

IPS-5132

23

(70)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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TO MR. Lt. Col. Mornane WHO OBTAINED THIS DOCUMENT

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Document Division

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

1946

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5132  
(describe):

*Excerpts from record of evidence of Maj General Callaghan as to  
treatment as P.O.W. in Formosa*

*(Original record herewith)*

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

*Thomas F. Hornum*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Staff Attorney

*15 May*

\_\_\_\_\_  
1946

15 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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*Albert Williams*

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Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

31st July

1946

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5132  
(describe):

Affidavit by Maj. General C.A. Callaghan and translation into Japanese  
of the Excerpts marked by a blue ink vertical line thereon

for introduction in evidence (specify purpose)

Class B & C. Offences

*R. J. Davis*

Staff Attorney

2 - AUG 1946

31 July 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

The above document has been approved for processing by you  
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*8-2*  
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*Albert Williams*

Judge Albert Williams  
Document Control Attorney

By \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

2 August

, 1946

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Davies

5132

Attached is Document No. \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.

Arrange for translation as follows:

Eng. to Jap.

Affidavit by Maj. General G.A. Callaghan and translation into Jap.  
of the excerpts marked by a blue ink vertical line thereon.

JBA

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(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

30 July, 1946

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5732 for \_\_\_\_\_.

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Ditto

Excerpts from Affidavit of Cecil  
Arthur Callaghan -

WBA

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

13 Aug, 1946

TO: *Davies, Room 305*

Attached is Document No. 5132 together with translated material which will be reproduced for you as a result of your request of 2/8, 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 *M Allen*, Room 364.

*MBW*  
DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

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TO: DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

, 1946

Approved for reproduction.

*R. J. Davis*

Attorney

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

15 Aug, 1946

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 5132 for Prisoner.

Arrange for reproduction of 125 copies in English and 90  
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1130

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DOCUMENT DIVISION

8-2 1946

MIMEOGRAPH SECTION is requested to \_\_\_\_\_ DOC. NO. 5132  
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Date 8-2 Signature SK

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Date 8/5 Signature AB

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Room 347, Lt. Alexander.

DOC 5132

Cecil Arthur Callaghan の首書コーエ軍団チーフ

私は濠洲軍の師団司令官の N.M.34783 Major-General  
Cecil Arthur Callaghan の首書。

私は一九四二年二月十日ロビンガール陥落。時 Brigadier Royal

Artillery HQ 8 Aust Div におりました。

私は一九四三年二月から同年八月まで「チャム」収容所に居ました。

私は一九四三年八月台湾に移されました。私の居る最初の収容所は

花蓮港に在り当時の聯合軍の最上級の将校は General

Perceval でありました。私は余り日本人とは交はりませんでした。

三人の陸軍司令官 General Percival, General Wainwright

General de Porten がお集りになるだけ連絡を取りました。此方は

日本軍の仕事も創始した處です。花蓮港には一九四三年四月

まで居ました。一九四三年四月から同年六月まで「クワサタ」に居りから

一九四四年十月まで「ミラカワ」に居ました。休憩時間を除いては

午前と午後も働かせられました。食事が缺乏してゐるため我々は

衰弱して居ました。日本軍の武装した衛兵が我々には仕事を

強制し若し私等の働きが充分でないと思はれると勝手に

銃床等で我々を打つたり又殴つたりしました。

Not used

Vol

台湾では上級士官は農耕の労働とせりぬきました。私等は最  
 初に處女地に行つて低地の草の約三呎六寸もあるのを刈り取  
 りその位で鋤<sup>ク</sup>が土地を掘りそこには馬鈴薯トマト芥菜豆などな  
 がよく育ちました。これらは自分達が食べる物とされておりました。が  
 自分等ははその産物と少しも受取りませんでして「クマサタ」では  
 赤十字社委員 Dr Paravichime の訪問を受けました。これは  
 相当よい収容所でありましたが博士の訪問直後私達は「<sup>1</sup>」  
 「<sup>1</sup>」に移されました。そこで仕事は私達が収容所長にもう仕事  
 はしないと言つた。四月 廿六日まで間歇的に行はれました。それは  
 仕事に関する。我々は最後の試みをした時でした。赤十字社委員  
 との會合の時仕事に関する凡ゆる問題を討入る事が私の責  
 任でした。その委員の名はせぬけれども Dr Paravichime の後  
 任者でありました。「クマサタ」から私は二泊でセビ連港に帰りま  
 した。これは赤十字社代表委員の「クマサタ」訪問の二三日後であ  
 りました。赤十字委員が「クマサタ」を訪問すると私等は直ぐに帰  
 りました。私等の意見ではこれは單に赤十字社委員  
 の最初の訪問の位には私達は移されたと田舎はあります。

Dr Paravichime は日本人臨時の下に開かれた會議に於て

改正を要する件につき報告を受けた。花蓮港で昏な体  
 重が減つて来ました。私の正常の体重は十三ストーン六ポンド約  
 廿一貫九百余カであつたが、ストーン五ポンド約十三貫八百余カに  
 なりました。私は赤痢とマラリヤ病に罹りました。然し負傷者は  
 少く程多きはありません。或程度私は赤痢に苦しての疔瘡を受けました。  
 これは花蓮港で働いて居る米口軍医が日本軍に知りない  
 様に比島から薬臼を携へて来た居るからとす。又我軍の軍  
 医も亦日本軍に秘して幾分の薬を持つて居たのでして、日本  
 軍は私達所持薬検査と到る所で行ひ、又時々臨時に薬  
 多心検査とやり衣類は床の上に投げ出して持つて居るはいいけな  
 い。またあるものを検査しました。然し私は日本軍の供給品からで  
 なく、英米から供給の薬を治療を受けました。台湾では昏なつ  
 かり着る(2)農場で働かすために使用する鋏を持つて上げる事も  
 出来な程でした。台湾の「ミラカワ」では相当の待遇を受け  
 ました。上級将校は此地で我々が常に建てる形の小屋の二室  
 に二人づつ居りました。食事はつとはミンガポールと米少毛  
 改良されず何時でも不足勝つた。私達は赤十字社社員と  
 會見した。一九四、年六月まではヤ外で作業せねばなりません。

DOC 5132

一九四三年六月から七月まで二ヶ月間「シラカワ」は間歇的に仕事をしました。シラカワに於ける際、赤十字代表者との会見の際には自分が代表と語りました。その人は英語を話す事が出来ませんでした。シラカワとの前日二回の会見は孰れも日本軍に監督を受け日本軍は室の側には並ぶ。又日本軍が適当と認めれば代表者等は他の方には並ぶました。代表者等は英語で自己紹介を行いましたが日本軍は二人の通譯を用意して居る。この質問は提出する前にそれと日本軍の台湾俘虜収容所司令官ト収容所長に申述べられればなりません。夫れと同様に回答も即座に翻譯して日本軍に知らさねばなりません。米蘭英の將校が各一名宛出席と夫々緊急心問題を提出しました。私の話す順番が来た時私は私達が仕事を押し付けられて居ると言ふ事實を述べました。之には日本軍は非常に心配を始めた様でした。彼等は非常に興奮して互に語り合いました。私は仕事を強められ居る事、体重が減いて行ふ事、食事が適当でないと言ふ事等を赤十字社代表者に語り彼がこの事を認識し之を国際赤十字社に報告して貰うたいと申しました。

午後四時、時間は何事もなかつたが、上級收容所が台湾  
 俘虏收容所總司令官が来る米口高級将校の検閲を  
 行の仕事をしたいかと質問しました。皆否と答へました。それから  
 オランダ軍将校の検閲をして。お前達も仕事をしたいのではないのから  
 うね」と質問すると、皆「はい」と答へました。史筆及豪華  
 将校には質問しませんでした。然し彼等は私達が仕事をやる事  
 は皆私達の自身の為にはなる事であり、精神的並に肉体的の  
 利益のためであるから、外で農耕をやるべきであると主張して仕事を  
 を進んでほしいとする様に説得し投票が決める事は、ほり日本軍  
 は私達皆が仕事を望むかどうかが書いてある様には言ひました。  
 皆否と答へました。そして、今度は種々の腹立ち戦術を採つて  
 夜間點呼を行ふためには私達を起し私達は整列して點呼をうけ  
 るが、終つてから再び就寢させられよう。と再び事も禁止せられ上  
 曜、日曜の外、音楽も禁止せられ八時半消燈まで、それまでは床に  
 入る事を止められました。日中、抹台に横たわる事も止められま  
 した。これらは彼等が細密なる規則で、以て強制した。此は細  
 密な事の一部の見本は過ぎません。これは皆仕事をやることと  
 申出させるためと仕事を拒否したことの報復がありました。

畑の收穫は相當の生産的收穫でありましたが私は少しも

それらを受取る事が出来ませんでした。多分それは軍中隊の

方へ渡されたのでせう。軍中隊は確に之を世襲つて居ました。作業者の力には少しも  
相違されて来りませんでした

花蓮港では顔面を平手打したり殴打したりある事は普通の

事でありました。制服のボタンが一つはづれてゐるときそれは殴打の理由

となりました。日本軍は驚く人々平手打しました。General

Percival, General Wainwright 以下全員平手打を掛けました。

床台に腰掛けを殴打されるのでいつとなく抗議をくりしき

改良されませんでした。私は殴打されたために一生たさぬ怪機とし

た人と記憶します。人が「Lt-gen. Sindenko Healthは殴打され

たために視力を失つたものと思ひます。係しその眼は自然に

恢復癒へして解放になつた頃には全然一快復して居ました。

一九四一年十月私は飛行機で日本に行きました。

DOCUMENT DIVISION

8/21 1946

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Room 347, Lt. Alexander.







