

Doc. 2742 Evid

Folder 34

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2742, 2743

28 October 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavits of a) Major Charles Thomas BROWN and b) Estrellita MORALLS on Japanese atrocities, Philippine Islands

Date: 1945-46 Original ( ) Copy (x) Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes ( ) No (x)  
Has it been photostated? Yes ( ) No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Legal Section, SCAP

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: War Crimes Investigation Detachments or Agents, War Crimes Office, JAGD, War Department

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Violation Geneva Convention; Crimes Against Humanity; Atrocities, Philippines

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 2742 - Affidavit of Major Charles T. BROWN, treats of conditions at POW Camp in Tayabas Province, Luzon, where about 300 American soldiers, many dying, were forced to work on a road in June and July 1942 (see p. 2).

No medical supplies were furnished and due to this and other causes, Brown states categorically he holds "the Japanese Government responsible for the death of every American who died at this camp".

Doc. No. 2743 - Affidavit of Estrellita MORALLS is story of Japanese troops bayoneting of fifteen Filipino civilians, eight of them children, at BOGO, CLBU, in October 1944

Analyst: W.H. WAGNER

Doc. Nos. 2742-2743



For the War Crimes Office  
 Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department  
 United States of America

\* \* \* \* \*

In the matter of the failure of the Japanese to provide adequate medical treatment and adequate medical supplies and food at Tayabas, Luzon, resulting in the death of unknown numbers of American soldiers.

\*Perpetuation of Testimony  
 of Charles Thomas Brown,  
 Major, O-301813

\* \* \* \* \*

Taken at: District Intelligence Office, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Date: 10 May 1945.  
 In the Presence of: Special Agent James C. Fitzgerald, Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters Eighth Service Command, ASF. Maxine B. Stitt, Clerk-Stenographer, District Intelligence Office, San Antonio, Texas

Questions by: James C. Fitzgerald, Special Agent, SIC.

- Q State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.
- A My name is Charles Thomas Brown, Major, M.C., ASN O-301813, and my address is 311½ Bluebonnet Boulevard, San Antonio, Texas.
- Q Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?
- A Yes, I returned to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, on 16 March 1945.
- Q Were you a prisoner of war?
- A Yes, a prisoner of the Japanese.
- Q At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?
- A I was captured on 10 April 1942, at Marivolos on Bataan. I remained on Bataan at Field Hospital No. 1, until 18 June 1942. On that date I was moved to Bilibid Prison in Manila and on 19 June I went on a work detail to Tayabas and remained there until 10 July 1942. On this date I was returned to Bilibid Prison and remained there until 4 February 1945, when I was liberated by the American Forces.
- Q Are you a practicing physician?
- A Yes, I am.
- Q Outline your medical education and your previous practice.
- A I attended Baylor University, School of Medicine, at Dallas, Texas, and received my M.D. degree in 1932. Upon graduation I began my internship at Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital San Antonio, Texas, and remained there for one year. I began private practice in medicine in 1933, at San Marcos, Texas, and after practicing for one year there I went on active duty with the U. S. Army Medical Corps, and I have remained on active duty as an officer in the Army Medical Corps since that time.



Q Are you familiar with the circumstances surrounding the failure of the Japanese to furnish proper medical treatment, supplies and food to American soldiers on work details at Tayabas, Luzon, which resulted in the death of an unknown number of American soldiers?

A Yes, I am.

Q State what you know of your own knowledge about such failure on the part of the Japanese.

