it to me, they were well-fed because they had to keep them strong to get any work out of them. They received no pay, but got one cigarette per man per day. I managed to smuggle a packet of cigarettes to one of them but the transaction was seen by a Nipponese sentry, the cigarettes were taken away and we were informed that if another incident of the same sort occurred, the man receiving the cigarettes would be severely beaten. They had no reading matter whatever and were not permitted to receive any from us. They had no news of the outside world since they arrived there and we were informed that, if we were seen talking to them or communicating with them in any way, they not us would be severely beaten. *** We did succeed in getting a few details from them.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT NO. ~~XXXX~~ 5134 IS ONE OF THOSE
ASSIGNED A NUMBER FROM THE BLOCK OF NUMBERS GIVEN
TO MR. Lt Col Mornane WHO OBTAINED THIS DOCUMENT
FROM: Legal Section

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE IS:

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H. H. ...
FILES UNIT
Document Division

#5134-C

5134X C

Transmitted by Yuko Squelli
Dale States 27 June
" Juicines 29.6"

ブリスマーの満洲駐在官直司に於ける
A.S. ブリススマーの請書の取扱

一九四五年十月二日

② 假名 = コラ假名ヲ直ス

我々は同様の条件で別の船に乗り

日本のために立ち上がった。これは私の父の ~~理想~~ ^{理想} である。

中央にある。仰々の軍隊がある。条件をトにシ

従に解つて来た。我は自由の限を自ら定めた。

我は我に 我の報せの宣い。アメリカ政府に提出

した。止まること。有 なるものから我は牛足明にする

報せを作らねばならぬ。我は信じて居る工場が

皇太子の御に解つて来た。我は皇太子一人に二ヶ月の九月

の。我らよに三つある。さう。我らは日の出のサバンス

12 ^{ボマツク} 華丸作はまへ。傳ニヤウチヨウカチシ。NH日6#5134

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~~傳ニヤウチヨウカチシ~~

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#5134-C

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5
5134-C

1-2 子の、その度、田舎の山にみつけられ

煙草は汲み取れ、
この煙草は二度とめり

煙草をいけとせ、
精進と申す

すなわ、
飯は精進物は何と申す、
精進

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~~Translator~~
~~K. KAWADA~~