テ敵ツタリ自ラ歐ル事ヲ以テ其ノ任務トシテ居タノデス。  
 台湾デハ上級將校ハ農夫トシテ働カサレマシタ。先ヅ  
 我々ハ未開拓ノ地方ニ行キ、三呎六吋ノ高サノコララシク  
 草ヲ除去シ、其ノ後鋤キ耕シ、馬鈴薯トトマト豆ヲ植エ  
 サセラシマシタ。此等ハ月テ我々自身ニ爲ノモノト爲ヘテ  
 牛ニシタガ、少クハ收穫物ヲ貰ヒマセンデシタ。

「玉運」デハ赤十字會員「ハラビニー」ニ博士ヲ訪問ヲ受  
 ケマシタ。其ノ收答所、寧日良好ナモノデシタ。所ガ博士  
 ガ我々ヲ訪問スルヤ否ヤ、我々ハ「白川」ニ移リシ、其處デハ  
 事ハ斷續的ニ一九四四年六月我々ガ司令官ニ之以上働  
 カヌト告ゲル迄續キマシタ。

丁度及其時、我々ハ作業ニ付テ決定的交渉ヲシタ。大  
 赤十字會員ト會合ニ作業、全問題ヲ持出シ、私ノ  
 役目トナリマシタ。本會員ノ名前前記憶シテ居マセシガ、ハラビニ  
 「博士」後継者アリタ。

「玉運」收答所「花蓮港」ニ二晩、同席リマシタ。玉運  
 ニ赤十字會代表ガ訪ネテカラ、一日日後ノ事デス。代表ノ訪問  
 ガアルヤ否ヤ、我々ハ又戻サシタ。我々ハ赤十字會代表ノ最  
 初ノ訪問ガ有ルヲ其ノ又ケ、爲ニ故意ニ「玉運」ニ移ラシタ  
 ノダト私ニ思ヒマス。

「ハラビニー」ニ博士ハ、日本人ノ出席トシ行ヒタ會合  
 ニ於テ、改テ其ノ要スル事項ニ就テ報告シテ又ケマシタ。  
 花蓮港ニ居ル間ニ凡テ、階級者ノ休重ヲ裁ツテ行  
 キマシタ。私ノ通席休重ハ「八八所」(八五所)デシタガ  
 「一七所」(五三所)迄裁リマシタ。私ハ赤痢ト「マラリヤ」ニ

罹りマシタ。然レト下ラ速者、數ハ甚シク多クハアリマセンデシタ。  
 私ハ赤痢、治療ヲ幾ラモ受ケマシタ。ト云フハ、花蓮港テ  
 勤務、アメリカ人軍医ガ、日本人秘書ニフイリッピンカラ藥  
 品ヲ持ッテ來コシタ。我々ノ軍医モ又日本人ニ對シテ秘密ニ  
 スル事、主來タダケ、日軍ハ持ッテ来シタカラテス。何處へ行ッ  
 テモ日本人ハ我々ノ荷物ヲ検査シ、時ヲ切ツテ、突然、檢  
 査シ始メ、我々ガ所持シテハナラズト彼等ガ思フ物ヲ我々  
 ガ持ッテ居ナイ事ヲ調ヘルノ事常トシテ来シタ。我々ノ衣  
 類ハ月ヲハ叔セサシテ、調ヘラレルガ上常デシタ。然レト下ラ其時  
 私ガ一反ケチム治療ハ米菓兩國ノ運藥支給品ヲ用ヒタリ  
 デアツテ、日本、支給品ヲ用タラバ、アリマセンデシタ。

台湾デハ、我々ハ非常ニ衰弱シタ、状態ニ在ツテ、弱ッ  
 ツテ居リマシタカラ、耕作ニ使用スル事ニテツテ居タ、鐵ヲ  
 振上ゲル事が困難デシタ

× × × × ×

台湾ノ白川デハ相當ナ設備ガアリマシタ。上級將校ハ  
 我々が自分テ建テタ、住好マシイ程度ノ小屋ニ、一部屋ニ  
 人宛居リマシタ。然レト下ラ、食事ニ関スル限リ、シニカホル  
 以テ同僚ノ患マレナイ状態デ、常ニ不足ニテ居リマシタ。  
 一九四四年六月赤十字委員ニ会フ迄、我々ハ戶外テ相爰  
 ラス働カネバナシセシテシタ。一九四三年六月カ、一九四四年  
 六月迄ノ十ヶ月間、白川デハ断続的ニ働キマシタ。  
 白川デハ、際赤十字代表トノ会見ノ際、私ハ自ら  
 代表ト話シマシタ。彼ハ英語ヲ話ス事ガ出来マシタ。  
 五、際赤十字代表トノ僅カニ回ノ会見モ、日本人ガ監督シ

マシタ。日本人ハ凡テ部屋ノ一方ニ坐リ、彼等カ適當ト考  
ヘテ指名シタ代表ハ部屋ノ反対側ニ坐ツテ居マシタ。此  
ノ赤十字代表ハ英語デ自ラヲ紹介スルマシタ。日本人  
ハ二人ノ通訳ヲ連レテ居テ如何ナル質問ナラズニモエテ  
豫メ我々收容所ノ司令官並ビニ台湾戦時俘虜後  
容所日本軍司令官ニ提出スルヲ要シマシタ。答モ同様ニ  
直ニ日本語ニ詭訳スルヲ要シマシタ。アメリカ、和蘭、英  
國ノ將校カ一名宛出席シテ、凡ソル方面ノ問題ヲ持出シ  
マシタ。自分ノ話ス番カ来タノデ私ハ我々が強カシテ強カ  
サレテ居ル事實ヲ代表ニ指摘シタイト述ベマシタ。  
勿論、此ノ發言ハ日本人間ニ非常ノ固心ヲ喚ビ起シ、  
彼等ノ間ニ興奮シタ會話ガ始マリマシタ。私ハ赤十字  
代表ニ我々が引續キ強カシテ居リ、體重カ  
減リツツアル事、我々が適當ナ食餌ヲ供與サレテ居テ  
イ事、此ノ事ヲ代表ニ知ツテ是ヲツテ、實際赤十字ニ傳  
ヘテ是實ヒ及イテ述ベマシタ。

其ノ後四十八時間ハ、何事モ起リマセニテシタガ、ヤカテ  
上級司令官カ全台湾俘虜收容所司令官ガ收容  
所ニヤツテ来マシタ。彼等ハ全アメリカ上級將校ヲ整  
列サセマシタソニテ勞働シタイカト尋ネマシタ。彼等ハ  
否ト答ヘマシタ。次デ和蘭上級將校ヲ整列サセテ彼  
等ニ「君等モ働クベシト望マナイダロウト思フガ。ト尋ネマ  
シタ。ハイト答ヘマシタ。英、露洲人ハ尋ネマセニテ  
シタガ、彼等ハ我々が働クノハ、我々自身ノ辱デアリ、  
心身ノ辱ニ良イカラ、外ニ出テ畑仕事ヲスベキダト

云ヒマシタ。自發的ニ働ク称我々ヲ説キ附ケヨウトニマシタ。次イテ投票方法がトラシテ下働キタイカ、働キタクナリカ、意志を表シスル称各人ニ要求ニマシタ。我々ハ働キタク無イト答ヘマシタ。其処テ日本人ハ凡ユル嫌カラセ戦術ヲ始メマシタ。彼等ハヨク夜間ノ其呼ニ称々ヲ起床カセマシタ。其呼ニ懸列シテ清ムト、又寢床ニ戻ルノが常ナシタ。クツロギニカーゴ遊ビテヤルノヲ評ニマセデシタ。週末ヲ除イテハ如何ナル音楽モ許可ニマセンデシタ。消燈ハ午後九時三十分テ何人モ午後九時三十分迄寢床ニ入ルコトヲ評サレズ又日中人誰モ寢床ニ横ニナルヲ評サレマセデシタ。以上ノ事柄ハ規則ヲ楯ニ彼等が実施ヲ命ジタ此細ナ事ノ实例デアツテ凡テ此等ノ事柄ハ我々ヲミテ造ニテ働カニル爲ノ仕事デアリ又我々が今後ノ労働ヲ拒絶シタコトニ對スル報復トシテ厚カレタノデアリマス

作物ハ豊作デシタが我々ハ收穫物ヲ賣ヒマセデシタ。多分收穫物ハ軍倉庫達、彼等ノ兵隊達ノ所ニ行ツタモト思ヒマス。事實幾分カジ軍倉庫達ニ渡ツタ事ヲ知ツテ居リマス。俘虜ニハ渡リマセンデシタ。

花蓮港テハ顔ヲ敲ク事ト毆打トハ通常茶飯事デシタ制服ノ鈕が一ツ外レテ居マウモノナラソレガケテ哨兵が毆ルニ充分ナ理由デシタ。彼等ハ何バーニバル大將ヤウエンライト大將ヲ始メトシテ誰デモ辱及平手打テマシタ。寢台ニ腰掛ケタト云フ事が既ニ又毆ル厚ノ罪トナツテ牛マシタ。我々ハ之ニ對シ抗議ニマシタノミ



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[ CECIL ARTHUR CALLAGHAN, sworn and examined:

I am NX34723 Major-General Cecil Arthur Callaghan, Commander 8 Australian Division.

At the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 I was Brigadier, Royal Artiller, H.Q. 8 Aust Div. I did not see any war crimes or atrocities during the fighting prior to the fall of Singapore.

After the surrender I became Commander, 8 Aust Div. I remained in the Singapore area until I was sent with a number of other senior officers to Formosa. That was in August 1942. I was in Formosa until October 1944, when I was moved to Manchuria via Japan, and remained there until 18 August 1945 when we were notified that Japan had surrendered.

I was in Changi Camp from February 1942 until August 1942. I have nothing to report to the Commission concerning this period in relation to war crimes or atrocities. On few occasions did I come into contact with Japanese. Major-Generals and above - were paraded before Yamashita, but that was merely done, I think, to allow him to look us over. There was no discussion as to how he was going to treat the prisoners of war.

