

内務

「米國政府ハ日本國ノ權内ニ在ル米國民ノ不當待遇ニ關スル日本及日本占據地ニ於ケル米國ノ利益代表タル在東京瑞西國公使ヨリ昭和十七年十二月二十三日日本國政府ニ致セル通報（前編十二月二十三日附本公使館書翰參照）ニ關シ在東京瑞西國公使館方昭和十八年五月二十六日米國政府ニ送致越セル日本國政府ノ本件ニ關スル中間回答（前編日本國政府ノ回答參照）ニ於テ米國政府ノ「ノート」中ニ申越セル各事件ニ付調査ノ結果ヲ通報スヘキ次第ヲ承知セリ然ルニ此等諸件ニ關スル調査報告ハ尙未タ接受シ居ラズ

米國政府ハ一最近運載場タリシ地域ニ於ケル特殊事態ニ關シ」並ニ「日本軍ノ占據セル地域又ハ戰爭行動尙引續キ行ハレ居ル地ニ於テ存スル幾多ノ困難ニ關スル日本政府ノ釋明ヲ了承セリ米國政府ハ米國民力俘虜トナリ抑留者トナリタル地域ニハ軍事的活動ハ既ニ以前ヨリ終止シ居ルコト並ニ日本收容官憲ハ其ノ計劃セル所ニ據リ秩序ト人ノ抑留トニ付案ヲ獨立スルニ充分ナル機會アリタルコトヲ指漏

3/0

ス此ノ事實ニ付テハ暫ク之ヲ措クトスルモ米國政府ニハ日本側ニ於
テ文明ノ通則ヲ破リ且壽府停廢條約ノ人道的條項ヲ米國民ニ適用ス
ル日本政府ノ責任缺如ニ依リ米國民ノ大部分カ非人道的態度又ハ左
活ノ必需品供給ニ付冷遇ニモ取上ケラレサリシ變態被害者アルコト
引續キ報告サレ居レリ
以下權利ノ蹂躪、強請、埤田ナキ怠慢、不當待遇及函音ノ狀況ニ付
日本領事館ニ在ル各方面米國人ヨリ米國政府ニ通報セラレタル所ニ
基キ之ヲ列舉セントス

係

カールトナシ 一 日本及日本軍占領地域ニ於ケル米國ノ利益代表タル瑞西國政府

代表者ハ例外ナシニ俘虜及拘留者ノ收容所訪問ヲ許サレヌ又抑

留者ニハ立會人ナクシテハ會見ヲ許サレヌ又凡テノ俘虜收容所

ニハ近寄レヌ（善行條約第八六條）

赤十字勸募委員會ノ代表者ハ日本官憲ニ拘留セラレ居ル米國

民ノ大部分ノ收容所ヲ訪問スルヲ拒否サレ居レリ（同條約第七九

條及第八八條）

米國國民ハ日本收容官憲若ハ利益保護ニ代表者ニ對シ其ノ不平

ヲ訴フルヲ許サレヌ（同條約第四三條）

日本官憲ハ收容状態ニ關シ不平ヲ唱ヘタル米國國民ヲ處罰シ又

ハ處罰スヘク威嚇シ居レリ（同條約第四二條）

日本政府ハ米國國民ニ必要ナル衣服ヲ供給シ居ラス（同條約第

一二條）

日本官憲ハ米人抑留者及俘虜ヨリ身運品ヲ押收セリ（同條約第

五六條）

日本官憲ハ米人抑留者及俘虜ヨリ身運品ヲ押收セリ（同條約第

五六條）

日本官憲ハ米人抑留者及俘虜ヨリ身運品ヲ押收セリ（同條約第

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外地ノ如ク

例外

大東亞
カールトナシ
新南洋

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外地
南洋

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第六條

米人經營及講習者ハ德尋又ハ公衆之好奇心ニ誘サレ居レリ（同條結

第二條

日本ニヨリ收容セラレ居ル講習者及講習ハ東京當局ノ處置ノ爲メ

健上必要ナル食糧ヲ供給セサル爲メ又ハ供給ヲ拒メル爲メ、若クハ運営

ナル中立ヲ代表者ヲ選シ米價ノ充實及食糧及藥品類ヲ永續的ニ定

期ニ送付スルヲ許ササル爲メ又ハ米價不足ニヨリ疾病ニ苦

ミツツアリ（同條結第一條及第二條ニ於テ日本ノ決定了事）

日本官憲ハ收容所酒保ニ於ケル物品販賣ヨリ上ル利益ヲ收容所内

ノ人々ノ福祉ノ爲メニ使用セスシテ不適宜且ツ許シ難キ費途ニ使

用シ居レリ（同條結第一二條）

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四三二 日本政府ノ特殊了解ニ反シ關係當局ハ抑留者ニ收容所ノ管理維持、支配ニ關係ナキ労働ニ従事スルヲ強要シ居レリ、士官ノ

俘虜ハ労働ヲ強制セラレ又下士官ノ俘虜ハ労働監督以外ノ労働ヲ強制セラレ居レリ (同條約第二七條)

四三三 俘虜ハ戦争遂行ニ直接關係アル労働ニ従事セシメラシ居レリ (同條約第三一條)

四三四 俘虜及抑留者ニ對スル醫療手當ハ多クノ場合拒否セラレ居レリカ手當ヲ施サレタル場合ハ概ネ不充分ニテ不必要ナル苦悶又

ハ死亡ヲ生シ居レリ (同條約第一四條)

四三五 日本政府ハ其收容シ居ル米人俘虜及抑留者ノ一部ノ氏名ノミヲ (同條約第七七條) 又日本軍ニヨリ發見セラレタル米國戰闘

員ノ死亡者氏名ノミヲ報告シ居ルニ過キス (病者又ハ負傷者ノ狀況改善ニ關スル同條約第四條、右ニ對シ日本ハ加盟シ居レリ)

四三六 日本政府ハ抑留者及俘虜ニ對シ宗教ノ自由ヲ許シ居ラス (同條約第一六條)

高田
四三
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四元

一 日本政府ハ條約ノ英譯ヲ「キヤンプ」ニ揭示セサリシヲ以テ
米國ノ俘虜及居留民抑留者ハ條約ニ依ル自己ノ權利ヲ了知セス

横中

(第八十四條)

一 日本政府ハ俘虜收容所及抑留所内ニ於テ適當ナル裝
具又ハ設備ヲナサス却テ殘忍ナル待遇ヲ爲セリ

横中

一 日本政府ハ俘虜ノ審理ニ刑罰ニ關スル或る違反ニ付キ再三
指摘セラレタルニ不糾辭府俘虜條約(第三編第五款第三項)ノ

適用ヲ爲サス却テ審理スルコト無ク殘虐ナル刑罰ヲ科セリ

横中

一 日本官憲ハ米國國民ニ對シ體刑ヲ課シ處待セリ(第四十六條)
米國政府ハ前記ノ背任行爲カ信賴スヘキ出所ヨリ得タル情報ニ

依リタルモノナルコトヲ強調スルモノニシテ背任行爲ヲ支持ス

ヘキ確證ヲ提起シ得ヘシ

米國政府ハ日本政府ニ於テ西班牙、瑞典及赤十字國際委員會代

表カ米國ニテ日本人カ留置セララル各地ヲ訪問セル報告書ヲ閱

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設スルニ於テハ米國カ其ノ囚人、俘虜或ハ居留民抑留者、留置者又ハ集團生活所ニ於ケル引揚者トシテ抑留スル日本人ノ待遇ニ付キ常ニ而モ充分ニ壽府俘虜條約ヲ適用セルコトヲ確メ傳ヘキコトヲ強調ス

日本國國民ハ標準高キ衣、食、住及醫藥手當ヲ享受セリ、加フルニ米國官憲ハ利益代表國及赤十字國係委員會代表ノ米國ノ收容所及集團生活所ニ在ル日本國民ノ状況改善ニ關スル勸告ヲ快ク承諾シ之等ノ勸告ノ中多クハ高キ標準カ常ニ維持セラルルヲ以テ娛樂、教育又ハ精神的ノコトニ關スル特殊利益又ハ特典ヲ得ントスルモノニアリタルトコロ其勸告ノ大部分ハ之レヲ實行セリ

米國政府ハ日本政府カ直ニ上記ノ背任行爲ニ留意シ日本ノ抑留スル米國國民ノ待遇ヲ日米兩國政府カ相互ニ適用セントセル壽府俘虜條約規定ノ標準ニ引揚クル様速ナル措置ヲ執ラレンコト

何リイフカ

ヲ要求ス

本國政府ハ右ニ歸シ尋府條約及節度アル日本領土ノ法律ニ違
反シタル當該言更立ニ唐人ニ對シ適當ナル懲戒的措置ヲ執ラレ
シコトヲ期待ス

本國政府ハ尋府條約第八十六條規定ノ中立國ノ監督ノ制度ニ付
キ再ヒ日本政府ノ注意ヲ喚起ス

本國政府ハ本國ニ於ケル日本ノ利益代表國タル西班牙政府及
葡國ニ於ケル日本ノ利益代表國タル葡國政府ノ活動ニ歸シ本條
文ノ完全ナル履行ニ付再ヒ日本政府ニ注意ヲ促サントス

3/6
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本國

11 3/17

11月

故ニ米國政府ハ日本政府ガ文明諸國ガ實行シ來リタル所ニ從ヒ
 憲法ニ依リ條約ノ規定ヲ完全ニ履行セラレンコトヲ期す、米國
 政府ハ日本政府ガ其ノ事項中特ニ日本及日本ノ占領地ニ於ケル
 米國利益代表トシテノ瑞西政府ノ活動ニ對シテ第八十六條ノ
 規定ヲ履行セラレ瑞西政府ニ對シ同國代表ガ第八十六條ニ
 依リ權利ヲ行使シ先ニ記述シタル懸案ガ完全ニ修正セララルルカ
 ハ瑞西ニ依リ適當ト認メララルル修正ノ手段ガ講セラレタルコト
 ヲ得心セル結果ノ保證ヲ米國政府ニ與ヘ得ラルル様要求スルモ
 ノナリ

米國政府ハ今日迄米國俘虜及抑留者ニ對スル日本人ノ暴行ニ對
 シ知り得タル事實ノ發表ハ當國ニ於テ之ヲ差控ヘタリ、米國政
 府ハ此等ノ事實カ再ビ日本政府ノ注意ヲ喚起シ同政府ガ其ノ手
 中ニ在ル米國人ニ適用セラレツツアル取扱ガ實際改善セラレタ
 ル保證ヲ當國政府ニ與フル爲米國利益代表ニ對シ必要ナル研究

3/18附

件因

及調査ヲ爲ス様許可ヲ與ヘラルル政策ヲ採用セラレンコトヲ希
 望スルモノナリ、斯クノ如キ場合ニハ當國政府ハ日本政府ノ米
 國民ニ對スル取扱ハ文明諸國ニ依リ認メラレタル地位（「スタ
 ンダード」）ニ合致シ來レルコトヲ米國民ニ對シ保護スヘキ地
 位ニ置カルベシ

米國政府ハ下記ノ事實ヲ吾國政府ニ正式ニ通告スル機依頼シ來リタ
 ルガ右ハ米國政府ノ抗議セントスル點ニシテ確カナル筋ヨリ入手シ
 タル多クノ事實ノ一小部分ニ過キサルモノニ有之ニ候

「抗議一及二、比島、佛印、泰、滿洲、「ビルマ」、馬來及蘭領
 東印度ノ俘虜及非戰鬥員抑留所並ニ臺灣第一ノ俘虜收容所ハ其ノ
 訪問許可方ニ付瑞西代表ノ再三ノ要求ニモ拘ハラズ一回モ訪問實
 施セラレズ又此等ノ抑留所ハ奉天ノ一抑留所ヲ除ク外何レモ赤十
 字國際委員會代表ノ訪問ヲ受ケ居ラザルニシテ、最近數ヶ月東京
 及横濱ニ近キ俘虜收容所並ニ香港及香港附近ノ同收容所ニ對シテ

瑞西代表ヨリ訪問許可方要求セルニ拘ハラズ許可セラレズ
抑留所ニ對シ許可セラレタル斯クノ如ク少ナキ訪問ノ價値ハ制限

依リ減少セラレタリ、上海ニ於ケル瑞西代表ハ抑留所訪問中同
地日本總領事館代表者ニ依リ監視ニシテ抑留所全部ヲ視察

スルコト或ハ抑留者トノ自由會見ヲ許可セラレズ同様ノ状態ハ日
本首都地區及臺灣ニ於ケル非戰鬥員及俘虜收容所ニ付テモ行ハレ

其程五
居シリ
何事迄モ言ハシムルノ為ノ抗議ニシテ

此ノ際若英代表者ニ視察ヲ許サシテモ此ノ調子ヲ保
益ノ抗議ノ種リ其ノ過キハ
自覺セシムル事

3/19 長及ノ指
示ニ従ヒテ
三月十日



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之ニ反シ米國ニ依リ抑留セラレ居ル日本人ノ收容所、抑留所若ハ集團生活所ハ繰返シ西班牙及瑞典ノ代表ニ依リ訪問セラレ且ツ訪問者ハ立合人ナク長時間被抑留者トノ會見ヲ許サレアリ、而シテ赤十字國際委員會代表モ亦日本人ノ在住シ居ル米國及布哇ノ收容所ヲ自由ニ訪問スルコトヲ許可セラレ又許可セラレツツアリ

