

IPS 5013 (7 May 46)

②

(76)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5013
(describe):

**Excerpts from record of evidence of Lieut Ronald George Williams -
Burma -Thailand Ry.
(Original of record also herewith)**

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

J. S. Davis

Staff Attorney

2 May 1946

7 MAY 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 *[Signature]* Secretary

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

August 19th

1946

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5013 (Describe):

Affidavit of Lt. R.G. Williams

Territory: Burma and Siam

Duplicate total of original Affidavit

Translate and duplicate as ~~per copy attached (5013), pages 66-68~~

where affd

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B and C Offences

Excerpt is the same as the original ^{except} with the exception of the first and second paragraphs.

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:

*29 Oct
BK ✓*

Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams *hw*
Document Control Attorney

By _____

Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

29 Oct, 1946

TO : DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5013 for Navies

Arrange for reproduction 135 copies in English and

 copies in Japanese as follows:

Dupl English

Bushhs: Destroy existing
Eng copies in vault.

Jap will follow upon
completion of translation
checking + additions

BK

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

DOCUMENT DIVISION

30 Oct 1946

MIMOGRAPH SECTION is requested to Run DOC. NO. 5013
requested by Davies in Reg No. of pages 4
No. of copies 135.

COMPLETED: Date 11-1 Signature negator

VAULT: Date 11-1 Signature BFB

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

Buchko - Destroy existing
Reg copies of 5013.

Evidentiary Document No. 5013.

The International
Military Tribunal
for the Far East.

Exh 1567A
P. 1*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ORS

v

AKI, SIDA, AND ORS.

I, Ronald George Williams of Derby in the State of Tasmania, formerly TX2146 Lieutenant Ronald George Williams of 2/40 Aust. Infantry Battalion, make oath and say:-

I was first taken prisoner in Timor on 23 February 1942. In September 1942 I was taken with a number of Australians to Java. We left Java for Singapore on 1st January 1943 and went to Changi where we remained until 21st January, 1943.

From Changi we entrained on 21 January 1943 and arrived at Bangpong, Thailand, on 25 January 1943. The train trip was very bad. We were put into either cattle trucks or rice trucks in small steel compartments, into which over 30 men were crowded. The heat was terrific during the day and it was freezing cold at midnight. There was not sufficient room for the men to lie down. The food was supplied on the railway station and was not particularly bad. We had a lot of malaria on the trip but nobody died.

From Bangpong we went by truck to Taso, up the river. We stayed there overnight and on the following morning left for a place later called Hintok, where we arrived on 27 January 1943. We arrived at about five o'clock in the evening. Up a narrow road the Japanese pointed to the jungle itself and said, "There is your camp." We then had to go to work to hew a camp site out of the jungle; we had to get off the road because of the traffic. The following day we received some tents. Food was very, very poor at this stage. We had more or less plain rice for the two months we were there. We were joined by a large Dutch party who had a lot of cases of dysentery; they had about four or five deaths before we left but we did not have any although some of our party contracted the disease. We were still having trouble with malaria and general malnutrition and beri beri. Up to this time we had found out how to treat tropical ulcers and we had them under control. At this camp we were first employed in cleaning a large area in which to build a camp, and then we did repair work on the jungle roads. The hours of work were from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. We had some sick men who were taken out to work every day. Some men had to go out to work barefooted because they had no boots. Our clothes were practically worn out. After we had built the camp the Australians were in tents but the Dutch were left out in the open with no accommodation whatsoever.

Our next camp was at Kinsiock, where we came under the command of Tanaka. We marched 17 kilometres and arrived there on 18 March 1943, and left with a party of 230 on 1 April 1943. The food was a little better, as we received a small quantity of dried fish; but it was still absolutely inadequate and the men continued to go downhill in health mainly through malnutrition; they were becoming weaker and weaker every day. The accommodation with which we were provided had formerly been a Dutch dysentery hospital, and there were faeces all over the floor. There were some minor beatings in the camp. We went out to work on the railway line and it was here that we first came into contact with the Japanese engineers, whom we nicknamed the "Black Crows". I went out on to the railway lines and tried to talk to the Japanese officer with a view to shortening the hours of work and allowing sick men to rest as well as to provide them with at least half-an-hour for lunch as they were getting only 10 or 20 minutes, but for that I received a decent sort of bashing from the Japanese officer. Sick men were forced to work on the railway line. The reply I received from the Japanese was, "When the Japanese soldiers are sick they must work, so your men will work and also you will work. I refused to work and told him that I was there to look after the men and not to work, and for that I was beaten with a walking cane. The Japanese were standing on the railway embankment throughout the day throwing pieces of rock and dirt at the men if they so much as straightened their backs; they were also hit over the head with bamboo sticks. We did not have any deaths. Medical supplies were very, very limited and clothing likewise was short, as we had had no extra clothing given to us. Our doctors and medical sergeant had the tropical ulcers under control but we had some very bad beri beri cases and perhaps ten of our men who were going blind were evacuated down the line to the hospital. At that time there were 376 men in our party.

From Kinsiock I went with 230 men to clear another piece of jungle at Kinsiock No. 1 Jungle Camp, 10 kilometres down the river. We left on 20 July 1943. The food was at all times very scarce and the men were still going downhill from malnutrition. Accommodation was absolutely appalling; we had 20 and 22 men in a tent, which leaked very much. Men were working from seven o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, when they returned to camp, endeavouring to eat their food in the dark and going to these tents which were absolutely impossible to sleep in owing to the weather. We had a great deal of sickness and dozens of sick men were being forced out to work on the railway line each day. They were beaten if they could not work. The man in charge of that camp was a Japanese named Hori Gunso, who is now dead. The Commander of the camp was still Tanaka, who was really responsible for our treatment. We had our first cholera cases there in July 1943. Eight Australians died from dysentery, malaria and cholera. We had been joined at this camp by a party of 500 Englishmen. Up till their arrival we had had no dysentery in the camp but unfortunately they brought it with them, and it became rife amongst us. Medical supplies were the shortest they had been up to date. We had practically no beatings inside the camp but the engineers were bashing the men all day. The English suffered about 40 deaths in the camp and they

evacuated 350 sick men out of their 500. Over the whole period, about 50 or 60 of our men were evacuated. We had great difficulty in getting men evacuated; we would argue with the Japanese for hours about it. At that stage, the men were wearing any old rags they could get; they had no proper clothes and no footwear whatever. Because of this, they contracted some sort of foot-rot and I have actually seen men crawling back into camp at night. Yet the Japanese would not allow them to stop work.

On 20 July 1943 we went back to Kinsick for three days to finish the railway line. This was what the boys called "Three Days of Hell". They used to be made to work from daylight to dark to get the railway line completed. The hours of work were very long and sick men were forced to work; they were even driven out of hospital to work on the railway line. At this camp we had seven deaths from dysentery and cholera; men collapsed on the job with cholera. Tanaka was still directly in charge of us. The guards themselves were all Koreans, the worst of the lot being nicknamed "The Mad Boatman" - Mortimer. Another guard who was in charge of the work parties was Takiyama, also Morimoto. He took part in a lot of the bashing and would generally pick on sick men; he would go through the hospitals and chase out sick men to work. He would bash the boys with his fists and with pieces of stick, from which they had black eyes and bleeding noses and skin knocked off their faces. Medical supplies were very, very limited. There were dozens and dozens of cholera cases. The camp had grown and now contained approximately 1500 or 2000 men; when we came back it was in an absolutely appalling condition; there was mud up to the knees.

We left Kinsick on 24 July 1943 by barge for Klung Klai, 80 kilometres further up river. We remained there until 8 December 1943. There were 1000 men in the camp, including 120 Australians. In the early stages, the men were suffering very badly from malnutrition but later the food improved; we were given a considerable number of cows and we had some meat each day. Latterly, in this camp it was the best food we had in Thailand. It was the height of the wet season when we arrived there and during the first few weeks we were saturated the whole time, but later we built ourselves a reasonable camp; we had tents with bamboo flooring all the way between the tents so that we could go all over the camp without putting a foot on the ground. We were still engaged on railway work but the hours of work were not so long and the men did not work as hard as they had done before. We still had a lot of malaria and the usual beri beri and malnutrition. The Englishmen were suffering very seriously from tropical ulcers and men were losing their legs. Sick men were being forced out to work - men with very large ulcers. We would get one day's rest with malaria if we were lucky, and unless men had beri beri very badly they were sent out to work. Six men were killed in a landslide. We were made to work in a very dangerous position. I could not get down to the place myself but the Australian sergeant-major who was in charge of the working party repeatedly pointed out the danger of the job but the Japanese would not heed his warning, with the result that 17 of our men were actually caught in the landslide and six killed. The Japanese engineers were entirely to blame for this as the sergeant-major pointed out how the job could be done without the

attendant danger, but no notice was taken of him. Tanaka was still in charge of the camp. One man died from malaria and one from pneumonia. Medical supplies were still insufficient. We did not receive any vitamins of any sort and the men still suffered from malnutrition. We had an issue of rubber boots there and a small quantity of Dutch clothes. Up to this time a lot of men had been evacuated to the base hospitals on account of tropical ulcers, cholera, dysentery and pneumonia. When we went back down the river we had 98 men left.

The railway line was joined in Thailand on 17 October 1943.

Sworn before me at Launceston)
in the State of Tasmania this)
24th day of September 1946)

(Signed) RON G. WILLIAMS.

(Signed) A.J. MONAGHAN, J.P.

DOCUMENT DIVISION

12/2 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to run Document No. 5013
requested by Mostyn in Jap No. of copies 120
No. of pages 8

COMPLETED: Date 12-3 Signature Nagatori

VAULT: Date 12-3 Signature JM

This receipt with one copy of this document attached to go to Room 364, Lieutenant Ohberg.

NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI:

NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO:

~~NOTE~~ TO MR. KAWAHIMA:

Destroy existing Jap
copies. This is
Ke-do. Also
send 2 new
copies to

Ex 1567A Doc 5013

1. ★

ローナルド。デヨーデ。ウイリアムス証言書

2/40 オーストラリア歩兵大隊附、E22146

ローナルド。デヨーデ。ウイリアムス中尉ハ宣
誓ノ上次ノ如ク証言シタ。

名前ハローナルド。デヨーデ。ウイリアムス。住所
ハタスマニアノダービーデアアル。

私ハ初メ一九四二年二月二十三日「チモール」デ捕
虜トナツタ。

「シンガポール」ヘ行ツタ。
私達ハ「シンガポール」ヘ行ツタ。

私達ハ一九四三年一月二十一日「チャンギー」カラ
汽車ニ乗セラレ同年四月二十五日泰國ノ「バンボン

ニ到着シタ。汽車旅行ハ非常ニ悪カツタ。私達ハ家
畜貨車カ穀貨車カノ小サナ鉄ノ車ニ乗セラレ、ソノ

中デハ三十人以上ノ者ガ押込マレテ居タ。暑氣ハ日
中物憂ク、深夜ニハ凍エル程寒カツタ。私達ガ横タ

ハル餘地ハナカツタ。食事ハ辟デ給與サレタガ特ニ
悪クハナカツタ。私達ハ旅行中多クノマラリア患者

ヲ出シタガ、死ンダ者ハナカツタ。

「バンボン」カラ私達ハトラックデ川上ノ「タソ」ヘ

行ツタ。私達ハ其處デ一晩明カシ次ノ朝ソノ後「ヒ
 ントツク」ト呼バレタ場所へ出掛ケタ。
 其處へ着イタノハ一九四三年一月二十七日デアツタ。
 夕方五時頃到着シタガ日本人ハ狭イ道ノ上ニアルジ
 ヤングルヲ指サシテ「アソコガオ前達ノキヤンプダト
 云ツタ。ソレカラ私達ハジヤングルヲ切り開イテキ
 ヤンプノ敷地ヲ作ラナケレバナカツタ。私達ハ人廻
 リガアルノテ道ヲ違ケナケレバナカツタ。次ノ
 日私達ハテント敷組ヲ貰ツタ。此ノ時期ノ食事ハ恐
 ロシク貧弱ダツタ。私達ハ其處ニ居タ二ヶ月間ニ始
 ンドオ菜ナシノ御飯ダケヲ貰ツタ。
 赤痢患者ノ澤山居ルオランダ人ノ大キナ一口ガ私達
 ニ加ツタ。彼等ノウチ四、五人ハ私達ト別レル迄ニ
 死亡シタガ私達ノ数名ハ此ノ病氣ニ患ツタガ死ナナ
 カツタ。私達ハ尙ホマリア、一般ノ栄養不良ト脚
 氣ニ悩ミ續ケテ居タ。此ノ頃ハ私達ハ熱帶潰瘍ノ治
 療ヲ覺エ其レヲ創製シタ。此ノキヤンプデ私達ハ第
 一ニキヤンプヲ建テル大キナ地面ヲ片附ケル爲ニ使
 役サレタ。其レカラジヤングル道路ノ改修工事ヲシ
 タ。労働時間ハ朝八時カラ夕方六時迄デアツタ。數
 人ノ病人ガ毎日仕事ニ遣レ出サレタ。或ル者ハ長靴
 ガナイ爲素足テ仕事ニ出ナケレバナラナカツタ。私