General Percival from time to time transmitted through the Japanese Liaison Officer who was in the Changi area the fact that our treatment did not measure up to the Convention, but no satisfaction was ever obtained. I am not in a position to say if Yamashita had knowledge of these representations or not, but no improvement was obtained in diet etc. We were put on a diet that they considered sufficient, but which was totally inadequate for the purpose of sustaining the maintaining the general health of the troops.

I did not meet General Fukuye. I am not too sure whether he had arrived by the time we left. A Major-General arrived at or about the time we were moving off, but I did not come into contact with him at all.

I did come into contact with the Japanese Camp Commandant, Okasaki. He came to our A.I.F. area two or three times. I spoke to him about rations and amenities generally, so far as they could be expected under the Convention, but he was noncommittal in his replies. I formed the opinion that he was just a representative of Yamashita and had no power to do anything or make any decisions.

We had great difficulty of course, in getting drugs for the hospital at that time. When we marched into the Changi area we had a considerable number of war casualties. We organized an Australian section of a British General hospital. The Australian section was staffed by our own

C. A. CALLAGHAN



medical officers. We had to do the best we could with the limited drugs available. The Japanese would not give us the drugs we required or the food we required and, although our death rate was very low, that was due entirely to the adjusting of our rations so that the men who were in a debilitated state got additional food to build them up.

There were reports of the execution of two British prisoners who had escaped and were recaptured. The Japanese insisted on the commanding officer of the particular unit going down to witness the execution of these men. I did not hear of the execution of any Australians. I do not know if those men had been tried before execution.

I was transferred to Formosa in August 1942. The first camp I was in was Karenko. The senior Allied officer was General Percival. I did not have much to do with the Japanese. The three Army Commanders, General Percival, General Wainwright and General de Porten maintained such liaison as was possible. This is where the Japanese initiated work. I was in Karenko until April 1943. From April 1943 until June 1943 I was in Tamasato and from that date until October 1944 I was in Shirakawa.

We were forced to work both morning and afternoon except for intermittent periods. We were in a debilitated state through lack of food and the work was forced on us by armed guards who took it upon themselves to beat you with the butt of a rifle etc. or hit you if they did not think you were doing enough.

In Formosa, senior officers were compelled to work as farm labourers. We first went into virgin country and cleared that of Lallang grass, which stands about 3 feet 6 inches high, after which we had to hoe the land and plant potatoes and tomatoes and beans. All of this was supposed to be for our own benefit, but we received none of the produce.

We had a visit from the Red Cross Commissioner, Dr. Paravichine at Tamasato. That was rather a good camp. However, as soon as he had visited us, they shifted us to Shirakawa and there the work went on intermittently until June 1944 when we told the Commandant that we would not do any more work.

That was when we had the show-down over work. It fell to my lot to bring up the whole question of work at the meeting with the Red Cross Commissioner. I do not remember his name, but he was the successor to Dr. Paravichine.

From the camp at Tamasato I went back to Karenko for two nights; this was within one or two days after the visit of the Red Cross representative at Tamasato; as soon as the representative had made his visit, we were sent away again. It is my opinion that we were merely transferred to Tamasato for the purpose of the first visit by any Red Cross representative.

Dr. Paravichine was informed at the conference which was held in the presence of the Japanese of matters requiring rectification.

All ranks continued to lose weight while at Karenko. My normal weight was 13 stone 6 lbs., but I went down to 8 stone 5 lbs. I had dysentery and malaria. However, there was not an excessive number of casualties. I received a certain amount of treatment for my dysentery because the American medical officer functioning at Karenko had brought some drugs with him from the Philippines unbeknown to the Japanese, and our own medical officers, too, had a certain amount that they had been able to secrete from the Japanese. Wherever we went, the Japanese used to search our baggage and institute searches at a moment's notice periodically to see that we did not have anything they thought we should not have; all our clothing would be tipped out on to the floor and gone through. However, the treatment I received at that time was from American and British medical supplies and not from those supplied by the Japanese.

In Formosa we were in a very debilitated state and we felt so weak that we could hardly lift the hoes we were made to use on the farms.

The Japanese instituted a pay system, but the greater part of the pay went into what they called a "Post Office Savings"; in other words, we did not touch the pay at all. The Japanese gave us a small credit which we were allowed to spend at the canteen. However, we could not obtain any food at the canteens but had to buy fountain pens, notebooks and other articles of this nature which the Japanese really wanted to rid themselves of. We were not able to stock that canteen ourselves; it was completely under the control of the Japanese and although they produced mirrors and razors and the like, they would never produce any food. The 416 yen for which we signed every month was passed into what they called a savings bank account on our account, with the exception of 65 yen which we were able to spend at the canteen. From time to time we were able to buy cigarettes and charoots which they could not export.

In Formosa, if we had been able to go out and purchase food, we could have obtained plentiful supplies of sweet potatoes, rice and sugar. The same thing happened in Manchuria where we were again starved and continued to lose weight. We had built up to some extent when we went there first because we were given more food, but we all started to go down again immediately the food rations were cut, not long after our arrival in Manchuria. As soon as the surrender of the Japanese came, the Russians told us to go out and get what we wanted, and we found there was ample food in Manchuria.

At Shirakawa in Formosa we had reasonable accommodation; senior officers were two in a room in huts of a type which we would build here ourselves. However, as far as food was concerned, we were in no better position than we had been since we left Singapore; we were short all the time. We also had to go out and work until June 1944, when we had the interview with the Red Cross Commissioner. For twelve months, from June 1943 until June 1944, we worked intermittently in Shirakawa.

At that interview in Shirakawa with the representative of the International Red Cross, I spoke to the representative myself. He was able to speak English. The only two interviews with International Red Cross representatives were "stage-managed" by the Japanese; they all sat on one side of the room and such representatives as they thought fit to nominate sat on the other side of the room. This Red Cross representative introduced himself in English. The Japanese

had two interpreters and before any question was put it had to be submitted to the Japanese Commander of prisoner-of-war camps in Formosa as well as to our own Camp Commander. Similarly answers had to be translated to the Japanese immediately. An American, a Dutch and a British officer were present and they brought forward all urgent matters. When it came to my turn to speak, I said that we wanted to bring before his notice the fact that we were being compelled to work. This, of course, created quite a lot of concern amongst the Japanese, who began to talk excitedly amongst themselves. I told the Red Cross representative that we were being forced to work and we were losing weight - that we were not being properly fed and we wanted him to know it and we wanted it transmitted to the International Red Cross

Nothing happened until 48 hours later, when the Senior Commandant or the Commandant of all Prisoner of War Camps in Formosa came down to the camp. They paraded all the senior American officers and asked them if they wanted to work. They said, "No." They then paraded the senior Dutch officers and said to them, "I suppose you don't want to work either?" They said "No." They did not ask the British or Australians, but they told us that we were working for our own good; that it was good for us mentally and physically and that we should go out and do farm work. They tried to persuade us to volunteer for work. A ballot was then taken and they asked everybody to sign whether they would work or would not work. We said we would not work. The Japanese then started all sorts of irritation tactics. They would turn us out at night for roll call. We would fall in for roll call and after it was over retire again. They would not allow us to play cards for relaxation. They would not allow us to have any music except at the weekends. Lights-out was at 9.30 p.m. They would not allow anybody to get into his bed until 9.30 p.m. They did not allow anyone to lie on his bed during the day. These are examples of all the petty things they brought into force by regulations, and all this was done in an effort to make us volunteer for work and as a reprisal for our refusal to do any more work.

Although a lot of the crops came to a state of productivity, we did not receive the produce; it was passed out presumably to civilians and their soldiery. We do know that some of it went to civilians. It did not come to the prisoners.

At Karenko slapping of face and beatings were regular and common. If you had a button undone on your uniform, that was sufficient excuse for a sentry to beat you. They slapped people frequently, from General Percival and General Wainwright down. Sitting on your bed was another offence for which you would be beaten. Although we protested against this and protested as far as the men were concerned, our protests brought no improvement in conditions.

I do not recollect any man being permanently injured by these beatings, but Lt-Gen Sir Lewis Heath was thought to have lost the sight of his eye through a beating. Apparently it righted itself and on his release his eye was quite all right.

We were allowed to write a letter a month, but we are very doubtful if any of those letters left Formosa. They had to be censored and I do not know how many my people received. We were not confined to sending printed cards, but were allowed to write 100 word letters in block type. I received

only five letters from home all the time I was a prisoner and the last was 22 months old when I received it.

We did not have an excessive number of deaths at Shirakawa, but the Japanese got us down to a certain weight and level at which we always felt hungry. They kept us at that level. The obvious reason for that was to keep us in such a debilitated state that we had no energy to escape or organize any concerted action. That seemed to be what they were concerned about. I think it was a deliberate policy of semi-starvation to reduce our morale. There was no preferential treatment for the senior officer, for which I am glad now that we are back; we now know what the men had to put up with and can sympathize with them.

In October 1944 I was flown to Japan. From Japan I went to Manchuria. The camps in Manchuria, I think, were old Russian barrack buildings. They were proper barrack buildings and had been occupied by soldiers. The first camp was about 120 miles north of Mukden. I do not remember the name of that place. We were there from October 1944 until May 1945 and in May 1945 we were moved to a camp about four miles outside Mukden.

In those camps we were on light rations and were not allowed to buy any food. We did not do any work, although they made many attempts to persuade us to do work. We told them that we would not do any work at all. They asked us to make a token effort and they told us that they would then give us more rations. We told them that we would not do any work. We told them we knew them and could not trust them. Air Vice Marshal Waltby, a Britisher, was a senior officer in both Manchurian camps.

I did not have any contact with the Japanese. Contact was through the other senior officers. The Japanese Commanders were difficult to get hold of. They never lived in the camps. The guards did, but the Commander did not live there. They obviously avoided any contact, because they did not want to be put in the position of saying yes or no to our questions.