アーサー シーフォース、ブラックバーンハースにシテの番間 サレタ

SIX

私ハ 牙エソラス 第六九六ニ號 アーサー シーフォース ブラックバーン

少将テス 私ハ 瓜哇ニ於テ FA.I.P.H. EG.O.C. 指揮官 デシタ

而シテ一九四二年三月十二日 私ノ部隊ト共ニ 俘虜カニ ナリマシタ

私等ハ 四月ノ始 マデハ 嚴禁ニ 監禁 サレマセンデシタ

私ハ 戦ノ 戦月ノ 大部分ヲ 在記ノ キャンプ デ戦中 俘虜カ

トレテ 高者レコレタ

一九四二年四月三日カラ一九四二年十二月ニテハバタヴィア

ノ サイクル キャンプ デ、ソレカラ フヤンギレ 及 日本ノ 門司ヲ 経テ

臺灣ニ 連レテ 行カレ、一九四四年十月一日マデ 花蓮港、タマサタ

及 白川、~~被~~倉ニ 居マシタ

私等ハ 臺灣ニ 旅行シ 一九四三年二月一日 臺灣ノ 東海岸

ニアル 花蓮港 キャンプニ 到着レマシタ、 到着レテ 数分モ

経タヌカニ 私ハ 日本ノ 指揮官 名村大尉カラ 日本軍ノ 命令ニ

ニ、 異議ナク 服従スルコトヲ 約束スル 書式ニ 四名名スルコトヲ 命ズ

私カ 彼ニ 斯カル 書式ニ 四名名スルコトハ 私人名譽ニ 及スルカラ

私ハ 其レヲ 爲スコトヲ 拒否 サレナイ限リ 署名シテイト云ワシラ

私ハ 拳ヲ 敵ニ 向ケシマシタ、 然レ私ハ 戦中ヲ 遊ケシマシタ

ソコテ 彼ハ 衛兵所カラ 衛兵等ヲ 呼ビマシタ 彼等ハ 私ヲ

捉へテ 我ヲ衛兵所ニ連レテ行キ 我ノ衣類、靴及靴下全部ヲ

脱取リ 始メマシタ、 我ガズボン下一枚ニナリタ 丁度其時 我ハ

緯名以外ハ 知りセシガ フォックレー、 パーシックス、 デ通ツテ居タ

キヤンポノ 一将校ガ 衛兵所へ 這入ツテ来テ 我ノ両側ニ衛兵ヲ

配置シテ 而シテ 我ハ 拳固テ 我ヲ 敵リ 我ヲ 蹴リ 始メマシタ、

彼ハ 我ノ 顔、 頭、 頭、 及 腰ヲ 約 三四寸間モ 擲リマシタ、 遂ニ 彼ハ

我ヲ 衛兵所ノ 隅へ 追込シテ ソコデ マヲ 彼ハ 我ヲ 敵ワタリ

蹴リマシタ、 ソレカラ 我ハ 部屋へ 通路へ 連レテ 行カレマシタ

(コ通ツテ 監房へ)