違ノ衣服ハ特ニ摩リ切レテキタ。キャンプガ出来上
 ツテカラ、オーストラリア人ハテントニ入ツタガ、
 オランダ人ハ何ノ設備モナイ屋外ニ取り残サレタ。
 私達ノ次ノキャンプハ「キンシオツク」デアツタ。
 其處ノ所長ハ田中デアツタ。私達ハ十七キロメートル
 ルヲ行軍シテ一九四三年三月十八日其處ニ到着シ同
 年四月一日、二百三十名ノ一團ト一營ニ其處ヲ出發
 シタ。私達ハ乾魚ノ少量ヲ貰ツタノデ食事ハ少シ許
 リヨクナツタ。然シ其レハ尙ホモ全然不充分ダツタ
 シ、主ニ營養不良ノ爲ニ私達ノ健康ハ低下シ續ケ毎
 日弱クナルバカリデアツタ。私達ノ爲ニ設ケラレタ
 設備ハ以前ハ、オランダノ赤痢病院ダツタ。其處デ
 ハ排泄物ガ床ニ滲チテ居タ。キャンプデハ多少毘打
 ガ行ハレタ。私達ハ鐵道線路ニ働キニ出タ、ソシテ
 此處デ始メテ日本ノ技術者ト出逢ツタ。我々ハ彼等
 ヲ「黒鳥」ト仇名ヲ付ケタ。私ハ鐵道線路迄出カケ
 テ行ツテ、労働時間ヲ短縮スルコト、病人ガ晝食
 時間ニタツタ十分カ二十分シカ休マナイノヲ少クモ
 三十分間休養ヲ與ヘルコトニツイテ日本軍ノ將校ニ
 話ソウトシタガ、私ハ日本軍ノ將校カラ可ナリ臨ク
 事ヲヒタシ、病人ハ何ノ設備モナイ屋外ニ取り残サレタ。私ガ日本

Doc 5013

人カラ受ケタ答ヘハ、「日本兵病氣デモ働カナケレ
バナラナインダカラ君ノ部下モ働キオ前ヘモ働ケン
ダ。」トイフノデアツタ。私ハ働クノヲ拒絶シ、彼
ニ私ハ其處デ兵隊ヲ監督スル役目ナノダカラ働ケナ
イ。ト言ツタトコロ、其ノ爲ニ私ハ散歩杖デ摸ラレ
タ。日本人ハ一日中線路ノ堤ノ上ニ立ツテ居テ、私
運ガ背中デモ伸バサウモノナラ其ノ者ヲ目ガケテ石
コロヤ土ヲ投ゲツケタ。

彼等ハ又竹ノ棒テ頭ヲ摸ラレタガ誰モ死ニハシナカ
ツタ。醫療品ハ極度ニ不足シ、私運ハ特別ニ衣料ヲ
供與サレナカツタノテ衣料モ同様不足シテキタ。
私運ノ醫者ト衛生軍曹ハ熱帶潰瘍ヲ治療シ得ル專ガ
出來タガ非常ニ悪性ノ脚氣患者ガ居タソシテ恐ラク
十人ノ者ガ盲ニナリカケタノテ第一線カラ送還サレ
病院ヘ送ラレタ。當時私運ノ一團ニ三百七十名ガ居
タ。

「キンシオツク」カラ私ハ二百三十名ノモノト一結
ニ、川ヲ十キロメートル降ツタトコロニアル「キン
シオツク」第一ジャングル、キヤンプヘモウ一ツノ
ジャングルヲ切り開ク爲ニ出カケタ。私運ハ一九四
三年六月二十日ニ立ち去ツタ。食事ハ常ニ非常ニ少ク、私
運ハ尙モ栄養不良デ建康ヲ害シツマケテ居タ。設備
ハ全く驚クベキモノデアツタ。私運ハ雨漏リノヒド

4. #

Doc 5013

イテントニ二十人乃至二十二人居タ。私達ハ朝七時
カラ夜九時迄働イタ。キャンプニ歸ツタ時暗闇デ食
事ヲシナケレバナラズ為等ノテントヘ行キ天候ノ爲
ニ眠リツクコトガ全ク不能デアツタ。非常ニ多クノ者ガ病氣ト
ナリ數十名ノ病人ガ毎日無理ニ鐵道線路デ働カサレタ。働ケナイト
摸ラレタ。其ノキャンプヲ託サレテ居タ男ハ今ハ死
ンデシマツタガ堀軍曹ト言フ日本人デアツタ。キャ
ンプノ所長ハ尙ホ田中デアツテ彼ガ私達ノ處置ニ對
スル直接責任者デアツタ。私達ハ其處デ一九四三年
七月十一日ニ始メテコレラ患者ヲ出シタ。八人ノオ
ーストラリア人ガ赤痢、マテリア、トコレラデ死亡
シタ。私達ハ此ノキャンプデ五百人ノ英國人ノ一團
ト一緒ニナツタ。彼等ガ到着スル迄其ノキャンプニ
赤痢患者ハ居ナカツタガ不幸ニシテ彼等ガ赤痢ヲ持
ツテ來タノダ。ソシテソレガ私達ノ間デ流行シタノ
ダ。醫療品ハ最近迄ノ不足ノ極度ニ達シテ居タ。私
達ハキャンブノ中デハ殆ンド殴打サレナカツタガ技
術者達ハ一日中兵隊ヲ撲ツタ。英國人ハキャンブデ
約四十名死亡シ、五百名ノウチカラ三百五十名ノ病
人ヲ送還シタ。全期間ヲ通ジテ私達ノウチ約五十名
乃至六十名ノ者ガ送還サレ兵隊ヲ送還シテ貰フノニ
非常ニ苦勞シタ。私達ハ其ノ事ヲ何時間モ日本人ト
議論スルノデアツタ。其ノ頃兵隊ハ誰モ纏ヒ得ルボ

5. ★

Doc 5013

口着物ヲ着テ居々。彼等ハ道管ナ着ル物モナケレバ
何ノ履物モツケテ居ナカツタ。新カルガ故ニ彼等ハ
一箱ノ脚腐蝕症ニ罹リ、ソシテ私ハ實際彼等ガ夜キ
ヤンプニ道ヒ戻ルノヲ見タ。其レデモ日本入ハ彼等ガ
働クノヲ止メルコトヲ許サヘカツタ。
一九四三年七月二十日ニ鐵道工事ヲ完成スル爲、三
日間「キンシオツク」ニ戻ツタ。是ヲ若イ者達ハ名ツ
ケテ「地獄ノ三日間」ト呼ンダ。彼等ハイツモ鐵道線
路完成ノ爲ニ夜明カラ日暮迄働カサレタ。労働時間
ハ非常ニ長ク病人モ強制的ニ働カサレタ。彼等ハ鐵
道線路デ働ク爲ニ病院カラ追ヒ出サレサヘシタ。此
ノキヤンプデハ七名ガ赤痢トコレラデ死亡シタ。田
中ガ尙直接私達ヲ預ツテ居タ。若兵ハスベテ朝鮮人
デ大勢ノ中デ一番惡カツタ男ハ「氣狂ヒ船頭」ト仇
名サレタ。「モルチアマ」デアツタ。労働班ヲ託サレ
テ居々他ノ若兵ハ温山デアリ、又森元キソウデアツ
タ。彼ハ多クノ毆打ノ場合ニ一役ヲ買ヒ、又通信病
人ヲコ突キマハシタ。彼ハヨク病院ヲ歩キ廻リ病人
ヲ労働ニ驅リ出シタ。彼ハヨク若イ者ヲ拳骨ト粹切
レトテ撲リ、ソノ爲ニ彼等ノ眼ガ腫レ上リ、鼻血ガ
出、顔ノ皮膚ガ剝脱シタ。醫藥品ハ極度ニ制限サレ
テキタ。何十人モコレラニ罹ツタ。キヤンプハ嶺大

6 ★

Doc 5013

サレ、約千五百名乃至二千名ノ者ヲ收容スル様ニナ
ツタ。私達ガ其處ヘ歸ツテ來タ時ニハ全ク無ク可キ
状態デアツタ。泥ガ膝ヲ没スル位アツタ。

私達ハ一九四三年七月二十四日舟デ「キンシオク」
カラ八十キロメートル上流ノ「クルアン・クライ」
ニ向ケ出發シタ。私達ハ其處ニ一九四三年十二月八
日迄留ツテ居タ。其處ノキャンプニハ百二十名ノオ
ーストラリア人ヲ含メテ千名ノ者ガ居タ。初メノウ
チハ、人々ハ栄養不良ノ爲ニ非常ニ憫マサレテ居タ
ガ、後ニナツテ食事ハ改善サレタ。私達ハ相等數ノ
牝牛ヲ與ヘラレ、毎日幾ラカ肉ヲ食ベタ。其ノ後、
此ノキャンプノ食事ハ我々ガ寮中デ食ベタ最良ノ
食事トナツタ。私達ガ其處ヘ着イタ時ハ雨季ノ絶頂
デアツテ初メノ數週間ハ滄ヘズブ濡レデアツタ。
然シ後ニ自分達デ適當ナキャンプヲ建テタ。テント
ノ床ヲ竹デ作りテントトテントノ間ニ竹デ溝ヲ作ッ
タノデ私達ハキャンプノ何處ヘ行クニモ此ニ足ラッ
ケズニ行クコトガ出來タ。私達ハ尙モ鐵道工事ニ従
事シテ居タガ、勞働時間ハ其レ程長クナク、以前尙
イタ程ニハ烈シク働カナカッタ。私達ノ中ニハ尙ホ
澤山ノマラリア、普通ノ脚氣、及ビ栄養不良ノ者ガ
居タ。英國人越ハ熱帯瘧疾ニ非常ニ慣マサレ脚ヲ失

7. *

フ者ガ續出シタ。病人カ仕事ニ無理ニ驅リ出サレタ。
 詰イ演場息者サヘモ。私達ハマラリヤノ爲ニ一日ノ
 休養ヲ貰ヘレバ運ガイ、方テ脚ル悪性ノ脚氣テナイ
 限リハ仕事ニ行カサレタ。六名ノ者ガ地滑リテ死亡
 シタ。私達ハ非常ニ危険ナ場所テ働カサレタ。私目
 身其庭ヘ下リテ行クコトハ出来ナカッタガ、作業班
 ヲ託サレテ居タオーストラリア人ノ特務首長ハ繰返
 シ仕事ノ危険ヲ指示シタケレドモ、日本人ハ彼ノ警
 告ニ注意シヤウトハシナカッタ。其ノ結果私達ノウ
 チ十七名ガ實際ニ地滑リニ襲ハレ。六名ガ死亡シタ
 ノテアル。日本人技術者達ハ此ノ件ニツイテ全責任
 ガアル。特務首長ガ危険ヲ件ハナイテ工程ヲ進メル
 方法ヲ進言シテ居ルニモ拘ラズ然モ彼ニ對シテ何等
 ノ注意モ拂ハレナカッタノテアル。田中ハ尙ホキヤ
 ンプシ託サレテ居タ。一人ハマラリヤテ仆レ、一人
 ハ肺炎テ死シタ。治療品ハ尙ホ不十分デアッタ。私達
 ハ如何ナル種類ノウイタミンモ貰ハナカッタシ、兵
 隊ハ尙ホ營養不良ニ悩ンテ居タ。私達ハ其處テゴム
 製長靴トオランダ服ノ少量ヲ給與サレタ。此ノ時迄
 ニ多クノ兵員ガ熱帶潰瘍、コレラ、赤痢及ヒ肺炎ノ
 爲ニ基地病院ニ送還サレタ。私達ガ河ヲ下ツテ歸還
 シタ時ニ八九十八名シカ残ツテキナカッタ。鐵道線
 路ハ一九四三年十月十七日泰國テ連絡シタ。

(以上)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

4-12, 1946.

TO: *Mastyn*

Attached is Document No. 5013 together with translated material which will be reproduced for you as a result of your request of 29-10, 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.

J. B. W.
DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

1st Ind.

TO: DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

S-XI, 1946

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

Japanese translation:

Page 13 line 6

+ t "力" 言 半 =

refer to English release.

Robert Maj.

Attorney

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

CORRECTION SLIP

TO : *Translation*
 FROM :
 RETURN TO: *Allen*

DATE : *Dec. 15*
 DCC. NO : *5013*
 CHECKED BY: *S.S.*

Language	Page No.	Line No.	Doc. now reads:	Suggested correction
<i>Jap</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>川ヲ十村中ワツ</i>	<i>川ヲ十村中下ワツ ✓</i>
"	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>含 ✓</i>	<i>OK</i>
"	<i>"</i>	<i>last</i>	<i>毎中 ✗</i>	<i>should be cancelled.</i> <i>毎日 ✓</i> <i>OK</i>
<i>Jap</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>line 6</i>	<i>十七名カ諸 =</i>	<i>Refer to the original again.</i> <i>OK</i> <i>Correction made</i>

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

6-12, 1946

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5013 for Mastyn

Arrange for reproduction of ~~135~~ copies in English and 120 copies
in Japanese as follows:

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

Return original document to _____

Mastyn

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

DOCUMENT DIVISION

12/6 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to run Document No. 5013
requested by Mostyn in Jap No. of copies 120
No. of pages 9.