上海附近ノ數ヶ所ノ非戰鬥員抑留所殊ニ「アツシ」抑留所及關北抑留所ノ抑留狀況ニ關スル抑留者ヨリ利益代表ニ宛タル通信ハ交附セラレサリキ、「バギオ」非戰鬥員抑留所ニ於テモ同様ナル状態ニアリ而シテ右状態ハ米國人俘虜ノ收容セラレアル全部ニアラサレハ大多數ノ收容所ニ於テモ同様ナリ

「バギオ」、芝罘、西貢及或時期ニ比島俘虜收容所ニ收容セラレ居ル人々モ收容所長ヘ宛通信ノ許可ヲ拒否セラレタリ

一九四三年夏中一回上海「コロンビア」、カントリ、クラブニ抑留中ノ者ハ瑞西國總領事館ニ對シ苦情ヲ申出タルノ理由ニ依リ

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カ、ルヲ

處罰トシテ齒科醫ノ治療ヲ取消サレタリ、同時期ニ揚州ノB抑留所ニ於テハ腐敗セル食糧品ヲ與ヘラレタルニ對シ苦情ヲ曰出テタリトノ理由ニ依リ抑留所長ハ全抑留者ノ食事支給ヲ拒否シタリ、俘虜カ食物及水ヲ要求セル爲毆打セラレタル事件ハ後記第十八項ニ記載シアリ

四元

香港ニ於ケル非戦闘員抑留者ハ靴ノ支給ナク又神戸ノ抑留者ハ冬服ナキ爲惱マサレタリ、一九四二年及一九四三年比島ニ於ケル米國人及比島人俘虜及「バギオ」ニ於ケル非戦闘員抑留者ハ無靴ニテ過ノミニテ労働ヲ強制セラレタリ

香港ニ於ケル非戦闘員抑留者ハ靴ノ支給ナク又神戸ノ抑留者ハ冬服ナキ爲惱マサレタリ、一九四二年及一九四三年比島ニ於ケル米國人及比島人俘虜及「バギオ」ニ於ケル非戦闘員抑留者ハ無靴ニテ過ノミニテ労働ヲ強制セラレタリ

四元
横濱の収容所

左記ノ收容所ニ於テハ左ノ事項ノ報告アリ

比島ニ於ケル俘虜收容所、比島「マリグニレス、ペー」、
「バギ
オ」抑留所、廣東、芝罘、北京、「マニラ」、青島、濰縣、楊州
收容所及上海及上海附近ノ「アツシ」收容所、
北收容所、龍華
收容所、浦東收容所、俘虜及抑留者ニ最モ必要ナル物品ハ取上ケ
ラレタリ例之ハ日本人兵ハ一九四二年四月十日頃ヨリ始マリ三月
中ニ亘ル「バタン」ヨリ「サンフェルナンド」ニ到ル步行中ノ米
國人俘虜ノ靴ヲ取上ケ彼等ヲ無靴ニテ歩マシメタリ、俘虜ハ飲用
水ノ缺乏ヨリ惱マサレタルニモ不拘行軍中水筒ヲ取上ケラレタル
カ右被害者中ノ一人ニ陸軍中佐「ウイリアム、ビー、ダイス」アリ
タリ
「コレビドール」ニ於テ海軍少佐「メルヴィン、マツゴイ」ハ日
本人兵士カ米人及比島人俘虜ヨリ取上ケタル腕時計ヲ一方ハ討ヨ
リ手首迄他方ハ腕ノ半分ニ達スル程度ニ取付ケ居タルヲ見タリ

高田

作文

「マニラ」ニ於ケル外人俘虜ハ「星條旗ヲ破棄セヨ」ト云フ題下ニ宣傳映畫ノ製作ニ當リ日本兵ニヨリテ捕獲セラレタル本國製陸軍兵益ヲ自ラ探縦シ撮影方強制セラレタリ

横中

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「コレヒドール」ヨリ「マニラ」ニ移送セラレタル俘虜ハ「マニラ」港ニ上陸セラレス「マニラ」市外ニテ上陸ノ上一九四二年五月二十三日頃同市ヲ通り抜ケ「バリビオ」監獄ニ行進スル様強制セラレタリ

日本ノ小學兒童兵士及一般市民ハ收容所ニ入ルコトヲ許サレ收容中ノ俘虜ニ對スル好奇心ヲ満足セシムル様獎勵セルカカカル行列ハ「バギオ」、香港及青島ニ於テモ行ハレタリ

四毛

作文

脚氣、「ペラグラ」、懷血病「スプル」等ノ如キ缺乏症ハ日本ノ抑留所ニハ有り勝ノコトナリ。左リ乍ラ上海及其ノ他ニ於ケル一般市民ノ集團生活所ノ如キ生活者自身ノ外部ヨリ必要品ノ差入ヲ許與セラレ居ル處ニテハ斯ル疾病ハ極ニ稀ナリ、故ニ俘虜カ

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回元
邦人労働者
凌辱
伴比

四元

ノノ食糧ヲ日本自産ノ供給ニノミ依存スル收容所ニ於テハ伴屬ノ
 榮養缺乏ニ由ル病氣ノ著シク蔓延セルハ全ク之等自産力其ノ土地
 ノ生産物ヲ健康保持ニ必要ナル食物ニ利用スルコトニ痛ク失敗セ
 ルニヨルベク外人及比島人伴屬ノ病氣及之ニ因ル死亡ノ責任ハ直
 接日本當局ニ在リ右ノ事例トシテ「ダウアオ」監獄ニ於テハ伴屬
 ハ強炭ノ「ワイターミン」飲亡症ニ罹リ居レル處伴屬收容所ヨリ
 見ユル「レモン」採取ヲ許サレサルノミナラス收容所内ヲ弛ルル
 小川ニ浮ベル「レモン」ヲ拾フコトスラ許サレ居ラス
 又各省伴屬收容所ニ於テハ酒類ノ利益並ラ伴屬ノ福祉ノ爲ニ使用
 スル等ヲ許可セラレス

南洋
 南洋
 南洋
 南洋
 南洋

南洋

四元一〇

ハキオ
邦人
少佐
ノ仕
ラレタリ

「バギオ」ニ於テハ抑留并戦闘員ハ製材所ノ殘破ノ修理ヲ無報
ニテ海制セラレタリ、仔虜將校ハ「タバオ」收容所長「ミター
少佐」依リ保釋キ、日本軍隊使用更所ノ掃除及日本士官ノ炊事場
ノ仕事ノ如キ賤シキ仕事ヲ悉ム凡ユル強迫ノ仕事ヲ爲ス強強制セ
ラレタリ

四元一、本國人技師十八ハ「コレヒドール」島ノ陸軍施設再建ヲ援助ス
ル爲一九四二年七月「コレヒドール」行ヲ要求セラレタリ、又仔

器兵工場ニ就働シ居レリ

横井
比律
島ニ
於ケル
仔虜ノ
健康
状態
ハ悲
慘ナル
状態
ニアリ

一九四
年七月
「コレ
ヒドール」
行ヲ要
求セラ
レタリ、
又仔
虜ハ華
大兵隊
内ノ殘
破ノ器
兵工場
ニ就働
シ居レ
リ

休養不可能ナル程度按ニ遺憾無クニテ包圍セル中ニ置カレタリ、彼

等ノ中多數ノモノハ病氣ニ罹レルカ病人ニ到スル手當ハ治ト願ラ

レス爲ニ其場所全部カ非泄物ニテ蔽ハレタル程ナリキ

「サンフェルナンド」收容所ハ「バタン」ヨリ白汗以上重レルカ

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同所ノ俘虜ニ對スル殘酷ナル取扱振りハ、我手ト云フ状態ヲ以テ
スルモ説明シ得サル程ナリキ

俘虜ハ此ノ距離ヲ無慈悲ニ誼リタテラレ七日間ニ亘リ歩行セシメ
ラレタリ。右一行ノ行進ニ落伍シタルモノハ、後崗兵ノ馬射撃セラレ
疏剗ニテ突カレタリ、其ノ旅行中ニハ他ノ場合ト同様比島内ヲ移
行セルカ、俘虜ハ日露ニ乗台シ得ラレタルニ不測監督者ヨリ日光ノ
直射下ニ乗メラレタリ

人及此島人俘虜カ給傍ニ生座ニサレタルコトハ、未知ノコトナル
カ彼寺ハ自己ノ墓ヨリ立上ラムト試ミタリシモノ「シャベル」ニテ
擧チ掘サレ生キ乍ラ葬ラレタリトノ報告モ、實々入手シタリ

復号、林中
中、院、長
正生、北、徳
不良、ト、シ、

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「オドネル」收容所ニ於ケハ收容状況劣悪ニシテ確報ニ依レハ收
谷數ヶ月後ニ米國人二千二百名比島人二万人以上死亡セル趣アリ
日本官憲ニシテ子守ノ爲最少限度ノ醫療方法ヲ講シタルニ於テハ
之等死亡ノ大部分ハ豫防シ得ラレタルヘキコト疑テシ、同所ニ病
院ト稱セララルモノハ事態ニ對シ全然不適切ニシテ病疾伴ハ何
等手當ヲ受クルコトナクシテ裸体ノ盡床上ニ横臥シ疾患ノ餘リ自
ラノ排泄物ヨリ身ヲ動かスコトヲモ爲シ得サリキ、病院ハ極度ニ
滿員トナレル爲米國人ハ灼熱セル日光ニ曝サレタル戶外ノ地面ニ
横ヘラレタリ、收容所ノ米國人醫師ハ醫藥ハ固ヨリ患者ノ汗等ヲ
洗去ル事スラ與ヘラレサリキ其後ニ於テ規那ノ給與アリタルモ病
患俘虜ハ數千ニ及ヒタルニモ洵ラス僅カニ「マラリヤ」病十件ヲ
醫スルニ足ル量アリタルニ過キス「オドネル」收容所俘虜ニシテ
「バタングス」ニ派セラレタル勞働分遣隊三百人中二百人以上ハ
死亡セリ

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同軍
同軍

「カバナタン」ニ於テハ收容五ヶ月ノ間「マラリヤ」ノ治療ノ藥劑
 ナク比島赤十字社ヨリ最初到着セル**醫藥**ハ僅少ニシテ、明細目録作
 製ノ要アリトノ口實ヲ以テ收容所當局ニ抑止セラレ而モ之ニ緩慢
 ラ**樹**メタルカ爲其ノ解除ニ至ル爲ニ多數ノ死亡者發生セリ。結果及
 其糧不足ノ爲一九四二年秋所内ニ瘧血病發生セリ。同病流行ニ至
 ル以前俘虜ハ數ヶ月收容所ニ在リタルヲ以テ全責任ハ捕虜國側ニ
 存スルモノトス

一九四三年秋「ダヴァオ」ニ在ル米國人俘虜ノ五十一「パーセント」
 ハ甚タシク生存ヲ脅カサレ補給國官憲ハ再捕虜ノ定食糧ヲ削減
 シ且全然醫藥ヲ停止セル趣ナリ

僅少貨物

四三

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ねほり
せり
たか
か

日本ノ抑留所當局ニ依ル非戦闘員ニ對スル醫療ハ俘虜ニ對スルモノニ比スレハ可長ナリシモノノ如クナルモ而モ其政府ノ任意保證ニ依リ捕獲當局ニ限セラレタル責務及人道上ノ責務ニ合致セス、
 「ジミーン、ヘイ」非戦闘員抑留所ニ於テハ分統ハ小倉庫ノ床上ニテ行ハレタリ、同抑留所ニ於テ一名ノ婦人外傷者ハ精神病患者ニシテ其存在ハ他ノ抑留者ニ危険ナリシニ抑留所ニテ之ヲ抑留所ヨリ移動セシメラレス向所ニ抑留セラレタル一齒科醫ハ同人ニ對スル器具ヲ持込ムコトヲ許サレサリキ、「ロニバニヨス」抑留所ハ「マラリヤ」流行ノ中心ト認メラルル地ニ設置セラレタルニモ抑留所ニ視察ノ備ハナク且抑留者ハ「マラリヤ」治療ノ爲漏外ニ出ツルコトヲ禁セラレタリ

日本官憲ハ上海ノ内外ニ抑留セラレタル米國人非戦闘員ニ對シ充分ノ醫療措置ヲ講セス且抑留者ハ入院又ハ治療ヲ自辨セシメラレタリ、直接手當ノ不當ニ基因スル死亡發生セリ

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内
の
事

日本ノ大都市ニ於テスラ日本官憲ハ非戦闘員抑留者ニ對シ醫療ノ措置ヲ講セシヨシ、山北及董ニ抑留セラレタル米國人ハ其醫療及齒科治療費ヲ支拂フヲ餘儀ナクセラレタリ

一 一例スレハ「ジョンハイ」收容抑留者ハ同抑留所開設當初ノ數ケ月間宗教禮拜ヲ行フコトヲ許サレヌ又佛印ニテ日本人ニ捕ハラレタル俘虜ニ對シ牧師ハ宗職ヲ執行スルコトヲ許サレサリキ

一 一俘虜ニ關スル壽府條約ノ英譯文寫抑留者又ハ俘虜ニ公示セラレヌ且日本官憲ハ收容者ニ對シ同條約ノ規定ニ依ル彼等ノ權利ヲ知ラシムヘキ何等ノ措置ヲ講セス、日本官憲ハ俘虜ニ對シ彼等ハ國際法又ハ條約上何等權利ナキ捕虜ナル旨告ケタル由ノ情報ニ接シ居レリ

ゆえ

一六「オドネル」收容所ニ於テハ一九四二年中多數ノ者ハ遮蔽ナク生活セシメラレタリ、一時二十三名ノ將校ハ縦一四尺横二〇尺ノ假小屋ヲ充テラレタリ、飲料水ハ極度ニ缺乏シ居リ一回ノ飲料水ヲ得ル爲六時間乃至十時間行列ヲ爲ス要アリタリ、將校ハ收容所ニ於テ最初三十五日間沐浴セス其ノ後最初ノ沐浴ヲ爲ス爲各自

west (6)「カロン」ノミ與ヘラレタリ、大釜ニテ *Protes* (?)