其ノ キヤンポノ 中ニハ 全太平洋 戦線 ^{ヨリ 集マタ} 高級ノ 英國 和蘭

及 米國ノ 将軍ヤ 香港 馬來聯邦ノ 知事ヤ 馬來聯邦 及

新嘉坡ノ 裁判所長 等モ 合シマレテ 居マシタ、

彼等ハ トシテニ 取扱ハレマシタカ、 彼等モ キヤンポノ 他ノ

各人ト 同様ニ 取扱ハレマシタ、 我ハ 衛兵等、 普通兵連ガ、

知事 裁判所長 並ニ パーシックス 将軍、 ウェイナイト 将軍 及

他ノ 高級 将校ヲ 敵ツテ 居ルノヲ 見タコトガ アリマス

再リマシタ、 在捕房 我ハ 彼ガ 衛兵等

普通兵連ニ 非常ニ 烈シク 擲タレテ 居ルノヲ 見マシタ

キヤンプの一般ノ取扱ハ非常ニ嚴重デシタ。毆打ノ文字通り

日々ノ出来事デ此キヤンプデハ此毆打ヲ遊ケルコトハ全ク

不可能デシタ。衛兵ノ出来事ノ規則ハ衛兵ノ出来事ノ規則ハ

例ヘバ私等ガ指ル所ノ間ニ垢ヲ貯メテハ罪ニ

ナルト云フ所ニ聞イテコトモナイ規則ガアツコトヲ突然見附ケシタ

衛兵ハ地上ノ彼方此方ノ停留場ヲ止メテリ部屋ノ中ヘサヘ

這入ッテ來テ吾ノ手ヲ揚ゲ口ト強請レシタ。指ル所ノ間ニ

毆レテモ垢ガ貯ワテ居ル形跡カアルト衛兵ハ右停留場ヲ毆ク

毆リ附ケシタ。私ハバーレワアル將軍ガ此事犯ノ為ニ一人ノ

衛兵ニ酷リ毆ラセテ見シタ。又或ハ

他ノ場合ハ私等ガ外套又ハ衣服ノ他ノ部分ノホクシラ山頂ナテ

居ナイト罪ニテルキヤ見シタ。衛兵ハ連ル時挨拶シカ

敬禮ヲシテ即時重イ懲罰ヲ受ケシタ。衛兵ガ灌木林ノ

後テ全ク見えナカワリ又ハ暗クテ夜逃カ彼方ニ立ツル時テモ

同様デシタ。時ニ命令計三百人ノ由一日ハ十人カラ百人マデ

毆ラセタコトヲ私ハ知ツテ居マス。所リテカテノ動作ニツキテモ

懲罰ヲ遊ケラレナイ他ノ例ハ夜間便所へ行場有キヤチ

ハメラレマシタ。凡ベテノ此方針ハ上カラ指回サレルモノト私ハ信ジマス

私等ハ最モ完全ニ證據立テシタ。私等ガ苦情ヲ云フト

一時間以内ニ全キヤンプガ大騒ニナルコトデシタ。ハタシ教ノ将校達ハ

斯等無情ノ事ヲナワシテ

対シキ

様オウツク

高級大尉校等ニ凡テノ苦痛ヲ止メテ欲シイト頼ム事也

事態ヲ善起シトス。一ツノ苦痛カ 提議サレヨウトスル時ハ言葉カ

キヤンプ中ヲ四サレシメテ。衛兵ハ直ニ羅フ探シニ四ツテ来ルテシメ

コレハ名村ガ 故意ニ煽動シタロモ明カナ證據デシメ

高級大尉校等ノコトニ取扱ガ内閣カラノ指令ニヨッテ行ハレシメ

コトハ私ニハ明白デシメ。之ハ決定サレタ方針デアラウト云フノカ

私ノ意見デス。私ガ報告書ニ陳述シタ夜間便所へ行ク事極意シテ

説明シテト申シマス。便所ハ 寢室ノ 個所カラ百ヤード位離シテ

居マシメ。夜間便所へ行クラトスル人ハ 執レモ先ツ 第一ニ私等カ

交代ニヤル義務ニテラ居タ侍席ノ番人ト 申シテ 最速謀オスガ

其番人ニ報告シテ名前ヲ帳面ニ 記入シテ貰フコトデシメ

コノ記入ガ為サレル處カラ キヤンプノ庭へ出ルニハ ニツノ出入口カ

アリマシメ。勿論キヤンプハ 闇黒 デシメ。衛兵カ暗イ所ニ立ッテ

而シテ大尉校ガ 彼ニ挨拶シオシテ 報告ヲ 申シテ 去リ行クワ

トスレバ 此等暗テ 衛兵ヲ見ルコトガ全ク 不可能デアラシメ 彼ハ直ニ

衛兵ニ 殿シメシメ。彼ハ 便所へ 行リ途中 衛兵ニ 呼止メラシメテ

エツクリ 其ハ ボタンガ 全部 抜ッテ 居ルカラ 點検 サレル。

便所ノ 入口ノ 両側ニハ 灌木林ガ アッテ 其後ニ 衛兵等ノカ

立ッテ 居ルカ 其等 夫レ故 衛兵ニ 挨拶セズニ 灌木林

ヲ 通り 過キルト 殿 歸リニ 挨拶又ハ 敬禮シナイテ 通ルト

徳四列ヲ要ケルノテシタ

米打をトカアリヲオコサ
アリマス。

彼等 ~~アノ~~ 米打ヤ足蹴

ヲシタ人。私一人ノ将校カ便所ヘ行リ道テ三度ソレテ歸リニ

二度殿ラレタ事件ヲ知ツテ居マス。彼一米國将校デアッタガ私