COMPLETED: Date 12-6 Signature Nagatori

VAULT: Date 12-6 Signature Jm

This receipt with one copy of this document attached to go to Room 364, Lieutenant Ohberg.

NOTE TO MR. NAGATORI: To Vault

NOTE TO MR. BUCHKO:

NOTE TO MR. KAWA HIRA:

私、ラスベニア州グロビー居住ロナルド。デヨーチ。ウイリアムズ、前^{2/40}濠洲歩兵大隊附、軍籍番號E X 二一四六。ロナルド。デヨーチ。ウイリアムズ中尉ハ宣誓ノ上次ノ如ク證言スル。

私ハ初メ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月二十三日「チモール」デ捕虜トナツタ。一九四二年九月、私ハ多数ノ濠洲人ト共ニ爪哇ニ送レテ行カレタ。私達ハ一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ一月一日新嘉坡ニ向ツテ爪哇ヲ出發シ、「チャンギー」ニ行キ、其處ニ一九四三年一月二十一日迄留マツタ。

一九四三年一月二十一日、私達ハ「チャンギー」カラ汽車ニ乗セラレ、同年一月二十五日泰國ノ「バンボン」ニ到着シタ。汽車旅行ハ非常ニ悪カツタ。私達ハ家畜貨車カ小サナ鐵ノ仕切ノアル米穀用貨車カノ何レカニ乗セラレ、ソノ中ヘハ三十人以上ノ者ガ詰込マレタ。熱サハ日中ハ物凄ク、夜半ハ凍エル程寒カツタ。其處ニハ人々ガ横ニナル餘地ハナカッタ。食料ハ驛デ給與サレ、特別悪クハナカッタ。旅行中多クノ「マラリア」患者ヲ出シタガ、死ンダ者ハナカッタ。

「バンボン」カラ私達ハトラックデ上流ノ「タソ」ヘ行ツタ。其處デ一晚明カシ、翌朝、後ニ「ヒント

Doc. 5013

Exh 1567

1. ★

Doc 5013

ツクルト呼バレタ場所ニ向ツテ出發シ、一九〇三年一月二十七日同地ニ着イタ。夕方五時頃到着シタガ、狹イ道ノ上手ノ所デ、日本人ハ「ジャングル」ソノモノヲ指サシテ「アソコガオ前庭ノ收容所ダ。」ト言ツタ。ソレカラ私達ハ「ジャングル」ヲ切り開イテ「キヤンプ」ノ敷地ヲ作ル作業ニ取り掛ラネバナラナカッタ。私達ハ往來ノ爲ニ道路ハ築ケテ置カナケレバナラナカッタ。翌日私達ハ天幕ヲ敷置ツタ。此ノ時期ノ食糧ハ恐ロシク貧弱ダツタ。其處ニ居タ二ヶ月間オ菜無シト云ツテモヨイ様ナ御飯ヲ貰ツタ。私達ハ赤痢患者ノ澤山居ル和蘭人ノ大キナ一隊ト一緒ニサレタ。吾々が去ル前ニ、其ノ一隊ニハ四、五人ノ死者ガアリ、吾々一行ノ中ニモ此ノ病氣ニ罹ツタ者ガ數人居タガ死ナ、カッタ。私達ハ尙ホ「マラリア」、全般的榮養失調及ビ脚氣ニ悩ミ續ケテ居タ。此ノ頃ニハモウ私達ハ熱帶潰瘍ノ治療法ヲ知り、之ハ制禦シタ。此ノ「キヤンプ」デ、私達ハ最初ニ收容所ヲ建テル大キナ地面ヲ片附ケル爲ニ使役サレ、又「ジャングル」道路ノ改修工事モシタ。労働時間ハ、朝八時カラ夕方六時迄デアツタ。病人デ毎日仕事ニ連れ出サレタ者モ居タ。或ル者ハ靴ガナイ爲、素足デ仕事ニ出ナケレバナラナカッタ。私達ノ衣服ハスツカリ濡リ切レテ居タ。收容所ガ出來上ツテカラハ、濠洲人ハ天幕ニ入ツタガ、和蘭人ハ全ク何ノ

2. ☆

Doc 5013

設備モナイ屋外ニ取り廻サレタ。

私達ノ次ノ「キャンブル」ハ「キンシオツクル」デ、其處デハ田中ノ指揮下ニ入ツタ。私達ハ十七料ヲ行軍シテ、一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ三月十八日ニ其處ニ到着シ、同年四月一日ニ、二百三十名ノ一隊ト共ニ同地ヲ去ツタ。食事ハ、少量ノ乾魚ヲ貰ツタノデ、少シハヨクナツタノデアルガ、ソレデモ全く不充分デ、主トシテ榮養不良ノ爲、兵ノ健康ハ低下シ續ケ、日々弱クナル一方デアツタ。私達ノ與エラレタ宿所ハ、以前和蘭ノ赤痢病院デ、床一面排泄物ヲラケデアツタ。收容所デハ、一寸シタ際打事件ガ二、三アツタ。私達ハ鐵道線路ニ働キニ出タ。ソシテ此處デ初メテ日本ノ技術者達ト出會ヒ、彼等ニ「黒鳥」ト綽名ヲ付ケタ。私ハ鐵道線路迄出掛ケテ行ツテ、労働時間ノ短縮スルコト、病人ガ食食ニ値カ十分カ二十分シカ時間ヲ與エラレテイナイノヲ、少クモ三十分間與エテ休養サセテワ、ト云フ意見ヲ日本軍ノ將校ニ話サウトシタガ、却ツテソノ爲ニ、私ハ日本軍ノ將校カラ相當詰ク撰ラレタ。病人ハ無理ヤリニ鐵道線路デ働カサレタ。私ガ日本人カラ受ケタ答ハ「日本兵ハ病氣デモ働カナケレバナラインダカラ、君ノ部下モ働キ、オ前モ働クンダ。」ト云フノデアツタ。私ハ働クノヲ拒絕シ、私ハ働ク爲デナク、皆ヲ監督スル爲ニ其處ニ居ルノダト將校ニ言ツタ處、

3. *

4. ☆

Doc. 5013

其ノ爲ニ「ステツキ」ヲ撰ラレタ。日本人ハ一日中線路ノ邊ノ上ニ立ツテ居テ、兵ガ臂中デモ伸バソウモノナラ、其者ヲ目撃ケテ石コロヤ泥ヲ投ゲツケ、又竹ノ棒デ頭ヲ殴ツタ。私達ハ一人モ死者ヲ出サナカツタ。醫藥ノ供給ハ極度ニ限定セラレ、私達ハ特別ニ衣料ヲ供與サレナカツタノデ、衣料モ同様不足シテイタ。私達ノ醫者ト衛生軍曹ハ熱帶潰瘍ヲ治療スルコトガ出来タガ、私達ノ中ニハ非常ニ悪性ノ脚氣患者ガ居テ、盲目ニナリカケタ。十人許リノ者ガ前線カラ退ケラレ病院ニ送ラレタ。當時、私達ノ隊ハ三百七十六名居タ。

Doc 5013

「キンシオック」カラ、私ハ二百三十名ノ者ト一
緒ニ、川ヲ十軒下ツタ所ニアル「キンシオック」第
一「ジャングル・キヤンプ」ヘモウーツノ「ジャン
グル」ヲ切り開ク爲ニ出カケタ。私達ハ、一九四三
年ノ昭和十八年ノ七月二十日ニ立ツタ。食事ハ常ニ
非常ニ少ク、栄養不良デ相變ラズ人々ノ健康ハ低下
シテキタ。宿舍設備ハ全ク爲クベキモノデ、私達ハ
雨漏リノヒドイ天幕ニ、二十人乃至二十二人居タ。
人々ハ朝七時カラ夜九時迄働イテ、「キヤンプ」ニ
歸リ、暗闇デ食事ヲスルノニ骨折リ、天候ノ爲到底
瘦ルコトノデキナイ是等ノ天幕ニ行クノダツタ。非
常ニ多クノ者ガ病氣ニナリ、數十名ノ病人ガ毎日鐵
道線路デ働ラク爲ニ無理ニ出サレタ。働ラケナイ者
ハ摸ラレタ。其ノ「キヤンプ」ノ受持ハ、今ハ死ン
デシマツタガ、堀軍曹ト云フ日本人デアツタ。收容
所長ハ、相變ラズ田中デアツテ、彼ガ私達ノ待遇ニ
對スル眞ノ責任者デアツタ。私達ハ、其處デ一九四
三年七月ニ始メテ虎列拉患者ヲ出シタ八人ノ澳洲人
ガ赤痢、マラリア及ヒ虎列拉デ死亡シタ。私達ハ此ノ「キ
ヤンプ」デ五百人ノ英國人ノ一隊ト一緒ニナツタ。
彼等ガ到着スル迄、其ノ「キヤンプ」ニ赤痢患者ハ
居ナカッタガ、不幸ニシテ彼等ガ赤痢ヲ持ツテ來、
ソレガ私達ノ中ニ猖獗ヲ極メタ。醫藥供給品ハ最近

5. ★

迄ノ不足ノ極度ニ達シテ居タ。私道ハ「キヤンプ」
 ノ中デハ殆ンド殴打サレナカッタガ、技術者達ハ一
 日中兵隊ヲ換ツタ。英國人ハ「キヤンプ」デ約四十
 名ノ死者ヲ出シ、五百名ノ内カラ三百五十名ノ病人
 ヲ送還シタ。全期間ヲ通ジテ、私道ノ内約五十名乃
 至六十名ガ送還サレタ。兵隊ヲ送還シテ貰フノニハ、
 非常ニ苦勞シタ此ノ件デハ何時間モ日本人ト議論ス
 ルノデアツタ。其ノ頃、兵隊ハ極ヒ得ルボロハ如何
 ナルモノデモ身ニ附ケテ居タ、彼等ハ道當ナ着物モ
 ナケレバ何ノ履物モナカッタ。此ノ爲彼等ハ一種ノ
 脚腐蝕症ニ罹リ、ソレテ私ハ實際兵隊ガ夜「キヤン
 プ」ニ遣ヒ戻ルノヲ見タ。其レデモ、日本人ハ彼等
 ガ働ラクノヲ止メルコトヲ許サナカッタ。
 一九四三年七月二十日、私道ハ鐵道線路ヲ完成ス
 ル爲、三日間「キンソック」ニ戻ツタ。是ガ、皆
 ノ所謂「地獄ノ三日」ト稱スルモノデアツタ。彼等
 ハ鐵道線路完成ノ爲ニ、夜明カラ日暮迄働カサレル
 ノガ常ダツタ。勞働時間ハ非常ニ長ク、病人モ強働
 的ニ働カサレタ。彼等ハ鐵道線路デ働ク爲ニ病院カ
 ラ離リ出サレサヘシタノデアツタ。此ノ「キヤンプ」
 デ、私道ハ赤痢ト虎列拉デ七名ノ死者ヲ出シタ。兵
 隊ハ虎列拉デ仕事ニ精ガ出ナクナツタ。田中ガ尙ホ

直接私達ヲ受持ツテキタ。番兵ハ總テ朝鮮人デ、其ノ連中ノ中デ一番惡カッタノハ「氣狂ヒ船員」ト諱名サレタ「モルチアマ」デアッタ。作業班ヲ受持ツテキタモウ一人ノ番兵ハ漣山デアリ又森本モサウデアッタ。彼ハ多クノ殴打ノ場合ニ一役買ヒ、病人ヲイデメルノモ大底此ノ男デアッタ。彼ハヨク病院ヲ歩キ廻リ、病人ヲ勞働ニ驅リ出シタ。彼ハヨク若イ者ヲ拳骨ト棒切レテ撲リ、ソノ爲ニ彼等ノ眼ハ黒ク瘧ニナリ、鼻血ヲ出シ、顔ノ皮膚ハ擦リムカレタ。醫藥供給品ハ極度ニ制限サレテキタ。何人モコレラ患者ガ出タ。收容所ハ大キクナリ約千五百名カラ二千名ノ者ヲ收容スル様ニナッタ。私達ガ歸ツテ來タ時ニハ全ク驚クベキ状態デアッタ。土ガ塵ヲ没スル位アッタ。

私達ハ一九四三年七月二十四日海舟デ「キンシオツク」ヲ立テ、八十斤上流ノ「クルアン・クライ」ニ向ツタ。私達ハ一九四三年十二月八日迄同地ニ留ツテキタ。其處ノ收容所ニハ、百二十名ノ濠洲人ヲ始メ、千名ノ者ガ居タ。初メノ中ハ人々ハ營養不良ノ爲ニ非常ニ惱マサレテ居タガ後ニナツテ食事ハ改善サレタ、私達ハ相當數ノ牝牛ヲ與ヘラレ、毎日幾