The first camp in Manchuria was very cold and temperatures were below zero, but we cannot say we were cold; they gave us a certain amount of clothing. Of course, at times you could not go outside the barracks. That was an officers' camp, but we had a certain number of other ranks with us. They were required to clean up the latrines, wash places and do any carrying of wood or coal that was necessary. We always had a certain number of other ranks with us.

We had hospital facilities there and they started to give us a limited supply of drugs, which were obviously from Red Cross supplies, because sulpha drugs came to light for the first time. We had heard about them, but we knew the Japanese would not have them. In addition to that, the drugs were in American containers.

There were no slappings of officers in Manchuria. They did slap the men and we took exception to that. There were no deaths or maimings as a result of those slappings.

When we arrived in Formosa and Manchuria we were asked to sign non-escape forms. Objection was taken to it and it was pointed out to them that it was against the Convention that the Japanese themselves had signed. However, the interpreter in Formosa said that the Convention was after all only a scrap of paper, so as far as I was personally concerned I looked upon my signature to this document as equally unimportant.

The Japanese Commandants in Formosa and Manchuria stated that we would be compelled to sign.

In Changi we built up a small reserve of food which was still intact when I left there. This was to provide a reserve against the likelihood of any falling down of the Japanese supply. Seeing that 14,000 troops were then being rationed, we felt that it would be judicious for us to build up a supply which would more or less ensure us of at least some food if on any occasion the Japanese came and announced that no rations were available at all on a particular day. About three ounces of food per day was put aside for about a fortnight without prejudice to the health of the men in order to build up a supply which would last for about three days; when this reserve had been accumulated, the putting aside of rations was stopped.



This is the sixth and last sheet of the evidence of Cecil Arthur Callaghan taken and sworn before me at Sydney in the State of New South Wales this twenty seventh day of November, 1945.

(signed) C. A. Callaghan  
.....  
Deponent

(signed) W. Webb  
.....  
Chairman, Australian Board of  
Inquiry into War Crimes



テ設ツタリ自ラ敷ル事ヲ以テ其ノ任務トシテ居タルデス。

台湾デハ上級將校ハ農夫トシテ働カサレマシタ。先テ

我々ハ未開拓ノ地方ニ行キ、三呎六吋ノ高サノコララシク

草ヲ除去シ、其ノ後鋤テ耕シ、馬鈴薯トトト豆ヲ植エ

サセラレマシタ。此等ハ凡テ我々自身ノ爲ノモノト考ヘテ

ナシタガ、少シク收穫物モ貰ヒマセンデシタ。

コト玉哩レデハ赤十字會員コトラビニ博士ノ訪問ヲ受

ケマシタ。其ノ收容所ハ寧ト曰良好ナモノデシタ。所ガ博士

ガ我々ヲ訪問スルヤ居ヤ我々ハ白川ニ移カレ其處テ、士

事ハ斷續的ニ一九四四年六月我々ガ司令官ニ之以上働

カヌト告ゲル迄續キマシタ。

丁度其時ニ我々ハ作業ニ付キ、決定的交渉ヲシタデス。

赤十字會員ト會合ニ作業ノ全問題ヲ持出シ、私ノ

役目トナリマシタ。本員ノ名前則記憶シテ居マセガ、コト

博士ノ後継者デシタ。

玉哩ノ收容所カラ花蓮港ニ二晩ノ間戻リマシタ。コト玉哩

ニ赤十字會代表ガ訪ネテカス。一日ニ後ノ事デス。代表ノ訪問

ガアルヤ居ヤ我々ハ又戻サレタ。我々ハ赤十字會代表ノ最

初ノ訪問ガ有ルデ、其レ又ケノ爲ニ故意ニコト玉哩ニ移カレタ

ノダト私ノ思ヒマス。

コト玉哩博士ハ日本人ノ出席トシ行ハレタ會合

ニ於テ、改テ苦ヲ要スル事項ニ就テ報告シテ又ケマシタ。

花蓮港ニ居ル間ニ凡テノ階級者ノ體重ヲ減テ行

キマシタ。私ノ通帯休重ハ一八八斤(八五斤)デシタガ

一一七斤(五三斤)迄減リマシタ。私ハ赤痢トシマテリヤニ





マシタ。日本人ハ凡テ部屋ノ一方ニ坐リ、彼等ガ適当ト考  
ヘテ指名シタ代表ハ、部屋ノ反対側ニ坐ツテ申マシタ。此  
ノ赤十字代表ハ英語デ自ラヲ紹介シマシタ。日本人  
ハ二人ノ通訳ヲ連レテ居テ如何ナル質問ナラズニモエテ  
豫メ我々收容所ノ司令官並ビニ台湾戦時俘虏收容  
所日本軍司令官ニ提出スルヲ要シマシタ。答モ同様ニ  
直ニ日本語ニ訛訳スルヲ要シマシタ。アメリカ、和蘭、英  
玉ノ將校ガ一名宛出席シテ、凡ル当面ノ問題ヲ持出シ  
マシタ。自分ノ話ス番ガ来タノデ、我々ガ労働ヲ強制  
サレテ居ル事實ヲ代表ニ指摘シタ。ト述ベマシタ。  
勿論、此ノ発言ハ日本人間ニ非常ナ固心ヲ喚ビ起シ、  
彼等ノ間ニ興奮シタ。会話ガ始マリマシタ。私ハ赤十字  
代表ニ、我々が引続キ労働ヲ強制サレテ居ル、体重ガ  
減リツツアル事、我々が適当ナ食餌ヲ供與サレテ居ナ  
イ事、此ノ事ヲ代表ニ知ツテ、其ツテ、實際赤十字ニ傳  
ヘテ、其後及イテ述ベマシタ。

其ノ後四十八時間ハ、何事モ起リマセニテシタガ、ヤカテ  
上級司令官ガ全台湾俘虏收容所司令官ガ收容  
所ニヤツテ来マシタ。彼等ハ全アメリカ上級將校ヲ整  
列サセマシタ。ソレテ、労働シタイカト尋ネマシタ。彼等ハ  
否ト答ヘマシタ。次デ、和蘭上級將校ヲ整列サセテ、彼  
等ニ君等モ働クベカラシマシタ。ト尋ネマ  
シタ。ソレト答ヘマシタ。英玉、濠洲人ハ尋ネマセニテ  
シタガ、彼等ハ我々が働クノ人、我々自身ノ爲デアリ、  
心身ノ爲ニ良イカラ、外ニ出テ細仕事ヲスベキダト

云ヒマシタ。自發的ニ働ク稱我々ヲ説キ附ケヨウトシマシタ。次イテ投票ノ方法ガトラシテ働キタイカ、働キタクナイカ、意志表シスル称各人ニ要求シマシタ。我々ハ働キタク無イト答ヘマシタ。其稱テ日本人ハ凡ユル嫌カラセ戦術ヲ始メマシタ。彼等ハヨク夜間ノ異呼ニ我々ヲ起床ヲセマシタ。異呼ニ整列シテ清ムト、又寢床ニ戻ルノガ常デシタ。クツロギヲカド遊ビテヤルノヲ許シマセシデシタ。週末ヲ除イテハ如何ナル音楽モ許可シマセシデシタ。消燈ハ午後九時三十分デシテ人モ午後九時三十分迄亦寢床ニ入ルコトヲ許サズ又日中人誰モ寢床ニ横ニナルヲ許サレマセシデシタ。以上ノ事柄ハ規則ヲ楯ニ彼等ガ実施ヲ命ジタ些細ナ事ノ实例デアツテ凡テ此等ノ事柄ハ我々ヲシテ進ニテ働カシムル爲ノ仕業デアリ又我々が今後ノ労働ヲ拒絶シタコトニ對スル報復トシテ辱カレタノデアリマス

作物ハ豊作デシタガ我々ハ收穫物ヲ是ヒマセシデシタ。多分收穫物ハ軍展達、彼等ノ兵隊達ノ所ニ行ツタモノト思ヒマス。事実幾分カシ軍展達ニ渡ツタ事ヲ知ツテ居リマス。俘虜ニ人渡リマセンテシタ。

花蓮港テハ顔ヲ敲ク事ト毆打ト人通常茶飯事デシタ。制服ノ鈕ガ一ツ外レテ居マウモノナラソレガケテ大哨兵ガ毆ルニ充分ナ理由デシタ。彼等ハハバニバル大將ヤウエンライ止大將ヲ始メトシテ誰デモ辱及乎手打テシマシタ。寢台ニ腰掛ケタト云フ事ガ既ニ又毆ル辱ノ罪トナツテシマシタ。我々ハ是ニ對シ抗議シマシタノミ

ナラズ我々兵隊達ノ辱メマデモ抗議ニマシタガ我々ノ抗議ハ此ノ状態ニ何等ノ改善モ有ニマセテシタ。此等ノ殴打ニ因ツテ永久的ニ傷害ヲ蒙ツタト云フ者ハ私ハ想出シマセガ、サー、ルイス、ヒース中將ハ殴打ニ因リ片眼ノ視カヲ失ツタト思ハレテ居マシタ然レ眼ハ常態ニニ復シテ解放サレタ時ニ人スツカリ良クツテ居マシタ。

一九四四年十月ニ私ハ日本ニ空輸サレマシタ。日本カラ私ハ滿洲ヘ行キマシタ。滿洲ノ收容所ハ古ク露西亞ノトラツク建築ガタト思ヒマス。是等ハ正規ノバラック建築デ元ハ兵隊達ガ入ツテ居タモノデシタ。最初ノ收容所ハ奉天ノ北約一三哩ノ所デシタ。地名ハ記憶ニマセニ我々ハ其所ニ一九四四年十月カラ一九四五年五月迄居リ一九四五年五月ニ奉天市外約四哩ノ收容所ニ移リマシタ。