横中
(移動)

ヲ料理スルニ木片一ケニテ爲サレ一人當リ食事一匙ニ過キサリキ
一カ四二年十月ニ至リ俘虜約九百七十名ハ一入當リ就寢場所二十
時ノミナル輸送船ニテ馬尼刺地區ヨリ「タバオ」監獄へ移送セラ
レタルカ同船ノ状態ハ不良ニシテ二名ノ死亡者ヲ出シ又「タバオ」
ノ「ラサン」水際ヨリ監獄(?)迄移動中俘虜ノ約半数ハ疲労ノ
爲路傍ニ墜レタル程ナリキ

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ゆえ

日本官憲カ比島ニ於テ米國人非戦闘員收容ニ宛テタル「バギオ」
市「ブレスト」學校ハ收容人員ニ對シ不適當ニシテ一名ノ抑留者

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横中

陰

ニ充テラルルヘキ一室ニ二十名乃至三十名ノ非戰鬥員ノ寢室ニ充テラレタリ

上海「コロンビア」カウントリ、クラブニ於ケル抑留者ハ寢室トシテノ設備ヲ爲ス爲儲備券一萬弗ヲ所持金ヨリ支辨セシメラレタリ、
湘縣ニ於テハ日本官憲ハ冷蔵庫ノ設備ヲ爲サス抑留者ノ自用冷蔵庫ヲ徵發シ日本人護備カ使斥セル處之カ爲一九四三年夏

中食糧腐敗セリ

セ米國人俘虜ハ作戰行動ニ參加セル爲死刑又ハ長期刑罰ニ付セラレタリ、逃走者ニ對スル最モ重キ懲罰ハ軍府條約ニ依リ三十日以内ノ拘留ト定メラレ居リ死刑及長期刑罰ハ禁セラレ居レリ、米國政府モ利益代表モ之等事件及其他米國人カ不法懲罰ヲ受ケタルコトニ付通知ヲ受ケサリキ、尙特殊事件ヲ次項ニ擧クヘシ

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横中

一八一九四二年「バタシ」ヨリ「サンフェルナンド」へ移行中日本
 人護衛ヨリ虐待セラレタリ、護衛ハ水ヲ得ムトスル停歩ヲ打擲セ
 リ、日本軍用「トラツク」ニテ斃レタル戦友ノ停歩ヲ助ケムトセ
 シ一生ハ幸ニテ頭部ヲ打タレタリ、一大佐ハ路傍ニテ絶ノ遺誌
 ヲ見付ケ之ヲ停歩ノ食糧トシテ求メタル處日本人將校ハ其ノ體ヲ
 彼ノ頭ニ投付ケ顔面ヲ傷ケタリ、前ノ一大佐ハ馬車ヲ曳ケル知人
 ノ比人ヲ見付ケ歩行不能者ヲ連行セシメムトセル爲鞭タレタリ、
 「ルバオ」ニ於テ一比人ハ劍ニテ刺逆サレ臍腑ヲ拔取ラレタル上
 有刺鐵條網ニ吊サレタリ、一米國人中佐ハ小川ニテ飲料水ヲ得ム
 トシテ列ヲ離レタル爲殺害セラレタリ

一九四二年五月末「カバナツアン」驛ヨリ第二收容所ニ移動ノ際
 日本人歩哨ハ疲勞セル停歩ヲ歩行セシムル爲無差別的ニ銃尾及銃
 劍ヲ用ヒタリ

「カバナツアン」ニ於テ「ロイド、ピツグ」中佐、「ホワード、

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プレイトン」中佐及「R (?) ギルバード」中佐ハ一九四二年九月逃走ヲ企テタル爲足部及腕部ヲ打擲セラレタル未收容所外ニ連行サレ往ニ縛サレ衣類ヲ剝カレタル上二日間放置セラレタリ、又坐レサル様手ヲ後ニテ縛リ通行ノ比人ヲシテ鞭タシメタリ、食事モ水モ與ヘラレス二日間ノ暴行ノ後連レ行カレタルカ日本人護衛ノ陳述ニ依レハ該ハ殺サレタル斬首セラレタリ、他ノ米國人等ハ食糧ヲ收容所ニ持入レムトシ同様ノ虐待ヲ受ケ一九四二年六月及七月「カバナツアン」ニテ審理スルコトナク射殺セラレタルガ二日間收容所外ノ柵ノ往ニ縛ラレタル後射殺セラレタリ

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横中
（翌日）

「カバナツアソ」ニ於テハ一九四二年ノ夏中左ノ事件アリ

日本人歩哨ハ勦ニテ兵士ノ背部及腿ヲ殘虐ニ毆打シタル爲彼ハ入院ヲ余儀ナクセシメラレタリ、他ノ米國人ハ日本人ニ依リ投ケ付ケラレタル石ニテ足首ヲ負傷シ爲ニ數ケ月間跛者トナレリ一人ノ日本人哨兵ハ「ゴルフ」ノ「クラブ」ニテ米國人俘虜ヲ毆打セリ、而シテ二人ノ米國人ハ比島人ヨリ食糧ヲ與ヘラレ之ヲ受取リタル爲無殘ニモ顔及身體ヲ強打セラレタリ、一士官ハ日本人通譯ニ依リ鞭ニテ耳ノ後方ヲ毆打セラレタリ、同士官ハ再ヒ「ダバオ」監獄ニ於テ毆打セラレタルカ其ノ結果身體ノ左側ニ局部的麻痺症ヲ生シタリ、應召兵ニシテ逃走セムトシタルモノハ毆打セラレ鎖ニテ縛セラレタル上勞役ニ服サシメラレタリ

「ダバオ」監獄ニ於テハ一九四三年四月一日頃「マクフェール」軍曹ハ柵ノ向側ニアリタル他ノ俘虜ヨリ投與セラレタル水筒ノ

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四三

水ヲ受取リタル爲日本人ノ衛兵ニ依リ射殺セラレタリ、日本官
 憲ハ本件射殺事件ハ逃走ヲ阻止セムカ爲ノ行動ナリト説明セム
 トセリ然シナカラ衛兵ハ數回ニ亘リ同軍曹ヲ射撃シ而シテ更ニ
 水筒ヲ投與シタル俘虜ノ方向ナル柵ノ向フ側ノ兵舎ニ對シテ發
 砲シタリ

同日頃同所ニテ或士官ハ病院ニアル兵士ノ爲ニ勞働ヨリノ歸
 途甘蔗ヲ持歸ラントシタリシカコノ爲ニ彼ハ二十四時開銃ニ
 縛サレタル上殘虐ニ毆打セラレタリ

「バギョ」抑留所ニ於テハ十六才ノ男子ハ被抑留女子ト言葉
 ヲ交シタリトノ理由ニテ打倒サレタリ、又年長抑留者ノ一人
 ハ日本人士官カ近寄りタルニ椅子ヨリ速ニ起立セザリシトノ
 理由ニテ鞭ニテ毆打セラレタリ

「アールグレイ」氏ハ一九四二年三月「バギョ」ニ於テ死亡
 セルカ右ハ警察官憲ニ依リ毆打セラレ且水責メニ遇ヒタル結

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果ナリ

「サント・トーマス」ニ於テハ「クロスタット」氏ハ逃走ノ
罪ニ依リ体刑ヲ受ケ、監獄ニ於テ死亡シタリ

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本信中ニハ閣下ノ認メラルル如ク若干ノ個所ニ於テ電報中字句ノ崩レタル爲意味判明ヲ缺クモノ有之ヤニ被存候右ハ第十七頁ノ十一、十四及二十四行目及第十九頁ノ十五行目甲ニ有之候仍テ本使ハ遞信當局ニ對シ之レカ訂正方ヲ稟請致候仍テ回答アリ次第閣下ニ對シ御進報致スヘク候

米國政府ハ帝國政府ニ對シ速カニ如上列記ノ缺陷ヲ補正セラレタク而シテ之カ再發ヲ阻止セムカ爲總テノ措置ヲ採ラレハコトヲ稟請致候尙同政府ハ本使カ米國人ノ抑留セラレ居ル個所ヲ例外ナク訪問スルノ措置ヲ講スルカ或ハ訪問セシメラルルコトヲ希望致候而シテ右ハ一九二九年七月二十七日ノ存案ノ待遇ニ關スル壽府條約第八十六條ノ規定ニ基クモノニ有之候

本使ハ閣下ニ對シ前記進報事項乃至ハ米國政府ノ要求事項ニ關スル帝國政府ノ回答要請旁々本使ハ閣下ニ對シ茲ニ最モ深甚ナル敬意ヲ表シ候
政 具

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秘

LEGATION DE SUISSE

Tokio, le 5 février 1944.

AU JAPON

CC.1.5.1.-EDGc.
CC.2.1.2.-

Monsieur le Ministre,

Par lettre du 23 décembre 1942, j'avais eu l'honneur de transmettre à S. Exc. Monsieur Masayuki Tani une protestation du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique au sujet de mauvais traitements infligés, par des fonctionnaires ou employés subalternes japonais, à certains citoyens américains en Extrême-Orient.

En date du 26 mai dernier, Votre Excellence avait bien voulu me communiquer une première réponse du Gouvernement Impérial, en ajoutant que le résultat des enquêtes entreprises sur les divers faits signalés dans la lettre susvisée me serait communiqué ultérieurement.

Je vous avais donné connaissance, par ma lettre du 16 juillet, des vœux du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis sur cette réponse du Gouvernement Impérial.

Le Gouvernement de Washington vient de prier mon

Gouvernement

Gouvernement de faire au Gouvernement Japonais la nouvelle communication dont le texte suit:

"The Government of the United States refers to its communication delivered to the Japanese Government on 23rd December 1942 (voir lettre précitée du 23 décembre) by the Swiss Legation in Tokyo in charge of American interests in Japan and Japanese occupied territory concerning reports that the Government of the United States had received of the mistreatment of American nationals in Japanese hands. The Swiss Legation in Tokyo on 28th May 1943 (voir la réponse susmentionnée du Gouvernement Impérial) forwarded to the Government of the United States a preliminary reply from the Japanese Government to this communication, in which that Government stated that it would communicate in due course the results of investigations concerning each instance referred to in the note of the Government of the United States. No reports of investigations regarding these instances have yet been received.

The Government of the United States has taken due note of the statements of the Japanese Government "concerning the special circumstances prevailing in areas which have until recently been fields of battle"

and

and concerning "the manifold difficulties which exist in areas occupied by the Japanese Forces or where military operations are still being carried on". The Government of the United States points out, however, that the regions in which Americans have been taken prisoner or interned have long ceased to be scenes of active military operations, and that the Japanese holding Authorities have therefore had ample opportunity to establish an orderly and humane internment program in accordance with their Government's undertakings. Despite this fact, the Government of the United States continues to receive reports that the great proportion of American nationals are the victims either of inhuman cruelty or of callous failure to provide the necessities of life on the part of the Japanese holding Authorities in violation of the common laws of civilization and of the Japanese Government undertaking to apply to American nationals the humane provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention.

There follows a statement of the principal categories of the deprivation of rights, cruelties, wanton neglect, mistreatment and hardship to which according

to information received by the Government of the United States from many sources Americans in Japanese custody have been subjected.

1° The representatives of the Swiss Government entrusted with the protection of American interests in Japan and Japanese occupied territory have not been permitted to go to every place without exception where prisoners of war and civilian internees are interned, have not been permitted to interview without witnesses the persons held, and have not had access to all places occupied by the prisoners (Article 86 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention).

2° Representatives of the International Red Cross Committee have been refused permission to visit most of the places where American nationals are held by the Japanese Authorities (Articles 79 and 88).

3° American nationals have not been permitted to forward complaints to the Japanese holding Authorities or to representatives of the protecting Power (Article 42).

4° The Japanese Authorities have punished and have threatened to punish American nationals for complaining

complaining concerning the conditions of captivity (Article 42).

5° The Japanese Government has failed to furnish needed clothing to American nationals (Article 12).

6° The Japanese Authorities have confiscated personal effects from American civilian internees and prisoners of war (Article 6).

7° American prisoners of war and civilian internees have been subjected to insults and public curiosity (Article 2).

8° Civilians and prisoners of war interned by Japan are suffering from malnutrition and deficiency diseases because of the failure and refusal of the detaining Authorities to provide health sustaining food for their charges or to permit the United States to make regular shipments on a continuing basis under appropriate neutral guarantees of supplemental food and medical supplies (Article 11 and the specific reciprocal undertaking of Japan to take into account national differences in diet).