Doc 5013

ラカノ肉ヲ食ベタ。末期ニハ、此ノ收容所ノ食事ハ私達ガ泰國デ食ベタ最良ノモノデアッタ。私達ガ其處へ着イタ時ハ雨季ノ絶頂デアツテ、初メノ數週間ハ絶エズツブ溢レデアツタ、然シ後ニ自分達デ適當ナ「キヤンプ」ヲ建テタ。私達ハ天幕間ノ凡ユル道ヲ竹床張リニシタノデ「キヤンプ」ノ何處へ行クニモ地ニ足ヲツケズニ行クコトガ出來タ。私達ハ未ダ鐵道工事ニ從事シテ居タガ勞働時間ハソレ程長クナク、兵隊達ハ以前働イタ程烈シクハ働カナカッタ。私達ノ中ニハ尙ホ澤山ノマラリア、普通ノ脚氣及ビ營養失調ノ者ガ居タ。英國人達ハ、熱帶潰瘍ニ非常ニ惱マサレ、脚ヲ失フ者ガアツタ。病人ガ仕事ニ無理ニ驅リ出サレタ、酷イ潰瘍患者サヘモ私達ハマラリアノ爲ニ一日ノ休養ヲ貰ヘレバ退ガ好イ方デ、頗ル悪性ノ脚氣デモナイ限りハ、仕事ニ行カサレタ。六人ノ者ガ地滑リデ死亡シタ。私達ハ非常ニ危険ナル場所デ働カサレタ。私ハ自身其處へ下リテ行クコトハ出來ナカッタガ、作業班ヲ監督シテ居タ濠洲人ノ酋長ガ繰返シ仕事ノ危険ヲ指示シタケレドモ、日本人ハ其ノ警告ニ注意シヨウトハシナカッタ。其ノ結果私達ノ中十七名ガ實際地滑リニ襲ハレ、六名ガ死亡シタノデアアル。酋長ガ如何ニシタラ危険ヲ伴ハナ

8. *

Doc 5013

イデ仕事が行ハレルカラ進言シタノニモ拘ハラズ彼
ニ對シテ何等ノ注意モ拂ハナカッタノデアルカラ、
此ノ件ニ就イテノ全責任ハ、日本人技術者ニアツタ。
田中ガ尙ホ收容所ノ受持ダツタ。一人ガ「マリア」
デ仆レ、更ニ一人肺尖デ死ンダ。醫藥供與品ハ相續
ラズ不十分デアツタ。私達ハ如何ナル種類ノ「ヴィ
タミン」モ貰ツタ事ガナカッタシ、兵隊ハ依然トシ
テ榮養不良ニ悩ンデ居タ。私達ハ其處デゴム靴ト少
シノ和蘭製衣料ヲ給與サレタ。此ノ時迄ニ多クノ兵
員ガ熱帶潰瘍、虎列拉、赤痢及ヒ肺尖ノ爲ニ甚地病
院ニ送還サレタ。私達ガ河ヲ下ツテ歸還シタ時ニハ、
九十八名シカ残ツテ居ナカッタ。

鐵道線路ハ、一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ十月十七
日泰國デ連絡シタ。

9. *

Evidentiary Document No. 5013.

The International
Military Tribunal
for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ORS W 1567

v

ARAKI, SADAO, AND ORS.

I, Ronald George Williams of Derby in the State of Tasmania, formerly TX2146 Lieutenant Ronald George Williams of 2/40 Aust. Infantry Battalion, make oath and say:-

I was first taken prisoner in Timor on 23 February 1942. In September 1942 I was taken with a number of Australians to Java. We left Java for Singapore on 1st January 1943 and went to Changi where we remained until 21st January, 1943.

From Changi we entrained on 21 January 1943 and arrived at Bangpong, Thailand, on 25 January 1943. The train trip was very bad. We were put into either cattle trucks or rice trucks in small steel compartments, into which over 30 men were crowded. The heat was terrific during the day and it was freezing cold at midnight. There was not sufficient room for the men to lie down. The food was supplied on the railway station and was not particularly bad. We had a lot of malaria on the trip but nobody died.

From Bangpong we went by truck to Taso, up the river. We stayed there overnight and on the following morning left for a place later called Hintok, where we arrived on 27 January 1943. We arrived at about five o'clock in the evening. Up a narrow road the Japanese pointed to the jungle itself and said, "There is your camp." We then had to go to work to hew a camp site out of the jungle; we had to get off the road because of the traffic. The following day we received some tents. Food was very, very poor at this stage. We had more or less plain rice for the two months we were there. We were joined by a large Dutch party who had a lot of cases of dysentery; they had about four or five deaths before we left but we did not have any although some of our party contracted the disease. We were still having trouble with malaria and general malnutrition and beri beri. Up to this time we had found out how to treat tropical ulcers and we had them under control. At this camp we were first employed in cleaning a large area in which to build a camp, and then we did repair work on the jungle roads. The hours of work were from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. We had some sick men who were taken out to work every day. Some men had to go out to work barefooted because they had no boots. Our clothes were practically worn out. After we had built the camp the Australians were in tents but the Dutch were left out in the open with no accommodation whatsoever.

Our next camp was at Kinsiock, where we came under the command of Tanaka. We marched 17 kilometres and arrived there on 18 March 1943, and left with a party of 230 on 1 April 1943. The food was a little better, as we received a small quantity of dried fish; but it was still absolutely inadequate and the men continued to go downhill in health mainly through malnutrition; they were becoming weaker and weaker every day. The accommodation with which we were provided had formerly been a Dutch dysentery hospital, and there were faeces all over the floor. There were some minor beatings in the camp. We went out to work on the railway line and it was here that we first came into contact with the Japanese engineers, whom we nicknamed the "Black Crows". I went out on to the railway lines and tried to talk to the Japanese officer with a view to shortening the hours of work and allowing sick men to rest as well as to provide them with at least half-an-hour for lunch as they were getting only 10 or 20 minutes, but for that I received a decent sort of bashing from the Japanese officer. Sick men were forced to work on the railway line. The reply I received from the Japanese was, "When the Japanese soldiers are sick they must work, so your men will work and also you will work. I refused to work and told him that I was there to look after the men and not to work, and for that I was beaten with a walking cane. The Japanese were standing on the railway embankment throughout the day throwing pieces of rock and dirt at the men if they so much as straightened their backs; they were also hit over the head with bamboo sticks. We did not have any deaths. Medical supplies were very, very limited and clothing likewise was short, as we had had no extra clothing given to us. Our doctors and medical sergeant had the tropical ulcers under control but we had some very bad beri beri cases and perhaps ten of our men who were going blind were evacuated down the line to the hospital. At that time there were 376 men in our party.

From Kinsiock I went with 230 men to clear another piece of jungle at Kinsiock No. 1 Jungle Camp, 10 kilometres down the river. We left on 20 July 1943. The food was at all times very scarce and the men were still going downhill from malnutrition. Accommodation was absolutely appalling; we had 20 and 22 men in a tent, which leaked very much. Men were working from seven o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, when they returned to camp, endeavouring to eat their food in the dark and going to these tents which were absolutely impossible to sleep in owing to the weather. We had a great deal of sickness and dozens of sick men were being forced out to work on the railway line each day. They were beaten if they could not work. The man in charge of that camp was a Japanese named Hori Gunso, who is now dead. The Commander of the camp was still Tanaka, who was really responsible for our treatment. We had our first cholera cases there in July 1943. Eight Australians died from dysentery, malaria and cholera. We had been joined at this camp by a party of 500 Englishmen. Up till their arrival we had had no dysentery in the camp but unfortunately they brought it with them, and it became rife amongst us. Medical supplies were the shortest they had been up to date. We had practically no beatings inside the camp but the engineers were bashing the men all day. The English suffered about 40 deaths in the camp and they

evacuated 350 sick men out of their 500. Over the whole period, about 50 or 60 of our men were evacuated. We had great difficulty in getting men evacuated; we would argue with the Japanese for hours about it. At that stage, the men were wearing any old rags they could get; they had no proper clothes and no footwear whatever. Because of this, they contracted some sort of foot-rot and I have actually seen men crawling back into camp at night. Yet the Japanese would not allow them to stop work.

On 20 July 1943 we went back to Kinsick for three days to finish the railway line. This was what the boys called "Three Days of Hell". They used to be made to work from daylight to dark to get the railway line completed. The hours of work were very long and sick men were forced to work; they were even driven out of hospital to work on the railway line. At this camp we had seven deaths from dysentery and cholera; men collapsed on the job with cholera. Tanaka was still directly in charge of us. The guards themselves were all Koreans, the worst of the lot being nicknamed "The Mad Boatman" - Mortians. Another guard who was in charge of the work parties was Takiyama, also Morimoto. He took part in a lot of the bashing and would generally pick on sick men; he would go through the hospitals and chase out sick men to work. He would bash the boys with his fists and with pieces of stick, from which they had black eyes and bleeding noses and skin knocked off their faces. Medical supplies were very, very limited. There were dozens and dozens of cholera cases. The camp had grown and now contained approximately 1500 or 2000 men; when we came back it was in an absolutely appalling condition; there was mud up to the knees.

We left Kinsick on 24 July 1943 by barge for Kluang Flui, 80 kilometres further up river. We remained there until 8 December 1943. There were 1000 men in the camp, including 120 Australians. In the early stages, the men were suffering very badly from malnutrition but later the food improved; we were given a considerable number of cows and we had some meat each day. Latterly, in this camp it was the best food we had in Thailand. It was the height of the wet season when we arrived there and during the first few weeks we were saturated the whole time, but later we built ourselves a reasonable camp; we had tents with bamboo flooring all the way between the tents so that we could go all over the camp without putting a foot on the ground. We were still engaged on railway work but the hours of work were not so long and the men did not work as hard as they had done before. We still had a lot of malaria and the usual beri beri and malnutrition. The Englishmen were suffering very seriously from tropical ulcers and men were losing their legs. Sick men were being forced out to work - men with very large ulcers. We would get one day's rest with malaria if we were lucky, and unless men had beri beri very badly they were sent out to work. Six men were killed in a landslide. We were made to work in a very dangerous position. I could not get down to the place myself but the Australian sergeant-major who was in charge of the working party repeatedly pointed out the danger of the job but the Japanese would not heed his warning, with the result that 17 of our men were actually caught in the landslide and six killed. The Japanese engineers were entirely to blame for this as the sergeant-major pointed out how the job could be done without the

Evidentiary Document No. 5013.

4. *

attendant danger, but no notice was taken of him. Tanaka was still in charge of the camp. One man died from malaria and one from pneumonia. Medical supplies were still insufficient. We did not receive any vitamins of any sort and the men still suffered from malnutrition. We had an issue of rubber boots there and a small quantity of Dutch clothes. Up to this time a lot of men had been evacuated to the base hospitals on account of tropical ulcers, cholera, dysentery and pneumonia. When we went back down the river we had 98 men left.

The railway line was joined in Thailand on 17 October 1943.

Sworn before me at Launceston)
in the state of Tasmania this)
24th day of September 1946)

(Signed) RON G. WILLIAMS.

(Signed) A.J. MONAGHAN, J.P.

The International
Military Tribunal
for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ORS

v

ARAKI, SADAQ, AND ORS.

I, Ronald George Williams of Derby in the State of Tasmania, formerly TX2146 Lieutenant Ronald George Williams of 2/40 Aust. Infantry Battalion, make oath and say:-

I was first taken prisoner in Timor on 23 February 1942. In September 1942 I was taken with a number of Australians to Java. We left Java for Singapore on 1st January 1943 and went to Changi where we remained until 21st January, 1943.

From Changi we entrained on 21 January 1943 and arrived at Bangpeng, Thailand, on 25 January 1943. The train trip was very bad. We were put into either cattle trucks or rice trucks in small steel compartments, into which over 30 men were crowded. The heat was terrific during the day and it was freezing cold at midnight. There was not sufficient room for the men to lie down. The food was supplied on the railway station and was not particularly bad. We had a lot of malaria on the trip but nobody died.

From Bangpeng we went by truck to Taso, up the river. We stayed there overnight and on the following morning left for a place later called Hitek, where we arrived on 27 January 1943. We arrived at about five o'clock in the evening. Up a narrow road the Japanese pointed to the jungle itself and said, "There is your camp." We then had to go to work to hew a camp site out of the jungle; we had to get off the road because of the traffic. The following day we received some tents. Food was very, very poor at this stage. We had more or less plain rice for the two months we were there. We were joined by a large Dutch party who had a lot of cases of dysentery; they had about four or five deaths before we left but we did not have any although some of our party contracted the disease. We were still having trouble with malaria and general malnutrition and beri beri. Up to this time we had found out how to treat tropical ulcers and we had them under control. At this camp we were first employed in cleaning a large area in which to build a camp, and then we did repair work on the jungle roads. The hours of work were from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. We had some sick men who were taken out to work every day. Some men had to go out to work barefooted because they had no boots. Our clothes were practically worn out. After we had built the camp the Australians were in tents but the Dutch were left out in the open with no accommodation whatsoever.

