

IPS 5020

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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Evidentiary Document
#5020

NORMAN FREDERICK THOMAS GOUGH.

EX.17310 Private Norman Frederick Thomas Gough, 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

My full name is Norman Frederick Thomas Gough. My home address is 2 Connaught Street, Leederville, Western Australia.

I was captured in February 1942 and taken to Changi, where I remained until about April 1942.....

From Changi I went to Singapore.

.....

From Singapore I went to Adam Park.

.....

From Adam Park I went to Thailand on 17 March 1943. Our first camp was a base camp at Kamburi, where we remained for about ten days. The trip from Thailand was terrible; we were sent by train with as many as 26 men crowded into a very small steel compartment. The heat was almost unbearable and a lot of men collapsed. The only food we were given was a tin of sardines for each compartment. There was insufficient room for all the men to lie down together.

We then went into the jungle and were confined at Kinsiok from 1 April 1943 until 5 May 1943. We were engaged building the railway. Our quarters were terrible; we had bamboo huts and slit beds just built up off the ground. Our food was particularly bad and we lost about seven men in the first month. Dysentery was also prevalent. We had only the clothes we had brought from Singapore. During the first month in Adam Park men had to work barefooted, and there were a lot of tropical ulcers. I had 18 on my legs at the one time. Medical treatment was very unsatisfactory. We had our own Australian doctors but they had no medical supplies. Our hours of work were from about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning until about 8 o'clock at night. Sick men were made to work and even taken out of hospital for the purpose.

From Kinsiok we marched for three days to a place called Frangkassi, where our medical officer was Capt. Duncan. We were there for about a fortnight on the first occasion. Our food was very poor and men still went down-hill in health. There was a lot of sickness, mostly malnutrition, beri beri and malaria. There were very few medical supplies. We were still engaged on railway work at Frangkassi.

We then went down the line a distance of five kilometres to a jungle camp we made ourselves called Hindaime. We arrived there in June 1943 and remained there until 4 August 1943. We were still engaged on the railway. Our hours of work were manytimes from dawn until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. Conditions were terrible; food was bad and quarters were bad. We had tents which the rain came through. We had no dry clothes and there was a lot of sickness, mostly tropical ulcers, dysentery and beri beri, as a result of which we lost 31 Australians. Sick men were lined up in the morning and the Japanese would go through them and select those they thought should go to work. Men collapsed on the line but were still made to work. The doctors tried to reason with the Japanese but to no avail; several men eventually died. We still had the same clothes that we had had at Singapore and the majority of the men were working in bare feet.

From Hindaime 100 of the fittest men were taken back to Frangkassi under Lieut. Howell on 4 August 1943. Conditions there were still very bad

and we lost a lot of men. The food was bad. Sometimes we used to go to work at about 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning and come back at about one or two o'clock next morning. T/O Graham would knock off at about 10 o'clock and then assist back to camp those who were too weak to walk by themselves. Sick men were forced to work and I think 31 died from dysentery, beri beri and malnutrition. I had tropical ulcers on both legs and was taken down to the base camp with malaria, where I remained from 18 November 1943 until we left for Japan on 29 May 1944.

At Prangkassi, Private Dwyer was killed. He was in a fairly weak state through overwork and bad food. In Thailand we had to do a certain quota of work before we could knock off. Dwyer could not keep up with the others and a Japanese guard nicknamed "The Black Cat" beat him to unconsciousness. He had a lot of tropical ulcers on his leg and while he was on the ground, the Black Cat came along and screwed a stick into the ulcers. He was left there for the night and was then taken back to hospital, where he died a couple of days later. He was in a terrible condition.