Cecil Arthur Callaghan の宣誓と審問手続

私は濠洲軍の師団司令官の N.M.34783 Major-General

Cecil Arthur Callaghan であります。

私は一九四三年二月十五日ミンガポール陥落の時 Brigadier Royal

Artillery HQ 8 Aust Div でありました。

私は一九四三年一月から同年八月まで「ヤンギ」収容所に居ました。

私は一九四三年八月台湾に移されました。私の居る最初の収容所は

花蓮港に在り当時の聯合軍の最上級の将校は General

Percival でありました。私は余り日本人とは交はりません。私の

三人の陸軍司令官 General Percival, General Wainwright

General de Portent は出来うるだけ連絡を取りました。此処は

日本軍が仕事を創始した處であり花蓮港には一九四三年四月

まで居ました。一九四三年四月から同年六月まで「クマサタ」に居りから

一九四三年十月まで「シラカワ」に居ました。休憩時間を除いては

午前と午後も働かせられました。食事が缺乏してゐるため我々は

衰弱して居ました。日本軍の武装なしに衛兵が我々に仕事を

強制し若し我等の働きが充分でないと思はれると勝手に

銃床等ひ我々を打つたり又殴打したりしました。

台湾では上級士官は農耕の労働をさせられました。私等は最初には  
 初に處女地に行つて他地の草の約三尺六寸もあるのを刈り取  
 りその所で鋤き土地を掘りそこには馬鈴薯トマトサ菜豆な  
 どを植えました。これらは自分達が食べる物とされておりましたが  
 自分等はその産物を少しも受取りませんでした。タマサタ<sup>7</sup>では  
 赤十字社委員 Dr Paravichime の訪問を受けました。これは  
 相当よい收容所でありましたが博士の訪問直に私達は「シラカ  
 ワ」に移されました。そこで仕事は私達が收容所長にもう仕事  
 はしないと言つた。四月 五月まで間歇的に行はれました。これは  
 仕事に關して我々は最後の試みをした時でした。赤十字社委員  
 この會合の時仕事に關する凡ゆる問題を討へる事が私の責  
 任でした。その委員の名はせじれでしたが Dr Paravichime の後  
 任者でありました。タマサタ<sup>7</sup>から私は二泊でセビ連港に帰りま  
 した。これは赤十字代表委員のタマサタ<sup>7</sup>訪問の二三日後であ  
 りました。委員が「タマサタ<sup>7</sup>」を訪問すると私等は直ぐに帰  
 へされてしまいました。私の意見見ではこれは單に赤十字委員  
 の最初の訪問の反めには私達は移されたと思はれます。

Dr Paravichime は日本人編席の下に南がれに會議は於て

改正を西女ある件につき報告を受けた。セレン港で日な体  
 重が減じて来ました。私の正常の体重は十三ストーン六ポンド約  
 廿一貫九百余カであった。がバーストン五ポンド約十三貫八  
 百余カに  
 なりました。私は赤痢とマラリヤ病に罹りました。然し負傷者は  
 少く程多きはありませんでした。或程度（これは非難はなし）の治療を受けました。  
 せいはセレン港で働いて居る米口軍医が日本軍に知り合い  
 様に比島から薬箱を携へて来て居たからです。又我軍の軍  
 医も亦日本軍に秘して幾分の薬を持つて居たのでした。日本  
 軍は私達の所持品検査を到る所で行ひ又時々臨時に急  
 急検査をやり衣類は床の上に投げおして持つて居るにはいけな  
 いと考へるものを検査しました。然し私は日本軍の供給品からで  
 ない薬米から支給の薬を治療を受けました。台湾では皆あつ  
 かり薬（この農場で働くための使用する鋏を持つ上げる事も  
 出来な）程でした。台湾の「ニラカマ」では相当の待遇を受け  
 ました。上級将校は此地で我々が常に建てる形の小屋の二室  
 に二人づゝ居りました。食事はミンガポールに出る米少  
 改良されが何時でも不足勝でした。私達は赤十字社を員人と  
 會見した。一九四〇年六月まではや外で作業せねばなりません。

の女

一九四三年六月から七月まで二ヶ月間「シラカワ」は間歇的に仕事を  
 しました。シラカワに於けるは、際赤十字代表者との合見の際  
 私は自分の代表と語りました。その人は英語を話す事が出来まして  
 口際赤十字委員との前日二回の合見は孰れも日本軍に監督  
 を受け日本軍は室の側に並び又日本軍が適当と認められた  
 表番手は他の方には並びました。代表者も英語で自己紹介を  
 行いました。日本軍は二人の通譯を用意して居た。この質問  
 は提出する前にそれと日本軍の台湾俘虜收容所司令官  
 ト收容所長と申述べられねばなりません。夫れと同様に  
 回答も即座に翻譯と日本軍に知らさねばなりません。夫れ  
 米蘭英の將校が各一名宛出席と夫れを案多心問題を  
 提案しました。私の話す順番が来た時私は私達が仕事を押  
 し付けられ居ると言ふ事實を述べました。之には日本軍は  
 非常に心配を始め様でした。彼等は非常に興奮して互に  
 語り合いました。私は仕事を強められ居る事、体重が減いて  
 行ふ事、食事が適当でないと言ふ事等を赤十字社代表者に  
 語り彼がこの事を認識し之を国際赤十字社に報告して  
 貰うたいと思つて居ました。

といから四十八時間は何事もなかつたが上級收容所長が台湾  
 俘虜收容所總司令官が来るまで米口高級将校の検閲を  
 行ふ仕事をしたいかと復問しましたら皆否と答へましたといから  
 オランダ軍将校の検閲をして「お前達も仕事をしたをないのだから  
 うぬ」と復問すると皆「しつこくない」と答へましたとい及漢軍  
 將校には何員向しませんとい然し彼等は私達が仕事をやる事  
 は皆私達の自身のためにはなる事であり精神的並に肉体的の  
 利益のためであるからや外で農耕をやるべきであると主張して仕事  
 を進んで士心向上する様に説得し投票が決める事になり日本軍  
 は私達皆が仕事を望むかどうか書いて出す様に言いました。  
 皆否と答へました（ました）すると今度は種々の腹立ち戦術を採つて  
 夜間點呼を行ふためには私達を起し私達は整列して點呼をつけ  
 やつたが終つてから雨が就着させられようが事を弄ぶ事も禁せられ土  
 曜日曜の外、音楽も禁せられ八時半消燈してから床には  
 入る事を止められました日中床台に横たわる事も止められま  
 したこれらは彼等が細密なる規則を以て強制した此等細  
 密な事の一部の見本は過ぎませんこれは比呂仕事であることと  
 申出させるためと仕事を拒否したことの報復がありましたとい



畑の収穫は相當の生産的收穫がありましたが私は少しもそれらを受取る事が出来ませんでした。多分それは軍医や隊の方へ渡されたのでせう。軍医は確に之を世に居ました。停務の元へは少しも相入れませんでした。 花蓮港では顔面を平手打したり殴打したりある事は普通の事でありました。制服のボタンが一つはづれてもそれは殴打の理由となりました。日本軍は屢々人を平手打しましたが General Percival, General Wainwright 以下全員平手打を受けました。床台に腰掛けでも殴打されるのでうしろに抗議しても少しも改良されませんでした。私は殴打されたために生なまらぬ怪我として人と記憶しません。Lt. Gen. Sindenko Heath も殴打されたために視力を失つたものと思ひます。係しその眼は自然に恢復して居ました。 一九四一年十月私は飛行機で日本に行きました。

書類番号五一三二

7-5-172

Translated by S. Shimoda

下田 隆 訳

checked by K. TAKADA

シ、エイ、カラガン少将ノ宣誓口供書 校 萃

「セシル・アーサー・カラガン」ノ宣誓口供。

私ハ、エヌ・エックス「三四七三三」号、セシル・アーサー・カラガン少将ニシテ、第八

「オーストリア」師團長。

昭和十七年

一九四三年 二月十五日 シンガポールの陥落ノ際、私ハ「オーストリア」第八

師團司令部 ロイヤル砲兵隊旅團長デシタ。

x x x x x x x

一九四三年 二月ヨリ 一九四二年 八月迄 私ハ「4」ヤンキーレ収容所ニ居リマシタ。

x x x x x

一九四三年 八月ニ私ハ台湾ニ輸送<sup>移</sup>サレマシタ。最初居ッタ収容

所ハ、花蓮<sup>港</sup>ロデシタ。聯軍上級将校ハ「パーシバル」大將デシタ。

私ハ、日本人トノ交渉ハ大シテアリマセンデシク。ハルシバル大將、

ウエインライト大將、<sup>コト</sup>ポーデシレ大將ノ三人ノ陸軍司令官ガ、

出来ル限リノ交渉ヲ續ケテ居マシク。此處デ、日本人ハ勞役

トニフコト  
ヲ開始スルマシク。一九四三年四月迄、<sup>昭和十八年</sup>梨花蓮口ニ居リマ

シタ。一九四三年四月カラ、一九四三年六月迄、<sup>玉里</sup>居リ、

ソレカラ、<sup>白川</sup>某ノ日カラ一九四四年十月迄、<sup>青森</sup>居リマシク。

時々合間ヲ置イテ其外ハ、<sup>我々ハ</sup>断續的ニ吏期間ノ外ハ、<sup>午前モ、午後モ</sup>強制的ニ勞働サ

セラレマシク。我々ハ食糧不足カラ衰弱状態ニ在リマシクガ。

仕事ハ、武装シテ監視兵ニ強セラレ、<sup>彼等ハ銃ノ床尾等テ</sup>

作中毆ツタリ、<sup>一</sup>諸君ハ充分働イテ居ナイトテモ考ヘタ

ラ、<sup>自ラ</sup>掃蕩<sup>仕事</sup>毆ル事ヲ以テ其ノ性トシテ居タノデス。

台湾デハ、上級將校ハ、農夫トシテ働カサレマシタ。

(約一畝)