Our next camp was at Kinsiek, where we came under the command of Tanaka. We marched 17 kilometres and arrived there on 18 March 1943, and left with a party of 230 on 1 April 1943. The food was a little better, as we received a small quantity of dried fish; but it was still absolutely inadequate and the men continued to go downhill in health mainly through malnutrition; they were becoming weaker and weaker every day. The accommodation with which we were provided had formerly been a Dutch dysentery hospital, and there were faeces all over the floor. There were some minor beatings in the camp. We went out to work on the railway line and it was here that we first came into contact with the Japanese engineers, whom we nicknamed the "Black Crews". I went out on to the railway lines and tried to talk to the Japanese officer with a view to shortening the hours of work and allowing sick men to rest as well as to provide them with at least half-an-hour for lunch as they were getting only 10 or 20 minutes, but for that I received a decent sort of bashing from the Japanese officer. Sick men were forced to work on the railway line. The reply I received from the Japanese was, "When the Japanese soldiers are sick they must work, so your men will work and also you will work. I refused to work and told him that I was there to look after the men and not to work, and for that I was beaten with a walking cane. The Japanese were standing on the railway embankment throughout the day throwing pieces of rock and dirt at the men if they so much as straightened their backs; they were also hit over the head with bamboo sticks. We did not have any deaths. Medical supplies were very, very limited and clothing likewise was short, as we had had no extra clothing given to us. Our doctors and medical sergeant had the tropical ulcers under control but we had some very bad beri beri cases and perhaps ten of our men who were going blind were evacuated down the line to the hospital. At that time there were 376 men in our party.

From Kinsiek I went with 230 men to clear another piece of jungle at Kinsiek No. 1 Jungle Camp, 10 kilometres down the river. We left on 20 July 1943. The food was at all times very scarce and the men were still going downhill from malnutrition. Accommodation was absolutely appalling; we had 20 and 22 men in a tent, which leaked very much. Men were working from seven o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, when they returned to camp, endeavouring to eat their food in the dark and going to these tents which were absolutely impossible to sleep in owing to the weather. We had a great deal of sickness and dozens of sick men were being forced out to work on the railway line each day. They were beaten if they could not work. The man in charge of that camp was a Japanese named Heri Gunso, who is now dead. The Commander of the camp was still Tanaka, who was really responsible for our treatment. We had our first cholera cases there in July 1943. Eight Australians died from dysentery, malaria and cholera. We had been joined at this camp by a party of 500 Englishmen. Up till their arrival we had had no dysentery in the camp but unfortunately they brought it with them, and it became rife amongst us. Medical supplies were the shortest they had been up to date. We had practically no beatings inside the camp but the engineers were bashing the men all day. The English suffered about 40 deaths in the camp and they

evacuated 350 sick men out of their 500. Over the whole period, about 50 or 60 of our men were evacuated. We had great difficulty in getting men evacuated; we would argue with the Japanese for hours about it. At that stage, the men were wearing any old rags they could get; they had no proper clothes and no footwear whatever. Because of this, they contracted some sort of foot-rot and I have actually seen men crawling back into camp at night. Yet the Japanese would not allow them to stop work.

On 20 July 1943 we went back to Kinsiek for three days to finish the railway line. This was what the boys called "Three Days of Hell". They used to be made to work from daylight to dark to get the railway line completed. The hours of work were very long and sick men were forced to work; they were even driven out of hospital to work on the railway line. At this camp we had seven deaths from dysentery and cholera; men collapsed on the job with cholera. Tanaka was still directly in charge of us. The guards themselves were all Koreans, the worst of the lot being nicknamed "The Mad Boatman" - Martiana. Another guard who was in charge of the work parties was Takiyama, also Marimoto. He took part in a lot of the lashings and would generally pick on sick men; he would go through the hospitals and chase out sick men to work. He would bash the boys with his fists and with pieces of stick, from which they had black eyes and bleeding noses and skin knocked off their faces. Medical supplies were very, very limited. There were dozens and dozens of cholera cases. The camp had grown and now contained approximately 1500 or 2000 men; when we came back it was in an absolutely appalling condition; there was mud up to the knees.

We left Kinsiek on 24 July 1943 by barge for Kluang Klai, 80 kilometres further up river. We remained there until 8 December 1943. There were 1000 men in the camp, including 120 Australians. In the early stages, the men were suffering very badly from malnutrition but later the food improved; we were given a considerable number of cows and we had some meat each day. Latterly, in this camp it was the best food we had in Thailand. It was the height of the wet season when we arrived there and during the first few weeks we were saturated the whole time, but later we built ourselves a reasonable camp; we had tents with bamboo flooring all the way between the tents so that we could go all over the camp without putting a foot on the ground. We were still engaged on railway work but the hours of work were not so long and the men did not work as hard as they had done before. We still had a lot of malaria and the usual beri beri and malnutrition. The Englishmen were suffering very seriously from tropical ulcers and men were losing their legs. Sick men were being forced out to work - men with very large ulcers. We would get one day's rest with malaria if we were lucky, and unless men had beri beri very badly they were sent out to work. Six men were killed in a landslide. We were made to work in a very dangerous position. I could not get down to the place myself but the Australian sergeant-major who was in charge of the working party repeatedly pointed out the danger of the job but the Japanese would not heed his warning, with the result that 17 of our men were actually caught in the landslide and six killed. The Japanese engineers were entirely to blame for this as the sergeant-major pointed out how the job could be done without the

4.

attendant danger, but no notice was taken of him. Tenaka was still in charge of the camp. One man died from malaria and one from pneumonia. Medical supplies were still insufficient. We did not receive any vitamins of any sort and the men still suffered from malnutrition. We had an issue of rubber boots there and a small quantity of Dutch clothes. Up to this time a lot of men had been evacuated to the base hospitals on account of tropical ulcers, cholera, dysentery and pneumonia. When we went back down the river we had 98 men left.

The railway line was joined in Thailand on 17 October 1943.]

Sworn before me at Launceston)
in the state of Tasmania this)
24th day of September 1946)

(Signed) RON G. WILLIAMS.

(Signed) A.J. MURPHY, J.P.

TX 2146 Lieut. Ronald George Williams, 2/40 Aust. Infantry Battalion, being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

My full name is Ronald George Williams. My home address is Derby, Tasmania.

I was first taken prisoner in Timor on 23 February 1942.

.....

We....went to Singapore.

.....

From Changi we entrained on 21 January 1943 and arrived at Bangpong, Thailand, on 25 January 1943. The train trip was very bad. We were put into either cattle trucks or rice trucks in small steel compartments, into which over 30 men were crowded. The heat was terrific during the day and it was freezing cold at midnight. There was not sufficient room for the men to lie down. The food was supplied on the railway station and was not particularly bad. We had a lot of malaria on the trip but nobody died.

From Bangpong we went by truck to Taso, up the river. We stayed there overnight and on the following morning left for a place later called Hintok, where we arrived on 27 January 1943. We arrived at about five o'clock in the evening; up a narrow road the Japanese pointed to the jungle itself and said, "There is your camp." We then had to go to work to hew a camp site out of the jungle; we had to get off the road because of the traffic. The following day we received some tents. Food was very, very poor at this stage. We had more or less plain rice for the two months we were there. We were joined by a large Dutch party who had a lot of cases of dysentery; they had about four or five deaths before we left but we did not have any although some of our party contracted the disease. We were still having trouble with malaria and general malnutrition and beri beri. Up to this time we had found out how to treat tropical ulcers and we had them under control. At this camp we were first employed in cleaning a large area in which to build a camp, and then we did repair work on the jungle roads. The hours of work were from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. We had some sick men who were taken out to work every day. Some men had to go out to work barefooted because they had no boots. Our clothes were practically worn out. After we had built the camp the Australians were in tents but the Dutch were left out in the open with no accommodation whatsoever.

Our next camp was at Kinsiok, where we came under the command of Tanaka. We marched 17 kilometres and arrived there on 18 March 1943, and left with a party of 230 on 1 April 1943. The food was a little better, as we received a small quantity of dried fish, but it was still absolutely inadequate and the men continued to go downhill in health mainly through malnutrition; they were becoming weaker and weaker every day. The accommodation with which we were provided had formerly been a Dutch dysentery hospital, and there were faeces all over the floor. There were some minor beatings in the camp. We went out to work on the railway line and it was here that we first came into contact with the Japanese engineers, whom we nicknamed the "Black Crown". I went out on to the railway lines and tried to talk to the Japanese officer with a view to shortening the hours of work and allowing sick men to rest as well as to provide them with at least half-an-hour for lunch as they were getting only 10 or 20 minutes, but for that I

received a decent sort of bashing from the Japanese officer. Sick men were forced to work on the railway line. The reply I received from the Japanese was, "When the Japanese soldiers are sick they must work, so your men will work and also you will work." I refused to work and told him that I was there to look after the men and not to work, and for that I was beaten with a walking cane. The Japanese were standing on the railway embankment throughout the day throwing pieces of rock and dirt at the men if they so much as straightened their backs; they were also hit over the head with bamboo sticks. We did not have any deaths. Medical supplies were very, very limited and clothing likewise was short, as we had had no extra clothing given to us. Our doctors and medical sergeant had the tropical ulcers under control but we had some very bad beri beri cases and perhaps ten of our men who were going blind were evacuated down the line to the hospital. At that time there were 376 men in our party.

From Kinsiok I went with 230 men to clear another piece of jungle at Kinsiok No. 1 Jungle Camp, 10 kilometres down the river. We left on 20 July 1943. The food was at all times very scarce and the men were still going downhill from malnutrition. Accommodation was absolutely appalling; we had 20 and 22 men in a tent, which leaked very much. Men were working from seven o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, when they returned to camp, endeavouring to eat their food in the dark and going to these tents which were absolutely impossible to sleep in owing to the weather. We had a great deal of sickness and dozens of sick men were being forced out to work on the railway line each day. They were beaten if they could not work. The man in charge of that camp was a Japanese named Ganso, who is now dead. The Commander of the camp was still Tanaka, who was really responsible for our treatment. We had our first cholera cases there on 11 July 1943. Eight Australians died from dysentery, malaria and cholera. We had been joined at this camp by a party of 500 Englishmen. Up till their arrival we had had no dysentery in the camp but unfortunately they brought it with them, and it became rife amongst us. Medical supplies were the shortest they had been up to date. We had practically no beatings inside the camp but the engineers were bashing the men all day. The English suffered about 40 deaths in the camp and they evacuated 350 sick men out of their 500. Over the whole period, about 50 or 60 of our men were evacuated. We had great difficulty in getting men evacuated; we would argue with the Japanese for hours about it. At that stage, the men were wearing any old rags they could get; they had no proper clothes and no footwear whatever. Because of this, they contracted some sort of foot-rot and I have actually seen men crawling back into camp at night. Yet the Japanese would not allow them to stop work.

On 20 July 1943 we went back to Kinsiok for three days to finish the railway line. This was what the boys called "Three Days of Hell". They used to be made work from daylight to dark to get the railway line completed. The hours of work were very long and sick men were forced to work; they were even driven out of hospital to work on the railway line. At this camp we had seven deaths from dysentery and cholera: men collapsed on the job with cholera. Tanaka was still directly in charge of us. The guards themselves were all Koreans, the worst of the lot being nicknamed "The Mad Boatman" - Mortlana. Another guard who was in charge of the work parties was Takiyama, also Morimoto. He took part in a lot of the bashings and would generally pick on sick men; he would go through the hospitals and chase out sick men to work. He would bash the boys with his fists and with pieces of stock, from which they had black eyes and bleeding noses and skin knocked off their faces. Medical supplies were very, very limited. There were dozens and dozens of cholera cases. The camp had grown and now contained approximately 1500 or 2000 men; when we came back it was in an absolutely appalling condition; there was mud up to the knees.

We left Kinsiook on 24 July 1943 by barge for Kluang Klai, 80 kilometres further up river. We remained there until 8 December 1943. There were 1000 men in the camp, including 120 Australians. In the early stages, the men were suffering very badly from malnutrition but later the food improved; we were given a considerable number of cows and we had some meat each day. Latterly, in this camp it was the best food we had in Thailand. It was the height of the wet season when we arrived there and during the first few weeks we were saturated the whole time, but later we built ourselves a reasonable camp; we had tents with bamboo flooring all the way between the tents so that we could go all over the camp without putting a foot on the ground. We were still engaged on railway work but the hours of work were not so long and the men did not work as hard as they had done before. We still had a lot of malaria and the usual beri beri and malnutrition. The Englishmen were suffering very seriously from tropical ulcers and men were losing their legs. Sick men were being forced out to work - men with very large ulcers. We would get one day's rest with malaria if we were lucky, and unless men had beri beri very badly they were sent out to work. Six men were killed in a landslide. We were made to work in a very dangerous position. I could not get down to the place myself but the Australian sergeant-major who was in charge of the working party repeatedly pointed out the danger of the job but the Japanese would not heed his warning, with the result that 17 of our men were actually caught in the landslide and six killed. The Japanese engineers were entirely to blame for this as the sergeant-major pointed out how the job could be done without the attendant danger, but no notice was taken of him. Tanaka was still in charge of the camp. One man died from malaria and one from pneumonia. Medical supplies were still insufficient. We did not receive any vitamins of any sort and the men still suffered from malnutrition. We had an issue of rubber boots there and a small quantity of Dutch clothes. Up to this time a lot of men had been evacuated to the base hospitals on account of tropical ulcers, cholera, dysentery and pneumonia. When we went back down the river we had 98 men left.