Question Number No. 5020

Checked by
J. M. Smith

6/16/4

ノーマン、フレデリック、トーマス、ゴツホ

W 五 一 七 三 一 〇 名の兵

ノーマン、フレデリック、トーマス、

ゴツホ、~~トーマス~~ 機関銃大隊附、~~トーマス~~ 宣誓

2/4

ノ上左ノ如ク證言ス。

私ノ氏名ハノーマン、フレデリック、トーマス、ゴツホデアリ

マス、私ノ住所ハ西部オーストラリア、リーダーゲイル、

コンノートストリート、ニ在リマス。

私ハ千九百四十二年二月捕ヘラレテ千ヤンギニ送

(昭和十七年)

ラレ、其處デ千九百四十二年四月マデ居リマシタ。

千ヤンギカラシガホールニ行き、シガホールカラ

アダム、パークヘ行キマシタ。

(昭和十七年)

千九百四十三年三月十七日 アダム、パークカラ

✓
タイランドへ行キマシタ。我々の最初ノ宿營地ハ
キヤムブリノ基地宿營地デアツテ。我々の約十日間
此處ニ滞在シマシタ。タイランドカラノ旅程ハ
怖シイモノデアリマシタ。我々の汽車ヲ送ラレマシタ
ガ、二十六人モノ大勢カガ非常ニ小サナ鐵ノ車室
ニ一杯ニ乗ツテ乘セラレマシタ。暑熱ハ堪ヘ難
ク、多數ノ人々ガ氣力ヲ喪失シマシタ。食物トシテハ
各車室毎ニ一罐ノ鰯ガ與ヘラレタ丈デアリマシタ。
全員カ一時ニ身體ヲ横タヘルニハ場所カ足り
マセンデシタ。

次テ我々のジャングルニ入り、
昭和十一年四月
千九百卅三年四月
一日ヨリ五月五日迄
キレシオクニ監視セラレマシタ。

我々の鐵道建設工事ニ從事シマシタ。宿舎ハ非道
イモノデ、竹製ノ小屋ニ地上僅カノ高サニ作ラレタ板
ノ寢床デアリマシタ。食物ハ特ニ悪ク最初ノ一ケ
月間ニ我々の約七名ノ死セ者ヲ出シマシタ。アダム、
パーク、ニ於ケル且最初ノ一ヶ月間我々の素足ヲ働カ
ネバナラナカツタ為メ多數ノ熱帶性潰瘍ガ發
生シマシタ。私ハ兩脚ニ一時ニ十八出来マシタ。段西
療ハ極メテ不満足ナモノデシタ。我々のオーストラリヤ
人醫師ヲ同行シテ居マシタガ、彼等ヲ治療用品
ノ供給ガアリマセンデシタ。我々の労働時間ハ朝、
七時乃至八時頃カラ夜ノ八時頃マデデアリマシタ。
病人モ働カサレマシタ、ソレテ其ノ為メニハニ病院

カラ連レ出サレルコトスラアリマシタ。

キンシオク、ヨリ我々ハ三日間行進~~軍~~シテ、プラングカツシ

ト呼バレル地ニ至リ、同地ニ於テ我々、軍醫~~西~~ハタン

カン大尉デアリマシタ。同地ニ松テ第一回ニハ約ニ週

間滞在シマシタ。我々ノ食物ハ極メテ粗末デアリ、

人々ノ健康ハ依然トシテ悪化ノ一路ヲ辿リマシタ。

多數ノ病氣カ發生シ、其ノ大部分ハ栄養~~不~~良、

脚氣~~及~~ビマラリヤデアリマシタ。醫~~術~~療用

品ノ供給ハ殆ドアリマセンデシタ。我々ハプラングカツシ

ニ於テモ矢張り鐵道工事ニ從事シマシタ。

次デ我々ハ其ノ鐵道線ニ沿ツテ五キロメートル進ミ、

我々自身デ設~~營~~シヒンダイムト呼バレタジヤングル

宿營ニ移リマシタ。其處へ到着シタノハ千九百四十

三年六月^中ノエトデアリ、同年八月四日迄滞在シマシタ。

(昭和十一年)