其名前前ヲ記憶シマセヌ

私便所ヘ行ク為ニ ~~物~~ 将校ヲ離レ、
夜床ニ歸ル間ニ

三度殿ラレマス。

他ノ徳四列ノ衛兵ニ挨拶シナイデ通り過カレト衛兵ニ其将校ヲ

便所ノ入口ヘ連レテ行キ其傍ニ水ノ入ッテル水桶ガ ~~アリマス~~

衛兵ニ将校ニ ~~一~~ 杯ニ水ヲ入レサセ ~~十分~~ 十分カウ十五分間 其 ~~再~~

ラ腕テ充分ニ差揚サセ也。 ~~其~~ 其傍ニ ~~自然~~ 自然ニ ~~水~~ 水桶ヲ ~~生~~

ク論不可能デラヌ。 ~~予~~ 予ヤ ~~此~~ 此ニ将校カ 其 ~~夜~~ 夜衣ヲ ~~脱~~ 脱スノハ是非

ナイコトテソレカ衛兵等ニ取ッテハ ~~非~~ 非 ~~常~~ 常ナ ~~事~~ 事デラヌ。

此處ニ置ニ對テ ~~妻々~~ 指揮官ニ抗議ガ提出サレシラス。此抗議カ

差出サレテ ~~二~~ 二時間 ~~ヲ~~ 過キ ~~初~~ 初期ニマタモヤ 新ラレイ徳四列カ

ニ大元スルノカ認ナラレマシヌ

之ガ要ニ起ッ ~~ル~~ 抗議ニ對スル指揮官ニ ~~解~~ 解答カ

其徳四列ヲ倍加スル ~~衛~~ 衛兵 ~~ノ~~ 兵人ニテアッタコトカ全ク明カニナリマシヌ。

其抗議ヲ提出シヨウトスル時 ~~ハ~~ 言セホガ ~~過~~ 過サレル ~~習~~ 習 ~~慣~~ 慣 ~~ト~~ 事トカ

斯ル事カ明白ナリタリ

トキキ 致ス。ソレ取 各自い 最善ノ行爲ヲシテ出来ル丈

徳刑ヲ感ケヨクトカカスルノテシタ

或時私カ約二十人、他ノ将校ト共ニ、ソツテ居ノ部屋ノメロニ

二人、衛兵ガヤツテ来リシ。私等ノ直ガ標 気来ラ附ケノ姿勢カラ

取り規則通りニ人ニ致禮シシタ

一人カ其銃劔ヲ持ツ其間モウ一人カ約ヲ蹴リ始メシタ

彼ノ私ヲ部屋中 追ヒ蹴リテ 向側マテ 蹴リ送テ送ニ傳ヒ私ヲ

背後ニ押附ケ、ソレカラ地上ニ倒シシタ。私カ地上ニ倒シテ居タ同、彼ノ

私ノ脚、胸、肩ヲ蹴リシタ、私ノ唇ハ切レ 耳ハ切レシタ、私ノ

片方ノ眼ノ周リニ黒痣カ出来、シ多教ノ打撲傷ト 擦過傷ヲ受ケ

マシタ、ソレカラ彼ハ 一言モ云ハズ 又何ノ説明ヲセズニ 部屋カラ

出テ行キマシタ。私モ居合セテ他ノ将校イテモ 此取扱ヲ受クルニ到

ツタ私ガ聊カノ罪モ侵レテ居タ事ヲ 見附ケソ罪ネシタ。

之ニ對シテ抗議カ爲サレシタカ 私がソレ以上抗議スレバ マタ懲罰

サレシト云フ 説明ノ外 何等ノ改善モ 受ケマセンテシタ

サレシト云フ 説明ノ外 何等ノ改善モ 受ケマセンテシタ

此キヤンガニ 居タリテ 誰デモ

彼ノ腕ガ時形ナコトヲ知ツテ居シタ、 彼ハ酷ク酷ラシ 彼ノ眼ノ血管ハ

衛兵ハ

破レ而シテ其ノ真傳シテ腕ヲ衛兵ナリ 日本ノ度々擲ルヲ

本件ニ對シテ抗訴ニ因テハ神法ナリト云譯カキルカ其レ自体カ

侮辱テシタ 彼ハ衛兵所ヘ復衛附テ連レテ行カレシメテ附ケノ尋執テ

立タサレ其間ニ復衛ノ下ニ居カキ際テ椅子ニ腰掛ケタナリ彼ニ

日本語テ何カ云ヒシレタ 其レヲヒリス時年ハ解ラナカッタケレド

其レガ云譯テアレト彼ニ話サレタレタ

ヒリス時年ハソレカラ彼ノ如所ヘ去リテ歸リシコト 和尋ハ名村

大尉カラ和尋ハ日本ニ對シテ殺テ俘虜ニナリ 今猶生キテ居ルコトカ

許サレテルノハ天皇ノ大ナル仁慈ニヨルモノテ然レ 作書ニ規定サレシ

以外ノ取扱ハ受ケラレナイト 説明サレシタ

アナタガ其件ニ就テ抗訴シタ時 和尋ガ打撃ヲ受ケタコト ~~記~~シマ

シタクハ... 和ハ 特別ニシテ 一ツ、又抗訴シマシタ

アナタニ云譯スルニボンナ 動作ヲシマシタカ... 和ハ云譯ヲ

サレナカッタカ和ガソレ以上初級ニシテ 徳田川サレト云フ脅喝文ヲ

和ハモウ一ツノ 規則ハ 中隊ノ中テ冠リ物ヲシテハ 不可ナイ

コトデシタ 特別ニ 特別ニ 一夜和ガ夜床ニシテ 一ツ、又抗訴シマシタ