先ツ、我々ハ未開拓ノ地方ニ行キ、ニ畝六寸ノ高サノ

「ラング」草ヲ除去シ、其ノ後、鋤テ耕シ、馬鈴薯、トコト

蠶豆ヲ植エネハ、<sup>サセ、シレマシタ</sup>此等ハ凡テ我々自身ノ爲

ノモノト考ヘテキミシタカ、少シク收穫物モ世貫ヒマセンデシタ。

### 玉里

~~玉里~~デハ、赤十字委員「パラヒシン」博士ノ訪問ヲ

受ケマシタ。其ノ收容所ハ寧ろ良好ナ收容所<sup>モノ</sup>デシタ。所ガ、

白川

博士ガ我々ヲ訪問<sup>スル</sup>ヲ終ルヤ否ヤ、我々ハ「~~白川~~」ニ移サレ、

其處<sup>テ</sup>、仕事ハ斷續的ニ、一九四四年六月、我々が司令官

ニ之以上働カヌト告ケル迄

續キマシタ。

頂度其ノ時ニ、我々ハ作業ノ内幕ヲ公表スル機合ヲ持タリテシタ  
ニ付キ、決定的交渉ヲシタリテス

赤十字委員トノ会合ニ作業ノ全問題ヲ持出ス事ハ私ノ役目トナリマシタ。委員

ノ名前ハ記憶シテマセシガ「バラビシ」博士ノ後継者デシタ。

玉里

花

玉里

「~~...~~」收容所カラ花蓮~~...~~ニ三晩ノ間、戻リマシタ。「~~...~~」ニ赤十字

代表ガ訪ネテカラ、一日二日後ノ事デス。代表ガ訪向ヲ終<sup>ガアルヤ</sup>ルヤ否ヤ、我々

ハ又戻セシテ認テス。我々ハ~~...~~赤十字代表ノ最初ノ訪向ハ爲ニ、  
ハガ有ルハ其~~...~~

故意ニ

「~~...~~」ニ移セシタ~~...~~ト私ハ思ヒマス。  
玉里

「バラビシ」博士ハ、日本人ノ出席ノ下ニ行ハシタ~~...~~会合ニ

於テ、改善ヲ要スル事項ニ就<sup>キ</sup>テ報告<sup>ヲ</sup>マシマシタ~~...~~知事セシタ~~...~~テシタ。

花

花蓮~~...~~中ニ居ル間ニA~~...~~テノ階級ノ者ノ体重ガ減<sup>行</sup>ツテマシタ。

私ノ通常体重ハ、  
木野田デシタガ、  
五月木野田迄減リマシタ。

八八〇/八五〇  
二七〇/五三〇

志者

私ハ赤痢トマラリヤシニ罹リマシタ。然シ乍ラ傷ヲ數ハ甚シク多ク

ハアリマセンデシタ。私ハ赤痢ノ薬ヲ幾ラカ費セマシタ。ト云フノハ、

花蓮<sup>勤務ノ</sup>テ<sup>勤務ノ</sup>働キテキルアメリカ人ノ軍医ガ、日本人ニ秘密ニ「アリ

ピニカラ薬品ヲ持ツテ来マシタシ。我々ノ軍医モ又、日本人ニ対

シテ秘密ニスル事ノ出来タケ、量ハ持ツテ来マシタカラ、<sup>テス</sup>何處

へ行ツテモ、日本人ハ、我々ノ荷物ヲ検査シ、時ヲ伺ツテハ、即座ノ検査

ヲ始メテ、<sup>所持シテハテラ又物ヲ</sup>我々が持ツテ来マシタ事ヲ調ヘル

ノヲ常トシテ来マシタ。<sup>我々ノ衣類ハ凡テ投出サレテ</sup>木野田<sup>投出</sup>

調ヘラレルノが常デシタ。然シ乍ラ、其ノ時、私ガ費セタ<sup>薬品ハ</sup>

米英兩國ノ医薬支給品デアラテ、日本ノ支給品<sup>テハ</sup>アリマセン

デシタ。

台湾デハ、我々ハ非常ニ衰弱シタ状態ニ在リテ、弱ッテ居

リミシタカラ、耕作ニ使用スル事ニナラテ居タ、鋤ヲ強ト振上ゲル

困難デシタ

事ガ出来マセテシタ。

× × × ×

白川

相変ラズ

台湾ノ「~~資料~~」デハ町ナリノ設備ガアリマシタ。上級將校ハ此處ニ有リ

程度

「~~種~~」ノ小屋ニ、一部屋ニ人宛居リマシタ。然シ乍ラ、食事ニ関スル限り

「シンガポール」以來同様ノ悪マシナイ状態デ、常ニ不足シテ居リ

マシタ。一九四四年六月、赤十字委員ニ会フ迄、我々ハ戶外

相変ラズ

デ働カネハトリマセンデシタ。一九四三年六月カラ一九四四年六月

白川

迄ノ十二ヶ月間、「~~資料~~」デハ斷續的ニ働キマシタ。

白川

代表

「~~資料~~」デ國際赤十字下ノ会見ノ際、私ハ白ラ、代表

ト、話シマシタ。 彼ハ英語ヲ話ス事が出来マシタ。 國際

赤十字代表トノ僅カニ回ノ会見モ、日本人が監督シマシタ。 日本人ハ

凡テ部屋ノ一方ニ坐リ、彼等が適当ト考ヘテ指<sup>名</sup>布<sup>名</sup>シタ代表ハ、部屋

ノ反対側ニ坐ッテマシタ。 赤十字代表ハ英語デ、自<sup>ラ</sup>語<sup>ヲ</sup>介<sup>シ</sup>致シマ

シタ。 日本人ハ二人ノ通訳ヲ連<sup>レ</sup>テマシ<sup>タ</sup>。 如何ナル質問ヲナスニ

モ、<sup>モ</sup>其<sup>ヲ</sup>前<sup>ニ</sup>、我々收容所ノ司令官並ニ台湾<sup>停</sup>戦時捕虜

收容所 日本軍司令官ニ提出<sup>スルヲ要シマシタ</sup>セネハナリマセンテシタ。 答モ同様ニ

直<sup>スルヲ要シマシタ</sup>チニ日本語ニ<sup>スルヲ要シマシタ</sup> 証<sup>スルヲ要シマシタ</sup>証<sup>スルヲ要シマシタ</sup>ヲ<sup>スルヲ要シマシタ</sup>シ<sup>スルヲ要シマシタ</sup>ハナリマセンテシタ。 アメリカ、和蘭、英國

ノ將校カ一名宛<sup>テ</sup>ム席<sup>ニ</sup>シテ、凡<sup>ル</sup>ニ<sup>ル</sup>当面ノ問題ヲ持出シマシタ。 自分ノ

話ス<sup>テ</sup>後<sup>ニ</sup>が来<sup>タ</sup>ノ<sup>テ</sup>私ハ、我<sup>タ</sup>ガ<sup>精</sup>働<sup>ヲ</sup>強<sup>ク</sup>刺<sup>サ</sup>レ<sup>テ</sup>居<sup>ル</sup>事<sup>實</sup>ヲ代表ニ

指<sup>摘</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>イト述<sup>ベ</sup>マシタ。 勿<sup>論</sup>、此ノ<sup>弁</sup>言<sup>ハ</sup>日本人問ニ非常ナ

關心ヲ呼<sup>ビ</sup>起<sup>シ</sup>、彼等ハ互<sup>ニ</sup>互<sup>ニ</sup>ニ、<sup>奮</sup>闘<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>居</sup>ル<sup>事</sup>ヲ<sup>金</sup>言<sup>フ</sup>。 興<sup>奮</sup>甚<sup>ク</sup>シ<sup>テ</sup>話<sup>ヲ</sup>始<sup>メ</sup>テ<sup>居</sup>ル<sup>事</sup>ヲ<sup>金</sup>言<sup>フ</sup>。 續<sup>ク</sup>イ<sup>キ</sup>