我々ハ依然右鐵道工事ニ従事シマシタ。我々ノ勞働

時間ハ夜明ヨリ夜ノ十時乃至十一時ニ及ブエトカ度

タアリマシタ。狀態ハ非道イモノデ、食物ハ惡ク、

宿舎モ惡イモノデシタ。テントハ雨が漏リマシタ。

我々ハ乾イタ衣類ヲ持チマセンデシタ、ソレデ色々々

ノ病氣が發生シマシタ。其ノ大部分ハ熱帶性

潰瘍、赤痢及ビ脚氣デ、其ノ結果トシテ

三十一名ノオーストラリア人が死ヒシマシタ。病人ハ

朝整列ヲ命ゼラレ、日本人が之ヲ點檢シテ、

彼等がト見た

働クベキ者ヲ選リ出スノカ當テシタ。人々ハ

氣力ヲ喪失シ鐵道線路ニ沿ツテ倒レマシタガ依
然トシテ働カレ續ケラレマシタ。醫者達ハ日本人
達ヲ説キツケントシマシタガ、效果ガアリマセンデシタ。
數名ノ者が遂ニ死セシマシタ。我々ハシンガポール
デ着テ居タト同ジ衣類ヲ其ノ儘着テ居リ、
大多數ノ者ハ素足テ働イテ居リマシタ。

(昭和十三年)

千九百四十三年八月四日最モ丈夫ナ者百名ガ

ホウエル中尉引率ノ下ニヒンダイムヨリフロンク

カツシニ送還セラレマシタ。同地ニ於ケル諸汎ノ

状態ハ依然トシテ非常ニ悪ク、我々ハ大多數ノ人々ヲ

失ヒマシタ。食物ハ不良デアリマシタ。時々朝

六時乃至七時頃働キニ出カケテ翌朝ノ一時乃至

二時頃歸ツテ來ルコトガアリマシタ。グラハム准尉ハ
十時頃ニ仕事ヲ切上ゲテハ、獨リデ歩ケナイ程弱ツ
タ者達ヲキヤムフ。迄援ケ歸ツタモノデシタ。病人
者モ、精力働ヲ強制セラレマシタ。ソシテ三十一名ガ
赤痢、脚氣、及ビ營養不良ノ為メ死セシタ

ト思ヒマス。私ハ兩方ノ脚ニ熱帶性潰瘍カ

出來マシタ、又マラリヤニ罹リテ基地宿營マテ

連れ帰

サレ、其處デ千九百四十三年十一月十八日カラ

千九百四十四年五月二十九日我々が日本ニ向ケ

出發スル迄滞在シマシタ。

フロントカウシニ於テ、ドウイヤールハ殺サレマシタ。

彼ハ過勞ト食料カ悪ク為メ相當弱ツテ居リ

マシタ。タイランドデ我々ハ仕事ヲ切上ゲルニハ或ル
割當テラレタ仕事ヲ仕遂ゲナケレバナリマセンデシタ。
ドウイヤーハ他ノ人達ニ附イテ行クコトが出来マセン
デシタ。其處デ「黒猫」ト綽名サレタ日本人
番兵ハ彼ヲ毆打シテ失神サセマシタ。彼ハ
脚部ニ多數ノ熱帶性潰瘍が出来テ居リ
マシタ。ソレテ彼カ地上ニ倒レテ居ル間ニ黒猫
ハ近附イテ來テ潰瘍ノ中ヘト棒ヲネギ込ミマシ
タ。彼ハ其晩ハ其處ニ放置セラレタ後病
院ハ運ハレマシタ。病院デニ三日後彼ハ死セ
シマシタ。彼ハ見ルモ恐シイ状態デアリマシタ。

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FORM

INCIDENT - ACCUSED

1946

JUDGE ALBERT WILLIAMS

The undersigned requests the consideration of Document # 5020
(describe):

**Excerpts from record of evidence of Pvt. Norman Frederick Thomas
Gough - Burma-Thailand Ry.
(Original of record also herewith)**

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

R. S. Davis

Staff Attorney

2 May

1946

7 MAY 1946

TO THE DOCUMENT OFFICER:

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

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Albert Williams

Judge Albert Williams
Document Control Attorney

By *Tom*
Secretary