9° The Japanese Authorities have devoted to improper and forbidden uses the profits of the sale of goods in camp canteens instead of devoting them

to

to the welfare of the persons held in the camps (Article 12).

10° Contrary to the specific undertaking of the Japanese Government, the detaining Authorities have compelled civilians to perform labour other than that connected with the administration, maintenance and management of internment camps. Officer prisoners of war have been forced to labour and non-commissioned officers to do other than supervisory labour (Article 27).

11° Prisoners of war have been required to perform labour that has a direct relation with war operations (Article 31).

12° Medical care has in many instances been denied to prisoners of war and civilian internees and when given has been generally so poor as to cause unnecessary suffering and unnecessary deaths (Article 14)

13° The Japanese Government has reported the names of only a part of the American prisoners of war and civilian internees in its hands (Article 77) and of American combatants found dead by Japanese

Forces

Forces (Article 4 of the Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded of armies in the field, to which Japan is a contracting party).

14° The Japanese Government has not permitted internees and prisoners of war freely to exercise their religion (Article 16).

15° The Japanese Government has not posted the Convention in camps in English translation, thus depriving American prisoners of war and civilian internees of knowledge of their rights thereunder (Article 84).

16° The Japanese Government has failed to provide adequate equipment and accommodations in prisoner of war and civilian internment camps and transports but on the contrary forced them to subsist in inhumane conditions (Article 10).

17° The Japanese Government has completely failed to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention (Title III, Section V, Chapter 3), with regard to trial and punishment of prisoners of war despite the fact that violations

of

of its undertaking in this respect have repeatedly been called to its attention, but on the contrary has imposed cruel and inhuman punishments without trial.

18° The Japanese Authorities have inflicted corporal punishment and torture upon American nationals (Article 45).

The Government of the United States emphasizes that it has based the foregoing charges only on information obtained from reliable sources. Many well authenticated cases can be cited in support of each of the charges.

The Government of the United States also desires to state most emphatically that as the Japanese Government can assure itself from a objective examination of the reports submitted to it by the Spanish, Swedish and International Red Cross representatives who have repeatedly visited all places where Japanese are held by the United States, the United States has consistently and fully applied the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention in the treatment of all Japanese nationals held by it as prisoners, as prisoners of war or (so far as they are

are adaptable), as civilian internees, detainees or evacuees in relocation centers. Japanese nationals have enjoyed high standards of housing, food, clothing and medical care. The American Authorities have furthermore freely and willingly accepted from the representatives of the protecting Powers and the International Red Cross Committee suggestions for the improvement of conditions under which Japanese nationals live in American camps and centers and have given effect to many of these suggestions most of which, in view of the high standards normally maintained, are directed toward the obtaining of extraordinary benefits and privileges of a recreational, educational or spiritual nature.

The Government of the United States demands that the Japanese Government immediately take note of the charges made above and take immediate steps to raise the treatment accorded American nationals held by Japan to the standard provided by the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention which the United States and the

Japanese

Japanese Government have mutually undertaken to apply. The Government of the United States also expects the Japanese Government to take proper disciplinary or penal action with regard to those of its officials, employees and agents who have violated its undertakings with respect to the Geneva Convention and the international common laws of decency.

The Government of the United States again directs the attention of the Japanese Government to the system of neutral supervision provided in Article 86 of the Geneva Convention. The Government of the United States again reminds the Japanese Government of the complete fulfillment of the provision of this article as respects the activities of the Government of Spain acting as protecting Power for Japanese interests in the Continental United States and of the Government of Sweden as protecting Power for Japanese interests in Hawaii.

The Government of the United States therefore expects the Japanese Government in accordance with recognized practice of civilized states fully to implement the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention.

The

The United States Government demands that the Japanese Government will, among other things, promptly implement the provisions of Article 86 in respect to the activities of the Government of Switzerland as protecting Power for American interests in Japan and Japanese controlled territory and will make it possible for the Government of Switzerland to give to the Government of the United States assurances of the effect that Swiss representatives have been able to convince themselves by the full exercise of the rights granted under Article 86 that the abuses set forth in the foregoing statement have been completely rectified or that steps have been taken in that direction that are considered by Switzerland to be adequate.

The United States Government until the present has refrained from publishing in this country *the* facts known to it regarding outrages perpetrated upon its nationals, both prisoners of war and civilian internees, by the Japanese. The United States Government hopes that as these facts are now again officially called to

the

the Japanese Government's attention that Government will adopt a policy of according to United States nationals in its hands the treatment to which they are entitled and will permit representatives of the protecting Power to make such investigations and inspections as are necessary in order to give assurances to this Government that improved treatment is in fact being accorded to American nationals. In such case this Government would be in a position to assure the American people that the treatment of American nationals by the Japanese Authorities had been brought into conformity with the standards recognized by civilized nations."

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a prié également de communiquer au Gouvernement Impérial les faits ci-après sur lesquels il fonde ses accusations, en ajoutant qu'ils ne constituent qu'un petit nombre de tous ceux, qui lui sont parvenus de sources sûres:

"Ad charges 1° and 2°: Prisoner of war and civilian internment camps in the Philippines, French, Indo china, Thailand, Manchuria, Burma, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies and prisoner of war camp No. 1 in

Formosa.

Formosa have never been visited by Swiss representatives although they have repeatedly requested permission to make such visits. None of these camps except the one at Mukden are known to have been visited by International Red Cross representatives. In recent months visits have not been allowed to the prisoner of war camps near Tokyo and Yokohama and the prisoner of war camps in and near Hongkong although the Swiss representatives have requested permission to make such visits.

The value of such few visits as have been permitted to some camps has been minimized by restrictions. Swiss representatives at Shanghai have been closely escorted by several representatives of the Japanese Consulate General at Shanghai during their visits to camps and have not been allowed to see all parts of camps or to have free discussion with the internees. Similar situations prevail with respect to the civilian internment camps and prisoner of war camps in metropolitan Japan and Formosa.

By

By contrast all of the camps, stations and centers where Japanese nationals are held by the United States have been repeatedly visited and fully inspected by representatives of Spain and Sweden who have spoken at length without witnesses with the inmates, and International Red Cross representatives have been and are being allowed freely to visit the camps in the United States and Hawaii where Japanese nationals are held.

Al charge 3°: Communications addressed by the persons held to the protecting Power concerning conditions of captivity in several of the civilian camps near Shanghai, among them Ash camp and Chapoi camp, remain undelivered. The same situation exists with respect to the civilian internment camp in Baguio and in most if not all of the camps where American prisoners of war are held. Persons held at Baguio, Tefoo, Saigor and at times in the Philippines prisoner of war camps were denied permission to address the camp commander.

Al charge 4°: On one occasion during the summer of 1943 all of the persons held at the Columbia Country

Club

Club Shanghai were punished by cancellation of dental appointments because complaints were made to representatives of the Swiss Consulate General. During the same period at camp "B" Yangchow the entire camp was deprived of a meal by the camp commander because complaints had been made concerning the delivery of spoiled food.

There are cited under Section XVIII below cases of prisoners of war being struck because they asked for food or water.

Ad charge 5°: Civilian internees at Hongkong have gone without footwear and civilian internees at Kobe have suffered from lack of warm clothing. In 1942 and 1943 American and Filipino prisoners of war in the Philippines and civilian internees at Baguio were forced to labor without shoes and clad only in loin cloths.

Ad charge 6°: This is reported to have been the case at the following camps: prisoner of war camps in the Philippine Islands, prisoner of war enclosures at Mariveles Bay, Philippine Islands, civilian internment

camps

camps at Baguio, Canton, Chefoo, Peking, Manila, Tsingtao, Waihsien and Yangchow, and at the Ash camp, Chapei camp, Lunghwa camp and Pootung camp in or near Shanghai. The articles most needed by the prisoners and internees have been taken. For example Japanese soldiers took the shoes from an American officer prisoner of war who was forced to walk unshod from Batuan to San Fernando during the march which began about April 10th 1942. Although the prisoners constantly suffered from lack of drinking water, canteens were taken from prisoners during this march; one of these victims was Lieutenant Colonel William Dyess.

As Corregidor a Japanese soldier was seen by Lieutenant Commander Melvyn H. McCoy with one arm covered from elbow to wrist and the other arm half covered with wrist watches taken from American and Filipino prisoners of war.

Ad charge 7^o: American prisoners of war in Manila were forced by Japanese soldiers to allow themselves to be photographed operating captured American military equipment in connection with the production of the Japanese

propaganda

propaganda film "Rip down the stars and stripes".

Prisoners of war from Corregidor being taken to Manila were not landed at the port of Manila but were unloaded outside the city and were forced to march through the entire city to Bilibio prison about May 23rd 1942.

Japanese school children, soldiers and civilians have been admitted to internment camps and encouraged to satisfy curiosity regarding the persons held. Such tours were conducted at Baguio, Hongkong and Tsingtao.

Ad charge 8°: Deficiency diseases such as beriberi, pellagra, scurvy, sprue etcetera are common throughout Japanese internment camps. These diseases are least common in the civilian internment camps (called assembly centers) at Shanghai and in some other camps where the persons held have but recently been taken into custody or where trade by the internees themselves with outside private dealers is allowed. It appears therefore that the great prevalence of deficiency disease in prisoner of war camps where internees have been solely dependent upon the

Japanese

Japanese Authorities for their food supply over an extended period is directly due to the callous failure of these Authorities to utilize the possibilities for a health sustaining diet afforded by available local products. The responsibility for much of the suffering and many of the deaths from these diseases of American and Filipino prisoners of war rests directly upon the Japanese Authorities. As a specific example prisoners of war at Davao penal colony suffering from grave vitamin deficiencies could see from their camp trees bearing citrus fruit that they were not allowed to pluck. They were not even allowed to retrieve lemons seen floating by on a stream that runs through the camp.

As charge 9^o: For example, in the prisoner of war camps at Honkon the profits of the canteens have not been used by the holding authorities for the benefit of the prisoners.

As charge 10^o: At Pasig, civilian internees have been forced to repair sawmill machinery without remuneration. Officers prisoners of war have been compelled by Major Mida, the camp commandant at

Davao

Davao colony, to perform all kinds of labor including menial tasks such as scrubbing floors, cleaning latrines used by Japanese troops and working in the kitchens of Japanese officers.

Ad charge 11°: Ten American engineers were required to go to Corregidor in July 1942 to assist in rebuilding the military installations on that island and prisoners of war have been worked in a machine tool shop in the arsenal at Iakien.

Ad charge 12°: The condition of health of prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands is deplorable. At San Fernando in April 1942 American and Filipino prisoners were held in a barbed wire enclosure so overcrowded that sleep and rest were impossible. So many of them were sick and so little care was given to the sick that human excrement covered the whole area. The enclosure at San Fernando was more than 100 kilometers from Batavia and the deplorable treatment given to the prisoners there cannot be explained by battle conditions. The prisoners were forced to walk this distance in seven days under merciless driving. Many who were

unable

unable to keep up with the march were shot or
beaten by the guards. During this journey
as well as at other times when prisoners of war were
moved in the Philippine Islands they were assembled
in the open sun even when the detaining authorities
could have allowed them to assemble in the shade.
American and Filipino prisoners are known to have
been buried alive along the roadside and persistent
reports have been received of men who tried to rise
from their graves but were beaten down with shovels
and buried alive.

At camp O'Donnell conditions were so bad that
2200 Americans and more than 30000 Filipinos are
reliably reported to have died in the first few
months of their detention. There is no doubt that
a large number of these deaths could have been
prevented had the Japanese authorities provided
minimum medical care for the prisoners. The so-called
hospital there was absolutely inadequate to meet
the situation. Prisoners of war lay sick and naked
on the floor receiving no attention and too sick
to move from their own excrement. The hospital

was

was so overcrowded that Americans were laid on the ground outside in the heat of the blazing sun. The American doctors in the camp were given no medicine and even had no water to wash the human waste from the bodies of the patients. Eventually when quinine was issued there was only enough properly to take care of ten cases of malaria while thousands of prisoners were suffering from the disease. Over two hundred out of three hundred prisoners from camp O'Donnell died while they were on a work detail in Batangas.

At Cabanatuan, there was no medicine for the treatment of malaria until after the prisoners had been in the camp for five months. The first shipment of medicines from the Philippine Red Cross was held up by the camp authorities on the pretext that *they must make an inventory* of the shipment. This *they were so dilatory in doing* that many deaths occurred before the medicine was released. Because of lack of medicines and food, scurvy broke out in the camp in the fall of 1942. Since the prisoners had been at the camp for some months

before

before this disease became prevalent, the responsibility for it rests upon the detaining authorities.

It is reported that in the autumn of 1945 fifty percent of the American prisoners of war at Davao had a poor chance to live and that the detaining authorities had given out the prisoners' food ration and had withdrawn all medical attention.

Though the medical care provided for civilian internees by the Japanese camp authorities appears to have been better than that provided for prisoners of war, it still does not meet the obligations placed on the holding authorities by their Government's own free undertaking and by the laws of humanity. At the civilian internment camp, Camp John Hay, childbirth took place on the floor of a small storeroom. At the same camp a female internee who was insane and whose presence was a danger to the other internees was not removed from the camp. A dentist who was interned at the camp was not permitted to bring in his own equipment. The Los Banos camp was established at a recognized endemic center

center of malaria, yet quinine was not provided and the internees were not allowed to go outside of the fence to take anti-malarial measures.