猶

私ハ、赤十字代表ニ、我々が<sup>引續キ</sup>勞傷ヲ強制せし續ケテ居リ、体

重ガ減リツツアル事、我々が<sup>食餌ヲ供與サレテ</sup>適当ナ供與ヲ受ケテ居ナイ事、

此ノ事ヲ代表ニ知ツテ貰ツテ、國際赤十字ニ傳ヘテ貰ヒ度イ

事ヲ述ベマシタ。

其ノ後四十八時間ハ、何事モ起リマセシテシタガ、ヤガテ

上級司令官<sup>ハ</sup>、<sup>係</sup>全台湾捕虜收容所司令官ガ、收容所

ニヤツテ來マシタ。彼等ハ、全アメリカ上級將校ヲ<sup>彼等</sup>斷棄スルト、

勞働シタリカト尋ネマシタ。我々ハ「否」ト答ヘマシタ。次デ

和蘭上級將校ヲ<sup>整列サセテ</sup>聞矣シキ、彼等ニ「君等ハ<sup>モ</sup>働ク事ヲ喜ハナイ

タロウト思フカ。」「ト尋ネマシタ。」「ハイ」ト答ヘマシタ。英國、濠洲

人ニハ尋ネマセシテシタガ、彼等ハ我々が働クハ、我々自身

ノ為ニアリ、<sup>心身</sup>身ノ為ニ良イカラ、外ニ出テ烟仕事ヲスベキ

ト云ヒマシタ。 <sup>自発的ニ</sup>自ら進ニテ働ク様、我ヲ説キマシタ。 <sup>サケウツシ</sup>次イテ

投票方法がトラシテ、働キタイカ、働キタクナイカ、意志表示スル

様、各人ニ要求シマシタ。我々ハ働キタク無イト答ヘマシタ。

其處デ、日本人ハ凡ソル嫌カラセ戦術ヲ始メマシタ。彼等ハ

ヨク我々ヲ <sup>夜間</sup>夜間ニ <sup>我々ヲ起床ナセマシタ</sup>起キ起シマシタ。 <sup>我々ニ整列シテ</sup>我々ニ整列シテ

者ト、又寢床ニ戻ルノガ常テシタ。 <sup>クツロフニカードト遊ビ</sup>クツロフニカードト遊ビ

ヲヤルノヲ許シマセンテシタ。 <sup>週末ヲ除イテハ</sup>週末ヲ除イテハ <sup>如何ナル</sup>音楽モ許可

シマセンテシタ。 <sup>消燈</sup>消燈ハ <sup>午後九時三十分</sup>午後九時三十分デ、又日中ハ誰モ寢床ニ横

ニナル事ヲ許サマセンテシタ。 <sup>以上ノ事相ハ、規則ヲ依リテ彼等が実施</sup>以上ノ事相ハ、規則ヲ依リテ彼等が実施

ヲ命ジタ <sup>些細ノ事ノ</sup>些細ノ事ノ <sup>標本</sup>標本テアツテ、凡テ此等ノ事柄ハ、我々ガ <sup>ヨシテ</sup>

進ニテ働キ様ヲ仕向ケル為ノ <sup>努力</sup>努力ガテアリ、又 <sup>我々ガ</sup>我々ガ <sup>労働</sup>労働ヲ

拒絶シタ<sup>コトニ對スル</sup> 報復ヲヤリマシキトシテ為サレタ<sup>ハ</sup>テアリマス

作物ハ豊作デシタガ、我々ハ收穫物ヲ賣ヒマセンデシタ。

多分、收穫物ハ<sup>軍属達、彼等ノ</sup>市床、兵隊達、所ニ行ツタモト思ヒマス。 事定

幾分カ<sup>軍属達</sup>市床ニ渡ツタ事ヲ知ッテ居リマス。 捕虜ニハ渡リマセンデシタ。

花蓮<sup>花</sup>口<sup>花</sup>テハ、<sup>鼓</sup>顔ヲ少ク事ト毆打トハ、定期的テ、<sup>通吉ヤ茶飯事</sup>当リ前

デシタ。 <sup>市中</sup>幸ニ<sup>ノ</sup>鉦が<sup>ノ</sup>制限キ着イテ<sup>ノ</sup>井ナイモノナラ、<sup>ノ</sup>ソレダケテ<sup>哨兵</sup>監視兵ガ

毆ルニ充分ナ理由デシタ。 彼等ハ<sup>ヤ</sup>度々、<sup>ハ</sup>パーシバルレ大將<sup>ヲ</sup>ウエンライト

大將<sup>ヲ</sup>毆ル<sup>事</sup>誰<sup>ノ</sup>テモ平手打ケシマシタ。 我々ハ之ニ對シ、<sup>殊ニ人前ニ</sup>殊ニ人前ニ

<sup>兵隊達ノ為メマデモ</sup><sup>我々ノ</sup>抗議<sup>ミ</sup>エシタガ、<sup>我々ノ</sup>抗議ハ<sup>此ノ</sup>状態

ニ何等ノ改善モ<sup>亦</sup>モ<sup>モ</sup>ア<sup>リ</sup>マセ<sup>ン</sup>デ<sup>シ</sup>タ。



#5132-15  
Pm 3/5

Transcribed by Joji SHIBATA.

CECIL ARTHUR CALLAGHAN

セシル・アーサー・カラハン 宣誓の上審問ヲ受ク

和兵衛 34 年 3 月 15 日 宣誓の上審問ヲ受ク  
Arthur Callaghan

環洲軍ヲ八師團司令官ニ任ズ

和一九四二年三月十五日、シンガポールに陥落す時、British Army (Rangoon)

和一九四三年二月十五日、シンガポールに陥落す時、British Army (Rangoon)

和一九四三年八月台湾ニ移サレシメテ、  
和一九四三年八月台湾ニ移サレシメテ、  
和一九四三年八月台湾ニ移サレシメテ、

和一九四二年八月台湾ニ移サレシメテ、  
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和一九四二年八月台湾ニ移サレシメテ、

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書ニテ居ル多クが自分等ハ其産物ヲ以テモ受取リマセンデシテ

「<sup>リミテ</sup>赤十字社委員 恩<sup>リ</sup>之<sup>カ</sup>博<sup>ク</sup>世ノ訪問ヲ受ケル

シ、其処ハ<sup>私達</sup>相當ノイ<sup>リ</sup>收容所デアリ、<sup>リミテ</sup>博<sup>ク</sup>世ノ訪問ガ

直<sup>ニ</sup>後其<sup>私達</sup>後進<sup>ハ</sup>シラカワニ移<sup>リ</sup>サレマシタ。其処デ仕事ハ

司<sup>ニ</sup>歌<sup>的</sup>ニ行<sup>ハ</sup>レマシタ。リ<sup>シ</sup>一<sup>九</sup>四<sup>一</sup>年六月<sup>初</sup>後

收<sup>容</sup>所長<sup>ト</sup>シテ<sup>シ</sup>事<sup>ハ</sup>任<sup>事</sup>ハ<sup>シ</sup>マシタ。ソレハ<sup>二</sup>國<sup>ニ</sup>シ<sup>テ</sup>ハ<sup>一</sup>

最<sup>後</sup>ニ<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>ハ</sup>赤十字<sup>社</sup>委員<sup>ト</sup>シテ<sup>シ</sup>事<sup>ハ</sup>任<sup>事</sup>ハ<sup>シ</sup>マシタ。其<sup>時</sup>ハ<sup>一</sup>時<sup>ニ</sup>ハ<sup>一</sup>

新<sup>ヘ</sup>ル<sup>コ</sup>トガ<sup>私</sup>ノ<sup>責</sup>任<sup>ガ</sup>重<sup>ク</sup>シタ。其<sup>委</sup>員<sup>ノ</sup>名<sup>ハ</sup>亡<sup>シ</sup>レマシタガ

タ<sup>マ</sup>サ<sup>タ</sup>「カラ私ハ<sup>二</sup>夜<sup>泊</sup>ヲ<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>一</sup>カ<sup>レ</sup>ニ<sup>カ</sup>リ<sup>マ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>」ニ<sup>ヨ</sup>リ<sup>マ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>。

「コレハ<sup>赤</sup>十字<sup>社</sup>代表<sup>委</sup>員<sup>ノ</sup>タ<sup>マ</sup>サ<sup>タ</sup>」訪<sup>問</sup>ノ<sup>二</sup>三<sup>日</sup>後<sup>デ</sup>ア<sup>リ</sup>マシタ。

本<sup>員</sup>ガ<sup>タ</sup>マ<sup>サ</sup>タ<sup>ハ</sup>訪<sup>問</sup>ヲ<sup>ス</sup>ル<sup>ト</sup>私<sup>等</sup>ハ<sup>直</sup>ニ<sup>帰</sup>ル<sup>サ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>。

月<sup>ノ</sup>和<sup>ノ</sup>意<sup>見</sup>デ<sup>ハ</sup>赤十字<sup>社</sup>委員<sup>ノ</sup>最<sup>初</sup>ノ<sup>訪</sup>問

「<sup>私</sup>等<sup>ハ</sup>赤十字<sup>社</sup>委員<sup>ト</sup>シテ<sup>シ</sup>事<sup>ハ</sup>任<sup>事</sup>ハ<sup>シ</sup>マシタ。思<sup>ハ</sup>レ<sup>マ</sup>ス。

博<sup>世</sup>報<sup>告</sup>ヲ<sup>受</sup>ケ<sup>タ</sup>。

約<sup>キ</sup>ニ<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>ハ</sup>赤十字<sup>社</sup>委員<sup>ノ</sup>正<sup>常</sup>ノ<sup>体</sup>重<sup>ハ</sup>利<sup>ト</sup>シ

マ<sup>ラ</sup>リ<sup>ヤ</sup>病<sup>ニ</sup>罹<sup>リ</sup>マシ<sup>タ</sup>。私<sup>等</sup>ハ<sup>直</sup>ニ<sup>帰</sup>ル<sup>サ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>。

ケ<sup>レ</sup>ニ<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>ハ</sup>ソ<sup>レ</sup>ハ<sup>一</sup>カ<sup>レ</sup>ニ<sup>カ</sup>リ<sup>マ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>。米<sup>國</sup>醫<sup>生</sup>ハ<sup>日</sup>本<sup>軍</sup>ニ<sup>知</sup>

レ<sup>ナイ</sup>ヤ<sup>ウ</sup>ニ<sup>比</sup>島<sup>カ</sup>ラ<sup>一</sup>葉<sup>品</sup>ヲ<sup>積</sup>ム<sup>ヘ</sup>テ<sup>来</sup>ル<sup>サ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>。又<sup>彼</sup>等

ハ<sup>到</sup>ル<sup>ト</sup>キ<sup>ハ</sup>日<sup>本</sup>軍<sup>ニ</sup>秘<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>送</sup>ル<sup>サ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>。持<sup>テ</sup>居<sup>ル</sup>テ<sup>シ</sup>タ。