A On 19 June 1942, the Japanese ordered the Senior medical officer at Bilibid Prison, Manila, to furnish two medical officers and four medical corpsmen to go on detail. I volunteered to go on this requested detail. At that time thirty dying Americans had been brought into the prison hospital by the Japanese and we were told that other men were dying and hence the necessity for sending medical personnel to the suffering prisoners on the work detail. On or about the morning of 20 June, Captain Paul Ashton and four medical detachment corpsmen, whose names I do not now recall, and I were taken by truck to the province of Tayabas in southern Luzon to a point twenty kilometers from a town called Calauang. We arrived there at night and found in a small creek bed about three hundred American soldiers, sailors and marines in most pitiful conditions, some at the point of death, three already dead, and the living suffering from malaria, dysentery and malnutrition. The Japanese furnished us no medical supplies and Captain Ashton had only a small medical field pouch. This was all of the medicine we had. The Japanese then told us that medicine would come later. These three hundred men had been here for about three weeks having been picked at random from the survivors of the "Death March" at Camp O'Donnell. All were in poor physical condition when they were taken from Camp O'Donnell by truck. They were removed from Tayabas for the purpose of building a road through an almost impenetrable jungle. When we arrived we were told that thirty men had already died from dysentery, malaria and exposure, and the survivors were sleeping on the ground in the rocky creek bed, drinking filthy water from the creek, and living in the open without cover. These men were forced to work from daylight to dark. Men who were almost dead from malaria and dysentery were forced to work in the sun without clothing, cover or shoes, with a wheelbarrow, pick and shovel. Men were frequently beaten by guards for stopping to relieve themselves. Men too weak to work were beaten and prodded along by Japanese guards with pick handles, bayonet scabbards, or any other object they found around. When we arrived this had been going on for three weeks. Captain Ashton, who was in charge of our medical detail, immediately requested the Japanese to allow the medical detachment a free hand and asked that the dying men be allowed to rest and asked for supplies. I also interceded with the Japanese at various times on behalf of the sick. The food at the time of our arrival might be considered sufficient and had been for the previous three weeks, but due to severe illness from malaria and dysentery, men were unable to eat. This food was a stack pile of captured American food consisting of various canned goods. After the arrival of the medical detachment the food began to run out and at the end the detail survived on rice alone. It was impossible to prepare food due to the lack of cooking facilities and all food was prepared in one iron wheelbarrow with a fire built under it. The death rate for the next three weeks after my arrival was from three to four men a day. These men were buried near the camp site and given a decent burial. In order to keep the living clothed they had to strip the dead of their clothes. An accurate list of the dead was kept all the while by Captain Paul Ashton and has been, I believe, turned in to authorities at Letterman General Hospital. As time went on at the camp, conditions became worse and with flies and mosquitoes it was impossible to maintain sanitary conditions. We had no netting, no beds, although the Japanese guards had tents or Nipo barracks. On two occasions, in the last of June, as I remember, the Japanese medical officers inspected this work camp but did nothing to ameliorate conditions, although they promised aid. I do not remember the officer allowed us to send back to the prison hospital at Bilibid, thirty of the men in the most serious physical condition. Also on or about 1 July I believe the truck that took the thirty men to Bilibid brought the supplies back. We received some medical supplies from the Japanese which consisted only of a few hundred quinine tablets and a small amount of bandages, gauze and iodine, and possibly a few other items of no consequence. There were not enough medical supplies



sent by the Japanese to take care of ten men and there was not over five pounds of supplies in all. Captain Ashton made daily requests for medical supplies without success. Every effort was made on the part of the medical detachment to relieve conditions of the sick but without medical supplies little could be accomplished. On 10 July 1942, the Japanese medical officer again allowed us to send thirty men in the most serious condition to Bilibid Prison. I accompanied these men to Bilibid at the order of Captain Ashton, due to the fact that I was suffering from severe beri beri. Captain Ashton and the four corps men remained at the camp for about two or three weeks longer and then they were brought in with the survivors. I do not remember how many survived out of the original three hundred men. During the period I was there possibly fifty men died. I do not remember exactly how many. Had we been furnished with medical supplies and had we been able to improve living conditions, many of these men could have been saved. In my opinion, it was criminal to send these men to Tayabas from Camp O'Donnell as they had not received from the privations of Bataan and almost all of them had made the "Death March" from Bataan. I state unqualifiably that I hold the Japanese government responsible for the death of every American who died at this camp. We called the attention of the Japanese to the terrible conditions daily and told them that these men would all die unless the Japanese would provide necessary clothing, quarters, food and medical supplies. Upon arrival at Bilibid Prison many of the survivors died as a result of their privations at Tayabas. I cannot state who the Japanese were who operated this camp, but I believe that Captain Ashton, who is now at Corona, California, has information as to the identity of these Japanese. As I recall, it was the general opinion that the troops in charge of this work detail were engineer troops from Osaka, but I cannot be sure about that.

/s/ Charles Thomas Brown  
Charles Thomas Brown, Maj.,  
USA

State of Texas            )  
                                  ) SS  
County of Bexar         )

I, Charles Thomas Brown, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Charles Thomas Brown  
Charles Thomas Brown, Maj., USA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of May 1945.