The railway line was joined in Thailand on 17 October 1943.

.....

Chudai by KURASAKI

EVIDENCE

Document No 5013

~~証書~~ 証書 類案五〇三三

~~柳東園~~ 柳東園

金東園友の某他諸国

Transcribed by
H. H. H. H.

荒木貞夫の身

私余、タスマニア洲ダービー居住前、~~2/40~~ 渡洲、オーストラリア歩兵

軍籍番号

大隊附 下入二四六ワナルド・デヨードウイリアハズ中尉ハ、宣誓

ノ上、次ノ如ク證言ス。

私ハ始メ一九四二年、昭和十七年二月二十三日「チモール」ニテ捕虜

トナツタ。一九四二年九月、私ハ多数ノオーストラリア人ト共ニ

爪哇

シヤカニ連レテ行カレタ。私達ハ一九四三年、昭和十八年一月一日

新嘉坡

爪哇

シヤカホリニ向ツテシヤカラ出発シ、チヤンギルニ行キ、其

處ニ私達ハ一九四三年一月二十一日迄留ルタ。

一九四三年一月二十一日、私達ハ「チヤンギル」カラ汽車ニ乗セラレ、

同年二月二十五日泰國ノバンホンニ到着シタ。汽車旅行ハ非

常ニ悪カツタ。私達ハ家畜貨車カ、米俵車ト小サナ鉄ノ

ノル米穀用貨車カノ何レカ

仕切~~車~~ニ乗セラレ、ソノ中へハ三十人以上ノ者ガ詰込メレタ。

熱サハ日中^ハ物凄ク、夜半ニハ凍エル程寒カツタ。其處ニハ人

々ガ横^ニル餘地ハナカツタ。食身ハ驛デ給與サレ、~~ハ~~特

別悉クハナカツタ。~~私~~旅行中多クノマニリア患者ヲ出

シタガ、死ンダ者ハナカツタ。

「バンボンカラ私達ハトラツクデ上流ノダソ」ヘ行ツタ。~~私~~

其處デ一晩明カシ^{羽立}朝、後ニ「ヒントツク」ト呼バレタ場所

ヘ向ツテ出発シ、一九四三年一月二十七日^{同日}某處ニ着イタ。夕方五

時頃到着シタガ、~~日本~~人ハ^{新テ日本人ハ}狭イ道ノ上^{其ノ}キ~~ル~~ジャンゲルヲ

指サシテ「アソコガオ前達ノキヤンブ」ダト云ツタ。^{ソレ}某カラ私達

ハ「ジャンゲルヲ切り開イテキヤンブノ敷地ヲ作ル」^{作キキ取リ掛ラ}キ~~ル~~働カネ

バナラナカツタ、私達ハ通符イナニ道ト違ナケレバナラ

ナカツタ。米日私達ハ千ト数組ヲ貫ツタ。此ノ時期、食

事ハ恐マシク貧弱ガツタ。私達ハ其處ニ居タニケ月間

オオ菜ヲシテ御飯ヲ貫ツタ。私達ハ赤痢患者ノ澤

山居ルオ人ノ大キナ一團ト一緒ニサレタ。彼等ノ中

一隊ニ四五人ノ死者ガアリ、吾々一行ノ中ニ先

ト云フテモヨクナ

ト云フテモヨクナ

ト云フテモヨクナ

ト云フテモヨクナ

ト云フテモヨクナ

往來ニ為

路ハ明ケテ直力

天幕

和蘭

隊

吾々カ志ニ則ニ其

羅カンダ者ガ教人

失調

頃ニハモ

之ハ

收容所

脚氣ニ悩ミ續ケテ居タ。此ノ頃私達ハ熱帶潰瘍ノ
治療法ヲ知り、其ヲ制御シタ。此ノキヤンパテ、私達ハ
建テル大キナ地面ヲ片附ケル為ニ最初ニ使役サレ、
シヤングル道路ノ改修工事ヲシタ。労働時間ハ朝八時カ

ラ方六時迄デアツタ。数人病人が毎日仕事ニ連レ出サ
者ヌキタ。

レタ。或ル者ハ靴が無イ。為素足テ仕事ニ出ナケレバナラ
スツカリ擦
ナカツタ。私達ノ衣服ハ殆ド摩リ切レテ居タ。キヤノボガ

出来上ツテカラオネトヨリヤ人ハテイトニハツタガオ
天幕
和蘭
人ハ何ノ設備モナイ屋外ニ取リ残サレタ。

私達ノ次ノキャンプハ「キンシオツク」デ、其處デハ私達
小田中ノ指揮下ニハツタ。私達ハ十七料ヲ行軍シテ、一九四

三年昭和十八年三月十八日其處ニ到着シ、同年四月一日二百三
隊 同地 去ク 食料ハ

十名ノ一ト共ニ其處ヲ出発シタ。私達ハ少量ノ乾菓ヲ貰
ハテアルガソレデモ全ク
ツタノデ、食料ハ少シ許ヨクナツタ。然レモソレハ尚ホモ全ク

不充分ナリ。主ニ栄養不良ノ為、健康ハ低下シ

一日々
續ケ~~由~~弱クナルバ~~テ~~デアツタ。私達~~千~~未給セラレタ

和蘭

テ、床一面

宿所ハ以前オランダノ赤痢病院~~ヲ~~某處~~ニ~~排泄物~~ヲ~~
ガ~~テ~~ケ~~テ~~ア~~ラ~~フ~~タ~~。收容所~~ニ~~オ~~シ~~タ~~リ~~。事件ガニ~~三~~三~~マ~~リ
床~~ニ~~満~~チ~~テ居~~タ~~リ~~キ~~ヤ~~リ~~。テハ~~一~~段~~打~~カ~~レ~~ル~~ト~~タ~~リ~~。私達ハ~~一~~鉄