#5/32

日本軍ハ和達ノ到ル処ニ所持品捜査ヲ行ヒ又時々臨時ニ緊急投

査ヲヤリ衣類ハ床上ニ投ケ出シテ持テ去ラハイケナイト考ヘル

モノヲ摸査スルモ、然レシ知ハ日本軍ノ供給品カラテオノ英米

ノ國由節カラシ支那品ヲ治ニ療フ由メケシタ。

ハ口邊デハ皆スワカリ衰キテ曲ル場デ働ラヌニ俱用スル 缺ヲ持テ

上ゲルト出出来ナイ程デシタ。

台湾ノ「シラカワ」デハ相与ノ待遇ヲ受ケテシタ。上級將校ハ自

カ「建」規格ノ一室ノ形ノ小舎ノ一室ニ二人ツノ居事ニ

サレシタ、食事ニ就テハシンガポールニ出發以來少シモ改善

サレズ何時デモ不足勝デシタ。一九四三年六月カラ南

七月「シラカワ」ラカワ「ハ向歌的」任事「ヲシテシタ。

「シラカワ」ニ於テ「國際赤十字會」代表者トシ合見ノ際和ハ自分

ガ「代表」表ト認リシタ。其人ハ英ヲ語ラテ話スタートが出來シタ。

日本軍ハ一室ノ一側ニ並ビ又日本軍ガ通事ト認ナク代表

者等ハ他「方」ニ並ビシタ。代表者ハ英語自己紹介ヲ

行ヒシタ。日本軍ハ「通」譯「ヲ用」意「テ」通「信」ヲ

ル所「シラカワ」日本軍ノ台湾保護收容所司令官「ナ

ト收容所長トシ「兼」中「サ」ハ「ナ」リ「テ」カ「ワ」シ「タ

同答「モ」「兼」日「本」軍「ニ」對「シ」テ「出」來「シ」タ「米」ハ「南」英

ノ將校「名」ヲ「列」シ「テ」周「知」ヲ「提」去「ヌ」又「麻」リ「カ」シ「タ

話「ス」順「番」ガ「来」タ「時」和「ハ」次「ノ」項「目」ニ「就」テ「話」セ「タ

和達ハ赤十字會  
社委員ト會  
見シ一九四三年  
七月「シラカワ」  
「ハ向歌的」任事  
「ヲシテシタ。

國際赤十字會代表者トシ合見ノ際和ハ自分

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ル所「シラカワ」日本軍ノ台湾保護收容所司令官「ナ

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ノ將校「名」ヲ「列」シ「テ」周「知」ヲ「提」去「ヌ」又「麻」リ「カ」シ「タ

話「ス」順「番」ガ「来」タ「時」和「ハ」次「ノ」項「目」ニ「就」テ「話」セ「タ

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ニキル事實ニ注意スルヲ要スルコト

即チ私等が任事ヲ押シ付ケラレシメバ申上ルコト申上ルコトが日本軍に非常ニ

心配ヲ始メ様アリシハ、<sup>（彼等ハ）</sup>非ニ興奮シテ成互ニ語り合ヒシコトナリ

私ハ任事ヲ強<sup>ヒラレテ居ル</sup>コト、<sup>（赤十字社代表ニ請リ）</sup>非官が減ジテ行ノコト、食事

か<sup>（赤十字社代表ニ請リ）</sup>過<sup>（赤十字社代表ニ請リ）</sup>ちテナイト等ヲ<sup>（赤十字社代表ニ請リ）</sup>國際赤十字社ニ報告スルモラヒシコト

陳ベシコトナリ。

ソレカラ四十八時間ハ何事モナカワタガ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>台湾俘虜收容所総

司令官が来テ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>糧食糧將校ノ檢閲ヲ行ヒ任事ヲシタイ

カト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>檢閲シシコト。皆<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>否ト答ヘマシタ。ソレカ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>過<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>檢閲將校ノ

檢閲ガ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヤウナコト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>任事<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ア<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>モ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ナ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>リト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>檢閲スルト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>皆<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>本<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>体<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>

十<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>分<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ノ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>間<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>。美<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>軍<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>將<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>校<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ハ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>檢<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>閲<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>マ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>セ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>レ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>デ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>タ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>。

任事<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヲ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>サ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>テ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>カ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ハ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>皆<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>復<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>舊<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ノ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>精<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>神<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>的<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>並<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ニ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>肉<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>體<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>的<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ノ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>樣<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヲ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>得<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>。

利<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>益<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ノ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>メ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>テ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>カ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ハ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>主<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>張<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>テ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>士<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>事<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヲ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>和<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>平<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ニ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>。

私<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>等<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>カ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ナ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>リ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>申<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>サ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>セ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヤ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ウ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ト<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>マ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>シ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>タ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>。

テ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ニ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>更<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ハ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>種<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>々<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ノ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>復<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>立<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>テ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>戰<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>術<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヲ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>採<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ツ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>テ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>夜<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>間<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>點<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>呼<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヲ<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>行<sup>（生級收容所長カ）</sup>ヒ

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CECIL ARTHUR CALLAGHAN, sworn and examined:

I am 34753 Major-General Cecil Arthur Callaghan, Commander 8 Australian Division.

At the Fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 I was Brigadier, Royal Artillery, P.Q. 8 Aust Div.

I was in Changi Camp from February 1942 until August 1942.

I was transferred to Formosa in August 1942. The first camp I was in was Karenko. The senior Allied officer was General Percival. I did not have much to do with the Japanese. The three Army Commanders, General Percival, General Wainwright and General de Porten maintained such liaison as was possible. This is where the Japanese initiated work. I was in Karenko until April 1943. From April 1943 until June 1943 I was in Tamasata and from that date until October 1944 I was in Shirakawa.

We were forced to work both morning and afternoon except for intermittent periods. We were in a debilitated state through lack of food and the work was forced on us by armed guards who took it upon themselves to beat you with the butt of a rifle etc. or hit you if they did not think you were doing enough.

In Formosa, senior officers were compelled to work as farm labourers. We first went into virgin country and cleared that of tall grass, which stands about 6 feet 6 inches high, after which we had to hoe the land and plant potatoes and tomatoes and beans. All of this was supposed to be for our own benefit but we received none of the produce.

We had a visit from the Red Cross Commissioner, Dr. Paravichine at Tamasata. That was rather a good camp. However, as soon as he had visited us, they shifted us to Shirakawa and there the work went on intermittently until June 1944 when we told the Commandant that we would not do any more work.

That was when we had the show-down over work. It fell to my lot to bring up the whole question of work at the meeting with the Red Cross Commissioner. I do not remember his name, but he was the successor to Dr. Paravichine.

From the camp at Tamasata I went back to Karenko for two nights; this was within one or two days after the visit of the Red Cross representative at Tamasata; as soon as the representative had made his visit, we were sent away again. It is my opinion that we were merely transferred to Tamasata for the purpose of the first visit by any Red Cross representative.

Dr. Paravichine was informed at the conference which was held in the presence of the Japanese of matter requiring rectification.

All ranks continued to lose weight while at Karenko. My normal weight was 13 stone 6 lbs., but I went down to 8 stone 5 lbs. I had dysentery and malaria. However, there was not an excessive number of casualties. I received a certain amount of treatment for my dysentery because the American medical officer functioning at Karenko had brought some drugs with him from the Philippines unbeknown to the Japanese, and our own medical officers, too, had a certain amount that they had been able to secrete from the Japanese.

Wherever we went, the Japanese used to search our baggage and institute searches at a moment's notice periodically to see that we did not have anything they thought we should not have; all our clothing would be tossed out on to the floor and gone through. However, the treatment I received at that time was from American and British medical supplies and not from those supplied by the Japanese.

In Formosa we were in a very debilitated state and we felt so weak that we could hardly lift the hoes we were made to use on the farms.

At Shirakawa in Formosa we had reasonable accommodation; senior officers were two in a room in huts of a type which we would build here ourselves. However, as far as food was concerned, we were in no better position than we had been since we left Singapore; we were short all the time. We also had to go out and work until June 1944, when we had the interview with the Red Cross Commissioner. For twelve months, from June 1943 until June 1944, we worked intermittently in Shirakawa.

At that interview in Shirakawa with the representative of the International Red Cross, I spoke to the representative myself. He was able to speak English. The only two interviews with International Red Cross representatives were "stage-managed" by the Japanese; they all sat on one side of the room and such representatives as they thought fit to nominate sat on the other side of the room. This Red Cross representative introduced himself in English. The Japanese had two interpreters and before any question was put it had to be submitted to the Japanese Commander of prisoner-of-war camps in Formosa as well as to our own Camp Commander. Similarly answers had to be translated to the Japanese immediately. An American, a Dutch and a British officer were present and they brought forward all urgent matters. When it came to my turn to speak, I said that we wanted to bring before his notice the fact that we were being compelled to work. This, of course, created quite a lot of concern amongst the Japanese, who began to talk excitedly amongst themselves. I told the Red Cross representative that we were being forced to work and we were losing weight -- that we were not being properly fed and we wanted him to know it and we wanted it transmitted to the International Red Cross.

Nothing happened until 48 hours later, when the Senior Commandant or the Commandant of all Prisoner of War Camps in Formosa came down to the camp. They paraded all the senior American officers and asked them if they wanted to work. They said, "No." They then paraded the senior Dutch officers and said to them, "I suppose you don't want to work either?" They said "No." They did not ask the British or Australians, but they told us that we were working for our own good; that it was good for us mentally and physically and that we should go out and do farm work. They tried to persuade us to volunteer for work. A ballot was then taken and they asked everybody to sign whether they would work or would not work. We said we would not work. The Japanese then started all sorts of irritation tactics. They would turn us out at night for roll call. We would fall in for roll call and after it was over retire again. They would not allow us to play cards for relaxation. They would not allow us to have any music except at the weekends. Lights-out was at 11:30 p.m. They would not allow anybody to get into his bed until 11:30 p.m. They did not allow anyone to lie on his bed during the day. These are examples of all the petty things they brought into force by regulations, and all this was done in an effort to make us volunteer for work and as a reprisal for our refusal to do any more work.

Although a lot of the crops came to a state of productivity, we did not receive the produce; it was passed out presumably to civilians and their soldiery. We do know that some of it went to civilians. It did not come to the prisoner.

At Karento slapping of face and beatings were regular and common. If you had a button undone on your uniform, that was sufficient excuse for a sentry to beat you. They slapped people frequently, from General Percival and General Fairwright down. Sitting on your bed was another offence for which you would be beaten. Although we protested against this and protested as far as the men were concerned, our protests brought no improvement in conditions.

I do not recollect any men being permanently injured by these beatings, but Lt-Gen Sir Lewis Heath was thought to have lost the sight of his eye through a beating. Apparently it righted itself and on his release his eye was quite alright.

In October 1944 I was flown to Japan.