/s/ A. C. Mogford  
A. C. Mogford  
Captain, Inf.  
Summary Court Officer

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, James C. Fitzgerald, Special Agent, Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters Eighth Service Command, ASF, certify that on 10 May 1945, personally appeared before me Charles Thomas Brown, Major, O-301813, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Charles Thomas Brown read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

/s/ James C. Fitzgerald  
JAMES C. FITZGERALD

Place: San Antonio, Texas  
Date: May 12, 1945  
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:  
E. T. Edrington  
WOJG, AUS

Special Agent, SIC

U.S. vs. Mascharu HONMA  
Prosecution Exhibit No. 322  
Received 15 January 1946



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached photostatic copy of the affidavit of MAJOR CHARLES THOMAS BROWN is a true and correct reproduction of the original affidavit; and that a signed and sworn copy of said affidavit is presently on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King  
T. R. C. King,  
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 14th day of  
November 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard  
Capt. Inf.  
Summary Court



No 1.

Ey 1456

DOC 2742

文書第二七四二号

証明書

本官聯合國最高司令官、總司令部法務部副指揮官  
歩兵少佐「T.R. キンク」(戰車駆逐隊)ハ別紙添付ノ「チャールス  
トーマス、フラウン」少佐口供書ノ寫真寫ハ原口供書ノ眞実  
ニシテ且ツ正確ナル複寫タルコト及前記原口供書ハ署名宣誓  
上現在当部ニ保管シアルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

「T.R. キンク」本人署名

陸軍歩兵少佐(戰車駆逐隊)「T.R. キンク」

立會人「ジョン、R. フリッツチャード」本人署名

一九四六年一月十四日、日本東京ニ於テ

余ノ面前ニテ宣誓ス

「ジョン、R. フリッツチャード」

即決裁判所陸軍歩兵大尉



文書第二七四二号

戦争犯罪局ノタメ

米國陸軍省法務局長

日本人ガ「ソルソン・タバス」ニ於テ充分ナル医療ヲ施コサズ  
充分ナル醫藥並ニ食糧ノ供給ヲ怠リシタメ數知レサル米國  
兵ヲ死セシメタル事ニ関シテ、

〇一三〇一八一三号「チャールズ・トーマス・ブラウン」少佐  
ノ證言保全、

取録場所、「テキサス州サンアントニオ」地方情報局

日時 一九四五年一月一昭和二十年一月十日

列席者 A.S.F. 第八軍司令部安全情報部

特別代理人「チエームス・シー・フィツゲラルド」

「テキサス州サンアントニオ」地方情報局速記

者「マキシン・ヒー・ステイツ」

訊問者 「チエームス・シー・フィツゲラルド」特別代理人

問 貴方ノ姓名・階級・標識番号及原籍地ヲ述ベナサイ。

答 私人標識番号〇一三〇一八一三号軍医少佐「チャールズ・

トーマス・ブラウン」デアリ、私ノ原籍地ハ「テキサス州サンアントニオ」

「リニーホネット・ガールボド」三百十一番地デアリマス。

問 貴方ハ最近海外ヨリ米國ニ歸還シタノデスカ。

答 ハイ、私ハ一九四五年一月一昭和二十年一月十六日「カリフォルニア州

サンフランシスコ」ノ「レットマン」陸軍病院ニ歸リマシタ。

問 貴方ハ俘虜デシタカ。

答 ハイ、日本ノ俘虜デシタ。



向

何処ニ收容サレテ居マシタク、又大凡ノ日時ヲ逆ベナサイ。  
 私ハ一九四二年一昭和十七年一四月十日「バターン」ノ「マリベレス」ニ  
 於テ捕ヘラレマシタ。私ハ一九四二年一昭和十七年一六月十八日迄  
 「バターン」ノ第一号野戦病院ニ居リマシタ。其ノ日ニ私ハ「マリア」  
 ノ「ゴリビト」刑務所ニ移サレ六月十九日ニ特別労務ノタメ  
 「カヤバス」ヘ行キマシタ。ソシテ其処ニ一九四二年一昭和十七年一  
 七月十日迄留マリマシタ。此日私ハ「ゴリイビト」ニ戻サレ  
 一九四五年一昭和二十年一二月四日米國軍ニ救出サレルマテ其  
 処ニ居リマシタ。