防上端ヲ冠リシタ 衛兵ハコレヲ見テ 部室ヘ 這入ッテ来テ

室内テ冠リ物ヲシテハナラヌト云フ規則ヲ破リタト 和ハ云ヒ

和ハ云ヒ

和ハ云ヒ

和ハ云ヒ

酷ク敵リ中ヲ蹴ッテリシタ。

一、英國將校ニヒシヨツテ大尉ハ夕刻外を去ラリテ健實 黙許ニ

ニシテミレタ。彼ハ重イ威風凛々然トシテ居シタ。

当直將校ハ彼ノ款ヲ大田ニ酷ク敵リ黙許ニ外を去ラリテ居シタ。

出ルノハ及則テ彼ニ言ヒシメタ。彼ハ其時將校ノ名ヲ知リマセ又カ

私其ノハ彼ニ附テ綽名ヲ長靴ト云フ。其ノキヤンポニハ

將校ガ三人レカ居テ其ノ力ヲ容易ニ其本人ヲ識別スルコトカ

出来マス

卯三朝七時ニヒレヨツテ大尉ハ呼バレテ當番室ニ行リヨウニ云ハレシタ

ソコヘツ着クナリ彼ハマタ同じ將校カウ烈シク叱咤サレシタ

彼ハ酷ク搦タレテ遂ニ打倒シ地上ニ横ニチツテ悶悶胸及

前額ヲ蹴ラレシタ。私ハ彼ガ痛所ニ帰リタ時ヒトク打撲傷

ヲ幾ツモ見シタ

人長事ハ極端ニ不義クイフモノ米飯ト薄イスープカラ

成ワラ居シタ。私ハ此キャンプテ長初ノ三月間ニ私ガ其ニ處ニ

来リ頃人長事ハ改良サレテ私ハ云ハレシタカ三十五村邊近ク

同方が減リシタ

……ダンナ権類ノ着類モ支給サレマセシテシタ

……醫務支給品ハ極端ニ乏シク菓高ハヒシニ産慾タケシ

#5134

途中和尋一九四二年初以来多ク教ノ濠洲将兵カ

居タハトノキヤンプヲ通リコレタ此キヤンプノ状態

私ニ係ルモノ報告ト私カ觀タ所カラレテモ構ハハキモノナシタ

愛ケタ

農産ニ制限サレテ行キミンク

私等ツリ花運港 キヤンブ デハ一通ノ手紙モ受取ラセシ
テシク。然レ私ノ記憶デハ私等ツ一通ノ手紙ヲ書キコトヲ許サレ
テ居コシク

不法ヲ改善スル規定ハアリマシタカ... 花運港 キヤンブ ニハ
不法ヲ改善スル規定ハ向モアリセシメテシク。抗議ヲ提出スルハ唯一ノ
結果ハ懲罰ノ手段ノ倍加デシク。

一九四三年四月 将軍旅團長 知事五ニ裁判所長等ハ
「タマサク」ノ キヤンブニ 連レテ行カレシタ。

此 キヤンブノ 食事ノ 枯竭ニ 憂ク 聞クトコロニ 依レバ
農産地域 デナイテ 野菜ノ 水不足デシク。然レ此ナラバ
相当供給ガ 役立ちマシタカ 私等ヲ 維持サセタノハ 之丈ケテシク

私等ツ一九四三年六月ニ 白川 キヤンブニ 連レテ行カレシ
一九四四年十月一日マデ 留リマシタ。 キヤンブハ マラヤ 執一ノ 湿地
テ 極端ニ 不健康地デシク

アナタハ 此 キヤンブノ 衛生ニ 孰テ 何か云フコトガ アリマシカ...

~~帯~~

H5134

10

全ク果敢と云ふ

此キヤンパノ衛生ニハ胸カ悪キナリト云フ。私等カキヤンカヘ入ツテ
 ニ三週間ノ内ニ便所カ造レモレタ。記濫物ハ。宿舎ノ傍カラ
 エ堂所ノ近クテキヤンカノ中央ヲ通ツテ。甚シノシテ居ナク下水ニ
 流レ込ミコシタ。毎ス際便所ヲ掃除スル丈充分人夫ハ居マ
 センデシテ。時々ニ三ノ人夫カ車ヲ持ツテ來テ便所カ造レルラ
 止タル程度ニ過キナイ。今堂丈ヲ汲ンテ行キマシタ。本件ニ回スレテ
 絶ヘス。苦情ト抗議カ。キヤンカノ指揮官ニ提出サレモレタ。
 私等ハ便所ヲ掃除スル為ニ人夫~~車~~費用ヲ自給
 スルトマデ申出マシタ。私等ノ抗議ノ結果トシテ四十人ノ
 米國兵官ノ一隊ハ。日本衛兵ノ下デ馬六トフリキ罐トヲ持テ
 サレ便所ヲ汲出ス様ニ云ハレマシタ。ソレカラ將校等ハ便所ノ
 汚物ノ入ツテ馬六ヲ車ニ積ンデ。畑ノ野菜ニ撒リコトヲ強請
 サレモレタ。

私等ノ抗議ノ結果トシテ。私等ハ其レカ普通ノ車行ノ農業
 ニハ法外ト云ツテ聞カサレモレタ。然レ一日ノ後。此等ノ代ワラ
 善通兵官カコリ。仕事ヲヤラサレシメタ。人夫ノ代リニ兵士カ斯カ
 仕事ヲヤラセシメタコトニ對シ。私等ノ要求ニ進ンテ抗議ハ全ク顧ラレ
 マセンデレタ。

一九四四年十月 旅團長等ト將軍等ハ日本ニハ三輪サレシメタ