The Japanese Authorities have not provided sufficient medical care for the American civilians held in camps in and near Shanghai and the internees have themselves had to pay for hospitalization and medical treatment. Deaths directly traceable to inadequate care have occurred.

Even in metropolitan Japan, the Japanese Authorities have failed to provide medical treatment for civilian internees, and it has been necessary for Americans held at Myoshi, Yamakita and Suire to pay for their own medical and dental care.

14°: For example, the internees at camp John Hay were not allowed to hold religious services during the first several months of the camp's operation and priests have not been allowed to minister to prisoners held by the Japanese in French Indochina.

15°: No copy of an English translation of the text of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention

has

has been available to civilian internees or prisoners of war nor have the Japanese authorities taken other steps to inform the persons held of their rights under the terms of the Conventions. Reports have been received of the Japanese authorities informing prisoners of war that they were captives having no rights under international law or treaty.

Ad charge 15°: At camp O'Donnell, many of the men had to live without shelter during 1942. In one case, twenty-three officers were assigned to a shack fourteen by twenty feet in size. Drinking water was extremely scarce, it being necessary to stand in line six to ten hours to get a drink. Officers had no bath for the first thirty-five days in the camp and had but one gallon of water (?) each in which to have their first baths after that delay. The kitchen equipment consisted of cauldrons and fifty-five gallon drum. Protes (?) were cooked in the cauldrons mashed with a piece of timber, and each man was served one spoonful as his ration.

In

In late October 1942, approximately 970 prisoners of war were transferred from the Manila area to the Davao penal colony on a transport vessel providing only twenty inches per man of sleeping space. Conditions on the vessel were so bad that two deaths occurred and subsequently because of weakness some fifty percent of the prisoners fell by the roadside on the march from the water front at Lasang, Davao to the penal colony (?).

The places used by the Japanese authorities for the internment of American civilians in the Philippine Islands were inadequate for the number of persons interned at the Brent School at Baguio. Twenty to thirty civilians were assigned sleeping accommodations in a room which had been intended for the use of one person.

At the Columbia Country Club at San Francisco, the internees were obliged to spend 10,000 CRE dollars of their own funds to have a building deloused so that they might use it for a needed dormitory. In addition, no refrigeration equipment

was

was furnished by the Japanese authorities and some of the few household refrigerators of the internees were taken from them and were used by the Japanese guards with the result that food was spoiled during the summer of 1943. The lack of sanitary facilities is reported from all of these camps.

Under charge 17: American prisoners have suffered death and imprisonment for participation in military operations. Death and long term imprisonment have been imposed for attempts to escape for which the maximum penalty under the Geneva Convention is thirty days arrest. Neither the American Government nor its protecting Power has been informed in the annual provided by the Convention of these cases or of many other instances when Americans were subjected to illegal punishment. Specific instances are cited under the next charge.

Under charge 18: Prisoners of war who were marched from Batavia to San Fernando in April 1942 were brutally treated by Japanese guards. The guards clubbed prisoners who tried to get water and one

prisoners

prisoners was hit on the head with a club for helping a fellow prisoner who had been knocked down by a Japanese army truck. A colonel who pointed to a can of salmon by the side of the road and asked for food for the prisoners was struck on the side of his head with the can by a Japanese officer. The colonel's face was cut open. Another colonel who had found a sympathetic Filipino with a cart was horsewhipped in the face for trying to give transportation to persons unable to walk. At Lubao, a Filipino had been run through and gutted by the Japanese was hung over a barbed wire fence. An American lieutenant colonel was killed by a Japanese as he broke ranks to get a drink at the stream.

Japanese sentries used rifle butts and bayonets indiscriminately in forcing exhausted prisoners of war to keep moving on the march from the Cabanatuan railroad station to camp No. 2 in the late May 1942.

At Cabanatuan, Lieutenant Colonels Lloyd Biggs
and

and Howard Breitung and Lieutenant R(?) Gilbert attempting to escape during September 1942 were severely beaten about the legs and feet and then taken out of the camp and tied to posts, were stripped and were kept tied up for two days. Their hands were tied behind their backs to the posts so that they could not sit down. Passing Filipinos were forced to beat them in the face with clubs. No food or water was given to them. After two days of torture they were taken away and according to the statements of Japanese guards they were killed, one of them by decapitation. Other Americans were similarly tortured and shot without trial at Cabanatuan in June and July 1942 because they endeavored to bring food into the camp. After being tied to a fence post inside the camp for two days, they were shot.

At Cabanatuan, during the summer of 1942 the following incidents occurred: a Japanese sentry beat a private so brutally with a shovel across the back and the thigh that it was necessary to send him to the hospital. Another American was crippled for months

after

after his ankle was struck by a stone thrown by a Japanese. One Japanese sentry used the shaft of a golf club to beat American prisoners and two Americans caught while obtaining food from Filipinos were beaten unmercifully on the face and body. An officer was struck behind the ear with a riding crop by a Japanese interpreter. The same officer was again beaten at Davao penal colony and is now suffering from partial paralysis of the left side as the result of these beatings. Enlisted men who attempted to escape were beaten and put to hard labor in chains.

At the Davao penal colony, about April 1st 1943, Sergeant McFee was shot and killed by a Japanese guard after catching a canteen full of water which had been thrown to him by another prisoner on the opposite side of a fence. The Japanese Authorities attempted to explain this shooting as an effort to prevent escape. However, the guard shot the Sergeant several times and in addition shot into the barrack on the opposite side of the fence toward the prisoner who had thrown the canteen. At about the same time

and

and place, an officer returning from a work detail tried to bring back some sugar cane for the men in the hospital. For this, he was tied to a stake for twentyfour hours and severely beaten.

In the internment camp at Baguio, a boy of sixteen was knocked down by a Japanese guard for talking to an internee girl and an elderly internee was struck with a whip when he failed to rise rapidly from his chair at the approach of a Japanese officer. Mr. R. Gray died at Baguio on March 15th 1942 after being beaten and given the water cure by Police Authorities.

At Santo Tomas, Mr. Krogstadt died in a military prison after being corporally punished for his attempted escape."

Comme vous voudrez bien le constater, certains mots de cette communication ont été mutilés lors de la transmission télégraphique. Il s'agit des mots se trouvant aux lignes 11, 14 et 24 de la page 17, et à la ligne 15 de la page 18. J'en ai demandé la répétition aux Autorités postales et ne manquerai pas

de

de vous informer de leur réponse aussitôt qu'elle me sera parvenue.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a demandé que le Gouvernement Impérial remédie immédiatement aux manquements signalés et prit toutes mesures pour en empêcher le renouvellement. Il désirerait, en outre, que je fusse mis en mesure de visiter, ou faire visiter, tous les endroits, sans exception, où sont détenus des citoyens américains, et cela en conformité avec l'article 13 de la Convention de Genève, du 27 juillet 1929, relative au traitement des prisonniers de guerre.

En priant Votre Excellence de consentir à me faire connaître la réponse du Gouvernement Impérial tant aux communications susvisées qu'aux demandes du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, je saisis cette occasion de vous renouveler, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Le Ministre de Suisse:

Signé C. Gorgé.

A Son Excellence
Monsieur Manoru Shigemitsu,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
T o k i o.

極秘

對

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(在米邦通) 四月十九日

日往朝一

帝國政府ノ米國人船通等件抗議ニ關スル對米回答

一 船通上執儀取若二月五日日官駁ヲ以テ日本國ノ權内ニ在ル米國

船通ニ關シ御申起ノ趣被承認候

一 二月二十三日日官駁ニ關スル帝國官憲ノ待遇ニ關ス

九日二十三日日官駁ニ關シテハ日官駁ノ趣

身ニ送テ四月 日官駁下宛書翰ヲ以テ回答被承認候今同ノ米國政

府ノ趣願ニ對スル日官駁ノ趣左ノ如ク之候候右米國政府ニ御

答被承認候

一 帝國政府ハ日本ニ於ケル米國ノ利益保護代表タル日官駁ニ在

米國公使ヨリ一九四四年二月五日日官駁ヲ以テ傳達アリタル

國ノ權内ニ在ル米國人ノ待遇ニ關スル米國政府ノ趣願ヲ承認スル

在米ヲ以テ駁討シタリ

米國政府ハ從來ト同様今同ノ趣願ニ對テモ一九二九年ノ日官駁

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右ハ屢次帝國政府ヨリ米國政府ニ表明セル所ナリ

然ルニ米國政府方前記帝國政府ノ意思表示ヲ以テ恰モ帝國方
約トシテ同條約ヲ遵守スルノ義務ヲ認メタルモノナルカノ如
ク主張シ同條約ノ固々ノ條項ヲ違ゲテ其ノ儘之方適用ラズス
ルハ帝國政府ノ義務ニ背シム所ナリ

ニ一九二四年二月五日米國政府ノ抗議ニ對スル帝國政府ノ回答
(一)米國抗議一及二ニ歸シ米國政府ハ日本及日本軍占領區域ニ於
ケル米國ノ利益代表タル諸國政府ノ代表ハ停戰及和議者ノ
職務所ノ列外ナキ動向ヲ許サレズ、立會人ナクシテハ彼等ト

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フシハ初回代表
のこり已に消化
上多 6 分

ノ會見ヲ許サレヌ又俘虜ノ居住スル場所ヲ限ナク觀察スルコ
トヲ得サリキト抗議シ居ル處帝國政府ハ米國利益保護代表及
赤十字國際委員會代表等ニ對シ日本内地、臺灣、朝鮮、中華
民國、滿洲國及香港ノ俘虜收容所、非戦闘員抑留所及集團生
活所ノ訪問ヲ許可シ居レリ

米國政府ハ本邦ニ在ル端西國政府ノ代表ヲ日本軍占領地域ニ
於ケル米國ノ利益保護代表ナリト言明シ居ル處此ニ端西國政
府ヲ通シ米國政府ニ通報シ置キタル通帝國政府ハ皇軍占領地
ニ於テハ敵國利益ノ代表ヲ認メサル方針ニシテ向地域ニ於ケ
ル俘虜收容所及非戦闘員抑留所ノ訪問ヲ許可シ居ラス又救恤
團體代表其ノ他ノ訪問ハ作戰ノ見地ヨリ當分ノ間之ヲ許可シ
居ラサル次第ナリ

俘虜ノ面會ニハ帝國ノ批准シタル一九〇七年陸軍法規續例ニ
關スル規則ニ遵據シ制定セラレタル國內法規ニ依リ立會人ヲ

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附スルコトトナリ居レリ

米國政府ハ在上海租界代表カ拘留所ノ訪問中向地日本總領事
代表ニ依リ該ニ附添ハレ所内全部ヲ觀察スルコト能ハスト
抗暴シ居ル處我方取調ニ依レハ梁内ノ黨員附添ヒタルハ
廣ナルモ租界總領事ハ先頭ニ立テ自由ニ黨員生活所ヲ觀察
シタル實狀ナリ

(二)米國抗議三及此ニ關シ米國民ハ日本當該自衛又ハ利益保護代
表ニ對シ苦情ヲ訴フルヲ許サレヌ又日本官憲ハ苦情ヲ陳述セ
ル者ヲ處罰シ又ハ處罰スヘク威嚇シ居レリトノ記述アル處
極權内ニアル俘虜收容所及非黨黨員拘留所ニ於テハ被收容者
ヨリノ所長宛通信ハ拒否セラレ居ラヌ利益保護代表宛通信ハ
開設當初ハ兎モ角現在ニ於テハ他ノ俘虜郵便ト同様送達セラ
レ居リ從テ苦情ヲ訴フルコトニ支障ナク又單ニ苦情ヲ申出カ
リトノ理由ノ下ニ處罰セララルカヨリトナシ一九四三年夏

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3

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イ
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上海「コロンビア」、カントリイ、クラブ」孫省者處罰ノ爲齒
ノ強派ノ約束取消サレタリトノ米國抗議ハ何等カノ誤解ニ基
クモノニシテ帝國官憲ノ調査ニ依レバ新ル事實ナク又揚州ノ
米國生活所ニ於ケル處罰事件ノ如キモ其ノ事實存セズ

米國抗議五ニ歸シ米國政府ハ帝國政府ガ米國民ニ必要ナル被
服類ヲ供給シ居ラズト抗議シ香港、神戶及比島ニ於ケル抑留
者ノ苦難ヲ例示シ居ル處帝國政府ハ停務等ノ被服ノ支給ニ關
シテハ特ニ周到ナル考慮ヲ加ヘ必要ナル限度ニ我方ノ負擔ニ
於テ之ヲ支拂スル方針ノ下ニ處置シ居レリ

香港抑留者ニ與シ軍靴ノ支給困難ナリシ事實ニ關シテハ彼等
ヲ抑留シタル當時向印ニ於テハ靴ノ在庫命ナカリシ爲不待已
其ノ代用品タル「サンタム」ヲ支給シタルモノニシテ之ガ爲
ニ特ニ日常ノ生活ニ不便或ハ困難ヲ來サシメタルモノニアラ
ズ「グナム」高ヨリ神戶ニ移送セラレタル抑留者ハ冬服ヲ所