向

貴方ハ開業醫テスカ

答

ハイ、ソウデス。

向

貴方ノ醫學ノ教育、及ビコレマテノ營業ヲ略述ナサイ。

答

私ハ「テキサス」州ノ「ダラス」ノ「醫學学校」ベ「エイラー」大學子ニ  
 學ビ一九三二年一昭和七年一醫學士ノ免狀ヲ得マシタ。卒業  
 ト共ニ私ハ「テキサス」州「サンアントニオ」ノ「ロバート・ビー・グリーン」  
 紀念病院テ助手ヲ始メマシタ。ソシテ其処ニ三年間留マリ  
 マシタ。私ハ「テキサス」州「サンマルコス」テ一九三三年一昭和八年一  
 ニ個人医業ヲ始メ其処テ一年間營業後米國陸軍衛  
 生部隊ノ將校トシテ軍務ニ服シテ来タノデス。

向

貴方ハ日本人ガ「ルソン」タバサレテ特別労務ニ従ル中ノ  
 米國兵ニ対シ適當ノ医療ヲ施コラズ医薬及ビ食糧ノ  
 給与ヲ怠ツタタメ数知レサル米國兵ヲ死セセク事ヲ情ヲ  
 ヲク知ツテキマスカ

答

ハイ、ヨク知ツテキマス。



向 日本側ノカール总慢ニ関シテ貴方ノ知ツテル限リヲ述ベナサイ  
 答 一九四二年昭和十七年六月十九日日本人ハ「マラノ」ビリビド」刑務  
 所ノ上級軍医將校ニ二人ノ軍医將校ト四人ノ衛生兵ヲ特別  
 任務ニ就カセルタメニ指向ケル様ニ命令致シマシタ。私ハ此ノ要求サレ  
 タ特別任務ニ就クベク志願シマシタ。當時三十名ノ瀕死ノ米  
 兵カ日本人ニ依リ刑務所ノ病院ニ運バレテ居マシタ。ソシテ我々  
 ハ他ノ米兵モ同様ニ瀕死ノ状態ニアルタメニ此等ノ病ニデル俘虜  
 ニ對シ衛生員ヲ特派スル必要カアルノガト南カサレマシタ。七月  
 二十日カ或ハ其ノ頃ノ朝「ホール・アシントン」大尉ト名前ハ今思ヒ  
 出セマセンカ四名ノ衛生員ト私ハトラックテ南「ロソン」ニアル  
 「タババス州」ノ「カラウアグ」ト呼バレル町カラ二十軒離レタ地  
 ニ連レラレテ行キマシタ。我々ハ夜其処ニ着キマシタ。ソシテ小  
 サナ小川ノ川床ニ約三百名ノ米國ノ陸兵、水兵及ビ海兵カ最モ  
 憐ムベキ状態ニ居ルヲ発見シマシタ。或ルモノハ死ニ瀕シ三名  
 ハ既ニ死セシソシテ生キテキル者モマラリヤヤ赤痢ヤ榮養失調  
 ニ罹ツテキマシタ。日本人ハ我々ニ何ノ医療品モ与ヘズ「アシントン」  
 大尉カ僅カ野戰用ノ小サナ藥袋ヲ持ツテキタニ過キマセンテシタ。  
 之カ我々ノ持ツテ居タ藥ノ全部デアツタノデス。日本人ハ當時我  
 々ニ藥ハ後カラ来ルト云ツテマシタ。是等ノ三百人ノ人々「ホド  
 ネル」收容所」於ケル「死」行進」ノ生存者中カラ手当リ次第  
 ニ連レテ来タモノヲ約三週間此所ニ居タノデス。彼等カトラック  
 テ「ホドネル」收容所カラ連レテ来ラレタトキ總テノモノハ貧  
 弱ナル健康状態ニアリマシタ。



彼等ハ殆ンド通過シ難イ密林ニ道路ヲ建設ノ目的ヲ以テ  
 「<sup>1</sup>」<sup>2</sup>ヤバシカラ移動サセラレマシタ。我々が到着シタ時、三十名が既  
 ニ赤痢、マラリヤ又ハ野曝ラシク死亡シタト聞カサレマシタガ、  
 生存者ハ岩石、多イ小川、川床デ地上ニ眠リ、小川ノ不潔  
 ナ水ヲ飲ミ、覆ヒモナイ露天デ生活シテオマシタ。是等ノ人  
 人ハ日中カラ暗クナルマデ働カサレマシタ。マラリヤヤ赤痢デ殆  
 ンド死ニカカツタ人々モ火天下ニ着物モ着ズ下着モツケズ  
 靴モ穿カズニ、手押車ト鶴嘴ト、シヤベルヲ持ツテ働ラカ  
 サレタノデス。ソレラノ人々ハ困便ノ為任ラ一寸止ムルト衛  
 兵ニ度々殴打サレマシタ。又非常ニ弱ツテ働ケナイ人々ハ  
 日本人衛兵ニ鶴嘴ノ柄ヤ劍ノ鞘サテハ其ノ辺リ  
 ノ手当リ次第ノ物デ殴ラレタリ突カレタリシマシタ。  
 我々が到着シタ時斯ナラハ既ニ三週間モ行ハレテ居タ  
 ノデス。