道線路ニ働キニ出タ、ソシテ此處テ始メテ日本ノ技術者達ト

出逢~~リ~~。私達~~ハ~~彼等ニ~~一~~黒~~冠~~ト~~一~~仇~~名~~ヲ~~一~~付~~ケ~~タ~~リ~~。私ハ~~一~~鐵道線路

迄出掛ケテ行ツテ、労働時間~~ハ~~短縮スルコト~~ニ~~、~~一~~派~~入~~ガ~~一~~書

食~~ハ~~ニ~~一~~タ~~リ~~。十分カニ十分シカ~~ニ~~掬~~ク~~サ~~イ~~ノ~~一~~ヲ~~一~~少~~ク~~モ~~一~~三十分間

與ヘテ~~一~~令~~ニ~~休養サセテハト云フ意見ヲ日本軍ノ將校ニ

話サウトシタガ、却ツテソノ為ニ私ハ日本軍ノ將校カラ~~一~~相~~当~~

~~一~~酷ク撲ラレタ。病人ハ無理~~ニ~~無理~~ニ~~鐵道線路テ~~一~~働カ

サレタ。私が日本人カラ受ケタ答ヘハ、日本兵ハ病氣~~ヲ~~モ

働カナケレバナラナイシダカス。君ノ部下モ働キオ前モ働クン

然トイフノデアツタ。私ハ働クノヲ拒絶シ、彼ハ其處ヲ督ラ

為ニ其所ニ居ルノヲ 將校ニ

監督スル從用サリカカテ働ケナイト云ツタトコロ、其ノ為ニ私ハ散

ハステラキ

井根デ撲ラレタ。日本人ハ一日中線路ノ堤ノ上ニ立ツテ居テ、

候

練算ハ皆中デモ仰バサウモノナラ、其ノ者ヲ目ガケラ石コッヤ

泥

ヲ投ケツ。練算ハ又竹ノ棒デ頭ヲ撲ツタ。私達ハ一人モ死

者ヲ出サナカツタ。醫藥ノ供給極度ニ限定セラレ、私達ハ特別

ニ衣料ヲ供與サレナカツタノデ衣料モ同様不足ニテ斗ツタ。

私達ノ醫者ト衛生軍曹ハ熱帶潰瘍ヲ治療スル事ガ出來タ

之目目ニナリサケタ

ガ、私達ノ中ニハ非常ニ悪性ノ脚気患者ガ居テ、~~十~~十人

許

前

ノ者ガ前ニテカケテ、~~戦~~線カラ退ケラレ病院ニ送ラレタ。

Doc 5013

ク

當時私達ノ一隊ニ三百七十六名ヲ居タ

キンシオツクカラ私ハ二百三十名ノ者ト一緒ニ川ヲ十軒下

夕所ニアルキンシオツク第一ジヤンケル・キヤンプヘモウツノ

ヤンケルヲ切り開ク為ニ出カケタ私達ハ一九四三年昭和三十八年

七月二十日ニ立止ルツタ。食事ハ常ニ非常ニ少ク、

相変ラズ人々ノ

養不良ヲ健康ハ低下シテテタタ設備ハ全ク為クベキ

天幕

モノデ、私達ハ雨濡リノヒドイテニ二十人乃至二十二人

居タ。人々ハ朝七時カラ夜九時迄働イ、彼等ハキヤンプニ

暗

歸リ、暗闇デ食事ヲスルノニ骨折リ、天候ノ為到底

痕

天幕

ルコトノ出来ナイ是等ノキヤンプニ行クノダツタ。非常

ニ多クノ者が病氣ヲナリ、数十名ノ病人ガ毎日無理ニ鉄道

善ニ無理ニ出サレタ。

線路ヲ働カサレタ。働クナイ者ハ撲ラレタ。其ノキヤンブ
ノ受持ハ、

ヲ託サレタ。男小今ハ死ンデシマツタガ、堀軍曹ト云フ

牧定彦 相妻ラス

日本人デアツタ。キヤンブノ所長ハ、中デアツテ、彼ガ私
待

達ノ處遇ニ対スルヒ具ノ責任者デアツタ。私達ハ其處デ一

虎列拉

九四三年七月ニ始メテ、患者ヲ出シタ。八人ノオ

渡洲

虎列拉

井人が赤痢、マラリア、及ビコレラデ死セシタ。私達ハ此ノ

隊

キヤンブデ五百人ノ英國人、一ト一緒ニナツタ。彼等ガ到着

スル迄、其ノキヤンブニ赤痢患者ハ居ナカツタガ、不幸ニシテ彼

中ニ猖獗ヲ極メタ。

品

等ガ赤痢ヲ持ツテ來ソレガ私達ノ間ニ流行シタガ、
醫藥ヲ供給ハ最近迄ノ不足ノ極度ニ達シテ居タ。私達

ハキヤンブノ中デアハ殆ンド殴打サレナカツタガ、技術者達ハ

一日中兵隊ヲ撲ツタ。英國人ハキャンプテ約四十名、死者ヲ出

シ、五百名ノ~~中~~^内カラ三百五十名ノ病人ヲ送還シタ。全期間テ

通ジテ私達ノ~~中~~^内約五十名乃至六十名ガ送還サレタ。私達ハ

兵隊ヲ送還シテ貰フノニ非常ニ苦勞シタ。私達ハ~~中~~^内此ノ件~~ハ~~^{テハ}

何時間モ日本人ト議論スルノデアツタ。其ノ頃兵隊ハ纏ヒ得ル

ホコハ如何ナルモノデモ身ニ附ケテ居タ。彼等ハ適當ナ着~~物~~

モナケレバ何ノ履物モ~~ナ~~^ナナカツタ。此ノ為、彼等ハ一種ノ

脚腐蝕ニ症ニ罹リ、ソシテ私ハ實際兵隊ガ夜キャンプニ這ヒ

戻ルヲ見タ。其レデモ日本人ハ彼等ガ働クヲ止メルコトヲ許サ

ナカツタ。

私達ハ

一九四三年七月二十日、~~私達ハ~~ 鐵道線路ヲ完成スル為、三日間

キンシオツクニ戻ツタ。是^が皆^比所謂^{地獄}三日^ト稱^{スルモノデアリ}

彼等ハ鉄道線路完成ノ為ニ、夜明^カカラ日暮迄働^カサ
レルノガ常ダツタ。労働時間ハ非常ニ長ク、病人モ強制的ニ

働カサレタ、彼等ハ鉄道線路デ働^ク為ニ病院カラ連^リ出^サレ

サヘシタ。此ノキヤンプデ、私達ハ赤痢トコレカ^テ七名ノ死者ヲ

出^シタ。田中ガ尚ホ直接私達ヲ^シ持^テキ^ル精^ガ出^テキ^ルヲ^シ持^テキ^ル。自^ラ朝鮮

人^デハ^中テ一番悪^カツタノハ「氣狂ヒ船員ト綽名サシタ

モル^クアマ^デアツタ。作業班ヲ^シ持^テキ^ルマウ^ル人^ト番兵ハ龍山^デ

アリ、又ホ林本モサウデアツタ。彼ハ多クノ殴打ノ場合ニ一役員

ヒ、木^ノ病人ヲ^シ持^テキ^ル日^々定^ヤハ^カモ^トキ^ル。彼ハヨク病院ヲ歩^キ廻^ル

リ、病人ヲ労働ニ驅^リ出^シタ。彼ハヨク若^イ者ヲ拳骨ト膝切

レテ撲リ、ソノ為ニ彼等ノ眼ハ黒ク~~テ~~ニナリ、鼻血ヲ出シ、顔

ノ皮膚ハ~~擦~~擦^擦リムカレタ。醫藥、供給ハ極度ニ制限サレテ升

夕、何人モコレヲ患者ガ~~出~~出^出タ。キ~~ハ~~ハ^ハ大キクナリ、約千

五百名~~カ~~カラ^{カラ}ニ千名ノ者ヲ收容スル様ニナツタ。私達ガ歸ツテ來

夕時ニハ全ク驚クベキ状態デアツタ。土ガ膝ヲ没スル位アマツタ。

私達ハ一九四三年七月二十四日解舟テ、キンシオック~~ハ~~ハ^ハ八十軒上

流ノ「クルアン・クライ」ニ向^テリ出~~テ~~テ^テタ。私達ハ其處~~ハ~~一九四三年十二

月八日迄留ツテタ。其處ノキヤ~~ハ~~ハ^ハ二百二十名ノオ~~ハ~~ハ^ハト~~ハ~~ハ^ハヤ

人ヲ~~ハ~~ハ^ハ千名ノ者ガ居タ。初メノ~~ハ~~ハ^ハハ人々ハ營養不良ノ為ニ

非常ニ憫マサレテ居タガ、後ニナツテ食事ハ改善サレタ、私達ハ

相當數ノ牝牛ヲ與ヘラレ、毎~~日~~日^日幾ラカノ肉ヲ食ベタ。其~~後~~後^後

瘡

品

收容所

カラ

ヲ立ケ、

テ

内地ニ

收容所

瀋洲

相メ

中

末期

此ノキャンプノ食事ハ私達ガ泰國中デ食ベタ最良ノモノ^{テア}ツ

夕。私達ガ其處ヘ着イタ時ハ雨季ノ絶頂デアツテ、初メノ数

週間ハ絶^エズズ濡レデアツタ。然シ後ニ自分達デ適當ナ

キャンプヲ建テタ。私達ハ^{天幕}間ノ^凡ユル道ヲ竹床張リ

ニシタノデ、~~私達ハ~~キャンプノ何處ヘ行クニモ地ニ足ヲツケズ

ニ行クコトガ出来タ。私達ハ^未鐵道工事ニ從事シテ居タ

ガ、労働時間ハソレ程長クナク、兵隊達ハ以前働イタ程烈

シクハ働カナカツタ。私達ノ中ニハ尚ホ澤山ノマラリア、普通ノ

脚気^{失調}及ビ營養^{失調}ノ者が居タ。英國人達ハ熱帶潰瘍ニ

非常ニ悩マサレ、脚ヲ失フ者がアツタ。病人ガ仕事ニ無理ニ

驱リ出サレタ、酷イ潰瘍患者サヘモ。私達ハマラリアノ為ニ

一日ノ休養ヲ貫ヘレバ運好イが方デ、頗ル悪性ノ脚氣モデナイ限

リハ仕事ニ行カサレタ。六人ノ者ガ地滑リデ死モシタ。松達ハ

非常ニ危険ナ場所デ働カサレタ。私自身其處へ下リテ行クコトハ

監督目シテ

淳洲

出来ナカツタガ、作業班ヲ託サレ居タオリストオリ中人ノ曹長ガ

繰返シ仕事ノ危険ヲ指示シタケレドモ、日本人ハ彼ノ警告ニ注意

シヨウトハシナカツタ。其ノ結果私達ノ中中ナセ名ガ**害**害害地滑リ

ニ襲ハレ、六名ガ死シタノデアル。曹長ガ如何ニシタラ危険ヲ

伴ハナイデ仕事が行ハレルカラ進言シタノニモ拘ハラズ彼ニ対シテ

何等ノ注意モ拂ハレナカツタノデアルカラ、日本人技術者達ハ

責任ハ、日本人技術者ニ

収容所ノ

此ノ件ニ就テ全非難ナルヲゴアツタ。田中ガ尚ホキヤリヤ

支持スルヲ

託サレ居タ。一人ガマラリヤデ休レ、更ニ一人肺尖デ死シタ。

Doc 5013

高 相并文ニズ

醫藥・供與ハ常ニ不十分デアツタ。私達ハ如何ナル種類ノラ

ソタ重ガ

依然トシテ

イタミンモ貫キナカツタシ、兵隊ハ常ニ營養不良ニ悩ムデ居タ。

和蘭製

私達ハ其處デゴム靴ト少シノオカキ衣料ヲ給與サ

虎列拉

レタ。此ノ時迄ニ多クノ兵員ガ熱帶潰瘍、~~耳~~赤痢及ビ肺

尖ノ為ニ基地病院ニ送還サレタ。私達ガ河ヲ下ツテ歸還

シタ時六十九名シカ残ツテ居ナカツタ。

鉄道線路ハ一九四三年昭和十八年十月十七日泰國デ連絡

シタ。

Evidentiary Doc.
5813

ローナルド・ジョージ・ウイリアムス

證言調書 日本文譯

(岡崎譯)

Id. Okazaki

checked
by
T. Swamoto

Sealed 6/28

ローナルド・ジョージ・ウイリアムス 証言調書

2/40 オーストラリア歩兵大隊附、TX二一四七ローナル

ド・ジョージ・ウイリアムス中尉は ^{合意} 証言の上次の如く証

言した。

名前はローナルド・ジョージ・ウイリアムス。住所はタスマニ

アウタービイト ^{にある。}

私は始め一九四二年二月二十三日「チモール」で捕虜となつた。

.....

私達は.....「シンガポール」へ行つた。

.....

私達は一九四三年一月二十一日「チャンギ」から汽車に乗せら

れ同年同月二十五日泰國のバンポント到着した。汽車旅行は

非常に悪かつた。私達は家畜貨車から米穀貨車かのかいな

鉄の車車に押乗せられ、その中は三十人以上の者が肩押かまわりて

居た。暑気は日中物凄く、深夜は凍える程悪かつた。私

達が横たはる餘地はなかつた。食事は驛で給つた。

水たか特に悪くはなかつた。私達は旅行中多々のマラリア

患者を出したか、死んだ者はなかつた。

ドラックで

バンポントから私達は川面上のタソへ行つた。私達は其處で

一晩明かし次の朝その後ヒントックと呼ばれた場所へ出掛けた。

其處へ着いたのは一九四三年一月二十七日であつた。夕方

五時頃到着したため、~~狭り道~~ ^{日本には} ~~日本は~~ ^{うらな} ~~日本は~~ ^{ある。} ジヤングルを指

さして、あそこ^がお前達のキャンブ^の ~~場所~~ ^{と云った。} 其れが

ら私達はジヤングルを切り開いてキャンブの敷地を作らなければ

はならなかつた。私達は人通りがあるので道を避けなければ

ならなかつた。次の日私達はテント最組を築きあげた。此の時 ^{世間} ~~世間~~ ^{つん。}

期の食事は恐ろしく貧弱なつた。私達は其處に居た二ヶ

月間に ~~身中の糞尿を~~ ^{殆んど} ~~糞尿を~~ ^{お米} ~~糞尿を~~ ^左 ~~糞尿を~~ ^の ~~糞尿を~~ ^{御飯} ~~糞尿を~~ ^{だけ} ~~糞尿を~~ ^を ~~糞尿を~~ ^{世間} ~~糞尿を~~ ^{つん。} ~~糞尿を~~ ^所 ~~糞尿を~~ ^は