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お

接セザリシニヨリ關係官廳ニ於テ資料ノ入手及調整ノ準備中
 偶々在神戶英國領事館ヨリ代價ヲ買取シ差入方申出タルヲ
 以テ之カ資料調整ノ幹旋ヲ爲シタルモノニシテ本件ハ英國領
 事館ノ努力ニ依リ國籍ニ解決シタリ比島ニ於ケル停務ガ労働
 中無靴及腰布ノミニテ就働セシメラレタリトノ記述アルモ右
 ハ前記香港ノ場合ト同様靴ノ支給ナキ場合ニハ代用品ノ支給
 アリ又作業中ノ衣服ハ給與シ居レリ但シ熱帯地方ノコトナレ
 ハ彼等カ作業中自費的ニ脱衣セシコトアリ待ベシ

(一) 米國抗議六ニ關シ米國政府ハ日本言意カ本國人神官者及停務
 ヨリ身過品ヲ押取セリト抗議シ居ル處日本ニ於ケル停務者及
 規則ニ依レバ停務トスベキモノヲ捕獲シタル時ハ直ニ其ノ捕
 獲品ヲ檢査シ其種類其ノ他軍用ニ供セラルベキ物品ハ之ヲ
 没收シ其ノ他ノ物件ハ之ヲ償還スルカ一償還スルトキハ償還
 書ヲ本人ニ交付ス一又ハ便三本人ヲシテ之ヲ管理セシメ而シ

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10

テ各部隊ハ其ノ没収又ハ没収シタル物件ニ付物品目録ヲ作成
 シ俘虜ヲ收容所ニ引渡スル頃區ノ物件ヲ物品目録ト共ニ引渡
 シ引渡ラ了シタル物件ハ政府之ヲ保管シ俘虜解放ノ際ハ之ヲ
 本人ニ返付スルコトトナリ居リ右規定ハ嚴ニ遵守セラレ居レ
 リ

米國政府ハ比高俘虜收容所、「マリヴェレス・ベール」俘虜習
 置場、「バギョー」、廣東、芝罘、北京、「マニラ」、青島、
 龍巖、揚州ノ各俘虜所並ニ上海及其ノ附近ニ在ル捕虜第二集
 團生活所、湖北、汕頭及滬東ノ各集團生活所等ニ於テハ俘虜
 及捕虜者ニ最モ必要ナル物品取上ゲラレタリト述べ居レルガ
 右記述ハ抽象的ニシテ單ニ收容所、捕虜所及集團生活所等ヲ
 列擧シ居ルニ止マリ且其詳ナリシモ帝國官憲ノ取調ニ依レ
 ハ新ル事實ナシ青島ニハ未ダ管テ俘虜收容所、非戰地員捕虜
 所又ハ集團生活所ヲ設置シタルコトナシ一九四二年四月比高

ニ於テ米國人俘虜ガ皇軍ニ捕獲セラレタル當時兵ノ身延品ヲ
 沒收セラレタリトノ記述ニ關シテハ今日迄帝國政府ノ有スル
 調査資料ニ照レバ新々等々見セラレズ
 米國抗議七ニ關シ米山人俘虜及押留者ハ侮辱セフレ又公衆ノ
 好奇心ニ暴サレ后レリト抗議シ居ル處帝國政府ハ吊ニ公正ニ
 待テスル方針ノ下ニ以テ放ラ決定シ居ルモノニシテ米國政府ノ
 右抗議ハ帝國ノ威威ノ實情ト一致セス
 米國政府ハ米國人俘虜ノ一マニラレ南ノ通行行進ヲ引ルシ抗
 議シ居ルモ右ハ收容所ニ送ク爲必要ナル道路ヲ通過シタルモ
 ノニシテ何等侮辱シ又公衆ノ好奇心ニ暴シタルモノニアラズ
 又「バギョー」、智結及青島等ニアテハ一般ノ人ハ押留所ニ入
 コトヲ許サレ歐州記者ニ關シテハ俘虜・收容所モ非歐員押留所
 リトノ記述ニ關シテハ前記ニハ俘虜・收容所ノ内ノ收容所及押
 モ設置セラレモラザルハ記述ノ遺ナリ帝國國內ノ收容所及押

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留所ニ於テハ一人ノ出入一訪問面會ヲ含ムハ後重取締ヲ
レ居リ新成司令官又ハ監督官等ノ許可ヲ得タル者ノ外出入ヲ
禁セラル一尋常ニ於テハ監督ノ許可ヲ要ス一外國人ニシテ俸
給收容所又ハ留所ニ出入スルニハ陸軍大臣又ハ監督官等ノ
許可ヲ要スベク必要ナキ者ハ軍人ト雖モ監リニ立入ルヲ得サ
ルヲレテ帝國官憲ノ監督下ニアル俸給收容所又ハ非難留所
留所ニ於テハ米國政府ノ抗議シ居ルカ如キ事ナシ

(六)米國抗議ハニ際シ米國政府ハ帝國政府カ其ノ收容シ居ル俸
給ニ對シ保衛上必要ナル食糧ヲ給與スルコトヲ巨否シ又ハ米
國ヨリ充當ナル方法ニ依リ補充的食糧及藥品類ヲ永續的定額
的ニ送付スルコトヲ許ササルタメ等類不食及不足ニヨル疾病
ニ苦シミツツアリト抗議シ居ル處帝國政府ハ俸給ノ糧食ヲ其
ノ量及質ニ於テ後進補充程度ト同一ノモノヲ給シ居ルノミナ
ラス保衛及抑留者等ノ國民的人道的習慣ヲ考慮シ一ハシテ食

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ノ給與等情ニ厚意の取扱ヲ爲シ居リ殊ニ件時ノ勞役及健康ノ
狀況ヲ斟酌シ之カ支給ニ關シ最善ノ養ヲ導ジ居レリ
米國政府ハ日本ノ抑留所ニ於テハ榮養缺乏症ハ普非ノコトナ
リトシ上毎及比島ニ於ケル抑留者ノ健康狀況ヲ比較シ上毎ニ
於テハ抑留所外ヨリノ差入等ニ依リ斯ル疾病カ比較的渺キモ
比島ニ於ケル米國人件時ノ大部分ハ此種疾病ニヨリ苦シメラ
レ居レリト述ベ居ル處米國政府ノ比島ニ關スル抗議ノ事象ハ
一九四二年十二月二十三日附ヲ以テ在京瑞西公使ヨリ傳譯ノ
米國政府ノ抗議ニ對スル帝國政府ノ一九四四年四月 日附
回答ニ於テ詳述シ置キタル處在比島一サント・トーマス及
一タバオル其ノ他ノ抑留所ニ於テ皇軍當局カ占領地ニ於ケル
困難ナル事情アリタルニモ拘ラズ最善ヲ盡シテ食糧確保及給
養ニ努力シタリ
皇軍カ比島ヲ平定シタル當時ニ於ケル米國軍ノ給食ハ劣悪ニ

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14

シテ其ノ一ノ衛生及健康状態ハ既ニ憂フベキ状態ニ在リタ
ルコト皇軍カ入手セル攻撃要ノ手記ニ依ルモ明ナリ左ニ其ノ
記録中ヨリ健康状態ニ關係アル部分ヲ摘記スベシ

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一九四二年一月末一日二食トナリタル以後
ノ營養惡化ニヨル病狀（手記抜粋）

(イ) 野砲部隊

「ヴァイタミン」缺乏症ヲ示シ兵中ニハ下肢ノ麻痺、浮腫、眼瞼及眼ノ周圍ノ浮腫ヲ見ルニ至レリ而シテ兵ハ種々ノ野生植物ヲ食リ食シタルガ中ニハ誤リテ有毒植物ヲ食スルモノモ出ヅルニ至レリ兵ノ攝取「カロリー」ハ一五〇〇「カロリー」以下ト推定セラレ強労働ノ兵ハ次第ニ衰弱シ行キシヲ認ム

(ロ) 第二野砲部隊

多クノ者ハ顔面蒼白憔悴シ脚氣ヲ病ミ營養不良ニ因ル脚ノ浮腫ヲ起スニ至レリ

(ハ) 飛行隊

兵ノ中ニハ脚ニ浮腫ヲ來スモノ齒肉ノ出血スルモノ等

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出テ來リ一軍ニ至ルノ時少ク見兵ノ三分ノ二ハ「マラ
 リヤ」ト稱シテ其ノ不良ニ因ル人ナリキ三月下旬頃ニハ「ク
 ーボン・ナット」ヤ「バタン・ナット」ヲ食フモノモ
 出ルニ及ビ前者ヲ多ク食ヒシモノハ日々ヲ減シテ其ノ
 少ク食ヒシモノハ下痢ヲ起スニ至レルガ食糧不足ニ依
 リ兵ハ之ヲ知りナガラ中止セザリキ

(二) 戦病院

入院シ來レル兵ニハ「マラリヤ」ヲ患フモノ、生色ヲ
 失ヒテ弱シテ其ノ不良ニ因ル下痢ノ苦痛スルモノヲ多
 ク觀メタリ

尙書政府ノ取組ニ依レバ「カブカイベン」附近ニアリタル
 米穀庫ヲ戦病院ハ陸軍日約六千ノ米比量者ヲ收容シアリ
 シガ米穀庫ハ戦病ト同時ニ其ノ食糧乏ノ理由ヲ以テ入院中ノ軍
 室ナリシ比量兵員者(一)患者ノ死「マラリア」患者多シ
 ヲ患フシ者ニ多クノ死亡者ヲ出シタル事實アリ

此等ノ事實ニ徴スルモ米國軍ノ健康狀態ガ其ノ投降前既ニ榮
 養不良、衰弱、脚氣、「マラリヤ」等ノ流行ニ依リ變フベキ
 狀態ニアリシモノニシテ右狀態ハ更ニ米國軍ノ焦土ニ俯仰テ
 在軍食糧品、藥品ヲ燒却損失セシメタルコト、皇軍自身モ當
 時ノ戰況ヨリシテ食糧ノ余裕ニ乏シカリシコト、米國人俘虜
 ガ意外ニ多カリシコト及一般民衆モ亦當時食糧難ニ陥リ居リ
 彼等ヨリノ供給ヲ待ル能ハザリシコト等ノ事實ニ依リ皇軍ニ
 捕虜セラレタル俘虜ニ供スル食糧ガ不充分ニシテ四減手當等
 亦慮ノ如クナラザリシニモ猶ラス帝國官憲ハ最善ヲ盡シ俘虜
 ノ保養ニ努メタリ兵ノ後比高ニ於ケル俘虜ノ健康狀態ガ若シ
 ク改善セラレタル事ハ之ヲ一九四三年ノ一年間ニルケル俘
 虜ノ死亡數ニ見ルモ明クナリ即チ一九四三年中比高全島ニ於
 ケル約一萬ノ米國人俘虜ノ中死亡者ノ數ハ一六八人ニシテ尚
 年十一月中ノ如キハ僅ニ一名ノ死亡アリタルノミナリ

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米山政府ハ右比島ニ於ケル事態ヲ上海ニ於ケル抑留者ノ健康
 状態ト比較シ居ル處上海ニ於テハ敵國人ト雖モ帝國官憲ノ庇
 護ノ下ニ平穩ニ生活シ待タルガ比島ニ於テハ米山軍ノ暴虐ナ
 ル焦土状態ニ曝ラサレタリ米山官憲ガ此ノ實情ヲ直視スルコ
 トヲ避ケ帝國官憲ノ威意ヲ無視シ帝國ノ實任ナリト
 高賣スル方如キハ帝國ノ威名トスル所ナリ
 米山政府ノ抗議ニ對シ米山政府ハ示テハ帝國政府ハ示テ
 際至其會ニ對シ日米交渉ニ對リ二回ニ亘リ米山亦テ午正ヨ
 リ送付シ來レル迄一方以テ米山政府ノ受理位ニ各停滯收容所及
 非親衛兵等官所ハノ送還ヲ許サセリ
 此ノ外交物品ノ中五山船ニ在ル米山政府ノ水城ヘノ輸送ハ現下
 ノ以テ取置ニアリテハ之ガ許可困難ナルコト既ニ米山政府ニ
 對シ明白ニ通報セラレタル所ニシテ之ガ解決打斷策ニ關シテハ帝國

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政府ニ於テ慎重ナル考慮ノ下ニ政究中ナリ米國政府ノ宣傳シ
后ルガ如ク米國政府ガ其ノ送付ヲ否セリトナスガ如キハ米
國ノ容認シ能ハザル所ナリ

(七)米國抗議九ニ對シ日本官憲ガ酒保ニ於ケル物品賣止ノ利益金
ヲ被收容者ノ福祉ノ爲ニ使用セズシテ不適當及禁止セラレタ
ル養送ニ充テ后レリト述べ后ル處各報ニ於ケル酒保賣上利益
金ノ取扱振ニ關シ調査スル所ニ依レバ左ノ通ナリ

(八)各却存處收容所ニ於ケル酒保ノ賣上利益金ハ收容所内ノ俘
虜代表者ヲシテ俘虜ノ福祉ノ爲利用セシメ后レリ

(九)日本内務省ニ於ケル非歐國員抑留所ニハ酒保ノ設置ナシ是レ
抑留人員ノ少人數ナル爲酒保ニ轉賣ヲ備付ケ置クヨリモ寧
口抑留者ノ欲スルモノヲ外部ヨリ輸入セシムルコト便宜ナ
ルニ依ル從テ利益金ノ問題ナシ