我々 特派衛生班ノ擔任者「アシントン」大尉ハ即時  
 日本人ニ対シ衛生班ニ自由措置ヲ許ス様要求シ且ツ  
 瀕死ノ人々ニ休養ヲ許シ医草ヲ補給スル様ニ頼シ  
 タ。私ハ又屢々病人ノ為ニ日本人ニ執リ成シテヤリマシタ  
 食物ハ我々ノ到着當時ハ充分ト思ハレ、又ソレマデノ三週  
 間ハ充分デアツタヤラニ思ハレタ。併シ、マラリヤト赤痢ハ  
 ヒドクナツタノデ人々ハ食フコトガ出来ナクナリマシタ。  
 此ノ食物ハ雜多ク罐詰類デ分捕リノアメリカ食糧品ヲ  
 貯藏シテアツタモノデス。衛生班ノ到着後食物ハナクナ  
 リ初メマシタ。ソシテ遂ニ特派班ハタッ米ノミデ生キテ行



キマシタ。料理器具ノ欠乏ノタメ調理カ不可能デアリマシタ。テ纒テテ食物ハ一ツノ鉄製ノ手押車ノ中ニ入レテ其ノ下デ火ヲ焚イテ用意サレマシタ。

死亡率ハ私ノ到着後ノ次ノ三週間ハ一日三四名デアリマシタ。是等ノ人々ハ收容所ノ境内近クニ埋葬サレソレテ相應ノ葬儀カ行ハレマシタ。生存者ニ衣類ヲ着セルタメニ彼等ハ死亡者ノ衣類ヲ剥ギ取ラネバナリマセンデシタ。死亡者ノ正確ニ表ハ始終「ホール・アシントン」大尉ニヨリ保管サレ「レットマン」陸軍病院ノ当事者ニ手交サレタト私ハ信ジマス。

時日カ経ツニ從ヒ收容所ノ状態ハ益々悪クナリ蠅ト蚊ノタメ衛生ニ適スル状態ヲ維持スルコトハ不可能ニナリマシタ。我々ハ蚊帳モナク寝台モナカッタガ日本ノ衛生兵ハ天幕ヲ持テ或ハ棕櫚草キノバラツクヲ持ツテキタ。二回ニ亘リソレハ六月末ト記憶シマスガ日本ノ軍医將校ハ此ノ作業收容所ヲ視察シマシタ併シ彼等ハ助カヲ約シタケレドモ状態ヲ改善スルタメニハ

何モシナカッタ。私ハ是等軍医將校ノ名ヲ記憶シマセン。

一九四三年昭和十七年七月一日カ或ハ其ノ頃一日本軍医將校ハ我々ニ「ビリビド」ノ刑務所病院ニ最モ重態ノ者ノ中カラ三十名ヲ送り還ヘスコトヲ許シマシタ。又七月一日カ或ハ其ノ頃「ビリビド」ヘ三十名ヲ連レテ行ツタトラツクガ給与品ヲ持テ歸ヘツト私ハ思ヒマス。我々ハ日本人カラ若干ノ医療品ヲ受け取りマシタガソレハ数百錠ノ規那塩少量ノ繃帶カセ。汰度ソレカラ多分他ノツマラヌ数矣ノモノニ過ギマセンデシタ。日本人ニヨリ送ラレタ医療品ハ十人ニ手当スルニモ充分デナク全部デ五ポンド足ラス



デアリマシタ。

「アシントン大尉ハ毎日医療品ヲ請ホシマシタガ、駄目デシタ。特派  
衛生班側ニ於テハ患者ノ病狀改善ノタメ凡ル努力ヲ盡シタガ  
医療品ナシテハ殆ンド出来マセンデレタ。