赤痢患者の澤山居る ~~林~~ ^{大さ} ~~林~~ ^が ~~林~~ ^{私達} ~~林~~ ^は

加つた。彼等のうち四五人は私達と別れる途に死したため、

私達の数名は此の病氣に患つたため死な、かつた。私達は尚

3. ほマラリア、一般の營養不良、と脚氣に悩み續けて居た。

頃^頃は此の時^頃に私達は熱帯漬瘍の^{治療}を^見之其れを制^御した。

此のキャンプで私達は第一にキャンプを建てる大きな地^面を片附ける^爲に使役された。其れからジヤングル道路の^{改修}工事を

をした。労働時間は朝人時から夕方六時迄であつた。数人の病

人の毎日仕事に連れ出された。或る者は長靴がない^爲め素足

で仕事に出なければならなかつた。私達の衣服は^特に^磨り

切れ^{こぼれ}てキャンプの出来上つてからオーストラリア人はテントに^入つ

たが、オランダ人は何の設備もない屋外に取り残されて居た。

私達の次のキャンプはキンシオック^であつた。其處の所長は^{田中}

4. であつた。私達は十七キロメートルを行軍して一九四三年三月

十八日其處に到着し、同年四月一日、二百三十名の^名の一團と一緒に

出発した。

其處を~~離れた~~。私達は乾魚の少量を貰ったので食事は少

充分

し許りよくなつた。然し其れは尚ほも全然不~~適~~なつたし、

名

主に~~養~~不良の爲に私達の健康は低下し~~續け~~。

~~私~~毎日弱くなるばかり^{であ}つた。私達の居るに~~改~~けられた

以~~前~~オ

設備は形~~上~~ランダの赤新病院~~た~~つた。其處では排泄物が

改~~打~~

席に満ちて居た。キャンプでは多少~~改~~行~~け~~れた。私達は

鐵道線路に働きに出た。~~此~~處で始めて日本の技術者

出~~達~~つた。

我々は彼等~~と~~。

仇名を付けた。

~~達~~と~~新~~村~~の~~住~~民~~は~~其~~の~~仇~~名~~を~~付~~け~~た。私は鐵道線

路を出かけに行つて、労働時間を短縮することゝ、病人が

5. 晝食時間にたつた十人か二十人しか休まないのを少くも三

今も休養を要へることになりて日本軍の將校に話さうとし

ため、私は日本軍の將校から可なり酷く撲られた。病人は無

理矢野鐵道線路で働かされた。私の日本人から受けた答へは、

君の部

「日本兵は病氣でも働かなければならないんだから、お前連

下も働かお前も働くんぞだ。」

もやもや働かすはも働かす。といふのであつた。私は働かぬを拒

する役目なから

絶し、彼に私は甚處で兵隊を監督し働かたい。と言つたと

ころ、其の處に私は散步杖で撲られた。日本人は一日中線路

伸ばさうもの

の堤の上に立つて居て、私達の難境を背中でも

石ころや土を

なら其の若を目かけて、~~難境を~~はし切れと投りつけた。

彼等は又竹の棒で頭を撲られたか、誰も死にはしなかつた。

不足し、

醫用品は極度に~~判明~~不足し、衣料も同様不足して居た。

ので衣料も同様不足してゐた。

私達は特別に衣料を供與されなかつた。私達の患者と

治療し得る事が出来なかつた。

衛生軍曹は熱帯潰瘍を患へ、非常には悪性の脚氣

患者が居た。恐らく十人の者は皆になりかけであつた。

統から軍付けられ病院へ送られた。當時私達の一團に三百七

十名が居た。

キンシオックから私は二百三十名のもつと一緒に、川とナキロ

メートル降つたところにあるキンシオック第一ジャングル・キヤ

ンフの他のジャングル。伐木もするに出かけた。私達

は一九四三年六月二十日に去つた。食事は常に少く、

私達は尚も營養不良で健康を害して居た。設備は全

く驚くべきものであつた。私達は雨漏りのひどいテントに二十

七

人乃至三十人居た。私達は朝七時から夜九時迄働いた。キャンプ
に歸つた時暗闇の中食事をしてなければならぬ。天候の急に悪リ
ひあつた。

つくことか全く不可能な仕事の手付けなければならぬ。

私達が此處に多くの者の病氣となり、病者数十名の精
神が

無理に鐵道線路で働かされた。働けないと摸られた。其のキヤ

ンプを挽きかゝる男はグンソーと言ふ日女であつた。キヤン

プの所長は高橋田中^{タナカ}の^{アツシ}彼が私達の處遇に對する處

の責任者であつた。私達は其處で一九四三年七月十一日に始めて

コレラ患者を出した。八人のオーストラリア人が、赤痢、マラリア、

とコレラで死亡した。私達は此のキャンプで五百人の英國人の一

團と一緒にあつた。彼等の到着する迄其のキャンプに赤痢

患者は居なかつたが不幸にして彼等が疾病を持つて来たのだ。

そしてそれか私達の向で流行したのだ。醫藥品は最近迄の不足

の極度に達して居た。私達は宿~~所~~キャンプの中は^{強んど}取~~り~~打~~た~~され

なかつたが、技術者は一日中兵隊を操つた。英國人はキャン

プの約四十^名死亡し、五百名のうちから三百五十名の病人を

搬送^(送還)させた。全期間を通じて私達のうち約五十名乃至六十名

の者が搬送^(送還)され、~~た~~兵隊を搬送させたものに非~~ず~~に

苦勞した。私達は~~強~~其の事を何は内も日ごとと議論^すし

る^{こと}があつた。其の頃兵隊は誰も纏^り得るおに着物を着て居た。彼等は

滴^(送還)当^(送還)な^(送還)ければ履物もつけて居なかつた。斯かるが故に彼

等は一種の脚腐蝕症に罹^りた。そして私は實際彼等が夜キ

ヤンプに這ひ戻りめをみた。其れの日日本人は彼等の傷くのを止
めることを許さなかつた。

一九四三年七月二十日に鐵道工事^は完成^{する}。三日間キンシオックに
戻つた。是と若り^連名付けて「地獄の三日間」と呼んだ。彼

等はいつも鐵道線路完成の日に夜明けから日暮迄働かせ
られた。労働時間は非常に長く病人も強制的に働かされた。彼

等は鐵道線路の働くるに病院から追ひ出させられた。此
のキヤンプで~~七名~~七名が赤痢とコレラで死亡した。田中^{タナカ}の

尚ほ直接^預と証つて居た。番兵^はすべて朝鮮人で、

10 大勢^{船頭}の中が一番悪かつた男は「氣狂^{船頭}」と仇名された

モルチアマであつた。労働班と誤つて居た他の番兵は瀧山

であり、又森本であつた。彼は殴打の場合に一役を買ひ、又

通常病人をこ突きまけた。彼はよく病院を歩き廻り、病

人を労働に駆り出した。彼はよく若い者を拳骨で打ち、

その唇に傷を、~~鼻血が出、顔の皮膚が剥脱~~鼻血が出、顔の皮膚が剥脱

した。醫用品は極度に制限されて居た。何十人もコレラに罹

た。キャンプは大さわれ、~~舟や~~舟や舟千五百名乃至二千名の者

を收容し、~~舟~~舟にたつた。舟に其處へ歸つて来た時には全く驚く

べき状態であつた。土か膝を没し、~~舟~~舟位あつた。

11. 新達は一九四三年七月二十四日、~~舟~~舟でキンシオクから外ルアングラ

解舟 (八十キロメートル上流の)

イ₁₂向け出発した。私達は其處に一九四三年十二月八日迄留つて

^{のキャンプ}

居た。其處には百二十名のオーストラリア人を含めて、~~キャンプ~~

千名の者が居た。初めのうちは、人々は營養不良の爲に非常に

悩まされて居たが、後になつて食事は改善^善された。私達は相等

数の牝牛を與へられ、毎日何^幾らか肉^肉を食べた。後、此のキ

ャンプ~~の食事~~は我々が泰國中の食糧を^{とらつた}。私

達の其處へ着いた時は雨期の絶頂であつた。始めの數

週間は~~絶えず~~スズ濡れ^{自分}つた。然し後に~~雨~~で過る

なキャンプを建てた。~~我々~~テントの隅の隅の道^{床を4つ作り}も作り、

テントの間に~~竹~~道^竹を作つたの^{へ行くにも}持つテント~~を~~作つたの^地に足

をつけおりに行くことが出来た。私達は尚も鐵道工事に従事

して居たが、労働時間は其れ程長くなか、~~以前~~以前働いた程に

は酷く働かなかつた。私達の中には尚ほ澤山のマラリア、普通

の脚氣、及び營養不良の者が居た。英國人は~~非~~熱帯

は非常に悩まされ、~~が~~が續出した。病人が仕事に無理に駆り出

された。一~~本~~船の~~積~~積瘍患者がさへも。私達は~~も~~も行くが

マラリアの者には一日の休養を~~得~~得が、~~成~~成る悪性の脚氣でない

限りは仕事に行かされた。六名の者の地滑りで死亡した。私達

は非常に危険な場所の働かされた。私自身其處へ下りて行く

ことは出来なかつたが、作業班を託されて居たオーストラリア人

の特務曹長は繰返し仕事の危険を指示し、~~た~~たけれり、日本

人は彼の警告に注意しなかつた。其の結果~~私~~私達

のうち十七名の實際に地滑りに襲われ、六名が死したためであ

る。日本人技術者は此の件について全責任がある。特務隊

を伴はないうし工事を進める方法を

長の附随の危険な工事を終らしめて進言して居る

にも拘らぬ

の被害は甚だしい。然も結に對して何れかの注意を拂はれなかつたの

ひがある。

田中は尚ほキャンプを祀されて居た。一人の~~ハ~~マラリアで

仆れ、一人は肺炎で死んだ。醫務用品は尚ほ不十分であつた。

折達は如何なる種類のウィタミンも世帯はなかつたし、兵隊は

尚ほ之を巻不良に悩んで居た。折達は甚だ遠くゴム靴を長靴と

オランダ服の少量を

給與された。此の時迄に多くの兵隊が熱帯潰瘍、コレラ、

赤痢及び肺炎の爲に基地病院に送還された。折達は何をさ下

14.

つて歸還した時九十八名しか残つてゐなかつた。

.....

鐵道線路は一九四三年十月十七日泰國內に連絡した。

(以上)

ARAKI, Sadao

P. 17

Evidentiary Document No. 5013.

The International
Military Tribunal
for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ORS

v

ARAKI, SADA0, AND ORS.

I, Ronald George Williams of Derby in the State of Tasmania, formerly TX2146 Lieutenant Ronald George Williams of 2/40 Aust. Infantry Battalion, make oath and say:-

I was first taken prisoner in Timor on 23 February 1942. In September 1942 I was taken with a number of Australians to Java. We left Java for Singapore on 1st January 1943 and went to Changi where we remained until 21st January, 1943.

From Changi we entrained on 21 January 1943 and arrived at Bangpong, Thailand, on 25 January 1943. The train trip was very bad. We were put into either cattle trucks or rice trucks in small steel compartments, into which over 30 men were crowded. The heat was terrific during the day and it was freezing cold at midnight. There was not sufficient room for the men to lie down. The food was supplied on the railway station and was not particularly bad. We had a lot of malaria on the trip but nobody died.

From Bangpong we went by truck to Taso, up the river. We stayed there overnight and on the following morning left for a place later called Hintok, where we arrived on 27 January 1943. We arrived at about five o'clock in the evening. Up a narrow road the Japanese pointed to the jungle itself and said, "There is your camp." We then had to go to work to hew a camp site out of the jungle; we had to get off the road because of the traffic. The following day we received some tents. Food was very, very poor at this stage. We had more or less plain rice for the two months we were there. We were joined by a large Dutch party who had a lot of cases of dysentery; they had about four or five deaths before we left but we did not have any although some of our party contracted the disease. We were still having trouble with malaria and general malnutrition and beri beri. Up to this time we had found out how to treat tropical ulcers and we had them under control. At this camp we were first employed in cleaning a large area in which to build a camp, and then we did repair work on the jungle roads. The hours of work were from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. We had some sick men who were taken out to work every day. Some men had to go out to work barefooted because they had no boots. Our clothes were practically worn out. After we had built the camp the Australians were in tents but the Dutch were left out in the open with no accommodation whatsoever.

Our next camp was at Kinsiok, where we came under the command of Tanaka. We marched 17 kilometres and arrived there on 18 March 1943, and left with a party of 230 on 1 April 1943. The food was a little better, as we received a small quantity of dried fish; but it was still absolutely inadequate and the men continued to go downhill in health mainly through malnutrition; they were becoming weaker and weaker every day. The accommodation with which we were provided had formerly been a Dutch dysentery hospital, and there were faeces all over the floor. There were some minor beatings in the camp. We went out to work on the railway line and it was here that we first came into contact with the Japanese engineers, whom we nicknamed the "Black Crows". I went out on to the railway lines and tried to talk to the Japanese officer with a view to shortening the hours of work and allowing sick men to rest as well as to provide them with at least half-an-hour for lunch as they were getting only 10 or 20 minutes, but for that I received a decent sort of bashing from the Japanese officer. Sick men were forced to work on the railway line. The reply I received from the Japanese was, "When the Japanese soldiers are sick they must work, so your men will work and also you will work. I refused to work and told him that I was there to look after the men and not to work, and for that I was beaten with a walking cane. The Japanese were standing on the railway embankment throughout the day throwing pieces of rock and dirt at the men if they so much as straightened their backs; they were also hit over the head with bamboo sticks. We did not have any deaths. Medical supplies were very, very limited and clothing likewise was short, as we had had no extra clothing given to us. Our doctors and medical sergeant had the tropical ulcers under control but we had some very bad beri beri cases and perhaps ten of our men who were going blind were evacuated down the line to the hospital. At that time there were 376 men in our party.

From Kinsiok I went with 230 men to clear another piece of jungle at Kinsiok No. 1 Jungle Camp, 10 kilometres down the river. We left on 20 July 1943. The food was at all times very scarce and the men were still going downhill from malnutrition. Accommodation was absolutely appalling; we had 20 and 22 men in a tent, which leaked very much. Men were working from seven o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, when they returned to camp, endeavouring to eat their food in the dark and going to these tents which were absolutely impossible to sleep in owing to the weather. We had a great deal of sickness and dozens of sick men were being forced out to work on the railway line each day. They were beaten if they could not work. The man in charge of that camp was a Japanese named Hori Gunso, who is now dead. The Commander of the camp was still Tanaka, who was really responsible for our treatment. We had our first cholera cases there in July 1943. Eight Australians died from dysentery, malaria and cholera. We had been joined at this camp by a party of 500 Englishmen. Up till their arrival we had had no dysentery in the camp but unfortunately they brought it with them, and it became rife amongst us. Medical supplies were the shortest they had been up to date. We had practically no beatings inside the camp but the engineers were bashing the men all day. The English suffered about 40 deaths in the camp and they

evacuated 350 sick men out of their 500. Over the whole period, about 50 or 60 of our men were evacuated. We had great difficulty in getting men evacuated; we would argue with the Japanese for hours about it. At that stage, the men were wearing any old rags they could get; they had no proper clothes and no footwear whatever. Because of this, they contracted some sort of foot-rot and I have actually seen men crawling back into camp at night. Yet the Japanese would not allow them to stop work.

On 20 July 1943 we went back to Kinsioek for three days to finish the railway line. This was what the boys called "Three Days of Hell". They used to be made to work from daylight to dark to get the railway line completed. The hours of work were very long and sick men were forced to work; they were even driven out of hospital to work on the railway line. At this camp we had seven deaths from dysentery and cholera; men collapsed on the job with cholera. Tanaka was still directly in charge of us. The guards themselves were all Koreans, the worst of the lot being nicknamed "The Mad Boatman" - Mortiana. Another guard who was in charge of the work parties was Takiyama, also Morimoto. He took part in a lot of the bashing and would generally pick on sick men; he would go through the hospitals and chase out sick men to work. He would bash the boys with his fists and with pieces of stick, from which they had black eyes and bleeding noses and skin knocked off their faces. Medical supplies were very, very limited. There were dozens and dozens of cholera cases. The camp had grown and now contained approximately 1500 or 2000 men; when we came back it was in an absolutely appalling condition; there was mud up to the knees.

We left Kinsioek on 24 July 1943 by barge for Muan, 80 kilometres further up river. We remained there until 8 December 1943. There were 1000 men in the camp, including 120 Australians. In the early stages, the men were suffering very badly from malnutrition but later the food improved; we were given a considerable number of cows and we had some meat each day. Latterly, in this camp it was the best food we had in Thailand. It was the height of the wet season when we arrived there and during the first few weeks we were saturated the whole time, but later we built ourselves a reasonable camp; we had tents with bamboo flooring all the way between the tents so that we could go all over the camp without putting a foot on the ground. We were still engaged on railway work but the hours of work were not so long and the men did not work as hard as they had done before. We still had a lot of malaria and the usual beri beri and malnutrition. The Englishmen were suffering very seriously from tropical ulcers and men were losing their legs. Sick men were being forced out to work - men with very large ulcers. We would get one day's rest with malaria if we were lucky, and unless men had beri beri very badly they were sent out to work. Six men were killed in a landslide. We were made to work in a very dangerous position. I could not get down to the place myself but the Australian sergeant-major who was in charge of the working party repeatedly pointed out the danger of the job but the Japanese would not heed his warning, with the result that 17 of our men were actually caught in the landslide and six killed. The Japanese engineers were entirely to blame for this as the sergeant-major pointed out how the job could be done without the

Evidentiary Document No. 5013.

4. *

attendant danger, but no notice was taken of him. Tanaka was still in charge of the camp. One man died from malaria and one from pneumonia. Medical supplies were still insufficient. We did not receive any vitamins of any sort and the men still suffered from malnutrition. We had an issue of rubber boots there and a small quantity of Dutch clothes. Up to this time a lot of men had been evacuated to the base hospitals on account of tropical ulcers, cholera, dysentery and pneumonia. When we went back down the river we had 98 men left.

The railway line was joined in Thailand on 17 October 1943.

Sworn before me at Launceston)
in the state of Tasmania this)
24th day of September 1946)

(Signed) RON G. WILLIAMS.

(Signed) A.J. MONAGHAN, J.P.