(十)香港俘虜收容所ニ於テハ俘虜ニ賣渡ス物品ハ之ヲ原價ニテ

3059

賣下ゲ居ルニ付賣上利益金ハ生ゼザルヲ以テ米國政府ノ抗
 議ハ事實ニ反スルモノト云フベシ一九四二年七月香港俘虜
 收容所ヲ訪問シタル赤十字國際委員會上海代表「エグレー」
 氏ノ報告ニ依レバ「住居、食糧、被服、酒保、衛生班、齒
 科治療、娛樂、圖書、宗教的行事等極メテ良好ニシテ俘虜
 ハ親切ナル當局ノ待遇ニ感謝シ居レリ」トアリ米國政府ガ
 上記ノ如キ事實ヲ無視シ俘虜ニ對シ採リタル帝國官憲ノ懇
 切ナル措置ヲ歪曲シ抗議シタルハ帝國政府ノ遺憾トスル所
 ナリ

(八) 米國抗議十及「一」ニ應ジ米國政府ハ帝國政府ガ非戰鬥員抑
 留者ノ自由意志ニ反シ勞務ヲ強要セザルベシトノ特殊約束
 ニ反シ抑留所ノ運用、維持、管理ニ關係ナキ勞務ニ從事ス
 ルコトヲ被抑留者ニ強制シ居レリ又俘虜將校ハ勞務ヲ強制
 セラレ俘虜下士ハ監督勞務以外ノ勞務ヲ強制セラレ居レリト抗議スル

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外俘虜ハ作戦行動ニ直接關係アル勞務ニ從事スルコトヲ要求
 セラレタリト述べ居レル處帝國政府ハ俘虜ノ勞務ニ關シ既ニ
 一九一三年一月二十八日及同二月四日附在京城西區公使館宛
 口上書ヲ以テ其ノ意旨ヲ通報シ置キタル通俘虜ハ工業、土木
 鑛業、運搬等ノ危險ナラザル勞務ニ從事セシメ居リ又作戦行
 動ニ何等直接關係ナキ勞務ニ服セシメ居レリ非戦闘員抑留者
 ハ抑留所ノ修理、糶及保存以外ノ勞務ニ服セシメ居ラス
 米國政府ノ引用セル比島ニ於ケル非戦闘員抑留者ノ無報効
 修繕運搬等件ハ日本ノ調査ニ依ルモ右事實ナク何等カノ誤
 謬ヲ惹クモノナルベシ又俘虜收容所ニ於テハ將校ニハ勞務ヲ
 強請セザルハ勿論常ニ兵卒當番者ヲ附シ用務ヲ辨ゼシメ居リ
 米人俘虜將校ガ收容所内ニ於テ俸給ノ勞務ヲ強請セフレ居ル
 ガ如キ事實ナシ
 米國人技師十名ハ一九一二年「コレヒドール」島ニ於テ軍事

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施設建設ノ手助ヲ要求セフレタリト稱セラルル處則至ニ依レ
 バ「コレヒドール」島ノ如キ地帯ノ取片附整理等ニハ事情ニ
 通ジ居ル専門技師ノ手助ヲ必要トセシモ右ハ何等軍事施設ノ
 建設ヲ手助セシメシモノニアラス建物及道路等ノ取片附作業
 ノ指導等一般ノ労働ト看做シ差支ナキ範圍ニ於テ彼等ノ勞
 ラ要求シタルモノニシテ之ヲ以テ直ニ作戰行動ニ直接關与ス
 リト云フコトヲ待ス又米山人俘虜ヲ奉天兵器廠ノ工作員工
 場ニ就留センメタリト抗議シ居ルモ右ハ何等カノ誤報ニ違ク
 モノニシテ奉天ニ於ケル俘虜ガ數ニシタルハ兵器廠ト何等關
 ナキ一般工場ナリ
 米人抗議十二ニ論シ米人政府ハ俘虜及囚徒者ニ對スル治療手
 當ハ多クノ義務拒否セラレタリ又手當ヲ施サレタル時ニモ病
 ネ不充分ニシテ不必云ニ苦痛ヲ具ヘ又ハ死亡者ヲ出シタリト
 抗議シ比島ニ於ケル俘虜ノ健康狀態ハ懸慘ナリト述べ居ル處

✓ 362

比島ニ於ケル俘虜ノ健康状態ハ既ニ(六)ノ俘虜ニ對スル糧食給與ノ項ニ於テ説明シ置キタル通皇軍占領當時米國軍ハ焦土戰術ニ依リ必要物資ヲ燒却廢棄シタルコト、皇軍自身モ當時ノ戰況ヨリシテ食糧藥品等ノ補給難ニ苦シミタルコト、米國軍ノ投降シ來リタルモノ豫想外ニ多カリシ爲之ニ對スル醫藥品ノ豫備少ナカリシコト等ノ理由ニ依リ皇軍ノ捕獲シタル俘虜ニ對スル手當ガ其ノ努力ニ拘ラズ充分ナラザリシハ眞ニ已ムヲ得ザル事由ニ依ルモノニシテ俘虜ノ健康状態ガ米國軍軍醫ノ記録シ置キタルガ如ク捕獲當時ニ於テ既ニ甚シク劣悪化シ居リ憂フベキ事態ニアリタルモノナリ

帝國官憲ハ俘虜ノ保健衛生ニ關シ深甚ナル注意ヲ拂ヒ適當ノ措置ヲ怠ラズ各地ニ於ケル俘虜ニ對シテハ傳染病豫防措置トシテ毎月健康診斷及豫防注射接種ヲ行

シテハ其ノ健康ニ對シテハ豫防注射接種ヲ行

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等ノ措置ヲ採リ停務ノ健康状態ニ付テハ最モ慎重ナル考
慮ヲ加ヘ居リテ關係當局ハ停務給養ノ如キ質及量共ニ一般人
ヨリモ遙カニ良好ナリトノ批評スラ受ケ居ル次第ナリ比島ニ
於テハ一九四二年十一月防疫調査班ヲ組織シ専ラ防疫ニ臨ス
ル措置ヲ講ゼシメ其ノ結果比島停務收容所ノ衛生状態ハ著シ
ク改善セラレ前記(六)ニ指摘セラレタル死亡数ノ減少ヲ見ルノ
效果ヲ上ゲ得タリ是レ全ク皇軍衛生室ノ挺身的努力ニ依ルモ
ノト云フベシ

本國政府ハ上海及日本内地ノ非國員抑留所ニ於テハ入院費
又ハ治療費ハ自辨セシメラレタリト抗議セル處此等抑留所ニ
於テハ適當ナル治療ノ方法ヲ講ジ居リ必要ニ應ジテハ最寄ノ
病院ニ入院セシムル等ノ處置ヲ採リ居リ治療費ハ抑留官憲ニ
於テ負擔シ居レリ然レドモ若シ被抑留者ガ自己ノ欲スル醫師
及病院ノ選擇ヲ希望スル場合ニハ費用ヲ自辨スルヲ條件トシ

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テ許可シ居ルヲ以テ上海及日本内地ノ抑留者ガ自己ノ選擇シタル醫師ノ治療費及入院費ヲ自辨スルハ當然ナリト云フベシ

(十)米國抗議十三ニ關シ米國政府ハ帝國ガ米國人俘虜及抑留者ノ一部ノ氏名ノミヲ通報シ又日本軍ニ依リ發見セラレタル米國人非戰鬥員ノ死亡者氏名ノミヲ報告シ居ルニ過ギズト抗議シ居ル處帝國政府ハ大東亞戰勃發ト共ニ俘虜情報局ヲ設置シ之ヲシテ俘虜ニ關スル情報ノ交換、狀況ノ調査及銘々票ノ整備傳達ノ事務ニ當ラシメ居レルカ帝國政府ハ其ノ權内ニ在ル俘虜及抑留者ノ氏名ノ通報ヲ重要視シ之ガ實施ノ爲努力シ銘々票ノ整理ト共ニ國籍ノ區別ナク一般ニ逐次其ノ氏名ヲ在壽府俘虜情報中央部ヘ電送シ居リ既ニ十四萬五千ヲ超エ通報セラレ米國人ノミニテモ二萬五千六百六十餘名(一九四四年三月末日現在)ニ達シ今後モ引續キ通報セラルベシ

(十一)米國抗議十四ニ關シ米國政府ハ帝國ガ俘虜及抑留者ニ對シ自由ニ宗教儀式ヲ行フコトヲ許サザリキト抗議シ居ル處帝國政

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府ハ各地俘虜收容所及非戰團員抑留所ニ於テ宗教ノ自由ヲ認
メ居レリ

帝國官憲ハ俘虜及抑留者ノ宗教ノ自由ヲ妨ゲザルノミナラズ
一假令收容所及抑留所ノ開設當初ニ於テハ設備ノ未完了又ハ
教職者ノ不在等ノ爲儀式ノ執行ヲ困難ナラシメタル事情アリ
タリトスルモ儀式禮拜等ノ執行ニ關シ特ニ便宜ヲ供與シ居
レルハ東京俘虜收容所及非戰團員抑留所ニ於テ收容俘虜等ノ
聖餐用葡萄酒及「パン」ノ差入ヲ許可シ居ルコト又在京法王
廳使節ノ申出ニ依リ加特力教徒タル俘虜ノ臨終ノ聖餐ニ收容
所外ヨリ神父ノ立會ヲ許可シ居ルコト等ノ事例ニ依リテモ明
カナリ尙比島抑留所監督官憲ハ抑留者ニ對シ其ノ名譽ヲ尊重
シ信教ノ自由ヲ認ムルハ勿論其ノ風俗慣習ニ適應スル待遇ヲ
爲シ居レリ「ジョン・ヘー」抑留所及倭印ニ於ケル事例ノ如
キハ何等カノ誤報ニ基クモノナルベシ

由米國抗議十五ニ就シ米國政府ハ帝國カ收容所及抑留所ニ條約
 ノ英譯文ヲ揭示スト抗議シ居ル處帝國政府ハ一九二九年ノ俘
 虜條約ノ規程ヲ其ノ盡適用セサルヲ以テ條約文ヲ揭示セザリ
 シモ帝國ノ批准シタル一九〇七年ノ陸戰法規ノ慣例ニ隨スル
 條約ニ基キ制定公布ノ俘虜取扱規則ヲ俘虜收容所及非戰鬪員
 抑留所ニ揭示スル用意アリ

由米國抗議十六ニ就シ米國政府ハ帝國政府カ俘虜收容所及非戰
 鬪員抑留所ニ輸送機軸ニ於テ適當ナル裝備及施設ヲ爲サス
 非人道的狀態ニ於テ生活スルコトヲ強制セリト抗議シ居ル處
 右抗議ハ事實ト相反ス

帝國政府ハ衛生及保健ニ付出來得ル限りノ保障アル建築物ハ
 假建物内ニ俘虜ヲ宿泊セシムル方針ノ下ニ宿泊所ニハ濕氣ヲ
 避ケ必要ノ程度ニ保溫照明シ寢室總面積、最少氣容、寢具ノ
 設備及材料ニハ帝國補充部隊ニ對スルト同一條件ヲ與ヘ居レリ

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赤十字國際委員曾代表ノ視察報告ニ依レハ俘虜ハ健康保持ノ爲ニモ充分ナル施設ヲ有スル適當ナル建築物ニ收容セラレ居ルコト指適セラレタリ

米國政府ハ抗議中比島ノ事例ヲ引用シ居ル處皇軍占領當時ニ於ケル比島ノ狀況ハ既ニ前記(六)及(七)ニ於テ説明シ直キタル通ニテ俘虜ノ後送狀況ニ關スル帝國政府ノ調査ニ依レハ一九四二年五月十日ヨリ二十日迄ニ「リマイ」附近ニ於テ捕獲セル約二百名ノ俘虜ハ糧食シタル後將校ヲ附シ全部自動車ヲ以テ假收容所ニ送致收容セラレタリ又同年五月十二日ヨリ二十日迄ニ投降セル俘虜約三百名ハ給食シタル後彈藥補充ノ自動車ニ乘セ「ハランガ」假收容所ニ全部送致セラレタリ比島非戦闘員抑留所特ニ「バギオ」等ニ於ケル抑留者ハ帝國官憲ノ待遇ニ對シ等シク感謝シ居ル所ナリ

支那瀋縣ニ於ケル集團者自家用冷蔵庫徵發事件ト稱スルモノハ事實ト一致セス帝國官憲ノ調査ニ依レハ右ハ集團者力持來

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リシモノヲ集函所用トシテ全般ノ爲使用セシメ居リタルモノ
ナリ

因 本國抗議十七ニ歸シ本國政府ハ帝國カ一九二九年ノ條約規定
ノ俘虜處罰條項ヲ全然適用セスト抗議シ居ル處帝國政府ノ俘
虜處罰ニ歸スル見解ハ一九四三年二月十七日附及同年三月三
日附在京垣西國公使宛書翰ヲ以テ通報シ詳細且明瞭ニ説明シ
直キタリ