一九四三年昭和十七年七月十日。日本軍医將校ハ再ビ最モ重態ノ  
三十名ヲ「ヒリビド」刑務所ニ送ルコトヲ我々ニ許シマシタ。私ハヒドイ  
脚ヲ患ヒテ居タデ「アシントン」大尉ノ命令ニヨリ「ヒリビド」  
是等ノ人々ト一緒ニ行キマシタ。「アシントン」大尉ト四名ノ班員ハ  
其ノ收容所ニ約二三週間我々ヨリ永ク留マリマシタガ、ソレカ  
ラ生存者ト共ニ連れラレテ来マシタ。初メ三百人ノ中何人カ  
助カツタカ記憶致シマセン。私カ其知ニ居リマシタ期間中ニ恐ラ  
ク五十名ハ死亡シタデセラガ正確ニハ人数ハ記憶シマセン。若シ  
我々が医療品ヲ与ヘラレソシテ生活状態ヲ改善スルコトが出来タト  
スレバ是等ノ人々ノ中ノ多クガ救ハレタデアリマセラ。私ノ吾心見テ  
ハ是等ノ人々ヲ「オードネル」收容所カラ「タヤバス」ニ送ルト云フコト  
ハ犯罪デアツタ。ソノ譯ハ彼等ハ「バター」ノ困苦カラ回復シテ、  
居ラズ又彼等ノ殆ンド全部ハ「バター」カラ「死ノ行進」ヲヤツタカ  
ラデアリマス。私ハ此ノ收容所ニ於テ死亡シタ總テノ米國人ノ  
死ニ対シテハ日本政府ニ責任ガアルコトヲ断言シテ憚リマセン。  
我々ハ恐怖ルベキ状態ニ対シ毎日日本人ノ注意ヲ喚起シ、  
日本人カ必要ナ衣類、宿舎、食糧、及ビ医療品ヲ供給シテ呉  
レナケレバ是等ノ人々ハ全部死亡シテアハト云ツタデアリマス。  
「ヒリビド」刑務所ニ到着シタ時生存者中ノ多クノ者カ「タヤ  
バス」ニ於ケル困苦ノ結果死亡シマシタ。私ハ此ノ收容所ヲ擔當



シテ居タ日本人ハ誰デアツタカ云ヘマセンガ。現在「カリフォルニア州」コ  
ロナニ居ル「アシントン」大尉ハ是等ノ日本人ノ身元ニ関シテ知ツテ  
居ルト信ジマス。私ガ思ヒユス所デアハ此ノ特派班ヲ監督シテ居  
タ部隊ハ大阪ウラ末タ工兵部隊デアツタト云フノハ一般ノ考デア  
ツタ思ヒマスガ、ソレニ関シテハ、私ハハツキリ致シマセン。

X  
X  
X  
X  
X

「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」署名  
米國陸軍少佐「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」  
印字

テキサス州  
ベクザル郡  
SS

余即チ「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」ハ成年者ニシテ、正當ニ宣  
誓シ、余ハ余ノ訊問ニ対スル前記寫本ヲ閱讀シ右書中  
ニ記載アル總テノ應答ハ余ノ知り且ツ信ズル限り眞實ナルコト  
ヲ言明ス。

「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」署名  
米國陸軍少佐「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」  
印字

一九四五年／昭和二十年／五月十二日 余ノ面前ニ於テ署名宣誓セリ。

「A.C. モグフォード」署名  
即決裁判所將校陸軍歩兵大尉  
「A.C. モグフォード」印字



No. 9

Doc. 2742

證明書

余即テ A S F 第八軍監区司令部安全情報部特別特派員「ケエームス・C・フイツゲラルド」ハ一九四五年/昭和二十年五月十日〇一三〇一八一三号陸軍少佐「チャールス・トーマス・ブラウン」ハ余ノ面前ニ出頭シ 提與サレタル諸訊問ニ対シ 前記ノ答辯ヲナシタルコト及ビソノ證言轉寫後同人ハ之ヲ閲讀シ 余ノ面前ニ於テ之ニ署名シタルコトヲ證明ス。

「ケエームス・C・フイツゲラルド」署名  
安全情報部特派員

場所「テキサス州 サンアントニオ」  
「ケエームス・C・フイツゲラルド」印字

日時 一九四五年/昭和二十年五月十日

米國对本間雅晴

證明書 眞実寫本  
「E・T・エディンガトン」

檢察 辯護

書證第三二二号

受領日 一九四六年/昭和二十年一月十五日  
部外秘