因 本國抗議十八ニ歸シ本國政府ハ帝國官憲カ米國民ニ對シ體刑
ヲ課シ虐待セリト抗議シ比島ニ於テ發生シタリト云フ事例ノ
數々ヲ引用シタルカ帝國政府ニ於テハ俘虜ノ取扱ニ歸スル方
針ハ屢々表明セラレタル通最モ公正ナル待遇ヲ爲スコトニシ
テ帝國關係官憲亦右方針ニ基キ俘虜ノ福祉ノ爲銳意其ノ取扱
ニ苦心シ居リ筋正ナル軍紀ノ下ニ處理スル様尙到ナル注意ヲ
拂ヒ居レリ

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米國政府引用ノ事例ハ皇軍ノ比島占領當時發生シタル事件ニシテ既ニ相當期間經過シタル現在調査困難ナリシモ今日迄ノ調査ニ依レバ其ノ事實ヲ發見セズ

三 米國ノ權内ニ在ル日本人ニ對スル米國ノ虐遇ニ關スル帝國政府ノ抗議事例

(一) 米國政府ハ日本ノ利益保護代表ニ依ル抑留所及集團生活所訪問ニ際シ立會人無ク長時間日本人被抑留者ト會談シ且充分視察セリト言明シ居ルモ右ハ事實ニ非ラズ多クノ抑留所及集團生活所ニ於テハ利益代表ノ會見ニハ所當局、國務省官吏等立會ヒタリ利益代表ハ差支ナキ箇所ノミヲ視察シ得タルモ所内ヲ限ナク巡視シ得ザリキ例ヘバ在布哇「サント・アイランド」抑留所訪問ノ際一般ニ抑留者トハ全然會談ヲ許サレズ單ニ其ノ代表者ノミト會見スルコトヲ得而カモ右會見ハ抑留所當局及軍當局等立會ノ下ニ行ハレ抑留者ノ發言ニハ嚴重ナル制限行ハレタリ

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(二) 米國官憲ハ日本人抑留者及集團生活者ガ苦情ヲ訴フルモ之ガ待遇ヲ改善セス之ヲ利益代表ニ訴ヘントスルモ取次ガザルコト普通ナリ又苦情ヲ陳述セル者ヲ處罰シ又ハ處罰スベシト威嚇セル事例多シ

「アリス・アイランド」 假抑留所ニ於テハ一同ヲ代表シテ食糧ノ苦情ヲ述ベタル者ヲ處罰トシテ「戰爭中ノ抑留」ト決定シ「ミソラ」抑留所ニ送致セリ一九四二年七月「ロースバーク」抑留所日本人ガ其ノ代表員ヲシテ強制セラレタル所外ノ労働ニ對スル苦情ヲ申出デシメタル處委員ハ或ヒハ監禁セラレ或ヒハ抑留所建物ヨリノ外出ヲ禁ゼラレタルノミナラズ酒保ニテ員物ヲ爲スコトヲ禁ゼラレタリ「リヴィングストン」抑留所當局ハ労働ニ關スル苦情ヲ申立タル者ニ對シ處罰トシテ食事ヲ減シタリ「ミソラ」抑留所ニ於テモ苦情ノ申立者ヲ監禁セリ

(三) 衣服ノ給與ニ關シ米國官憲ハ布哇ヨリ積雪ノ「マッコイ」抑

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留所ニ移サレタル日本人ニ對シ冬服ヲ充分ニ與ヘス爲ニ仰留

日本人ハ惡氣ニ惱マサレタリ

仰留日本人ハ何レモ書籍、印刷物、金銀類（寫真機、萬年筆

「ライター」、時計、「カフスボタン」、徽章、「ナイフ」

携帶用「フォーク」、貨幣等）、護謄製品（鉛筆ニ附看ノ消

「ゴム」ヲ含む）嬰兒用襪、藥品、罐詰食料（小兒用野菜

罐詰及乳兒用牛乳罐詰ニ及フ）ヲ押收セラレタリ手廻品ノ押

收ニ當リテハ磅重ナル検査ヲ行ヒタルカ其ノ一例ヲ擧クレハ

「エリス・アイランド」假仰留所ニ於テハ一九四二年六月七

日ヨリ三日間税關吏及聯邦檢察局吏ハ交換乗船者ノ手廻品ノ

破損ヲ顧慮スルコトナク、時計ヲ無理ニ押開キテ破損シ、洋

服ノ襟ヲ切り其ノ縫目ヲ解キ、帯革ヲ引裂キタルノミナラス

至襟口トナシ頭髪ノ中ヲモ檢メ、傷口ノ絆創膏ヲ剝カシ、婦

人ニ對シテモ磅重ナル検査ヲ行ヒテ押收セルカ押收物件ノ領

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收證ヲ發行セザルモノサへ抄カラザリキ

(五) 米國官憲ハ抑留日本人ヲ侮辱シ及公衆ハ好奇心ニ曝シタリ

開戦直後「サンド・アイランド」ニ抑留セラレタル日本人約二百名中ノ一名ガ手製ノ「ナイフ」ヲ所持シ居リタリトノ理由ニテ抑留所當局ハ抑留日本人全部ノ身体検査ヲ行ヒタル際二時間ニ亘リ裸体ニテ行列ノ儘放置セリ日本郵船會社桑港支店長田岡氏夫人（英國人）及娘ハ一九四三年「エリス・アイランド」假抑留所ニ於テ丸裸ニセラレ検査セラレタリ在羅府帝國領事館ノ一員ハ罹病中ニモ拘ラズ一九四二年四月「ミゾラ」ヨリ「ホワイト・サルファ・スプリングス」ニ移サレタル途中普通列車ニ乗込マシメラレ衆人ノ面前ニテ附添移民官ニ手錠ヲ掛ケラレ就眠時モ手錠ノ鏈ヲ寢臺ニ結付ケ罪人ノ如ク取扱ハレタリ

(六) 米國ニ抑留セラレ居ル日本人ハ質及量ノ點ニ於テ保健上必要

ナル食糧ヲ給與セラレザルコト多シ

「ミゾラ」抑留所ニ於ケル抑留者ノ食費ハ一日一人三十仙ニテ賄ハレ「ケネデイ」抑留所ニ於テハ一日一人五十一仙ノ食費ヲ計上セラレ居ルモ同所當局ハ其ノ頭ヲハネ四十一仙ニテ賄ヒ居タルガ同所長モ右事實ヲ認メタリ「ヴァジニア」在住日本人ハ開戦當初黒人刑務所ニ投獄セラレ食事其ノ他黒人囚徒ト同様ニ取扱ハレ外部トノ接觸ハ勿論一切ノ差入ヲモ禁止セラレタリ「ミゾラ」抑留所ニ於テハ家族ヨリノ差入ノ藥品ヲ當局ハ毒物混入豫防ノ爲ト稱シ本人ニ交附セス爲ニ持病ノ治療ニ困難ヲ來サシメタリ「アプトン」。「エリス」アイラ「ンド」。「リヴィングストン」。「サンド」。「アイランド」ニ於ケル抑留日本人ハ榮養不足ニヨリ視力衰へ体重減少シ眼鏡ヲ用フル者増加シタリ

(七) 「リヴィングストン」抑留所ニ於テハ酒保賣上利益金ノ大部

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分ハ同所警備將校用中古自動車ノ買入及塗替ノ費用ニ消費セラレタリ

(八)米國ニ於ケル抑留日本人ハ抑留所ノ管理、整備及保存ニ全然關係ナキ勞務ニ從事スルコトヲ強制セラレタリ

「ロースバーク」抑留所ニ於テハ米國官憲ハ日本人ニ對シ所外ノ砂利運ビ及道路工事、停車場ヘノ空櫃及屑鐵ノ運送、衛兵舎及娛樂室ノ便所掃除等ヲ強要シ又一兵士ハ銃ヲ日本人ニ向ケ炎天下ニ於ケル勞務ヲ強ヒ休憩スルニ於テハ打殺スベシト叱咤セリ「リヴィングストン」抑留所ニ於テハ所外ノ草刈隣接地ニ建テラルベキ飛行場ノ地均シニ強制從事セシメタリ「ミゾラ」ニ於テハ抑留官憲ハ日本人ニ對シ報酬ナク勞務ニ服スベキ義務アリト稱シテ抑留中ヲ伊太利人等約一千名ノ洗濯ヲナサシメタル外所當局ノ乘馬用厩舎ノ掃除及抑留所外ノ米國人用ノ日本庭園及水泳「プール」建設工事ニ使役シ之ニ

服セザルニ於テハ不愉快ナル者ヲ齎スベシト威嚇シタリ「
 サンタ・フェ」抑留所官憲ハ諸業ノ爲進捗セザリシ建物ノ建
 築ヲ日本人ニ要求シタルヲ以テ之ニ抗議シタルニ拘ラズ之ヲ
 強制セリ「サント・アイランド」抑留日本人ハ無償ニテ抑留
 獨伊氏ノ爲天幕張、棚ノ構築、米國軍將兵ノ爲ノ洗濯、野菜
 栽培ヲ強制セラレタリ開戦當初巴奈馬官憲ヨリ米國軍ニ引渡
 サレタル日本人ハ「バルボア」抑留所ニ於テ角材ノ運搬、挽
 材鋸ノ目立、斧ノ齒鑿レ直シ、便所用穴掘リ、「コンクリー
 ト」混合作業等ニ詰使セラレ抑留官憲ハ日本人ヲシア穴ヲ掘
 ラシメテハ之ヲ直ニ埋メシメ溝ノ泥ヲ手ニテ「トラック」ニ
 積込マシムル等ノ作業ヲ行ハシメ休憩ヲ與ヘズ水ヲホ飲マシ
 メズ疲勞困憊セル日本人ヲ打倒シ足蹴ニセリ右八月余ニ及ベ
 リ

例)米國官憲ハ作戰行動ニ直接參與アル等勳ニ抑留日本人ヲ使役シタリ

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「リヴィングストン」抑留所當局ハ日本人ヲシテ米兵舎ニ聯
ナリ毒蛇ノ群棲セル軍用飛行場ノ切株除去ニ當ラシメタリ「
ローズバーク」抑留官憲ハ日本人ヲシテ塹壕掘、銃器及砲彈
函ノ運搬ニ從事セシメタリ一九四二年五月「マンザナー」集
團生活所長ハ日本人ヲシテ軍用擬裝納ヲ製作セシメタル力増
産セサルニ於テハ食料其ノ他待遇ヲ惡化セシムヘシト脅迫セ
リ「サンド・アイランド」抑留所ニ於テハ塹壕掘ノ外不發高
射砲彈ヲ地中ヨリ掘出ス危險ナル勞務ニ強制的ニ從事セシメ
而カモ米國官憲ハ何等適當ナル被害防止措置ヲ講スルコトナ
カリキ

十) 米國官憲ハ抑留日本人ニ對シ醫療ヲ與ハス抑留所及集團生活
所ノ醫療設備ハ概ネ不完全ナルノミナラス醫員及藥劑不足シ
不必要ニ苦痛ヲ與ヘ又ハ死亡者ヲ出シタリ
米國官憲ハ「ロスアンゼルス」在住加藤篁一カ自動車事故ニ

テ右眼ヲ負傷シ居リタルニ拘ラヌ診療ヲ受クル餘裕ヲ與ヘス
シテ之ヲ「タハンガ」ニ抑留シ次イテ「サンタ・フェ」抑留
所ニ移送シ其ノ間治療ヲ受ケシメス同人ハ遂ニ失明スルニ至
レリ「パナマ」ニテ機拳セラレ米國官憲ニ引渡サレタル
役治ニ對シ米國抑留官憲ハ同人カ重病ナリシニ拘ラス殆ト醫
療手當ヲ行ハス流動物以外ヲ攝取シ得サリシ同人ニ流動食サ
ヘ與ヘス同人妻ハ「パナマ」病院ニ入院ヲ要求スルモ許サレ
ス他ノ抑留日本人ト共ニ一九四二年四月米國「フォート・シ
ル」ニ送ラレタリ同抑留所ニ於テハ看護人モ附セラレス同所
日本人看護ニ當リタリ此ノ間何等手當ヲ施サレス五月一日遂
ニ死亡セリ

出 米國政府ハ抑留日本人中射殺等ノ事故死亡者ニ付氏名其ノ他
詳細ナル正式通報ヲ爲サス又抑留日本人ノ全部ニ亘リテハ氏

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名ヲ正確且完全ニ通報シ居ラズ集團生活所ニ在ル者ハ現在約十萬ト算セララル處是等ノ内最近ニ至リ日本ニ通報セラレシ氏名ハ約六千名ニ過ギズ

(三) 宗教儀式ノ自由ニ關シ一九四二年七月「ロースバーク」抑留所日本人カ所内食堂ニ於テ禮拜儀式ヲ舉行中儀式未タ終ラザルニ銃劍ヲ手ニセル衛兵數名式場ニ闖人シ參列者ヲ場外ニ追出セリ

(四) 米國抑留所ニ於テハ一九二九年ノ俘虜條約文及日本譯文ヲ揭示セズ抑留日本人カ抑留官憲ニ對シ屢々條約文ノ入手方ヲ申出タルニモ拘ラズ入所後半年乃至一年ニ至ル迄之ヲ入手スルヲ待ザリキ

(五) 米國ニ於ケル抑留所、假抑留所、集團生活所及輸送機關等ニハ適當ナル裝備及施設ナク日本人ハ非人道的取扱ヲ受ケタリ
羅府「ユニヴァーシテイ・ステーション」勾留所ニ於テハ日